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ACC

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43/1625

STEFANO MACCHIAROLI & SALA CONSILINA (SALERNO)
FEB., MAR. 1944

ACC/14760/7/PS.

16

STEFANO MACCHIAROLI -
SALA CONSILINA (SALERNO).

1420

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

785016

STEFANO MACCHIAROLI -
SALA CONSILINA (SALERNO).

10000 / 143

1625

THIS FOLDER

DATE 14 MAR 64
TO MAR CH 64

CATALOGUE.

File	To/From	Subject
1A-E 15/2/44	G-2/A.C.C/60 From Reg. III	Report re Maccachiaroli
2A/C 12/2/44	-	To D.C.P.S. from Capt. Rennie - re Capt. Rennie's discussion with Maj. King
3A-D 18/2/44	From Reg. III	Arrest of Maccachiaroli & Graziadei
4A 19/2/44	To D.C.P.S. from Capt. Rennie	Arrest of D. Maccachiaroli
5A/B 21/2/44	1/1/40 From AMG - AM & V. Maccachiaroli	
6A 22/2/44	-	To D.C.P.S. memo from Capt. Rennie to Col. Martin
7A to E 23/2/44	1476 9/7 To Prov. Com. Sec. Arrest of Maccachiaroli, Stefano Talini & others	
8A to C 23/2/44	1476 6/7 10: Reg. Com. Reg. III - " " " "	
9A/B/C 23/2/44	-	To: Vito Reale - Minister of Justice - Arrest of Maccachiaroli, Stefano

CIRCULATION SLIP
(Please pass quickly) Date *4 MAR*

From: Information Division

TO	Seen & Initialed by
Chief Commissioner	
Deputy Chief Commissioner	
V. Pres. Admin. Section	
V. Pres. Economic Section	
Executive Commissioner	
Deputy Executive Commissioner	
Director Political Section	
Security Branch	
Public Relations Officer	
Sub Commission	
<i>Legal</i>	
Region	

SEE:

For: - Information + *Retention*
Appropriate Action

REMARKS

14760/7

J. L. Smith
Cpt
5 June 68

Passed to Public Safety for information and retention
W. P. Wright
Major
for Chief Federal Officer

1423

785016

INFORMATION DIVISION

ACTION SLIP

4 March
Date

FROM: Information Division

TO : Chief Commissioner
Deputy Chief Commissioner
V.P. Administrative Section
V.P. Economic Section
Executive Com. R.C. & M.C. Sec.
Deputy Executive Com. R.C. &
M.C. Sec.
~~Political Section~~ ✓
Civil Affairs Section
Security Branch
Establishment Branch
Executive Officer
Hq. Commandant
ACC Liaison, Hq. ACMP
Sub-Commission on:

FOR: Information
Appropriate Action
Signature
Approval or Disapproval
Investigation & Report
File
Return to Central Files
Transmission
Information & Return

REMARKS:

~~Information Section~~
~~The Political Section cannot~~
~~take action unless all previous~~
~~correspondence is attached. This is~~
~~not here.~~
164
We have no more
correspondence on this
matter. CRB 14 Mar 66

SR

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JS

9A

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY

PS/8.1

1 March 1944

SUBJECT: MACCHIAROLI, Stefano.

TO : HQ. ACC. (G.2 Section).

1. With reference to attached letter dated 23rd February 1944, from ACC. Public Safety Sub-Commission to Regional Commissioner, Region 3, it appears that a mistake has been made in addressing the letter to this Headquarters.

2. The letter in question is in reply to one from your Branch (Ref. G.2/ACC/60) dated, 15th February 1944.

3. Paragraph 3 of the letter does refer to a letter from this Headquarters and the information given has been noted.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Douglas N. Batson
DOUGLAS N. BATSON
1st Lt., CMP,
Assistant Adjutant.

CTF/tp.

I

→ To Security Branch

Passed to you

Nothing to do with Security Branch
163
3. Mar 44

[Signature]

Cpt 5 chm DA

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25 FEB
REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-CommissionCapt Heath
1650

23 February 1944.

ACC/14760/7/PS

SUBJECT: MACCHIAROLI, Stefano

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region III.

1. With reference to attached letter from the Comitato Napoletano di Liberazione Nazionale dated 11 Feb. 44, received under your letter (Ref: C-2/ACC/60) of 15 Feb. 44, it has been ascertained that Macchiaroli was released on bail pending the hearing of the charges against him at the Pretura, Sala Consilina, Salerno Province, at 1000 hours, 6 March, 44.

2. Enclosed is a copy of the Foglio d'Accusa which has been served upon Macchiaroli; perhaps you will convey - at your discretion - as much of the nature and substance of these charges as you may deem advisable to the Comitato Napoletano di Liberazione Nazionale.

