

ACC

10000/143/518

10000/143/518

ROME, QUESTURA
JUN. 1944 - JUN. 1945

38.

Chief Commissioner:

I agree with Brigadier Upjohn that we can not properly overlook appointments to important police posts of appointees of such marked Fascist background. While we have no specific right to pass on these appointments, we might properly leave an Aide Memoir with the Prime Minister pointing out the unfortunate effect of such appointments, or perhaps more properly, a verbal comment to him when you have occasion to see him on other business.

9/4/45

W. E. F.

4

Suggest an aide memoire

JWD

5

1 1/4 c/s. Pls draft as above. 7

CC

~~Final~~~~Recommendation is the form of an Aide Memoire~~

6

A. Executive Commission

Aide. memoire for approval please

H. Benton-Lane

16 April.

7

File Recd 18/4/45

18/4

7150

8

20-10

Aide Memoire delivered

20-10

Page

J.A. Quarley

10-45

20

100

Suggest an arde member

1 1/4 Ck Sec. Pk Draps in

above: 7

A. Executive Commission

birds. memos for appraisal please

D. Bonkamsfatu 16 April.

File Recd 18/4/45

2/8/2

110

Aide Memoire Delivered

20 - iv.

Page

J. A. Quark ^{us}

22

9

C. A. See

Ref minutes 6 + 8 ~~side~~ your file now returned.

Office of EE

20 apr 45

10

V.P. / cm

VP. I am doubtful if we can press this further. The
education may be bad or even crooked but it is the
way New do it. — 11.

May New do it
31 May

11. I agree in view of terms of SS
contract letter of 22d. SS Retire
U. S. Bureau of Parks
L. W.

I agree in view of lens of CCs

C.A.S.

29A forwarded for information

brought
but - D.P.P.S. 5/2
7 Apr 452To ExpC

While the appointments of officials in Italian Gov't territory no longer require the consent of the Allied Commission, we still are charged under the Armistice Terms with holding the country of fascists & where outrageous appointments are made, especially in the capital city, as are described in paras 2 & 3 of folio 29A I think we should protest. I see no inconsistency with FAN

487 in making such a protest.

Your instructions please.

grs

8 Apr 45

7110

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14041/12/PS

25 June 1945

SUBJECT : Rome Questura

TO : Ministry of Interior
Direction General Public Security

1. Reference your 333/3199 of 30 May 1945, there is no objection to the transfer of Dr. Di Stefano from Bologna to Rome.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

FJW/1b

7154

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
A.P.O. 394.

PUB. SAFETY SIC
37A

Bologna, 19-June-45

FILE :R.IX/PS/40(2)

SUBJECT :TRANSFER of Public Safety Personnel.

TO :The Director,
Public Safety Sub-Commissioner,
H.Q., A.C.

re
36A

1. Reference your AC/14041/12/PS , of 9th June, 1945.
2. Commissario Agg.Vincenzo di STEFANO left BOLOGNA before the occupation. He had been in hiding for about 8 months. He is not considered a very good officer. He is believed to have ^{gone} either to Rome, to his own family, or to relatives at Perugia.

For the Regional Commissioner:

H.S. Gould
H.S. GOULD, Major
A/Reg.P.S.O. 7150

HSG/hs.

TO		
DIRECTOR	<i>Jan</i>	<i>25/6</i>
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	<i>Jan</i>	<i>25/6</i>
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICE	<i>Jan</i>	<i>22/6</i>
EX. & M.		
PROSEC.		
ADM. & CLERK		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14041/12/PS

9 June 1945

SUBJECT : Transfer of P.S. Personnel

TO : R.C. Emilia Region
(Attn. R.P.S.O.)

1. The Ministry of Interior, Direction General of Public Security, would like to transfer Comandante Reg. Vincenzo DI STEFANO from Bologna to Rome.

2. A replacement will be sent in his place, if you have no objection to his transfer.

John E. Chapman
JOHN E. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.C.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

Copy to AC/14041/53/PS

FJS/16

7124

TRANSLATION NO. 8

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

1404/12 m

35A

n: 333/3199

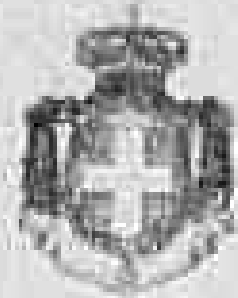
Rome 30th May 1945

Subject : Joint commissary Di Stefano Vincenzo.
To : Allied Commission Public Safety s/c.

The joint Commissary of P.S. Di Stefano Vincenzo,
from the Bologna Questura, and actually in leave to Rome,
as requested to be transferred to this local questura.

As the Ministry has no objection to make in regard
to this transfer, your opinion on this case is kindly requested. 711

For the Minister



Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Direzione Pers. *Lo. 1*
Prot. N. 333/3489 *Allegati*

Mod. 52
Roma, 30 maggio 1965

Alla Commissione allea-
ta-Sottocommissione di
P. S. *I.C.N.A.*

Rapporto all' *Alf. del*
Dir. *Lo. 1*

Oggetto: Commissario aggiunto di p.s.
Rota di Stefano Vincenzo

Il Commissario Aggiunto di P.S. DI STEFANO
Vincenzo, della questura di Bologna ed attualmen-
te in licenza a Roma, ha chiesto di essere tra-
sferito alla locale questura.

Poiché il Ministero intenderebbe secondare,
l'aspirazione del predetto funzionario, si pre-
gherà conoscere l'avviso di codesta On. Commissio-
ne.

INTELLIGIBILITÀ	
ESATTEZZA	
PRECISIONE	
CHIarezza	
LOGICITÀ	
CONCISIZIONE	
ESATTEZZA	
PRECISIONE	
CHIarezza	
LOGICITÀ	
CONCISIZIONE	

PMI - MINISTERO

7150

34 A

V.P. CA Section.

1. Reference 33A and previous correspondence concerning Commissario SCALI and MAGGIORI MAROCCHI, former Fascists and ex-Republican Fascists now Questura officials.

31A.

33C.D

2. The Italian reply to the Chief Commissioner's Aide Memoire merely confirms the report of this Division and ignores the fact of any action being necessary.

3. I understand the persons concerned are still occupying their positions in the Questura.

4. We cannot afford to allow such a blatant disregard of the relative terms and the views of the Commission to go by in such circumstances.

5. I suggest that the Marchese CITTADINI-CHSI be informed that the Chief of Cabinet of the Interior's letter of 4th May has been noted, but can we be notified whether it is the intention to remove these men from office or not.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.S.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

SJR/nh

See Memo 10-4-11-

7110

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Tel: 735

Ref: 2802/ 62/EC.

11 May 1945.

SUBJECT: Italian Officials.

11 MAY 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Attached hereto is memorandum from the Ministry of the Interior giving further particulars of Commissario SCALI and Magg. MAROCCO.
2. Will you please take any action considered appropriate. Aide Memoire dated 17 April 1945, reference ACC/14041/12/PS, refers.

E. Wharden
 for Chief Staff Officer
 To Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
 as above

TO	DATE
DIRECTOR	10/5
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	
EXECUTIVE	
POLICE	
EC & CIG	
PRISON	
ADJ. STAFF	
SECRETARY	
CHIEF CLERK	

5693



IL CAPO GABINETTO
DEL MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

Roma, 4 maggio 1945

33b

No 15774 Sub.

Caro Marchese,

in relazione alla Sua del 21 aprile u.s., Le
trasmetto qui uniti due appunti concernenti il Com-
missario di P.S. Dott. SCALI Giov. Battista e il Com-
missario di P.S. Dott. MAROCCO Calogero.

Si abbia molte cordialità

M. Scint

Al Marchese
Comm. Dott. Giangaspere CITIADINI-CRGI
Commissione Alleata

ROMA



Translation.

330

MINUTE FOR THE CABINET OF R.F.
THE MINISTERS

The P.S. Chief Commissario Dr. SCALI Giovanni Battista entered the P.S. Administration on 1st July 1924. After his first years of service in Genoa and Treviglio, in October 1926, he was transferred to Rome, where he is still on duty.

He has been at the direction of various district offices, with competence and zeal, uprightness and diligence.

He has regularly carried out his service, keeping away from politics. In 1929, he underwent an examination for distinct merit to the grade of Joint Commissario, he was promoted to commissario in 1937 and in April 1943 to chief-commissario.

After Sept. 8th, 1943, he remained in service and took the oath, without in the least giving proof of belonging to any sect. Undergoing epuration judgment, being in possession of the ante-marcia qualification and for having taken the oath to the so-called Republican Government, the 1st grade Commission, considering the numerous documents shown by Scali demonstrating his valid activity in favour of the patriots and against the German invaders, decided, on the 3rd January, 1945, to free him without charges.

Subsequently, Scali has been assigned to the direction of the P.S. Office of Palazzo Viminale and Magranapoli and recently he has been appointed Chief of Cabinet at the Rome Questura.

The Joint High Commissariate for epuration, with letter dated 10th April 1945, has again deferred Scali to the Commission for epuration, proposing his discharge from service, because, from further investigations carried out by the P.S. Special Nucleus, attached at the High Commissariate, it has appeared, that the a/m official "had ordered, in the zone within his jurisdiction, gathering-up operations of young men by order of the Republican Authorities, operations which resulted in the forced labour of 119 young men in favour *to* the Germans."

In regard to this new charge no trace can be found in the records of this Ministry, neither has it been mentioned in reports drawn up by the Rome questore on behalf of Scali.

Rome, 28th April, 1945.

7140

MINUTE 17 THE CABINET OF P. E. THE MINISTER

330.

The P.S. Commissario Dr. Calogero MAROCCO, former P.S. Joint Commissario, on the 15th July 1943 passed over to the Ministry of Italian Africa as Major on permanent duty of the P.A.I., having succeeded in winning a contest.

After such transfer, Dr. Marocco has performed duties from 16.7.43 at the P.A.I. General Headquarters and from 13 to 23 September 1943 at the secretary's Office of the Command of the Police Forces of the Open City, while from 23rd September to 20th January 1944 he has performed merely bureaucratic functions at the Command of the "Cheren" column. He took the oath to the so-called Republic, only after having been authorised by his Commandant, Col. Toscano, who issued a statement from which it appears that many leaders of anti-fascist parties had authorised the P.A.I. Commander to take the oath.

Marocco, in September 1944, filed an application, in order to return to the P.S. Officials list, producing large documentations on the patriotic activity carried out, in collaborating with the voluntary formations of the Christian Democratic party and with the National Military Command of the clandestine front of resistance, participating also in the combat against the Germans, which took place at the Farnesina, in the evening of 4th June 1944.

The patriotic activity of Marocco has been fully confirmed by the Rome Questura, as a result of the investigations made in this regard.

Dr. Marocco, who has been always classified as very good and who has always shown capacity, intelligence, initiative, spirit of sacrifice and sense of duty. He underwent an examination for distinct merit for the promotion to the 8th grade, fully succeeding.

In consequence of the Regent General's Legislative Decree, which dissolved the P.A.I., authorising the enlistment of the single officers into the lists of P.S. Officials and Officers, Marocco, in possession of the prescribed authorisation of the Joint High Commissariate for Epuration, has been incorporated in the lists of P.S. Officials and assigned to the direction of the Rome Questura Mobile Squad, at which he had performed long and praiseworthy service before his passage to the P.A.I.

Rome, 28th April, 1945.

rv.

7145

APPOINTO PER IL CABINETTO DI S.L. IL MINISTRO

=====

Il Commissario Capo di P.S. SCALI Dr. Giovambattista è entrato nell'Amministrazione della P.S. il 1° luglio 1924. Dopo i primi anni di servizio prestati a Genova ed a Treviglio, nell'ottobre 1926 fu trasferito a Roma ove tuttora presta servizio.

Ha diretto vari Uffici distrettuali, con competenza e zelo, correttezza e diligenza.

Ha percorso regolarmente la sua carriera al di fuori di ingerenze politiche. Nel 1929 partecipò al concorso per merito distinto pel grado di commissario aggiunto conseguendo l'idoneità, venne promosso nel 1937 al grado di commissario e nell'aprile 1943 a quello di commissario capo.

Dopo l'8 settembre 1943 rimase in servizio e prestò giuramento al governo repubblicano senza, peraltro, dar prova di settarietà. Sottoposto a giudizio di epurazione perchè in possesso della qualifica di antemarcia e per aver prestato servizio e giuramento allo pseudo governo repubblicano, la Commissione di I grado, presa cognizione dei numerosi documenti probatori esibiti dallo Scali in ordine alla sua efficace e validissima attività a favore dei patrioti e nella lotta contro il tedesco invasore, con sua decisione 3 gennaio u.s. - divenuta definitiva - lo mandò esente da ogni sanzione.

Successivamente lo Scali venne destinato alla direzione dell'Ufficio di P.S. di Palazzo Viminale e di Magnanapoli e di recente è stato nominato Capo Gabinetto presso la Questura di Roma.