3. Referring to your further letter of 18 Feb. 44 on this subject, and the enclosure therewith which dealt additionally with the case of one Avv. Graziadei, this matter has been taken up with the Regional Commissioner, Region II, and the Provincial Commissioner, Salerno Province, and copies of relevant documents have been forwarded to them for information and for any necessary investigation. Attention was drawn to the fact that Capt. F. Heath, Regional Security Officer, Region III, had no previous record of the Giunta Esecutiva dell'Italia Liberata.



PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Recd 28/2
Sub 6/1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

CHARGES OF ACCUSATION

Salerno, Salerno Province

21 February 1944

DEFENDANT: STEFANO MACCHIAROLI

ADDRESS: Teuliano, Salerno Province.

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

Charge I: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45.
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 43, and 10 Feb. 44, in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province, incited his fellow citizens to such acts of violence as resulted in the death of Lauria Rose, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge II: Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45.
Particulars: In that the accused on or about 4 Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province, for his own personal gain, incited his fellow citizens to such acts of violence as resulted in the resignation of Petreglia Ferrando, and the surrender of Petreglia's position to the accused to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge III: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45.
Particulars: In that the accused on a day in Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province attempted to incite his fellow citizens to acts of violence against Valve Giuseppe, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge IV: Violation of Proc. N. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45.
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 44 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province interfered with police administration by confiscating the circulation permit and attempting to confiscate the AMG pass of RR. CC Vice-Brigadiere Rocco Giuseppe to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge V: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45.
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb 1944 in the Sala Consilina District interfered with tax administration by advising his fellow citizens that it was not necessary to pay taxes, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge VI: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 40.
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944

Charge III: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused on a day in Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province attempted to incite his fellow citizens to acts of violence against Valvo Giuseppe, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge IV: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 2 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 44 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province interfered with police administration by confiscating the circulation permit and attempting to confiscate the AMG pass of RR. CC Vice-Frigadiere Rocco Giuseppe to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge V: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 2 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb 1944 in the Sala Consilina District interfered with tax administration by advising his fellow citizens that it was not necessary to pay taxes, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge VI: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 40. Particulars: In that the accused between 2 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944 at Teuliano, Salerno Province, did wrongfully receive and have in his possession approximately 278 tins of German food, one German military chest, and one German field kettle, the property of the Allied Forces.

Charge VII: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 4 (R.D. 22 April 1943, n.245, Art. 4). Particulars: In that the accused on a day in Nov. 1943, unlawfully exported from Teuliano, Salerno Province, to Naples, Naples Province, two half-filled bags of train flour, a sack of potatoes, a sack of beans, 30 liters of olive oil, and a trunk containing unknown foodstuffs.

Charge VIII: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 4 (R.D. 22 April 43, n.245 Art. 4). Particulars: In that the accused on and after 1 Oct. 1943 at Teuliano, Salerno Province, had in his possession approximately three half-filled sacks of macaroni, 84 kilos of flour, 37 kilos of olive oil, 234 kilos of dried cheese,

Charge IX: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 3016. Particulars: In that the accused on or about 4 Dec. 1943 at Teuliano, Salerno Province uttered words hostile & disrespectful to the armed forces of Great Britain and the Allied Military Government in the following terms: "they have threatened to call the Carabinieri and the British soldiers armed with machine guns. To this we reply that we do not care for the Carabinieri and neither do we care for the British soldiers. We need only our will to obtain victory," and also in the following terms: "The Americans and British are rich and they can pay (extracurricular) prices for commodities). Let the farmers take away even the hair off their heads."

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Charge XI: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 32.
Particulars: In that the accused on 9 Oct. 43 at Sala Consilina, Salerno Province, took a part in a public demonstration or assembly not authorized by the Allied Military Government.

Charge XII: Violation of Proc. 8, Art. 4.
Particulars: In that the accused on or about 23 Sept. 43, at Tegliano, Salerno Province, abolished the local Alimentation Office although said office was duly established under existing laws, decrees and regulations relating to agriculture.

1428

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

785016

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TRANSLATION

Prima accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Sezione 45.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 Settembre 1943 e il 10 febbraio 1944 in Sala Consilina, Prov. di Salerno, l'accusato ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza, tali da determinare la morte di Isuria Rosa, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Seconda accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sezione 45.

Particolari: Addì 4 dicembre 1943 e nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato per interesse personale, ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza tali da determinare la dimissione di Petreglia Fennando e la cessione della parte di costui in favore di esse accusato, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Terza Accusa: Violazione Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.

Particolari: Nel mese di dicembre 1943, nel comune di Sala Consilina, Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato ha tentato di incitare i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza contro Valva Giuseppe, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Quarta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2; Sez. 45.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 7 Sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato, si e' ingredito arbitrariamente nell'amministrazione della Polizia confiscando il permesso di circolazione e tentando di confiscare il permesso stradale rilasciato dal Governo Militare Alleato al Vice Brigadiere Rocco Giuseppe, CCM, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Quinta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 4 Sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina, Salerno, l'accusato si e' arbitrariamente ingredito nell'amministrazione esattoriale consigliando i cittadini da lui amministrati che non era necessario pagare le tasse, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Sesta accusa: Violazione del Proclama 2, Art. 2, Sez. 40.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 3 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, a Teuliano, Salerno, l'accusato ha ricevuto e tenuto in illegale possesso approssimativamente 270 barattoli di cibi tedeschi, una cassa militare tedesca, una caldaia da campo tedesca, tutti articoli appartenenti alle Forze Alleate.

Settima accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 4 (P.D. 22, Aprile 43, n. 245, Art. 4).

Particolari: In un giorno di novembre 1943 l'accusato ha trasportato approssimativamente da Teuliano, Salerno, e Napoli, due sacchi di farina, di cui uno di farina.

Quarta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2; Sez. 45.
Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 7 Sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato, si e' ingredito arbitrariamente nell'amministrazione della Polizia confiscando il permesso di circolazione e tentando di confiscare il permesso stradale rilasciato dal Governo Militare Alleato al Vice Brigadiere Ruocco Giuseppe, CSM, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Quinta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.
Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 3 Sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina, Salerno, l'accusato si e' arbitrariamente ingredito nell'amministrazione esattoriale consigliando i contadini da lui amministrati che non era necessario pagare le tasse, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Sesta accusa: Violazione del Proclama 2, Art. 2, Sez. 40.
Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 3 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, a Teggiano, Salerno, l'accusato ha ricevuto e tenuto in illegale possesso approssimativamente 278 barattoli di cibi tedeschi, una cassa militare tedesca, una caldaia da campo tedesca, tutti articoli appartenenti alle Forze Alleate.

Settima accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 4 (N.D. 22, Aprile 43, n. 245, Art. 4).

Particolari: In un giorno di novembre 1943 l'accusato ha esportato illegalmente da Teggiano, Salerno, e Napoli, due sacchi dimenzati di farina, un sacco di patate, un sacco di fagioli, 30 litri di olio di oliva, ed una cassa contenente un quantitativo imprecisato di generi alimentari.

Ottava accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 2, Art. 4 (N.D. 22 April 1943 n. 245 Art. 4).
Particolari: Addì 4 ottobre 1943 o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data l'accusato, a Teggiano (Prov. di Napoli) aveva in suo possesso approssimativamente 3 sacchi dimenzati di pasta, 84 Kg. di farina, 37 Kg. d'olio d'oliva, 234 di formaggio, 3 bicchieri di marmellata e 26 Kg. di provolone, il tutto in violazione alle norme del razionamento.

Nona accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 40.
Particolari: Addì 4 dicembre 1943, o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, a Teggiano, Sal. ruc, l'accusato ha pronunciato delle parole ostili o non rispettose all'indirizzo ~~Forze~~ delle Forze Alleate Armate della Gran Bretagna e del Governo Militare Alleato, del seguente tenore: "Vanno minacciato di far venire carabinieri o gli inglesi armati di mitragliatrici. A questa minaccia, rispondiamo che ce ne infischiamo dei carabinieri e degli inglesi armati, basta, pero', solo la nostra volonta' fino alla vittoria" e "Gli americani e gli Inglesi sono ricchi essi possono pagare; lasciate che i contadini tolgano loro perfino i capelli della testa".

Decima accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sezione 32.

TRANSLATION

COMITATO NAPOLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Naples, 11-2-1944.

To: Allied Control Commission
Political Section.

The Attached accusation has been delivered to our Committee.
The importance of the incriminating facts and the ascertainment that
even today the persecution of antifascists is possible by an officer
of the Carabinieri (who openly calls himself a Fascist) actuate our
Committee to send this denouncement to the Allied Control Commission.

Trans. Dept. B.S.

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Particolari: Addi' 9 ottobre 1943, a Sala Consilina,, Prov. di Salerno, l'accusato prese parte ad una pubblica dimostrazione e riunione, non autorizzato dal Governo Militare Alleato.

Undicesima Accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 8, Art. 4.

Particolari: Addi' 23 sett. 1943, o nei giorni anter iori o posteriori a tale data, a Teggiano (Prov. di Salerno) l'accusato ha abolito e chiuso il locale ufficio di alimentazione, sebbene, quest'ufficio fosse stato istituito con leggi, decreti, e provvedimenti agricoli tutt'ora in vigore.

ANNEX I

Last September, as a result of a manifestation of the working classes, and because of his past life as an antifascist, the "Field Security Service" appointed to the office of Commissioner of the (Sala Consilina) the Lawyer Stefano Macchiaroli till the arrival of the Allied Authorities.

Lawyer Macchiaroli very soon found himself against the Lieutenant of Carabinieri, Bienco Felice, who showed no signs of discontinuing his customary behaviour of oppression and mistreating of the country people and accused him of being a "communist", a usual charge the Carabinieri bring against those who act for the benefit of the people.