L'Alto Commissariato Aggiunto per l'epurazione con foglio 10 aprile 1945 ha nuovamente deferito lo Scali alla Commissione di epurazione, proponendone la dispensa dal servizio, poichè, dagli ulteriori accertamenti compiuti dal Nucleo Speciale di P.S. addetto all'Alto Commissariato, il predetto funzionario "fece operare, nella giurisdizione dell'Ufficio di P.S. di cui era capo, dei rastrellamenti di giovani su ordine delle autorità repubblica-

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Di tale nuovo addebito mosso allo Scali nessuna traccia si rileva negli atti del Ministero, nè alcuna menzione ~~vi~~ è stata fatta nei rapporti redatti dal questore di Roma sul conto dello Scali.

Roma, li 28 aprile 1945.

569

APPUNTO per il Gabinetto di S.E. il Ministro

Il Commissario di P.S. dr. Calogero MAROCCO, già Commissario Aggiunto di P.S., il 15 luglio 1943 passò alle dipendenze del Ministero dell'Africa Italiana in qualità di Maggiore in s.p.e. nel Corpo della P.A.I., essendo riuscito vincitore del concorso per titoli.

Dopo tale trasferimento il dr. Marocco ha prestato servizio dal 16.7.43 presso il Comando Generale della P.A.I. e dal 13 al 23 settembre 1943 presso la segreteria del Comando delle Forze di Polizia della Città Aperta, mentre dal 23 settembre 1943 al 20 gennaio 1944 si è tenuto nascosto perchè ricercato dalle SS. tedesche e dal 20 gennaio 1944 ha esplicato funzioni meramente burocratiche presso il Comando della colonna "Cheren". Ha prestato giuramento alla pseudo repubblica, solo quando ne venne espressamente autorizzato dal suo comandante, il Colonnello Toscano, il quale rilasciò una dichiarazione dalla quale si rileva che parecchi esponenti dei partiti antifascisti avevano autorizzato il comandante della P.A.I. a giurare.

Il Marocco, nel settembre 1944 avanzò domanda per rientrare nei ruoli dei funzionari di P.S., producendo ampia documentazione sull'attività patriottica svolta collaborando con le formazioni dei volontari della libertà del partito Democratico cristiano e con il Comando militare nazionale del fronte clandestino di resistenza, partecipando anche al combattimento contro i tedeschi, svoltosi alla Farnesina la sera del 4 giugno 1944.

Tale attività patriottica del Marocco venne pienamente confermata dalla questura di Roma, a seguito degli accertamenti fatti esperire. 7123

Il dr. Marocco, classificato sempre ottimo e con lusinghiere attestazioni speciali, si è sempre distinto per capacità, intelligenza, spirito di iniziativa e di sacrificio ed attaccamento al dovere. Partecipò al concorso per merito distinto per la promozione al grado 8°, conseguendo l'idoneità.

A seguito del Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale che scioglieva la

presso il Comando Generale della P.A.I. e dal 13 al 23 settembre 1943 presso la segreteria del Comando delle Forze di Polizia della Città Aperta, mentre dal 23 settembre 1943 al 20 gennaio 1944 si è tenuto nascosto perchè ricercato dalle SS. tedesche e dal 20 gennaio 1944 ha esplicato funzioni meramente burocratiche presso il Comando della colonna "Cheren". Ha prestato giuramento alla pseudo repubblica, solo quando ne venne espressamente autorizzato dal suo comandante, il Colonnello Toscano, il quale rilasciò una dichiarazione dalla quale si rileva che parecchi esponenti dei partiti antifascisti avevano autorizzato il comandante della P.A.I. a giurare.

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Tale attività patriottica del Marocco venne pienamente confermata dalla questura di Roma, a seguito degli accertamenti fatti esperire. 7163

Il dr. Marocco, classificato sempre ottimo e con lusinghiere attestazioni speciali, si è sempre distinto per capacità, intelligenza, spirito di iniziativa e di sacrificio ed attaccamento al dovere. Partecipò al concorso per merito distinto per la promozione al grado 8°, conseguendo l'idoneità.

A seguito del Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale che scioglieva la P.A.I. autorizzando l'inquadramento dei singoli ufficiali nel ruolo dei funzionari ed ufficiali di P.S., il Marocco, previo il prescritto nulla osta dell'Alto Commissariato Aggiunto per l'Epurazione, è stato inquadrato nei ruoli dei funzionari di P.S. e preposto alla direzione della Squadra Mobile della questura di Roma, presso la quale, aveva, prima del passaggio nella P.A.I., prestato lungo ed apprezzato lodevole servizio.

Roma, 28 aprile 1945.

5693
7613

20 April 1945.

Would you be good enough to hand the attached to the Prime Minister. In view of our new directive, I recognize that we have no right to protest the appointment of police officials at this level, but I should like to make certain that the Prime Minister is aware of their dossiers, for such action as he may consider advisable.

ELBERT W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

PUB. SAFETY 5/6

31A

NAME	HO 15/31/4
DATE	Q 27/4
TIME	8 27/4
LOCATION	
REMARKS	
INITIALS	
SIGNATURE	
OFFICER	
REMARKS	
DATE	

30a

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

ACC/14041/12/PS

17th April, 1945

Aide Memoire for Acting Executive Commissioner.

Two recent appointments in the Questura at Rome do not appear to be in keeping with the principles of the Italian Government regarding Fascism.

- 1) Commissario SCALI has been appointed Chief of Cabinet (Capo Gabinetto). This Officer is alleged to have been most active in his operation against anti-Fascists while he was Commissario of the Campo Marzio district. He is also alleged to have denounced a number of Jews. He held his office during the German occupation and is said to have given enthusiastic co-operation in finding forced labour for Germany.
- 11) Magg. MAROCCHI has been appointed Chief of the "Squadra Mobile". This Officer is alleged to have taken the oath to the Fascist Republican Government. He later joined Polizia Africa Italiana.

7141

CONFIDENTIAL

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER		
PROV.		
LIC. & REG.		
PRV.		
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 594

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

4 April 1945

SUBJECT: Publica Sicurezza, Questura, Rome

TO : Director of Public Safety Sub Commission.

1. The following changes have recently been made in the Police organization at the Questura, Rome.

2. Commissario SCALI has been appointed Chief of Cabinet (Capo Gabinetto) of the Questura. This man was a close friend of DEL FANTE upon whom a report was submitted reference SD/526.1. by information is that whilst Commissario of the Campo Marzio district of Rome he was responsible for the arrest of many who had anti-fascist and anti-Nazi sympathies after the outbreak of war and had them placed in detention camps. He is also alleged to have persecuted and denounced a number of Jews. He continued in his post during the German occupation and apparently enthusiastically co-operated in making searches for men to be transferred for forced labour in Germany. SCALI is known to have been an ardent fascist.

3. MARCOCCO MAGGI. Has been appointed Chief of the "Squadra Mobile". In a list compiled by SIM, dated 12 July 1944, the name of MAGGI. MARCOCCO appears as a person who took the oath to the Fascist Republican Government he was then a member of PAI (Polizia Africa Italiana). This organization operated as a police body during the German occupation and was disbanded after the arrival of the Allies in Rome. MARCOCCO was some years ago a Questura official and a member of the "Squadra Mobile", but as he did not secure promotion he joined PAI. He was denounced to the Epuration Commission and the reason for his recent appointment is not known.

4. as the result of the above appointment the higher officers of the "Squadra Mobile", such as MAGGI, the late Chief

SUBJECT: Publica Sicurezza, Questura, Rome

TO : Director of Public Safety Sub Commission.

1. The following changes have recently been made in the Police organization at the Questura, Rome.

2. Commissario SCALI has been appointed Chief of Cabinet (Capo Gabinetto) of the Questura. This man was a close friend of DEL FANTE upon whom a report was submitted reference SD/520.1. My information is that whilst Commissario of the Corno Marzio district of Rome he was responsible for the arrest of many who had anti-fascist and anti-Nazi sympathies after the outbreak of war and had then placed in detention camps. He is also alleged to have persecuted and denounced a number of Jews. He continued in his post during the German occupation and apparently enthusiastically co-operated in making searches for men to be transferred for forced labour in Germany. SCALI is known to have been an ardent Fascist.

3. MARCOCCO MAGE. Has been appointed Chief of the "Squadra Mobile". In a list compiled by SIN, dated 12 July 1944, the name of MAGE. MARCOCCO appears as a person who took the oath to the Fascist Republican Government he was then a member of PAI (Polizia Africa Italiana). This organization operated as a police body during the German occupation and was disbanded after the arrival of the allies in Rome. MARCOCCO was some years ago a Questura official and a member of the "Squadra Mobile", but as he did not secure promotion he joined PAI. He was denounced to the Epuration Commission and the reason for his recent appointment is not known.

4. As the result of the above appointment the higher officers of the "Squadra Mobile", such as LAURES, the late Chief now transferred to the Commissariato of Trionfale. LULLI the deputy, and DE LONGIS have been given appointment in unimportant districts of Rome.

5. It is appreciated that these appointments rest solely with the Italian authorities but it appears that there is some extraordinary reason for these somewhat sudden changes in view of the fact that the "Squadra Mobile" under the direction of MAGE has performed very excellent work in the past, which has been the subject of favourable daily comment in daily press.

AHE/nb

W. Ellis Capt.
A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

CONFIDENTIAL

Translation.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

1404/12
10th March, 1945.
N. 333/

Subject : Rome and Genova Questure.

To : A.C. Public Safety Sub-Commission - Rome.

For your information it is reported that with to-day's provision the direction of the Rome Questure has been entrusted to the 1st class Questore Giuseppe Solimando.

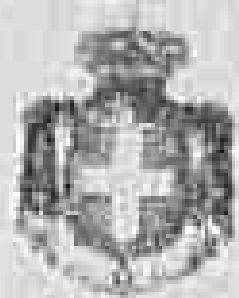
With the same provision the Questore Anselmo Sessa has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry.

Another official will be designated for the direction of the Genova Questura in substitution of the Questore Solimando.

RV.	DATE	
	INITIALS	DATE
DIRECTOR	106	14/3
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	102	17/3
EXEC. DIR.		
POLICE		
LIC. & REG.		
PRISON		
ADM. CLERK		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

Head of the Police
Ferrari

7130


Traslati 14/3
10 marzo 1945

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Alla Sottosegretaria
per la P.S. G.A.

= R.C.M.A. =

Divisione Pers. La 1^a

Prot. N° 3231 Allegati

Risposta al f. del

Da In N°

Oggetto: *Questura Roma e Genova.*

Per opportuna notizia si comunica che con provvedimento interno la direzione della Questura di Roma è stata affidata al Questore di 1^a classe Giuseppe Solimando. =

Con lo stesso provvedimento, il Questore Anselmo Sessa è stato collocato a disposizione del Ministero. =

Si fa riserva di designare altre funzionarie per la direzione della Questura di Genova in sostituzione del Questore Solimando. =

7130

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

Januzzi

Translation.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

28 Feb. 1945.
N. 333/1327

Reply to AC/14041/12 dated 21/2/45.

Subject : P.S. Commissario Rateni Luigi.

To : A.C. Public Safety Sub-Commission - Rome.

Having taken into consideration the communication received with a/m letter in favour of the P.S. Commissario Rateni Luigi, who distinguished himself in the performance of his duties as Chief of Cabinet of the Local Questura, it is assured that the report has been entered in the personal records of the person in question for ^{the purpose of} the merits acquired for the furthering of his career.

For the Minister
Ferrari

IV.

Director		
Deputy Dir.		
Exec. Comm.	77	515
Police		
Int. Affs.		
Prison	8	573
Gen. Sec'y		
Security		

7134

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
SARDEGNA REGION

14th February 1945

P. Safely
24A

Reference : HQ/1098
Subject : Questore of CAGLIARI
To : Headquarters, Allied Commission.

cc.

22A

Your AC/14041/12/26 of 10th February 1945 is noted.

The transfer of ROSELLI, the Questore of CAGLIARI has not been in any way referred to us. Had the local opinion been asked we should like to have recorded the point that there is an objection to the Transfer of the Questore after a stay of only 3 months in CAGLIARI.

TO	
BY	
DATE	19 FEB 1945
REMARKS	
CHIEF CLERK	

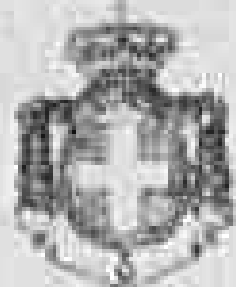
JACP/aje.

J.A.C. Penrychick

J.A.C. PENRYCHICK,
Colonel.
Regional Commissioner. 7136

no action
PA *W. J. L. L. L.*

L.



Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Manuale 5/3
Roma 28 febbraio 1945 5

ALLA COMMISSIONE AL-
LEATA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE
PER LA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA
A.P.O.394

Divisione personale *In 1°*
Aut. A. 333/1327 *Allegati*

Ripresentato al *del* 21.2.945
In *In* AC/14041/12 PS.

OGGETTO *Commissario di P.S.*
Ratani Luigi

Preso atto della comunicazione pervenuta
con la nota sopradistinta a favore del Commis-
sario di P.S. Ratani Luigi, distintosi per l'at-
tività svolta quale capo gabinetto della locale
questura, si assicura che la segnalazione è sta-
ta inserita nel fascicolo personale dell'inte-
ressato per ogni valutazione di meriti agli ef-
fetti di CHIEF CLERICO CHIEF CLERICO CHIEF CLERICO
carriera.