We inform you about the following, most noticeable incidents:

Last November the people of Sanza expelled the Fascist Mayor that the Government of Badoglio persisted in keeping at his office and replaced him by an Antifascist Commissioner. The above-mentioned Lieutenant had the Commissioner and sixteen country-men arrested. And, to the protest of Lawyer Macchiaroli, he answered: "I am a Monarchist and I will be a Fascist again, when Mussolini will return."

On 12 December, in Montesano, the same Lieutenant ordered to fire with machine guns at the people that were protesting against Fascist elements who persisted in holding their positions: twelve people thus were killed, to satisfy the Fascist faith and the desire of Lieutenant Bienco to further his career. On account of his precarious state of health, Lawyer Macchiaroli, had refused last September to accept his appointment, but the Field Security Service had rejected his refusal.

As his state of health ^{was} getting worse, on 31 January 1944 he went to the Allied Command of Sala Consilina with the vice-secretary of the Comune of Teggiano to show a medical certificate and to hand in his resignations.

The vice-secretary refers that, while they were coming out of the A.M.G. he was told to have been called by the commanding officer of the A.M.G. He waited for ten minutes and then he was given leave and went out again; but much to his surprise he did not find Lawyer Macchiaroli. Some people told to have seen him in the motor-car of the Lieutenant of Carabinieri. Avv. Macchiaroli is still under arrest in the Salerno jail. Political precedents of Lawyer Macchiaroli: true friend and collaborator of Amendola in the liberal - democratic Party he opposed the Fascism from the beginning. In his capacity of chief of the labourer classes he remained at his position and

and I will be a fascist again, when Macchiaroli
On 12 December, in Montecapo, the same Lieutenant ordered to
fire with machine guns at the people that were protesting against
Fascist elements who persisted in holding their positions: twelve
people thus were killed, to satisfy the Fascist faith and the desire
of Lieutenant Bianco to further his career. On account of his pre-
carious state of health, lawyer Macchiaroli, had refused last Septem-
ber to accept his appointment, but the Field Security Service had
rejected his refusal.

As his state of health ^{was} getting worse, on 31 January 1944
he went to the Allied Command of Sale Consilina with the vice-
secretary of the Comune of Tezzano to show a medical certificate
and to hand in his resignations.

The vice-secretary refers that, while they were coming out of
the A.M.G. he was told to have been called by the commanding officer
of the A.M.G. He waited for ten minutes and then he was given leave
and went out again; but much to his surprise he did not find lawyer
Macchiaroli. Some people told to have seen him in the motor-car of
the Lieutenant of Carabinieri. Avv. Macchiaroli is still under
arrest in the Salerno jail. Political precedents of lawyer Macchiaroli:
true friend and collaborator of Amendola in the liberal - democratic
Party he opposed the Fascism from the beginning. In his capacity
of chief of the Labourer classes he remained at his position and
organized the people in order to forbid his position - till 1924 the
Fascist "Squadristi" to enter Sale Consilina (and I think that this
country has been the only, for one of the few ones, that gave their
vote for the re-election of Amendola, during the last elections, but
before the coup d'etat of 3 January). He was not a member of the
Fascist Party and was watched over by the Fascist Police, by which
he had to bear perquisitions and abuses of power. This Police keeps
him in prison after the Regime of Mussolini has been officially
suppressed.

Trans. Dept. E.S.

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

9A file

23 febbraio 1944.

OGGETTO: MACCHIAROLI, Stefano.

ALLA : S. E. l'Avv. Vito Reale, Ministro Segl'Interni, Salerno.

- 1.. Refirando alla sua chiamata a questo Quartiere Generale li 11 febbraio, 1944, in riguardo all'arresto del sopranominato, sono avvertito adesso che l'Avv. Macchiaroli e' stato rilasciato sotto cauzione in attesa del processo contra di lui, ed il tempo e la data di questo processo e' stato fissato per le 10:00 A.M., il 6 marzo, 1944, alla Pretura, Sala Consilina, Provincia di Salerno.
- 2.. Rinchiudo, per sua informazione, una copia del Foglio d'Accusa, il quale e' stato servito al Avv. Macchiaroli.

PAUL C. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

PA

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

23 February, 1944.

SUBJECT: MACCHIAROLI, Stefano.

TO : His Excellency, Avv. Vito Reale, Minister of the Interior, Salerno.

1. Referring to your call at this Headquarters on 11 Feb. 44, in connection with the arrest of the above-named, I have now ascertained that Avv. Macchiaroli was released on bail pending the hearing of the charges against him, and the time and date of this hearing has been fixed for 1000 hours, 6 March 1944, at Iretura, Sala Consilina, Salerno Province.

2. I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of the Foglio d'Accusa which has been served upon Avv. Macchiaroli.