PEL MINISTRO

Luigi

7130

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

*File
26A*

Tel : 478800

AC/14041/12/PS

21 February 1945

SUBJECT : Comm. Capo RATENE

TO : Ministry of Interior
Director Public Security

The work and ability of the above-named, who has been Capo Gabinetto at the Roma Questura, since June last, have been commended by the Regional Public Safety Officer, who asks that the matter be brought to the notice of your Ministry.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

BP/wg.

7134

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
ROME

16th, February 1945

To: Regional Public Safety Officer
Regional Headquarters
From: Major Coxhead P.S.O. Rome.
Subject: Commissario RATTENE Luigi, Capo Gabinetto, R. Questura of Rome.

1. On the occasion of the effective transfer of the Questore Morezzini, I desire to bring to notice the excellent work performed by his Capo Gabinetto, Sig. Commissario Ratene.
2. Commissario Ratene was in service with the "Casa Savoia" until 8th. September 1943, on which day it is stated he left his post as he declined to work in collaboration with the Germans. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was arrested on 9th. February 1944, but after three days detention he managed to escape, and operated against the occupying forces with the clandestine movement.

Sig. Ratene commenced work as Capo Gabinetto at the Questura on 14th. June 1944, under Questore Morezzini, immediately following the latter's appointment as Questore of Rome. Sig. Ratene has at all times shown great comprehension of the task which lay before the Agenti di P.S. in this city. He has displayed intelligent executive ability and I cannot express too warmly my appreciation of his work during the difficult times which normally follow the relief of territory. In working as he has for his country he has materially assisted in the task of maintaining public order in this city.

4. I therefore respectfully ask that Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission Headquarters, be requested to send a note in favour of Sig. Ratene to Minister of Interior for notation on his records of service.

7130

Coxhead
Major,
Public Safety Officer

performed by his Capo Gabinetto, Sig. Commissario Ratene.

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R. Foxhead
R. F. FOXHEAD
Major,
Public Safety Officer
Rome

7130

1st IND

LUR/15/2/PS

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION, Lazio-Umbria Region

TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission, HQ,

Allied Commission, APO 394.

16 Feb 45

Submitted and recommended as in para. 4 above.

For the Regional Commissioner,

C. T. Francis
C.T. FRANCIS,
Lt-Colonel,
RPSO, LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

CTF/rmc

14001/12

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

23A

Public Safety Division,
13 February 1945.

FILE NO :- LUR/15/4/PS
SUBJECT :- MORAZZINI Enrico - Questore of Rome.
TO :- Regional Commissioner, Lazio-Umbria Region.

- (1) The Italian Government has decided to remove and replace Sig. Morazzini. This has not been prompted by any recommendation on the part of this HQ.
- (2) I concur with para.4 of report of P.S.O.Rome attached and, inasmuch as the Questore has given in good service, I feel that our appreciation might be placed on record.
- (3) To this end I suggest that a copy of attached report be sent to HQ., AC., Public Safety Sub-Commission.

C.T. Francis
C.T. FRANCIS.
Lt. Colonel,
RPSO., LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

1st Ind.
HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION, APO 394
17 February 1945

TO: Public Safety Sub-Commission - AC HQ

Forwarded.

ab/

INCL: 2

Report from Major Coxhead
PS/C/4 - 13 Feb. 45
Commendation from AFHQ
/s/ Major General MacLeod

TO	DATE
CHAPMAN	20/2
COL. YOUNG	
LT. COL. WILSON	
MAJ. LUCKY	
MAJ. WILSON	
MAJ. HANBURY	
MAJ. BALLANCE	
CAPT. POWELL	20/2

Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI 7136
Colonel, NMB
Regional Commissioner

no action

Officer Coxhead

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
ROME

ES/cl4

13th. February 1945

To: Regional Commissioner
thru' Regional Public Safety Officer
Region Headquarters
From: Major Coxhead P.S.O. Rome
Subject: MORAZZINI Enrico, Questore of Rome.

1. At 10 a.m. on 12th. February 1945, the above named attended my office and he requested me to bring to notice his position.

2. As is well known Sig. Morazzini, after serving for a number of years with the "Casa Reale" went into hiding upon the formation of the Fascist Republic, and worked in contravention of the occupying German forces in the RENCIVENGA group of clandestine partisans.

He was appointed Questore of Rome, by the Badoglio Government on 3rd. June 1944, the announcement being made over the Bari Radio, this before the enemy had left the city.

As he was instructed to take over his duties on the morning prior to Allied entry into the city, it is stated he took over the position of Questore before the ex Questore the late Ceruso had left the city.

Since his appointment he has passed through many difficult phases, and he has shown great ability in maintaining a more or less even keel in the tenor of the diverse ways of the citizens of Rome.

3. Morazzini now informs me that he has heard that he has to be removed from his position as a certain section of the Government is inclined to the belief that his service in the "Casa Reale" may affect his judgement in Police matters, and he feels that this is a poor reward for his faithful service.

4. I wish to make it clear at this stage that I fully realise that it is not part of my function to interfere with political decisions, neither have I conveyed to Sig. Morazzini any hope of interference.

It is however my duty to inform you that since my association with this man I have found him to show always honesty of purpose, a clear conception of his duty, a willing desire to assist firstly his own country, and at all times to give the Allied Authorities the best possible collaboration.

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It is however my duty to inform you that since my association with this man I have found him to show always honesty of purpose, a clear conception of his duty, a willing desire to assist firstly his own country, and at all times to give the Allied Authorities the best possible collaboration.

His difficulties have been immense, lack of transport, food and clothing, yet by his guidance he has managed to hold together the Agenti di P.S.

It is also well to note that the collaboration of the Agenti di P.S. is recognised by the Military Police, and I quote the favourable letter from the Supreme Commander of this Theatre of Operations (copy attached at 14 for ready reference) as a tribute to this force.
5. Respectfully forwarded for information and action as may be deemed necessary.

P. E. Coxhead
P. E. COXHEAD

Major,
Public Safety Officer
Rome

CONFIDENTIALROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
APO 794, US ARMYRHS/IBC/hp
2 January 1945

Memorandum:

To : See Distribution.

The following letter was received from Allied Force Headquarters and is reproduced for the interest of all concerned. Coming from such a high level it reflects great credit upon this command and is a source of pride to the Commanding General:

"Allied Force Headquarters
CR/6412/3-1 (B)
28 Dec 44.

"Commanding General
Rome Area Allied Command

"SUBJECT: -Criminal Activities in Rome.

"Reference your letter TKB/jg dated 16 Dec 44.

1. The Supreme Allied Commander has noted with satisfaction the efficient and courageous manner in which the various police agencies involved in these cases have done their work.
2. He wishes you to convey his appreciation to the officers and men concerned, and also his approval of the manner in which the efforts of all concerned in this most successful investigation have been coordinated.

"/s/ N.W.M. MacLeod
Major General, DAG. 7120
G-1 (B)

2178

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CH/64:2/3-1 (B)

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/s/ W.W.H. MacLeod

Major General, DAG. 7120
G-1 (B)

By command of Brigadier General BROWN:

I.E. CHREX

Captain AGD

Adjutant General

Distribution:

"R"

12-3-45

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APC 394

Tel : 489081-365

10 February, 1945

AC/14041/12/FS

SUBJECT : Questors of Rome

TO : H.E. the Director General of
Public Security
Ministry of Interior.

1. With reference to your letter 333 dated
7th Feb. 1945, this Sub-Commission has no objection
to the transfers proposed, namely

Questore Enrico MORAZZINI, from Rome to the
Ministry of the Interior
Questore Anselmo SESSA, from Palermo to Rome
Questore Beniamino ROSILLI, from Cagliari to Palermo
Questore Vincenzo GENOVESI, to Cagliari

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.C.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Copy to:

R.P.S.O. Sicilia Region
R.P.S.O. Lazio-Umbria Region
R.P.S.O. Sardegna Region

APF/ug.

7128

CONFIDENTIAL

21A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/140.10

8 February 1945

Subject : Questore of Rome, MORAZZINI

To : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission

According to your instruction I investigated the background of FERRARI's sudden request for the removal of the Questore of Rome, MORAZZINI.

I found the following:-

MORAZZINI who was the former Commissario at the King's Palace, was appointed Questore without really having the preparation necessary to fill such an important police assignment. He is considered an able man, however, has not had any actual important experience outside his job at the King's Palace.

When he took over the job at the Questura he tried to take care of his former friends from the Royal Palace and brought them in and placed them into important positions.

This naturally caused the resentment of the other Questura officials, especially, after these Royal Palace elements were favoured in every way by the Questore.

MORAZZINI made very exaggerated and on some occasions untruthful statements in his reports to the Public Safety Epuration Commission, especially against the officials not to his personal liking, which of course added fuel to the fire.

A few days ago during the last session of the Public Safety Epuration Commission, Morazzini's exaggerated and very harmful reports were discussed and an example case "RIPANDELLI", the former Capo di Gabinetto, was singled out.

MORAZZINI had made a very black report about this gentleman on which basis Ripandelli was disgracefully removed, which gave Morazzini the chance to replace him with his friend and former associate at the Royal Palace, Commissario PATENI, the actual Capo di Gabinetto, now.

He also put in another confidence man of his, Commissario ORTICA.

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He also put in another confidence man of his, Commissario ORTOLA.

The Commission found after investigating again the case of Ripandelli that Morazzini's report was greatly exaggerated and untruthful, even the Commission members of the Action Party stood up and defended Ripandelli as a man of excellent character, capability and past performance.

They all agreed that Morazzini's reports could not be relied upon anymore and they charged Doct. ROSATI, assistant Chief of Police and also member of the Epuration Commission to inform Doct. FERRARI that the Commission was very dissatisfied with Morazzini and to take the necessary action. The Commission in future shall insist that the Questore reports the truth and nothing but the truth.

Apparently this request of the Epuration Commission together with the complaints of inefficiency, partiality and disharmony in the Questura together with political complaints of the non monarchic parties resulted in Ferrari's sudden request for Morazzini's replacement.

It does not appear that the SALVAREZZA case had an important part in

CONFIDENTIAL

2

I have on an earlier date screened Doct. SESSA Anselmo, now Questore in Palermo; I have re-checked his case and again have found him to be an excellent and very capable police official, acceptable and recommended from a security standpoint. However, ~~there~~ I realized that also Palermo is a very important position at this time and changing the Questore might not be welcome to the Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Carl G. Fisher Lt.

CARL E. FEHR, Lt.
Security Division

Pa/AMO

NO	UNIT	DATE
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719 v

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/HND No. 785016

CARL E. FEHR, Lt.
Security Division

pg/bd

[illegible]

2720

CONFIDENTIAL

Translation

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

1404/12

7 Feb. 1945.
N. 333/

20A

Subject : Questura Rome - Milano - Palermo.

To : A.C. Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Following to-day's interview with Col. CHAPMAN, I inform you that, this Gen.HQ., for technical-political reasons, has taken the decision to replace the Rome questore, Comm. Enrico MORAZZINI, with the questore Anselmo SESSA, actually director of the Palermo questura.

The questore Morazzini should assume duties as General Inspector at the Ministry.

Should the approval given verbally be confirmed, we propose that, following the movement of the two officials, the 1st class questore Beniamino ROSELLI be assigned to Palermo; this official is actually at Cagliari.

In replacement of the questore Sessa, already designated as director of the Milano questura, this office proposes the same grade Comm. Ettore MESSANA, actually General Inspector.

For the Cagliari questura we confirm the designation of the questore Vincenzo GENOVESE.

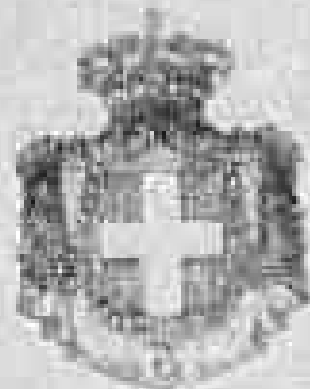
Head of the Police
Ferrari

rv.

TO	
FROM	1404/12
SUBJECT	
DATE	8/20/45
BY	
FOR	
REMARKS	
INITIALS	
SIGNATURE	

7125

Sal.



Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZAUrgent 8/2
Roma 7 febbraio 1945ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

ROMA

Divisione Personale Sec. I^a
Prot. N. 333. AllegatiRisposta al foglio del
Dir. Sec. N. 2

OGGETTO Questura Roma - Milano - Palermo.

A seguito del colloquio odierno col Sig. Col. CHAPMAN, mi pre-
gio precisare che per motivi tecnico-politici questa Direzione Ge-
nerale è venuta nella determinazione di sostituire il questore di
Roma, Comm. Enrico MORAZZINI con il questore Anselmo SESSA attual-
mente titolare della questura di Palermo.

Il questore Morazzini verrebbe assunto quale Ispettore Genera-
le al Ministero.

Ove l'assenso verbalmente manifestato venisse confermato si
proporrebbe in conseguenza del movimento dei due funzionari che
a Palermo venisse assegnato il questore di 1^a classe Beniamino RO-
SELLI attualmente a Cagliari.