PAUL G. KIRK.
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

TRANSITION

Prima accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sezione 45.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 Settembre 1943 e il 10 febbraio 1944 in Sala Consilina, Prov. di Salerno, l'accusato ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza, tali da determinare la morte di Laura Rosa, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Seconda accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sezione 45.

Particolari: Addì 4 dicembre 1943 e nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato per interesse personale, ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza tali da determinare la dimissione di Petreglia Fernando e la cessione della parte di castui in favore di caso accusato, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Terza accusa: Violazione Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.

Particolari: Nel mese di dicembre 1943, nel comune di Sala Consilina, Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato ha tentato di incitare i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza contro Valva Giuseppe, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Quarta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 2 Sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato, si e' ingredito arbitrariamente nell'amministrazione della Polizia confiscando il permesso di circolazione e tentando di confiscare il permesso stradale rilasciato dal Governo Militare Alleato al Vice Triadiero Ruocco Giuseppe, CCHN, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Quinta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 Sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina, Salerno, l'accusato si e' arbitrariamente ingredito nell'amministrazione esattoriale conciliando i cittadini da lui amministrati che non era necessario pagare le tasse, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Sesta accusa: Violazione del Proclama 2, Art. 2, Sez. 40.

Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, a Teggiano, Salerno, l'accusato ha ricevuto e tenuto in illegale possesso approssimativamente 278 barattoli di cibi tedeschi, una cassa militare tedesca, una caldaia da campo tedesca, tutti articoli appartenenti alle Forze Alleate.

Settima accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 4(7, 22, Aprile 43,

Particolari: In un giorno di novembre 1943 l'accusato ha esportato

febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato, si e' ingerito arbitrariamente nell'amministrazione della Polizia confiscando il portafoglio di circolazione e tentando di confiscare il permesso stradale rilasciato dal Governo Militare Alleato al Vice Priadiero Rocco Giuseppe, CCMR, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Quinta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45.
Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 4 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina, Salerno, l'accusato si e' arbitrariamente ingerito nell'amministrazione esattoriale consigliando i cittadini da lui amministrati che non era necessario pagare le tasse, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze Alleate.

Sesta accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 40.
Particolari: Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 7 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, a Teggiano, Salerno, l'accusato ha ricevuto e tenuto in illegale possesso approssimativamente 278 barattoli di cibi tedeschi, una cassa militare tedesca, una caldaia da campo tedesca, tutti articoli appartenenti alle Forze Alleate.

Settima accusa: Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 4, R.D. 22, Aprile 43, n. 245, Art. 4).

Particolari: In un giorno di novembre 1943 l'accusato ha esportato illegalmente da Teggiano, Salerno, a Napoli, due sacchi di semola di farina, un sacco di patate, un sacco di fagioli, 30 litri di olio di oliva, ed una cassa contenente un quantitativo imprecisato di generi alimentari.

Ottava accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 2, Art. 4 (R.D. 22 April 1943 n. 245 Art. 4).
Particolari: Addi' 4 ottobre 1943 o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data l'accusato, a Teggiano (Prov. di Napoli) aveva in suo possesso approssimativamente 3 sacchi di semola di farina, 24 Kg. di farina, 37 Kg. d'olio d'oliva, 23 di formaggio, 3 blocchi di marmellata e 26 Kg. di provolone, il tutto in violazione alle norme del razionamento.

Nona accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 40.
Particolari: Addi' 4 dicembre 1943, o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, a Teggiano, Salerno, l'accusato ha pronunciato delle parole ostili o non rispettose all'indirizzo Reale delle Forze Alleate Armate della Gran Bretagna e del Governo Militare Alleato, del seguente tenore: «Nonno minacciato di far venire carabinieri o gli inglesi armati di mitragliatrici. A questa minaccia, rispondiamo che ce ne infischiamo dei carabinieri e degli inglesi armati, basta, pero', solo la nostra volonta' fino alla vittoria» e «Gli americani e gli Inglesi sono ricchi ed essi possono pagare; lasciate che i cittadini tolgano loro ~~133~~ i capelli della testa».

Decima accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sezione 32.

-2-

Particolari: Addì 9 ottobre 1943, a Sala Consilina,, Prov. di Salerno, l'accusato prese parte ad una pubblica dimostrazione e riunione, non autorizzato dal Governo Militare Alleato.

Undicesima Accusa: Viol. del Proclama N. 8, Art. 4.

Particolari: Addì 23 sett. 1943, e nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, a Teggiano (Prov. di Salerno) l'accusato ha abolito e chiuso il locale ufficio di alimentazione, sebbene, quest'ufficio fosse stato istituito con leggi, decreti, e provvedimenti agricoli tutt'ora in vigore.

1441

785016

147607

HEAD, PUBLIC SAFETY
ARMED AND DANGEROUS
Public Safety Sub-Commission

File

23 February 1944.

SUBJECT: MACCHIAROLI, Stefano

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region III.