In sostituzione del questore Sessa, già segnalato quale titola-
re della questura di Milano, quest'ufficio propone il pari grado
Comm. Ettore MESSANA, attualmente Ispettore Generale.

Per la questura di Cagliari si riconferma la designazione del
questore Vincenzo GENOVESE.

7124

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

17 Oct. 1944

ACG/14041/25/PS

SUBJECT : Questura of Florence
TO : R.P.S.O. Lazio Region

Santhisto The Ministry of Interior, Director of Public Security, has recommended the transfers of Vice-Questore MAZZANTI Lorenzo, Commissario LA MONACO Mario and Commissario Agg. GITTI Giuseppe to the Rome Questura, replacing some of the officials recently sent to Florence.

Are there any objections to these transfers?

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

7123

19A

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

25th September, 1944.

SUBJECT : Regina Coeli Prison.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

1. At the meeting held by Col. Polatti, Regional Commissioner, Region 4, in Regina Coeli Prison Rome, yesterday evening to discuss measures for suppressing disorder in the Prison, the attitude of the Questore in Rome, Dott. Morassini, was far from satisfactory.

2. The Questore has at his disposal in Rome a strength of some 12,000 CC, MM; CC, FF, and Agents of Public Security.

3. The Questore took the view :-

- a) that he could not get sufficient Italian Police to control further 1,500 prisoners, and
- b) that the morale of the Police was such that they could not be relied on to deal with the situation.

He therefore asked for Allied Police assistance.

4. During the course of the meeting two grave defects in the Policing of Rome were revealed:

1) Although the unrest at the Prison had been well known for several days the Questore had not kept a group of Police on reserve to be called out.

2) Only a handful of Police were on duty in Rome at night.

5. The defeatist attitude of the Questore contrasted very strongly with that of Col. Perinetti, Commanding the CC, 23 in Rome, who arrived at the Prison at 8 P.M. Col.

7122

18A

1. At the meeting held by Col. Polatti, Regional Commissioner, Region 4, in Regina Coeli Prison Rome, yesterday evening to discuss measures for suppressing disorder in the Prison, the attitude of the Questore in Rome, Dott. Morazzini, was far from satisfactory.
2. The Questore has at his disposal in Rome a strength of some 12,000 CC.RR. G2.12 and Agents of Public Security.
3. The Questore took the view :-
 - a) that he could not get sufficient Italian Police to control almost 1,500 prisoners, and
 - b) that the morale of the Police was such that they could not be relied on to deal with the situation.
 He therefore asked for Allied Police assistance.
4. During the course of the meeting two grave defects in the Policing of Rome were revealed:
 - 1) Although the unrest at the Prison had been well known for several days the Questore had not kept a group of Police on reserve to be called out.
 - 2) Only a handful of Police were on duty in Rome at night.
5. The defeatist attitude of the Questore contrasted very strongly with that of Col. Perinetti, Commanding the CC.RR in Rome, who arrived at the prison at 8 p.m. Col. Perinetti immediately said that he could control the prison with 200 CC.RR. As Col. Pollock suggested 300 CC.RR in addition to 300 other Police, Col. Perinetti arranged for 300 CC.RR to report to the Prison.
6. I told Col. Perinetti that it was important for the Police to control the prisoners as any failure to do so would shake public confidence in the Italian Police. I suggested that if he had any doubts about the situation he might wish to communicate with his Commanding General. Col. Perinetti said he was satisfied that he could control the prisoners and he would not therefore refer to his Commanding General. This confident attitude was in marked contrast to the behaviour of the Questore.

7. When I called at the prison shortly before 11 p.m. I was informed that 300 CC.III were on duty but that no reserve of Agents of Public Security had yet arrived. Col. Pollock has been asked to ascertain from the Questore why he had not arranged for reserves of Police to be available and the reason for the delay in the arrival of Agents of Public Security.

8. In my view the Questore of Rome has shown himself unable to cope with his responsibilities and provided the Regional Commissioner agrees I propose to advise the Director General of Public Security to appoint a new Questore for Rome.

Charles [unclear]

Regional Council member agrees to propose to advise the Director
General of Public Security to appoint a new Questore for Rome.

7121

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV

Regional Public Safety HQ.

22nd September, 1944.

SUBJECT: RESULT OF CARUSO TRIAL.

TO : ✓ Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Region IV
✓ copy to Public Safety Sub-Commission ACC.HQ.

1. Original trial was due to be held on 18th Sept. 1944, against:

- a) Pietro Caruso
- b) Roberto Occhetto.

for treason against the State and other offences.

2. The trial was to take place in the large courtroom in the Palazzo di Giustizia (Palace of Justice). A total of 550 police, mounted and on foot on duty, which in the ordinary way was more than adequate to meet contingencies.

3. At least 2000 or 3000 people streamed into the building which has many entrances and gates.

4. Owing to disorder the trial was adjourned, and outside the mob became out of hand and battered to death the ex-Prison Governor, Renato Carretta. Some inaccurate reports say that Carretta was still prison governor, but this is untrue. By order of Col. Poletti, I removed him entirely from service at Regina Coeli early in July.

5. Under A.C.C. Police supervision a fresh trial of Caruso and Occhetto took place at the Accademia dei Lincei (Palazzo Corsini) on 20th and 21st Sept. 1944. H. E. Lorenzo MARONI presided the Court, assisted by 3 judges and 2 reserve judges.

6. Maj. Coxhead controlled the entrance and Lt. Col. Pollock supervised the proceedings. Several AMG. police officers awaiting orders to northern regions rendered valuable assistance with the police arrangements.

7. The whole proceedings were orderly throughout - there were no incidents of any kind. Verdict reached at 8.15 p.m. 21st Sept. 1944, after 2 days hearing:

Caruso sentenced to death
Occhetto to 30 years imprisonment and payment of charges for proceedings.

received calmly and there was no demonstration of any kind.

8. An appeal for clemency immediately lodged by the

- 2 -

9. Counsel for Caruso with H.A.M. Prince Umberto was rejected.

9. Special civil police arrangements were made in the vicinity of Regime Coelli Prison and Col. Pollock kept closely in touch with the Italian authorities and police pending execution.

10. At 10 p.m. 21/9/44 information received by Chief, Public Safety, that Fascist reprisals in Rome were threatened. Steps were at once taken to place police guards at the residence of the President of the Court and the judges. General Police patrolling during the night throughout the city strengthened, and military police informed through R.A.A.C. Reasonable precautions were taken by civil police in Rome for 22nd Sept. 1944. It is not anticipated that any real trouble will occur however.

11. Conclusion. The general arrangements made for the re-trial of Caruso on 20th and 21st Sept. proved satisfactory. The President of the Court and judges expressed themselves as very satisfied with the arrangements (see translation attached).

12. It is contemplated that future trials of this kind will be held on similar lines and possibly in this or a similar type of building, with only one entrance and not overlooked by other buildings. The street in front was closed off entirely, and this assisted materially in keeping the general public away from the building, which is of great importance.

13. Caruso was executed at 2.10 p.m. by firing squad on 22nd Sept. 1944 at Forte Bravetta, Via Aurelia, Rome. There were no incidents and everything was quiet.

14. The body of Pietro Caruso was immediately taken away after the execution from Forte Bravetta and reached the Verano cemetery at 14.40. It was buried at 14.45 in square 72, line 22, grave 24, alone. No incidents of any kind.

J. R. Pollock
J. R. POLLOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief, Public Safety
REGION IV.

22 17 B/C

7110

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
FOR THE
SANCTIONS AGAINST FASCISM

17B
Rome, 22nd Sept. 1944.

The President.

Stim tissimo Sig. Colonnello,

I feel it a duty to thank you
for the kind and attentive interest, and for the
efficacious moral and material help furnished for the
regular functioning of the case to the charge of CARUSO
Pietro and OCCHETTO Roberto, which took place on 20th and
21st inst. in the Academy of Vinci, where the court
was held.

With regards.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH COURT

L. MARONI

Colonel J.S. POLLOCK
Chief of the Police A.C.C. Region IV
Via Luculle 6,

ROME

7110

17c

THE QUESTURA OF ROME

Rome, 22nd September, 1944.

Illustrre Sig. Colonnello,

I feel it my duty to thank you and the officers of the Allied Police in Rome for the live interest shown in the important services of order on the occasions of the Corso case, which took place before the High Court of Justice.

I can assure you that I, the functionaries and the officials destined to the various services, and all the dependents, we all gathered from your presence and participation, that encouragement which placed us in a position to overcome every difficulty.

In renewing my thanks, I take this opportunity of sending you, Illustrre Signor Colonnello, the expression of my best sentiments.

Yours devotedly

R. MORACCHINI
Questore

Illustrre
Sig. Colonnello J. A. POLLOCK
Chief of Allied Police
Via Aquilone

2117

2197

SECRET

16A

IN 400

8-140

22 SEPT

SECRET

SECURITY

ACTING CHIEF COM.

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 OCCURRED ON THE AIR AIRCRAFT AND CONVENTION WAS CONTINUED TO THIRTY YEARS
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IDENTIFICATION:

ROBERT F. STONE
 Captain, USN
 Acting Chief Commissioner

REFERENCE:

Mr Paul Charles
 Hon. Alexander Kirk
 Political Section
 OS Branch
 House Commissioner
 Public Safety &
 Security Branch
 CC, NSAC

SN 319116

Hq ACC	Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED	
Date Time	22 Sept 1940
Via	Sign
Initials	WHR.

SECRET

15A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/14041/12/P3

23 Sept 44

SUBJECT : Commendations.

TO : Major H.W.F. FOWLER.
Capt T. MARSH.
Capt G.H.O. LIDDIE.
Capt G.L.J. WADSWORTH.
Capt J.B. FORSTER
Lt J.R. TOOTH.

With reference to the trial in Rome of Pietro Ceruso, on the 20/21st instant, the R.P.S.C. Region IV has received an appreciation of the action taken by the ACC Public Safety Officers to maintain good order at the trial, and testimony to the value their presence there caused.

Lt/Col Pollock wishes this testimony of appreciation to be conveyed to you individually, and adds his own thanks for your valuable services.

A.E. Young
A.E. YOUNG Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission

EP/jwf

7115

14A

10021/12

84 ACC

2-338

21 SEP 4

SECRET

RESULTS

ACTING CHIEF CLERK.

WAS FOR THE SEVEN THREE SEVEN NINE FOURTH BY BUCK WOOD THREE FIVE PAPER TO
 THE FOR SAIDED ONE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISOR AND BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER
 HERE AND FROM SOME PERSONAL PAPER CARSON TRIAL OCCURRED LATE YESTERDAY AND HAS
 BEGUN THIS MORNING BY ALL WITNESSES HEARD BY AGREEMENT OF PROSECUTION AND
 DEFENSE WILL BE MADE TODAY AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT TRIAL WILL BE CONCLUDED TODAY
 NO OTHER CASE NO UNUSUAL INCIDENTS YESTERDAY OF ANY KIND EITHER WITHIN OR OUTSIDE
 THE COURT

Figure 2. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye.

E T A Q

HEBERT W. STONE
Capt. USA, USMC

Acting Chief Commissioner

DISCUSSION:

Sir Noel Charles
Hon. Alexander Kirk
Political Section
Race Commissioner
CA Branch
Security Branch
Public Safety S/C
General Brown, RAC

Hg Δ C C Sec'y Gen

DISPATCHED

Op - Time 2:15:37:104

via *hmr* 1115

Initials *g*

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

20 Sep 44

SUBJECT : Pietro Caruso's Trial.

TO : Public Safety

copy to

Enclosed please find - letter to the Prime Minister and some
photographs taken during the lynching of Carotta. Would you please
forward these to the Public Safety Officer of Region IV.

G. R. Hyatt
G. R. HYATT, Brig,
V.P. Admin. Section

Ext 523
GSH/544

7113

COPY.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1.

A/30

20 Sep 44.

Dear Mr Prime Minister:

Enclosed are some photographs which were taken at Pietro Caruso's trial on September 18th 1944 and may assist you in detecting and apprehending the principal offenders who took part in this distressing affair and assisted in the lynching of Caratta.

Yours very truly,

ELERY W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Copy to Public Safety

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government.
Rome.

2.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

20 Sep 44.

SUBJECT : Pietro Caruso's Trial.

TO : Public Safety

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister and some photographs taken during the lynching of Caratta. Would you please forward these to the Public Safety Officer of Region IV.

exist you are detecting and
offenders who took part in this distressing affair and
assisted in the lynching of Caretta.

Yours very truly,

MILLY W. STONE
Captain, USNR,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Copy to Public Safety

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

20 Sep 44.

SUBJECT : Pietro Casuso's Trial.

TO : Public Safety

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to the Prime
Minister and some photographs taken during the lynching of
Caretta. Would you please forward these to the Public
Safety Officer of Region IV.

C. R. UPJOHN, Brig.,
V.P. Admin. Section.

Ext 525
GHU/jwf.

U.P.S.O. Region 4.

7 photographs forwarded.

Rym Lux

A. J. WILCOX, Lt. Col.
A. E. YOUNG, Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

20th September, 1944.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478709

18 September, 1944.

ACG/14041/12/PS

SUBJECT : witnesses.

TO : Sig. Mario Berlinguer
High Commissioner for Punishment of
Fascist Crimes.

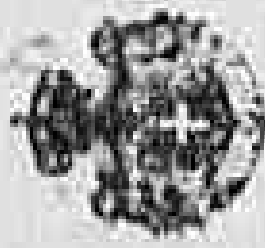
1. Your letter O 1499 of 12 September 1944 received
and action has been taken to comply with your request.

2. If it is possible I wish to arrange a meeting with
you in order that you can give me the names of other people
who will come to trial and whom you wish to keep close to the
Italian Court. If you will do this, this Office is prepared
to co-operate with you to the fullest extent.

A. E. YOUNG, Col.,
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

BWH/G.

7111



ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO

ALTO COMMISSARIATO AGGIUNTO PER LA PUNIZIONE DEI DELITTI

Prot. N. 01499

Roma, 12 September 1944

Allegati

Risposta al foglio N.

del

8 SEP 1944



Subject: PIETRO CARUSO and ROBERTO OCCHETTO's trial

XXX TO HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Administrative Section

ROME

1) As you know, the case against the ex Questore of Rome, Mr. Caruso will be heard the next 18th before the Italian High Court of Justice. In this case, one of the accused, is Mr. Roberto Occhetto, who was the secretary and assistant of Caruso.

2) It is understood that Occhetto, who is now detained in Regina Coeli prison would be moved ~~xx~~ elsewhere by order of an Allied Board, may be temporarily and on military grounds.

3) We observe:

a) according to the Italian law the guilty has the right of meeting his lawyers before the trial; it is necessary therefore Occhetto be present in Rome.

b) in the case he will be really transferred elsewhere, the trial would be seriously handicapped and damaged.

4) You know how many Italian and foreign people are expecting with a great anxiety for this case, the first of the political cases to be heard before the Italian High Court of Justice and if one of the main accused will not be present at the penal hearing, the Court itself will lose much importance and prestige.

5) Will you kindly arrange Occhetto to be kept at only disposition of Italian Court, at least as long as the case will be heard.

6) The same, as regards other people accused in such case.

If they will be moved by order of any other Board than Italian Courts, many obstructions would arise to the justice work of the

ZZZXX Subject: PIETRO CARUSO and ROBERTO OCCHETTO's trial

13 SEP 1944

XXAM TO HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Administrative Section

ROME

1) As you know, the case against the ex Questore of Rome, Mr. Caruso will be heard the next 18th before the Italian High Court of Justice. In this case, one of the accused, is Mr. Roberto Occhetto, who was the secretary and assistant of Caruso.

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6) The same, as regards other people accused in such case.

If they will be moved by order of any other Board than Italian Courts, many obstructions would arise to the the justice work of the Italian Government.

With best thanks and regards.

Mario Berlinguer

High Commissioner for the punishment of fascist crimes.

Mario Berlinguer

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U. S. Army

*Hq ACC, Public Safety
Sub-Comm.*

Caruso file 10A

15 September 1944

SUBJECT: Orders.

TO : See Distribution.

1. Comm. Alianello Raffaele and two CC.FR. escorts (Italians), WP o/a 17 Sept 44 to ROME, ITALY, RUA to Hq, Public Safety Sub-Comm, Hq ACC, for the purpose of attending as a witness in the Peter Caruso trial which takes place on 18 Sept 44. Upon completion of trial will ret to NAPLES, ITALY. Travel by govt MT is auth.

By order of Colonel TEMPERLEY:

Joseph Billotti
JOSEPH BILLOTTI,
2nd Lt., M.I.S.,
Asst. Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - Ea Ind coned
- 1 - Hq ACC, Public Safety Sub-Comm
- 1 - Adj
- 1 - Mag Cntr
- 1 - File



7105

Public Safety S.C.

539A
D-3976 *981*

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO 394

14041/12

R/2232

17 August 1944

SUBJECT: Questore for Rome

TO : Regional Control & Military Government Section
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
Attention: Public Safety Sub-Commission

8A

1. I am in receipt of your letter of 8 August 1944 and the attached list of five (5) names suggested by the Ministry of the Interior. I have noted your comment on Dott. ROVELLI/ Francesco that he was not recommended by the Public Safety Sub-Commission and also the fact that the four (4) other nominees have not been screened or investigated by Allied Authorities.

2. The Italian Government should appoint as soon as possible a Questore for Rome.

HEADQUARTERS
20 AGO 1944
A. C. C.

Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

P. A.

RRW

7100

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel. 478708

8 August, 1944

AGC/14041/12/PS

SUBJECT : Questore for Rome.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region IV

1. Reference is made to your letter R/2143
dated 4th August 1944.

2. The Minister of the Interior has been asked
to recommend suitable candidates for appointment as
Questore of Rome.

3. The attached reply dated 5th August has been
received together with biographical sketches of the
nominees.

4. Of the five persons suggested, Dr. ROVERDO
Francesco is not recommended by this Sub-Commission
because of his pro-Fascist sympathies which led to
his arrest in October 1941.

5. The other four nominees have not been screened
or investigated by Allied authorities.

APW/ngd

PAUL G. WIRK,
Colonel, Inf.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

7104

Translation RV.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
HQ. P.S.

5 August 1944.

N. 333

Subject : Questore for Rome.

To : A.C.C. Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Reference to the conversation of yesterday with Col. Kirk regarding the replacement of the Rome Questore, comm. Morazzini, it is stated beforehand, that the possibility of choice among the questori actually at the disposal of the Administration is limited either because the best elements are involved politically or at the present time in North Italy.

We are submitting the following names of questori, who are selected for their uprightness, professional ability and initiative and who could be entrusted with a/m duties:

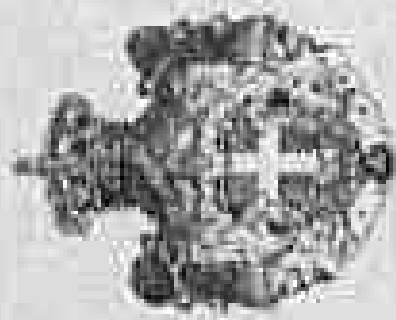
Dr. MESSANA Rittore	-	Questore	of 1st class	-78/r
Dr. MOLINA Alfonso	-	"	"	"
Dr. SESSA Anselmo	-	"	"	"
Att. SOLIMANDO Giuseppe	"	"	"	"
Dr. ROVELLA Francesco	"	"	2nd	"

For every name a biographical table is enclosed.

Police Chief

Sgd. - -

710



Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione Person. L. 1

Prot. N. 333. Ris. Allegati

OGGETTO

Questore di Roma

Public Safety Service

Roma, 5 agosto 1944

Traslate

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE
DI PUBBLICA SICUREZZA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI
CONTROLLO
ROMA

*Resposta al Fido del
Dir. L. 1*

A seguito del colloquio di ieri col Sig. Colonnello Kirk in merito alla sostituzione del Questore di Roma, comm. Morasini, si premette che il campo di scelta fra i questori attualmente a disposizione dell'Amministrazione è piuttosto limitato, sia perchè alcuni elementi ottimi per preparazione tecnica e culturale sono compromessi politicamente, sia perchè altri sono in atto nell'Italia del Nord.

Ciò premesso, si designano i seguenti questori che emergono per rettitudine, capacità professionale ed energia fra quelli attualmente disponibili e fra i quali si ritiene potrebbe pertanto cadere la scelta del funzionario cui si dovrebbe affidare la carica di cui trattasi:

MESSANA dr. Ettore - Questore di 1ª classe	
MOLINA dr. Alfonso	1ª 7100
SPESA dr. Arnaldo	1ª "
SOLDANDO avv. Giuseppe	1ª "

OGGETTO

Questore di Roma

A seguito del colloquio di ieri col Sig. Colonnello Kirk in merito alla sostituzione del Questore di Roma, comm. Morazzini, si premette che il campo di scelta fra i questori attualmente a disposizione dell'Amministrazione è piuttosto limitato, sia perché alcuni elementi ottimi per preparazione tecnica e culturale sono compromessi politicamente, sia perché altri sono in atto nell'Italia del Nord.

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MESSANA dr. Ettore	- Questore di 1ª classe
MOLINA dr. Alfonso	" 1ª 7100
SESSA dr. Amelino	" 1ª "
SOLDANO dr. Giuseppe	" 1ª "
ROVELLA dr. Francesco	" 2ª "

Per ogni nominativo si misce la relativa tabella biografica.

ca.

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

Forattini

MESSANA Ettore
store of 1st class.

7B

Born in 1884, started his career in June 1906. Married and has 1 son. Appointed 2nd class questore in January 1932 and promoted to 1st class on January 1938. Attached to P.S. offices of Sicily; Commissario at Palermo - Parma and Milano; Vice Questore at Brescia and Bolzano; Questore at Ravenna - Bari - Padova - Lubiana and Trieste. At this last place he was in open conflict with the Fascists. In June 1943 he was discharged as director of the Trieste Questura and recalled to Rome, where he remained at the disposal of the Ministry. After the 8th of September he was sought by the Police Chief Tamburini, once Prefetto of Trieste and by the "Milizia portuaria", headed by Caruso for antifascist activities; for this reason he remained hidden in Rome. He presented himself at the Ministry on the 7th of June 1944. He is a very intelligent official, has initiative and is well qualified. For his rough manners, his dependent personnel did not always like him.

710*

MESSANA Dr. Ettore

Questore di I° classe

Nato nel 1884, entrato in carriera nel giugno 1906. Ammogliato con 1 figlio.

Nominato questore di 2° cl. nel gennaio 1932 e promosso alla I° classe nel gennaio 1938. Subalterno in uffici distaccati di p.s. della Sicilia; Commissario a Palermo - Parma e Milano; Vice Questore a Brescia e Bolzano; Questore a Ravenna - Bari - Padova - Lubiana e Trieste. In quest'ultima sede è stato in aperta lotta con le gerarchie fasciste. Nel giugno 1943 venne pertanto esonerato dalla direzione della Questura di Trieste e chiamato a Roma, ove rimase a disposizione del Ministero. Dopo l'8 settembre venne ricercato dal Capo della Polizia Tamburini, già Prefetto a Trieste, nonché dalla Milizia portuaria capeggiata da Caruso per antifascismo, cosicchè fu costretto a darsi alla macchia nascondendosi a Roma. Si è ripresentato al Ministero il 7 giugno u.s..

È un funzionario molto intelligente, energico e ben preparato. Per i suoi modi, alle volte, eccessivamente rudi, non si è fatto sempre ben volere dai suoi dipendenti.

7103

Translation RV.

Mr. MOLINA Alfonso
Questore of 1st class.

Born in 1885. Started his career in 1909. Married and has 5 children. Appointed Questore of 1st class in 1938. Vice Commissario at Salerno and then Questore at Avellino and Catania. At this last place he has been for about 6 years. When the Allied troops entered that town, he was arrested and interrogated, after 24 hours he was freed, but had to remain at home at the disposal of the Allies. After 20 days he was freed, but not restored to duty. From the 10th of January he was appointed Ispettore Generale of P.S. by P.S. Hq. of Sicily, prior authorization had been given by AMG. He is an official with great ability, cultured, intelligent, quick, energetic, alert.

7104

MOLINA Dr. Alfonso

Questore di I° classe

Nato nel 1885. Entrato in carriera nel 1909. Coniugato con 5 figli. Nominato questore di I° classe nel 1938. Vice questore a Salerno e poscia questore ad Avellino e Catania. In quest'ultima sede è restato circa 6 anni.

All'entrata delle truppe Alleate in quella città fu fermato ed interrogato, dopo 24 ore però fu posto in libertà con l'obbligo di restare in casa a disposizione degli Alleati. Dopo 20 giorni fu lasciato libero ma non richiamato in servizio. Dal 10 gennaio con provvedimento della Direzione Generale di P.S. della Sicilia, per via autorizzazione del Governo Militare Alleato, è stato nominato Ispettore Generale di P.S. per la Sicilia Orientale.

E' un funzionario di grande capacità, colto, intelligente, svelto, energico, pronto.

7101

Translation

Dr. SESSA Anselmo
Questore of 1st class.

Born in 1884. Started his career in 1909. Single.
Appointed as questore of 2nd class in 1932 and promoted to 1st class in 1940. Director of the Vercelli Questura. Titular of the Parma-Vicenza and Cagliari Questura. For health-reasons he has been discharged in June 1943 from the direction of this last Questura, remaining at the disposal of the Ministry. Enclosed in the list of officials appointed to the North, he asked to be put on the retired list and this provision has been taken from 1st of June 1944. An intelligent and able official, has received unfavourable comments because his ~~private~~ ^{love} life is not reputable.

710-

SESSA Dr. Anselmo

Questore di I° classe

Nato nel 1884. Entrato in carriera nel 1909. Celibe.
Nominato questore di 2° classe nel 1932 e promosso alla I° classe nel 1940. Reggente della Questura di Vercelli. Poscia titolare delle Questure di Parma - Vicenza e Cagliari. Per motivi di salute fu esonerato dalla direzione di quest'ultima questura nel giugno 1943, rimanendo a disposizione del Ministero. Incluso nell'elenco dei funzionari destinati al Nord, ha chiesto di essere collocato a riposo, ed il relativo provvedimento è stato adottato con decorrenza 1° giugno u.s..