1. With reference to attached letter from the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione Nazionale dated 12 Feb. 44, received under your letter (Ref: C-2/400/50) of 15 Feb. 44, it has been ascertained that Macchiaroli was released on bail pending the hearing of the charges against him at the Pretura, Sala Consilina, Salerno Province, at 1000 hours, 6 March, 44.
2. Enclosed is a copy of the foglio d'accusa which has been served upon Macchiaroli; perhaps you will convey it at your discretion - as much of the nature and substance of these charges as you may deem advisable to the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione Nazionale.
3. Referring to your further letter of 16 Feb. 44 re this subject, and the enclosure therewith which dealt additionally with the case of one Avv. Crocicchi, this matter has been taken up with the Regional Commissioner, Region II, and the Provincial Commissioner, Salerno Province, and copies of relevant comments have been forwarded to them for information and for any necessary investigation. Attention was drawn to the fact that Capt. West, Regional Security Officer, Region III, had no previous record of the United Executive Cell, Italia Libera.

MAJ. G. LEO,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Laocchiaroli; perhaps you will agree that the nature and substance of these charges are not very clear advisable to the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione Nazionale.

3. Referring to your further letter of 16 Feb. 44 on this subject, and the enclosure therewith which dealt additionally with the case of one Avv. Graziani, this matter has been taken up with the Regional Commissioner, Region II, and the Provincial Commissioner, Salerno Province, and copies of relevant documents have been forwarded to them for information and for any necessary investigation. Attention was drawn to the fact that Capt. Meath, Regional Security Officer, Region III, has no previous record of the Cimate Nazionale dell'Italia liberata.

PAUL C. KING,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

CHARGES OF ACCUSATION

Salerno, Salerno Province

21 February 1944

DEFENDANT: STEFANO MACCHIALIARI ADDRESS: Tegalliano, Salerno Province.

AS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

Charge I: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 43, and 10 Feb. 44, in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province, incited his fellow citizens to such acts of violence as resulted in the death of Isauria Rosa, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge II: Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused on or about 4 Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province, for his own personal gain, incited his fellow citizens to such acts of violence as resulted in the resignation of Petreglia Fernando, and the surrender of Petreglia's position to the accused to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge III: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused on a day in Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province attempted to incite his fellow citizens to act of violence against Valva Giuseppe, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge IV: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 44 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province interfered with police administration by confiscating the circulation permit and attempting to confiscate the A.M. pass of RR.66 Vice-Traschiere Ruocco Giuseppe to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge V: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb 1944 in the Sala Consilina District interfered with tax administration by advising his fellow citizens that it was not necessary to pay taxes, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge VI: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 40. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944 at Tegalliano, Salerno Province, did wrongfully receive and have in his pos-

Charge III: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused on a day in Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province attempted to incite his fellow citizens to act of violence against Valva Giuseppe, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge IV: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 44 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province interfered with police administration by confiscating the circulation permit and attempting to confiscate the pass of RR.CC Vice-Frigiadere Ruocco Giuseppe to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge V: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb 1944 in the Sala Consilina District interfered with tax administration by advising his fellow citizens that it was not necessary to pay taxes, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge VI: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 40. Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944 at Tegalliano, Salerno Province, did wrongfully receive and have in his possession approximately 278 tins of German food, one German Military chest, and one German field kettle, the property of the Allied Forces.

Charge VII: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 4 (R.D. 28 April 1943, n.245, Art. 4). Particulars: In that the accused on a day in Nov. 1943, unlawfully exported from Tegalliano, Salerno Province, to Naples, Naples Province, two half-filled bags of grain flour, a sack of potatoes, a sack of beans, 30 liters of olive oil, and a trunk containing unknown foodstuffs.

Charge VIII: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 4 (R.D. 28 April 43, n.245 Art. 4). Particulars: In that the accused on and after 1 Oct. 1943 at Tegalliano, Salerno Province, had in his possession approximately three half-filled sacks of macaroni, 64 kilos of flour, 37 kilos of olive oil, 234 kilos of dried cheese,

Charge IX: Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 30. Particulars: In that the accused on or about 4 Dec. 1943 ¹⁴⁵⁰ at Tegalliano, Salerno Province uttered words hostile disrespectful to the armed forces of Great Britain and the Allied Military Government in the following terms: "They have threatened to call the Carabinieri and the British soldiers armed with machine guns. To this we reply that we do not care for the Carabinieri and neither do we care for the British soldiers. We need only our will to obtain victory," and also in the following terms: "The Americans and British are rich and they can pay (extraordinary prices for commodities), let the farmers take away even the hair off their heads."

-2-

Charge XI Violation of Proc. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 32.
Particulars: In that the accused on 9 Oct. 43 at Sala Consilina, Salerno Province, took a part in a public demonstration or assembly not authorized by the Allied Military Government.