Funzionario intelligente e capace, ha talvolta dato luogo in passato a qualche rilievo sfavorevole perchè un po' troppo dedito alle avventure galanti.

7092

Translation RV.

SOLIMANDO Giuseppe, att.
Questore of 1st class.

Born in 1878. Started his career on 1st March 1909. Married and has four children.
Attached to Florence and Nola. Afterwards for three years Director of the P.S. office at Imola. He was on duty in Rome from 1913 - 1934, where he directed the offices of Porta Pia and Castro Pretorio and for about 7 years the Police office of the "Procura Generale della Corte di Appello".
Promoted 2nd class Questore in 1935 and 1st class Questore on March 1938. Director of the Belluno Questura, titular of the Lecce - Rieti and Venice Questura, where he was on duty for about 4 years. He left the office on 6th November 1943. Denounced for anti-Fascism to the Prov. Tribunal of Venice; he has been freed on account of insufficient evidence.
A serious and able official. Even though he is 66 years ^{old} he keeps himself well.

7090

SOLIMANDO AVV. GIUSEPPE

Questore di I° cl.

Nato il 1878 - Entrato in carriera il 1° marzo 1907. Ammogliato con figli 4.

Subalterno a Firenze e Nola poi dirigente dell'Ufficio di p.s. di Imola per tre anni. Poscia ha prestato servizio a Roma dal 1913 al 1934, ove fra l'altro ha retto gli Uffici di Porta Pia e Castropretorio e per circa sette anni l'Ufficio di Polizia presso la Procura Generale della Corte di Appello.

Promosso Questore di 2° classe nel 1935 e questore di I° cl. nel marzo 1938. Reggente della questura di Belluno, titolare delle questure di Lecce - Rieti e Venezia dove è restato per circa quattro anni. Allontanatosi dal servizio il 6 novembre. De-nunziato al Tribunale Provinciale di Venezia per antifascismo ed assolto per insufficienza di prove.

Funzionario serio e ben preparato - Per quanto anziano di età (ha 66 anni), si conserva tuttora vegeto.

709

Translation RV

Dr. ROVELLA Francesco
Questore of 2nd class.

Born in 1882. Married and has 4 children.
Started his career in 1908. He was on duty at the questure of
Caltanissetta, Trapani, Siracusa, Tripoli (Police Director) and
Naples. Vice Questore at Verona. Promoted to 2nd class on April 1938,
directed the Campobasso questura. When the Allies entered that town
he was arrested on 21/10/43 and interned in the Taranto concentra-
tion camp. Maresciallo Badoglio asked for his release, which was
granted on the 4th of January 1944 on the condition, that he would
not return to Campobasso. From that period he has been at the dispo-
sal of the P.S. Hq. as an inspector. He made investigations in Sicily.
He is a cultured official and shows himself tactful and distinguished
in his mannerisms.

7090

ROVELLA Dott. Francesco

Questore di II classe

- - - - -

Nato il 1882. Ammogliato con 4 figli.

Entrato in carriera nel 1908. Ha prestato servizio alle questu-
re di Cartanisetta, Trapani, Siracusa, Tripoli (Direttore di
Polizia) e Napoli. Vice questore a Verona. Promosso questore di
II classe nell'aprile 1938 ha retto la questura di Campobasso.
All'entrata degli Alleati in quella città il 21 ottobre venne
fermato e internato nel campo di concentramento di Taranto. Il
Maresciallo Badoglio ne chiese la liberazione che venne conces-
sa il 4 gennaio successivo a condizione che non fosse rientra-
to a Campobasso. Da tale epoca è a disposizione della Direzio-
ne Generale di p.s. con funzioni ispettive. Ha svolto una in-
chiesta in Sicilia.

È funzionario colto e dimostra tatto e distinzione di modi.

7093

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.C. Section
APO 394

Phone:
48034

Ref/752/44/CA.

7 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Dismissal of Questore of Rome.

-7 AUG. 1944

TO : Admin. Section.

bb
The attached letter received from Region IV,
reference R/2145 of 4 August 1944, is passed to you for
necessary action.

William M.
WILLIAM E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Incl
as above

709*

343

752 4 30 CAP 0-2543
8494/613

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO 394

5 AUG Recd

4 August 1944

R/2143

SUBJECT: Dismissal of Questore of Rome - Mr.

TO : Regional Control & Military Government Section
Headquarters, Allied Control Commission

1. It is the opinion of the Regional Commissioner that the Questore of Rome, Mr. Morasini, Enrico, be relieved from further duty in Rome.
2. The present Questore is too weak. Furthermore, his attitude toward the Allies in one particular instance is not defensible.
3. It will be appreciated if ACC could recommend a Questore so that the Regional Commissioner may appoint him as soon as possible.



Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

7095

343.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 3A,
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1000/12

RN

5A

AGO/4082/Y1.

3 Aug 44.

SUBJECT : CARUSO

TO : GIC (For attention of Col FISHER), RAAC.

It is understood that CARUSO is at present held on Security Grounds is required by the Italian Government for trial on a very grave charge. The Italian Government is content that he should remain in Allied custody until trial but would like it confirmed that he will in due course be handed over to them for trial they would be prepared to undertake to hand him back to us if he is not convicted.

GHV

G.E. FISHER, Col
1/Ad. Admin Sec.

Copy to: Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Ext: 469
3/12/12

7090

1404/12
Public Safety SC
2027 5-5-09

ACC

MAIN AMB 8 ARMY

M 349

NONE SHOWN

58/22

SECRET

PRIORITY

CITE : NONE

no copy held here in PHS 92

REF YOUR 6447 OF 19 JUNE QUESTORE ROME HAS NOW BEEN SENT BY AMBULANCE TO SCAPO
 ROME. IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND HIM THROUGH USUAL CHANNELS OWING TO INJURIES.

1A refers

ACC DIST

ACTION CA BR
 INFO DEP CC
 PUBLIC SAFETY SC
 FILE
 FLOAT

7091

JUNE 21/1830

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 394

Public Safety Division

10th July, 1944.

CASE OF PIETRO CARUSO

Age 45 (born at Maddaloni, Naples
Nov. 10th, 1899)

Ex-Questore of the City of Rome

It is known that Caruso fled north with the retreating Germans on the eve of our entry into Rome i.e. night of 4th June, 1944, and it is also established that Caruso took away with him a considerable quantity of valuables, including Questura property.

On 14th June, 1944, Col. Pollock received information from a representative of the partisan group that Caruso, under assumed name, was lying wounded in a small hospital north of Viterbo, being guarded by patriots.

Enquiries were made and the hospital in question was found to be a military hospital at Bagno Regno, some 70 miles from Rome.

Col. Pollock sent an ambulance for Caruso on 16th June, 1944, but the journey was fruitless because the P.S.S. refused to release him. Anyhow after Col. Pollock consulted AMG. 8th Army, Caruso was sent back to Rome on 22nd June, 1944, and is now recovering from a leg wound in Regina Coeli prison infirmary.

The property found in Caruso's possession at the hospital (Caruso accepted a receipt for it all) is shown in the attached list. The gold bars alone are worth several million lire I am told. There is almost half a million lire in Italian cash money. In his possession was also found gold watches, golden sovereigns, emerald brooch, diamond and pearl ear-rings, assorted etc.

Caruso's history briefly is as follows:

He is 45 years old, formerly a Consul of the Fascist Portuaria Militia, serving at Trieste.

- 2 -

The Fascist Government appointed him Chief of the Rome City Police Forces (Questore) about 1st February, 1944, because he was regarded as a suitable man entirely faithful to the Fascist Republic.

As soon as he took up office, he warned all under him at the Questura that they had to crush all enemies of Fascism and Nazism. He gathered around him a number of men of ruthless character to act as his close collaborators. I think it is safe to say that all his ~~collaborators~~ *confederates* fled before our arrival.

Caruso's work found favour and praise from the Fascist Government and he was personally congratulated by Mussolini, who called him "my faithful Questore".

On March 23rd, Caruso was asked by the German Command to submit names of political prisoners who were to be shot as a reprisal for the killing of the German soldiers. It is alleged that Caruso gave a list of 50 names of persons in no way connected with the outrage, and it is also alleged that the list included the names of his political rivals.

It is clear from all accounts that Caruso collaborated hand in glove with the Germans and Fascists. It is also clear that Caruso was one of the prime movers in the Caves Massacre. He admitted this in his cross-examination attached.

The case is very involved, and there are many other charges levelled against Caruso, all of which are being investigated.

Public feeling is very high against Caruso, and I have strengthened the guard on his cell.

Handwritten signature

*Copy: Col Kirk
Public Safety, Sub. Comm.
ACE*

7859

ROME 12 JUNE 1944.

PROPERTY FOUND IN POSSESSION OF CARUSO PIETRO,
EX QUESTORE DI ROMA

Box opened by Capt. T.W.M. Greenhill in the presence of Wing
Commander Leigh-Jones and Commissario Ernesto Rodriguez.

In small tin box:

Gold bars	No. 602	Gr. 147
	" 0/650 A/130	" 247
	" 687	" 200
	" 0/654 A/165	" 565
	" 0/687	" 55
	" 0/660 A/140	" 358

2 "Longines" gold watches
1 Gold watch
1 Longines gold watch inscribed De Reisis Barone Luigi
1 Diamond tie pin
1 Diamond ladies wrist watch
7 English gold sovereigns
2 Gold mesh bags
2 Diamond brooches (1 with emerald)
1 Diamond and pearl brooch
1 Pair of diamond earrings with pearl drops
1 Diamond platinum ring
1 Yellow metal ring set diamond and pearl
1 Unset diamond
1 "Zenith" gold watch
1 Maria Theresa dollar
1 Pearl necklace with clasp
1 Pair earrings with diamonds and pearls
1 Tie-pin stem
1 broken white metal chain
3 yellow metal charms
2 Dress studs without stones
1 Pearl brooch safety pin shape

Italian cash money	L. 452.600 (in wood box- not counted)
1 Bank of England	£ 10 " " " "
13 Bank of Eng.	£ 20 each " " " "
French francs	Frs. 350

7080

- 2 -

Prestito Redimibile	3.50%	16 bonds at 10,000 £ each
Obbligazioni Ist. Mobiliare Italiano	5.00%	7 bonds at 25,000 £ each
Cartelle cassa depositi e prestiti di Roma	5.00%	2 bonds at 500 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	5.00%	7 bonds at 2,000 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	3.50%	5 bonds at 20,000 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	3.50%	2 bonds at 100 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	3.50%	3 bonds at 4,000 £ each
Debito pubblico 1942	5.00%	16 bonds at 100,000 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	5.00%	1 bond at 10,000 £
Prestito Redimibile	3.50%	10 bonds at 1,000 £ each
Buoni quinquennali del Tesoro	5.00%	3 bonds at 10,000 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	5.00%	11 bonds at 1,000 £ each
Prestito Redimibile	5.00%	1 bond at 5,000 £
Prestito Redimibile	3.50%	6 bonds at 5,000 £ each
Consolidato	3.50%	5 bonds at 20,000 £ each
Consolidato	3.50%	1 bond at 10,000 £
Consolidato	3.50%	2 bonds at 4,000 £ each
Consolidato	3.50%	2 bonds at 200 £ each
Consolidato	3.50%	7 bonds at 2,000 £ each
"	3.50%	3 bonds at 100 £ each
"	3.50%	3 bonds at 1,000 £ each
"	3.50%	1 bond at 500 £ each
Buoni del Tesoro annuali al Portatore Scad. 6.6.1944		2 bonds at 50,000 £ each
Assegni Banca d'Italia alla "estura di Roma"		5 drafts at 10,000 £ each
"		7 drafts at 5,000 £ each
"		2 drafts at 20,000 £ each
"		1 draft at 50,00 £
Vaglia Cambiario Banca d'Italia al Portatore		1 draft at 5,000 £
Assegno Banca Naz. del Lavoro a Lepri Fernando e girato		1 check at 1,000 £

703

NOT made - in sum to precise questioning - by the former Questore
 O Pietro, of late Cosimo, in the infirmary's rooms of the Regina Coeli
 Prisons, on the evening of June 26th 1944.

Prime Seniore (Major) commander of the Trieste Harbour Fascist Militia, Pietro Caruso was called to Rome for the first time by the then Chief of Police Tamburini on 24th or 25th September 1943, and given the specific charge of recovering, in the Italian provinces nearer to the front line, all the gold that had been blacked-up after the Royal Decree 3rd September 1941, N. 882.

He arrived in Rome together with 15 or 16 members of the Harbour Militia, headed by Centurione (Captain) Palmieri (now gone to the north). Amongst these Militia men was also Brigadiere (Sergeant) of Harbour Militia Occhetto Roberto, who assumed later the name of "ing. Ravicla Roberto", and was appointed by Caruso as his private secretary. The force of that party of Militia was raised to 35 or 16 men, by recruiting on the spot.

On January, Caruso was appointed Questore at Verona, where he remained about 10 days. There he superintended the maintenance of public order for the execution of Ministers who had been sentenced to death by the Special Court. He was afterwards called to Rome by the Chief of Police for the settlement of accounts, and, after a short visit to his home, went back to Verona. He was then introduced to Mussolini by the Rome Secretary, Duffarini Guidi, who appointed him Questore of Rome. He took charge of his new office on 2nd or 3rd February, and, in order to have by himself an intelligent man he could trust entirely, he called Occhetto, whose name was then changed into ing. Ravicla, and appointed him as his private secretary. Occhetto was already in Rome, where he had remained since September, with that first Party of Militia Harbour Militia. Caruso knew that, while he was away, Occhetto had gone to Holland, together with other members of Harbour Militia, and attended there a full course of sabotage, under the German S.S. When he was appointed Questore of Rome, Caruso obtained that Occhetto should be released by the S.C. and assigned to him, under false name, as his private secretary.

Caruso had met Occhetto in Trieste on Sept. or Oct. 1943. Besides Occhetto, granted by the German Command, he obtained from Tamburini two Officers of the P.S.: Commissario Agginto PERRONE and Commissario MADDALENA; the latter remained in Rome only about 10 days, and then went away under pretence of settling his family, without ever taking service again.

Caruso's relations with the Chief of Police were those of normal dependency. Caruso confesses to have paid his first visit to General Macleer, German Commander in Rome, but he insists that he did it only as his duty after his appointment. He denies to have received from him precise and specific orders. He however admits that, on his first day of Service as Rome Questore, he was informed by the General P.A.I., PERRONI or CATARDI, that the German Command was waiting for him in via Nazionale for a mopping up of men for the compulsory labour service. He went to the fixed place. As soon as he arrived, he was himself mopped up and brought to the Macao Barracks, whence he was released after a few hours. He has also admitted to have personally directed, on the same or on the following day, an other mopping up in via Nazionale.

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About the BERNASCONI squad, Caruso declares that it was already working in the Fascist Republican Federation, when he was appointed Questore of Rome. Bernasconi and his associates were all members of the German SS, but they acted also on their

not as members of the above mentioned Federation. It was therefore a medley of republican fascists. Caruso felt somewhat annoyed for these police operations accomplished without taking orders from him. He made then an enquiry about Bernasconi's previous life and produced it also to the Chief of Police Tamburini, so that Bernasconi should be reproached and prohibited any further activity.

Another squad that should have started his activity after that Bernasconi ceased to operate in the Fascist Federation, was the one organized by Capt. POZZO. But this squad was never effective.

The KOCK squad was at direct command of the Home Office, and Caruso was rather annoyed for that, because he badly endured that other people could act without his knowing previously. He complained with the Chief on his own initiative, with men selected by himself.

None of the members of the Kock squad - at least at its birth - belonged to the Police, but they acted all the same, making arrests and searches. Only afterwards some of its members were appointed Police officers or auxiliary agents.

(It is to be noticed that in the last time also Bernasconi, although belonging to the German SS. - as it appears from some identity cards he had in his possession - had been appointed auxiliary Marshal (M.F.O.) of the P.S. agents and operated in such quality.)

Only one auxiliary P.S. officer was assigned to the Kock squad: Dr. SPADARI Sergio, with the rank of Vice-Commissario.

About the trespass into St. Paul's Basilica (enjoying extraterritorial immunity), Caruso declares that he had been merely told by the then Deputy Chief of Police TRAVAGLIO, that such an operation was going to be made on the night of February 4th by Kock. He denies to have been invited to participate to it, but admits to have allowed to Kock the help of two regular P.S. officers. (Vice-Commissario aggiunto Dr. Cannatale Salvatore, and Vice-Commissario Dr. Pini Leonardo; the latter was afterwards transferred from the political office to a Commissariato and threatened with more severe punishment, because of some remarks he uttered about the illegality of the operation.) Some agents of P.S. Cavalry Squadron (dismounted) were used to draw a cordon outside the Basilica. The operation inside the Basilica was achieved by the Kock squad. Kock directed personally the operations, aided by the two above-mentioned P.S. officers. Caruso had a telephone call at his Hotel by Kock only at 7 a.m. (it is well to notice that at the same question Occhetto declared that the call had been made at about 4 or 4:30); and only because some of the arrested men complained of having been robbed. Caruso then went on the spot, together with Occhetto, and ordered to search the agents of the Kock squad, but nothing was found.

When Caruso arrived at St. Paul's, some of the prisoners had already been transferred to Regina Coeli. Some of them were photographed in a room of the Basilica. By order of Caruso all the prisoners were sent to Northern Italy (only the Commissari Aggiunti d'Anselmi and Chiari remained in Rome, and were committed for trial to the Military Court which some time later gave them the benefit of conditional release.)

Caruso declares that he did not like Kock at all (who, on the contrary, went daily into his office, paying often very long visits), because he considered him as an instigator.

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Caruso declares that he did not like Kock at all (who, on the contrary, went daily into his office, paying often very long visits), because he considered him as an insubordinate inferior, who did not tell him beforehand what kind of Police operations he was going to accomplish, giving him therefore no possibility to show that, as Rome Questore, he was rather well-informed of all that was happening. He had also asked - more than once to see the file's concerning the people arrested by Kock, for a copy of the reports of arrest, of the examinations, of the accusations, but his requests were never considered.

-3-

admits also that he had often to Kock his stenotypist, STOPPONI Marcelle, who assisted to the examination of prisoners. He went only once to Via Romagna, where he found Kock questioning a priest, whom he never saw again or heard of. (It is to be noticed that the above-mentioned priest was the well-known PIERETTI Pasqualino, who used to wear unlawfully ecclesiastical clothes, and who later probably became -- as the enquiries on the matter are going to prove -- a spy of Kock's, and was responsible for the arrest of some British and French prisoners. Pieretti used also to go to the prisons together with Kock's agents, to question or at least to attend at the questioning of prisoners. He had always a pistol, and an identity card as P.S. agent; that seems to have been signed personally by Caruso).

About his flight from Rome, Caruso declares that he remained in his place until the last moment, not knowing when he was going to leave. On the evening of the 3rd inst., as the telephones were already out of order, the Deputy Chief of Police, Cerruti, asked him for a motorcyclist messenger, who could maintain a liaison between himself, who was staying at the Excelsior, and Caruso, who was staying at the Plaza Hotel. At about 3. a.m. Caruso was told by the messenger that Cerruti wanted him to go to the Excelsior at 3:50 a.m.; but when he arrived there Cerruti had already gone. He could still find him in Via Tasso (station and General Headquarters of the German S.S.) and only then did he receive the order to leave Rome. He knew that Occhetto remained in Rome, but he neither admits nor denies that he was going to stay by order of the German S.S. and with special duties. He is not able to say who else, Caruso admits to have known GARULLI Guido, who qualified himself "Captain of the S.S." but never operated with him; the visits that Garulli paid him were merely friendly. He ignores whether Garulli is still in Rome or has left.

Regarding the many seizure operations made by the special squads at his orders, Caruso declares that he received from the Chief of Police Tamburini the order to seizure and keep all that was possible -- to send it later northwards -- in order to avoid it being taken by the Germans. With such purposes he organized a special squad, commanded by Commissario Aggiunto Perrone (whom he had called as a man absolutely trustworthy: PERRONE was a "squadrista" and an active fascist). To this squad he assigned Vice Commissario Aggiunto Dr. SINNAVALLE and Dr. CAPOLEI, together with non-commissioned officers and agents. They operated after secret accusations (among the informers are to be pointed out RUGGIERO Giuseppe, TACCHI Velia, RUSSO Salvatore, VARISCO, and many others), and, as per Tamburini's orders, they drew up, or at least they had to draw, regular minutes of seizure; but they never forwarded such minutes to the qualified Judicial Authorities, through the Prefettura; they kept all the seized property, in order to carry it to Northern Italy. The seizures were made by Perrone, Cannavale and Capolei, and the seized goods were given in custody to Perrone, the chief of the special squad. A special warehouse had been set to that purpose in the warehouse, but it seems that a thorough inventory of its content was never made. Later on, following Zervino's and Tamburini's orders, it was decided that all textiles, clothing, and other property of similar kind had to be entrusted to the Consorzio Italiani Manifattili (C.I.M.), the remaining property was kept in Perrone's warehouse. During the last days of anti-fascist occupation all the property in the warehouse was sold, by order of Zerbino, to ESPOSITO Giro -- Ruggiero acting as intermediary -- at the price (according to Caruso's statement) of L. 120,000 or 126,000 (A, a matter of fact, Esposito paid L. 160,000, of which L. 30,000 were pocketed by Ruggiero, and the remaining 130,000 given to Caruso.) Twenty per cent of the value of seized property was paid as a price to the depositor, such percentage being given generally in goods. Caruso declares he was entitled to do so by Tamburini or Cerruti, and afterwards the same commission was confirmed by Zerbino.

Caruso admits that he called to the Questura the gold-assayer of the Banca d'Italia, to have assayed six gold bars kept in Perrone's safe.

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Caruso admits that he called to the Questura the gold-assayer of the Banca d'Italia, by means of Ruggiero, in order to have assayed six gold bars, kept in Perrone's safe and seized by his squad in various operations.

The 20% was paid to informers even for the seizure of valuables.

At the last moment Caruso collected the six gold bars in order to carry them to the North together with the remaining property; they were seized with whatever else he had with him when he was arrested.

-4-

Caruso says he never had from Perrone any written report about the seizures made of the squad. He ordered that a regular minute had to be done for every seizure operation, but never cared to verify if such an order was regularly fulfilled. He declares also that there was never a regular register for the income and outcome of the seized property.

He reminds that Dr. Cannavale seized in the house of a Jew about four millions liras in cash and state bonds on bearer. Such an amount, seized by order of Cerruti, was entrusted to Perrone, so that he could use it to pay the informers, because, when these had to be paid, Cerruti had never the money ready. Cerruti himself authorized what above said. Caruso denies (Occhetto, on the contrary, affirms) to have been responsible for the paying, after that operation, of L. 50,000 to Occhetto, L. 1000,000 to Cannavale, Perrone and Capoletti, L. 104,000 to himself (Caruso), and of some more gratuities, amounting up to L. 50,000, to the agents that took part with Cannavale in the seizure operation.

About the silver crucifix, belonging to Marchese Serena, Caruso declares that it has been brought into his office, together with a Florent carabine, a sabre and two skull-caps, by a sailor of the "Nembo" or of the "Barberigo", accompanied by a member of the German S.S. He blamed them for the operation, in the presence of a police officer whose name he is unable to recollect, but at last accepted the lot, that was kept in Occhetto's office. Later Caruso took for himself the Florent carabine, and left the remaining things to Occhetto, without asking any more about them. He believes to have left the carabine at the Plaza.

About the seizure of shares of the "Ferrovie Meridionali", amounting to more than nine billions lire (9 miliardi) Caruso affirms to know nothing, and never to have given orders for the seizure. He explains that a certain FINIZIO, a man trusted by the Rome Office, called on him and gave indications on the operation to perform. The same FINIZIO went then personally to the ministry together with two men native of Tuscany, and performed the seizure of the shares, giving notice of it to Caruso only after the operation had been completed. The shares, packed in cases and trunks, were temporarily left in the Questura, and afterwards transferred to Madero, to be later on returned to the Milan office of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. To escort the valuables went a bank clerk (who had been the informer), FINIZIO, a certain Montelatici, a certain Mauro Di Mauro, a well-known member of the German S.S., who, in the last days of nazi-fascist domination, was appointed Vice Commissario Aggiunto in the P.S. Caruso sent him to the North, in escort to the said shares, to save him from eventual reprisals by the partisans.

About RUSSO Salvatore, Caruso declares to have known him as a spy, introduced to him by Occhetto. He denies to have given him as a present some bronzes and other seized property, and even denies to have entrusted him the said properties "waiting for further instructions". He declares then that there is certainly a clear case of theft, even taking into account that in the circumstances such theft would have been virtually impossible.

About VARISCO he declares to have known him as a fascist and, later on, as a spy. Varisco asserted that he could make good police operations (seizure and recovery of property) and therefore he had been made assistant to Dr. ALLORO Ignazio, auxiliary officer to the P.S., and Caruso ordered a motorcar "allo" to be at their disposal.

Caruso acknowledges that Alloro lodged complaints for Varisco's behaviour, specially for the rough treatment he used towards the people arrested; but he (Caruso) never interfered as the matter had already been settled. He adds that hereafter named Alloro far having allowed Varisco to take the upper hand.

On his affinities with the German Command and the "S.S.", Caruso declares that he had only the necessary connections for pure service matters; he admits to have known on such circumstances Colonel Keppler, the Captains Kohler and Priabke, same as some other officers.