Charge XII Violation of Proc. 8, Art. 4.
Particulars: In that the accused on or about 23 Sept. 43, at Tegliano, Salerno Province, abolished the local Alimentation Office although said office was duly established under existing laws, decrees and regulations relating to Agriculture.

1446

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

785016

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TRANSLATION

COMITATO NAPOLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Naples, 11-2-1944.

To: Allied Control Commission
Political Section.

The Attached accusation has been delivered to our Committee.
The importance of the incriminating facts and the ascertainment that
even today the persecution of antifascists is possible by an officer
of the Carabinieri (who openly calls himself a Fascist) actuate our
Committee to send this denouncement to the Allied Control Commission.

Trans. Dept. B.S.

785016

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

File

7A

23 February 1946.

ncc/14760/7/PS

SUBJECT: MACHIAROLI, Stefano.

TO : Provincial Commissioner, Salerno Province.

1. With reference to the Foglio d'accusa (in respect of offences alleged to have been committed by MACHIAROLI, Stefano, at Teggiano and Sala Consilina, in the Province of Salerno) which was forwarded to this HQ by Lt. Earden, APC Legal, on 21 Feb. 46, at the request of Capt. Ronnie, you are advised that:-

- (a) A copy of the charges has been furnished to Signor Reale, Minister of the Interior, in compliance with his request for information concerning the case.
- (b) and to Regional Commissioner Region III with explanatory letter copy of which has been shown to Lt. Earden.

2. Also inclosed, for investigation and report through channels, is a copy of a report dated 15 Feb. 46 from Capt. Heath, Security Officer, HQ Region II, together with a copy of a letter dated 12 Feb. 46 from the Giunta Esecutiva dell'Italia Liberata, Napoli, received therewith, in which reference is made to the case of MACHIAROLI (in similar terms to those used in the letter from the Comitato Repolitano di Liberazione Nazionale) and also to the arrest and imprisonment of one Avv. Craxiadel.

3. You will note that Capt. Heath states that he has no previous record of the Giunta Esecutiva dell'Italia Liberata.

4. A copy of this letter and relevant inclosures has been forwarded to the Regional Commissioner, Region II, for his information.

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

PSK/A

Copy to Reg II for info

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY

18 February 1944

SUBJECT: Arrest of AVV. Stefano Macchiaroli and AVV.
Gerrardo Guzzidadi.

TO : Main Hd. AGO., APO 394.

1. Reference attached papers, this appears to be a matter which requires investigation as, on the face of the reports, it seems that injustice has been done.

2. The incidents leading up to the arrest and punishment occurred in the Province of Salerno, and, therefore, the correspondence is passed for such action as your Headquarters deems necessary.

3. Attention is drawn to Para. 3 of Capt. Heath's report dated 15th February 1944.

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

Douglas N. HATCHER.
1st Lt., CMP,
Asst. Asst. Adj. Gen.

DHF/tp.

785016

7C

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. Army

15 February 1944

MEMORANDUM.

TO : Colonel DONAHUE

1. Reference attached papers, I consider that this matter should be taken up with A.G.C. for investigation.

2. On the face of it, there seems to have been a mistake, if not actual injustice and it would seem to be politic to have all the evidence for and against the individuals concerned produced and carefully examined.

3. This is the first time I have heard of the "Giunta Esecutiva dell'Italia liberata". It might be a good thing to check up on its members and purpose.

4. Relevant details in the correspondence have been copied.

A.B. HESTER,
Capt., I.C.,
S.C.

TRANSLATION

GIUNTA ESECUTIVA DELL'ITALIA LIBERATA NAPOLI

Naples, 12 February 1944

SUBJECT: Arrest of avv. Macchiaroli and avv. Corrado
Graziadei.

TO : Allied Military Government, Naples.

This is to inform you that the following antifascists have been arrested, avv. Macchiaroli at Sala Consilina in the Province of Salerno, and avv. Corrado Graziadei; the latter was sentenced to one month imprisonment by the Court of Speranise. We inclose a detailed copy of the events that lead to the arrest of avv. Macchiaroli, and a brief memorandum of avv. Graziadei.

Could you kindly investigate the strange behaviour of the local organizations of this Government, that without doubt, creates perplexity and discomforts among the population who look with sympathy at the United Nations.

Respectfully yours.

LA GIUNTA ESECUTIVA PERMANENTE
(Vincenzo Calace)

J.E/an

TRANSLATION

Naples, 12 February 1944

Last September, following a mass manifestation of workers the Field Security Service appointed Avv. Stefano Macchiaroli, Commissary of the Area of Sala Consilina in the Province of Salerno, until the arrival of Allied Authorities.

Avvocato Macchiaroli soon had against him CC.RR. Lieut. Bienco Felice, who did not intend to change his traditional system of oppression and exploiting the population, and who accused the lawyer of being a communist which is the usual accusation the CC.RR. make against those that try to help the people.