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About the via Rasella's incident, Caruso declares that on the 22nd of March he was attending to a conference held by a "Golden Medal" commemorating the date, at the fascist republican federation. While there, he was informed that in via Rasella, the Germans were shooting against the residential houses. He ran immediately on the spot, together with Occhetto, but, when he realised what was happening, he called as eventual reinforcement some of the agents of the Cavalry squadron, dismounted. He realised that the Germans were shooting at the windows of via Rasella's houses and were in a terrible rage as the bullets, hitting the plaster, produced clouds of dust, giving then the impression that there was some reaction from the windows. The neighbouring streets had already been closed to the traffic and the Germans, on their own initiative, began to stop at the passage s-by, without the help of the P.S. agents. One of the Harbour Militia

ere that was standing near Caruso, was killed by a stray-bullet. On the evening of that same day Colonel Kappler of the "SS" called at the Questura demanding 80 or 90 hostages to execute together with some more people (so to reach the number of 320 as requested for the 32 Germans that lost their lives in via Rasella), but later he reduced his demand to 50 men.

Caruso declares that he went to see Buffarini Guidi to present him Kappler's request and take orders on the matter. He was authorized by Buffarini Guidi to deliver the 50 men required. At the same time Kappler had made a similar request to Kock, for a list of people to execute. Caruso told Commissary FERRARA, chief of the Questura's political office, to draw up a list of names that had to be given to Kappler. Fearing to be unable to reach the required number of hostages, and without telling it to the Questura's division of Judicial Police, a circular was sent out to sectional commissariats ordering to proceed, during the night, to the "mopping up" of people that was to be sent to the prison at the disposal of the political office if they had political antecedents, or to the Mobile Squad if with judicial antecedents. On the following day the number of political prisoners was found high enough to cover Kappler's request and the order was then given to set free the common prisoners.

(It is well to recall on this subject that Kock had given a full list of names and that the order to set the prisoners at the German command's disposal - as per arrangement with the prison's head office - should have been signed only by Caruso. The commissary ALLIANELLO, of the Rome Office, appointed to deliver the prisoners should have been at the prison by 4 P.M. He arrived there instead at 4:30, or later, and the Germans who had arrived sooner and did not find the men ready, claimed the delivery of 1- men who were waiting for their release. All men mopped up, as per the Questura's circular order, have been effectively freed minus the above mentioned 10 men that were found in the prison's office, ready to be released and that were taken by the Germans who did not want to wait until commissary Allianello's arrival).

Caruso decidedly affirms that he had not been informed of the whereabouts of the execution place. He had only known that it had to be made in such a place that was to be blown up afterwards with some mines. A few days later the sectional commissariat told Caruso that some passers-by had noticed some attack of corpse and made a complaint on the matter. Caruso then referred it to Kappler who gave assurance that he would take the necessary steps.

On the arrest of Captain MOSCONE, Caruso declares that a message had been seized on him, that was said to be from general Amellihi who was complaining to have been replaced by general Bencivenga. Caruso had the message photographed as Graziani wanted a copy of it. The copy had been made and given to Graziani who was in Rome at the time. Not a word was said to the "SS" or others concerning Moscone's capture, but Captain Kohler of the "SS" called immediately at the Questura to give notice that much care was to be taken as Moscone would escape. That was the reason for the reinforcement of the body-guard (two agents) with a Harbort Militia soldier, and the order was given to shoot anybody attempting to go near the prisoner. Anyway this one fled all the same together with one of the agents of the body-guard. Caruso, as per Cerruti's order, fixed a one million lire ransom on Moscone's and the agent's heads. Having been unable to capture the agent, Caruso had his sister arrested, by Cerruti's order.

Some Marquis called to ask for the delivery of Moscone; Caruso does not remember his name, but only recollects that he belonged to the German counter-espionage. It was answered that Moscone had already been required by the "SS", as it happened later when Moscone had already fled. Caruso ignores who questioned Moscone; he was informed by Dr. RICHMOND on Moscone's declarations.

General OUDOLE's arrest, as per Caruso's declarations, was fulfilled by the S.I.D. (and personally by Captain COLOMBINI, alias MARINO); it was Colombini who told Caruso,

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General ODDONE's arrest, as per Caruso's declarations, was fulfilled by the S.I.D. (and personally by Captain COLOMBINI, alias MARINO): it was Colombini who told Caruso, when the arrest had already been made and without revealing the denouncer's name.

Caruso never heard of a lame university professor, who is supposed to have been responsible for the denunciation or to have had some other position at the S.I.D.

He denies that on the occasion of general ODDONE's arrest, Colombini had asked him for a supplementary picket to be ordered at the Questura. A picket was requested on another occasion when the prearranged operation ended with quite different results from those pre-established.

other people who could eventually belong to the fifth column. Capolet and reported with him; Capolet is the only one that remained unhurt in the motorcar ent. Caruso believes that Kock may have been shot by the partisans. (End)

Caruso denies to have known R. PABONI had seized a wireless-transmitting set, that in his office, or in Occhetto's, there were some cases, but they installed only one or two receiving-sets and some munitions. He declares that the munitions were given to the party "B. Unit" while he took the receiver and had it loaded in the motor-truck that was to transport northwards the luggage of the said party.

Concerning the seizure of a film starring the PETACCI, Caruso declares that it was made by Giuseppe TALLI (on whose account he had even asked for informations at the P.S. Headquarters) and denies that the film was ever brought into his office. It was TALLI who told him that a great importance was attached to that seizure and that the film was to be at all costs brought to Venice.

He admits to have burned some papers on his last evening at the quarters, but explaining that they were only telephone lists, private letters and letters. He recalls only that, by sheer distraction he burned an order from the P.S. Office concerning the compulsory transfer northwards of some actors and actresses of the screen and theatre, order that he had intentionally not obeyed. In such list were also the names of some journalists.

He is unable to specify what was in the safe; he only remembers that there were some boxes of detonators. For what concerns the "three chests", that was found in the safe, he is unable to be precise to a certainty what could have been its contents. The wife's key was in Occhetto's keeping, who was the only one who could put or take something from the safe.

To open the safe there was to turn firstly the No 18 or 23 four times to the left, then No 10 or 13 twice to the right and then No 23 or 18 twice to the left.

Caruso cannot say anything definite as Chief Commissioner ROSCO or as Commissioner DI SIOCHI. He only declares to have heard that they engaged someone to "make for themselves a good position", but he has never been able to order an enquiry to be made against them as he never had any precise indication against them. He cannot admit nor deny whether they had or not acquaintances with partisans.

Concerning TALLI TALLI he declares that she was a spy of very little importance. She would have SILENE MARCELLI arrested but he does not remember if a written statement had or not been sent to the political office of the quarters without its receiving or noticing it. Only twice had the Tacchi received 1000 lire.

He declares to have known LIGUORI Aldo at the General Headquarters of the P.S. through Giuseppe AUGUSTO. He knows nothing about him, even if he well knew that Liguori professed for his friendly and devoted sentiments.

Regarding SULLA Primo, Caruso said to have known him through SALVINI, chief of the heavy transport group of the Home Office. Solida had an official charge on the Home Office, but was helping Salvini spontaneously. At one time arrived from the northern branch of the Home Office an order to have Solida arrested and transferred to Northern Italy, but the latter's family and Salvini asked and obtained from the German Command a declaration proving that Solida was at the German Command's disposal. For such reason he (Caruso) sent a telegram northwards explaining that he had been unable to proceed to Solida's arrest in these conditions.

He admits to have had dinner at Solida's home, by Salvini's invitation, declaring that Solida had a very enviable economical position, built in Africa.

Referring to an "enquiry d'état" at the fascist republican federation, Caruso explains that one GRAZIELLI - member of the German "SS" - had called on him declaring that he was desirous to put himself at the quarters' orders. He accepted such collaboration that, at the end, produced no results. He has known later that Grazielli was a member of the German counter-espionage. Not when Grazielli committed a extortion for 30,000 lire, he ordered his arrest. When the money was delivered to the legitimate owner he had Grazielli released, dismissed and delivered to the "SS".

He was informed later, by Dr. GRAZIELLI, who had his office at the above address, that Grazielli was a member of the German counter-espionage.

to state to have been some papers on his desk, even at the Quattro, but explains that they were only telephone lists, private letters and letters. He recalls only that, by sheer distraction he burned an order from the Rome Office concerning the compulsory transfer northwards of some actors and actresses of the theatre and theatre, order that he had intentionally not obeyed. In such list were also the names of some journalists.

He is unable to specify what was in the safe; he only remembers that there were some boxes of detonators. For what came out a "blue chest", that was found on the day the safe was to be unable to specify what came out of its contents. The safe's key was in Occhetto's keeping, who was the only one who could put or take something from the safe.

To open the safe there was to turn firstly the No 10 or 23 four times to the left, then No 10 or 23 three to the right and then No 23 or 10 twice to the left.

Caruso cannot say anything definite on Chief Commissary MURRO or on Commissary DE SIMONE. He only declares to have heard that they managed somehow to make for themselves a good position, but he has never been able to order an enquiry to be made against them as he never had any precise indication against them. He cannot admit nor deny whether they had or not acquaintances with partisans.

Concerning SACCHI Valde he declares that she was a spy of very little importance. She would have SYLVIA MARCELLI arrested but he does not remember if a written statement had or not been sent to the political office of the Quattro without its reading or noticing it. Only twice had the Turchi received 1000 lire.

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He was informed later, by Dr. ABALLA, who had his office at the above said Quattro, that Grasselli was preparing a memorandum against the Vice Secretary of the fascist PIZZINATI, against Caruso himself and some other people. He therefore ordered Grasselli to be arrested, but the Federation had already done the same. One ABALLA brought to his own home, thus hindering all intervention. Caruso then called on the "SS" quarters to lodge a protest. The "SS" did not oppose to Grasselli's arrest, that he then readily made. The memorandum against PIZZINATI, Caruso and other was seized. Caruso did not read all the memorandum; he sent to prison Grasselli and Angelotti, a few days later received from German Headquarters a letter renegeing his angrily Grasselli's arrest and the seizure of a document that was addressed to the German Command. The Germans then ordered the release of Grasselli, the delivery of the memorandum and other paper seized, which was done immediately.

Caruso declares that RUMASCONI tried to get together with him, but on another day that was in front of him. Owing to the accident that happened to him, he lost trace of RUMASCONI, ignores where he may be. He ignores who may have remained in Rome. He does not know

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY (FIELD)
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

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18th June 1944.

225/1

SUBJECT: Italian officials.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Rome Region.

1. Information has been received that the Questore of Rome, who remained in office until shortly before the Allied occupation, is now to be found at Bagnoregio (Viterbo Province). It is thought unlikely that he can make his escape for the present as he is suffering from a broken pelvis as the result of an accident in the course of his flight northwards.

2. Further information should be sought and any action which may be thought appropriate should be taken through the Provincial Commissioner, Viterbo Province.

For the Commanding General:

E.B. Mayne
E.B. MAYNE,
Colonel, U.S.A.,
Chief of Staff,
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

Copy to:

Public Safety Sub-Commission. ✓
Interior Sub-Commission.
Provincial Commissioner, Viterbo Province.

/ndp

7090

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
No 394

19 JUN. 44
(Date)

FROM	TO
Chief Commissioner	
Dep. Chief Commissioner	
Dep. Secretary General	
R.C. & M.G. Section	
Political Section	
✓ Administrative Section	
Education	
Interior	
Legal	
Monument, Fine Arts	
Property Control	
Public Health	
Public Safety	✓
Economic Section	
Agriculture	
Finance	
Industry & Commerce	
Labor	
Army	
Communications	
Navy	
War Materials	
G - 1	
G - 4	
Hq 2675th Regt	
Hq Comdt (Main)	
Hq Comdt (Rear)	
Adjutant (Main)	
Adjutant (Rear)	
Det Hq & Hq Co	
O.C. British Det	
Translators Pool	
Civil Censorship Group	
Medical Officer	
Security Officer	
Transportation Officer	

FOR:

Signature _____
 Remarks/Recommendation ☒ _____
 Information & Return _____
 Approval/Disapproval _____
 Appropriate Action _____
 Investigation & Report _____

REMARKS: Answer to this Sec. Order
 F.T.O.

Thank you R.E.

A.R. Lippert
 (Initials)

CONFIDENTIAL
 A LIED CONTROL COM 3ION
 INCOMING MESSAGE

1775 JA
 S-5252

TO: FATIMA FOR RC & MG SECTION RPTD INFO REAR AMG 8TH ARMY
 FROM: MAIN AMG 8TH ARMY
 REFERENCE No: M.318
 DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: JUN161030B OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE/NONE

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: N31/18
 CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
 PRECEDENCE: IMPORTANT

QUESTORE OF ROME UNDER ARREST IN HOSPITAL BAGNOREGIO FOLLOWING
 MOTOR ACCIDENT. HAVE YOU ANY PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS OR SHALL HE
 BE SENT DOWN THROUGH NORMAL INTERNMENT CHANNELS. QUESTORE HAD CON-
 siderable QUANTITIES MONEY IN ENGLISH FRENCH AND ITALIAN NOTES ALSO
 JEWELLERY WHICH IS BEING HELD BY F.S.S.

ACC DIST
 ACTION/ CA BR
 INFO/ DCC
 ADMIN SEC 2
 SECY BR
 FILE
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70.0

JUN 18
 DATE and Time of RECEIPT

Distribution:

CONFIDENTIAL

2 2 4 5

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