In November last the citizens of Sala Consilina dismissed the Fascist Podesta, that the Badoglio Government insisted on keeping, they replaced him with an antifascist commissary.

The above mentioned Lieut. had the new commissary and 16 farmers arrested. When he was asked by Macchiaroli for the reason of his action, he answered: I am for the monarchy and will again be a fascist when Mussolini returns.

On the 12 December he ordered machine guns to be fired on the crowd because they protested against fascist people who had remained in their offices; 10 citizens were thus killed to satisfy the fascist faith and the wish to get on with his career.

In September Macchiaroli refused to accept the position given to him by F.C.S. due to his poor state of health, but the Field Security Service did not accept his refusal. His health did not improve, so on 31 January 1944, accompanied by the vice-secretary of the commune of Togliano, he went to the Allied HQ. in Sala Consilina, with a doctor's certificate to hand in his resignation. While coming out of the Allied HQ. building, the communal vice-secretary was told by someone that he was wanted by the Commanding Officer of the AMG. He, after having waited about 10 minutes without speaking to the said officer, left to meet avv. Macchiaroli, but he was not there. Some men then told him that they had seen him in a car with the CC.RR. Lieut.

Avv. Macchiaroli is now in prison at Salerno.

These are the political records of avv. Macchiaroli, personal friend and helper of Amendola in the Liberal Democratic Party. He fought against fascism since the beginning. He remained at the head of the farmers, and organized them in a way to prohibit, since 1924, fascism to enter the town of Sala Consilina. I think this town is the only one, or one of the few who voted for the return of Amendola to the Chamber in the last elections before January 3rd. He did not belong to the fascist party thus he was always being watched by the fascist police and at times had his home also searched.

This police organization is keeping him in prison, even though Mussolini's regime has officially fallen.

On the 23 December 1943, I went to Naples to speak on the United Nations Radio. On my return I was accused of having travelled more than 10 km without a permit, and on the 3 January 1944, I was called to give my reasons. I showed them a document issued by the Propaganda Center of Naples depending from the office of the Psychological War Branch. The trial was first postponed to the 7 January, and then nothing more was said. Being able to prove my constant cooperation with the Allies, was sufficient to annul any accusation.

On 23 January 1944, a car from Allied HQ of Naples arrived at my house and a functional officer of the Psychological War Office asked me to go to Naples to do some business at that office. Naturally, I went, and before returning to Speranza I got a document proving my mission.

On the 7 February, I was arrested, and after a few hours I was questioned, but I was not told my accusation. On the 9 February at 1500 hours I was given my paper of accusation, and I was charged of having travelled more than 10 km without a permit on the 23 January 1943. After 15 days I was called to this Tribunal, with no testimony, no defender, with no other document than the one that I had shown, and of which I had the right to think was sufficient to release me.

To my great surprise I was sentenced to one month imprisonment, and that the Magistrate gave the least notice to the document I presented.

Now I wonder, what must I do if another Allied HQ asks me to go somewhere else? Must I refuse? And by doing so, do I not commit a worse offence? In what kind of position is a citizen situated, when documents of the Allied HQ have no value?

The first document of the Allied HQ which justified my absence was valid, who would have supposed the second one was not good, and not even mentioned in the sentence by the Magistrate?

All my clients who were accused by this Tribunal of the same crime, have been sentenced to a minimum of 400 lire to a maximum of 2000 lire, and I who have helped the Allied HQ have such a grave sentence?

I wish to be absolved completely from the accusation.

Signed: Arr. Or. Nidol

Speranza, 9 February 1944.

TRANSLATION

COMITATO NAPOLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Naples, 11-2-1944.

To: Allied Control Commission
Political Section.

The Attached accusation has been delivered to our Committee.
The importance of the incriminating facts and the ascertainment that even today the persecution of antifascists is possible by an officer of the Carabinieri (who openly calls himself a Fascist) actuate our Committee to send this denouncement to the Allied Control Commission.

Trans. Dept. B.D.

22 Feb 44

TO: DCPS

Although I have shown Lieut Barden the letter received from the Comitato Napolitano di Liberazione Nazionale of 11 Feb. 44, I suggest that copies of this letter, together with a copy of a letter from the Giunta Esecutiva della Italia Liberata, of 12 Feb 44 (which also deals with the alleged unjust imprisonment of one Graziadei) be forwarded to Col Robertson, the Provincial Commissioner for the information and guidance of Lieut. Barden in his conduct of this case.

W. R. R. R.
W. R. R. R.,
Captain.

Police Div.

Rev. Please draft letter according to
also inquire letter to Sir Reale & the Comitato
Napolitano. etc. Copy of charge (in Italian) to Reale
& summary to the Comitato. Copy of letter to R. C. C. C.
Should be sent to R. C. C. C. 30 & 31 should also p. 2

1456

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio 1A for action/information

- C.P.S.
- D.C.P.S.
- Police
- Prisons
- Fire & CD
- Regn. & Licensing
- Adm. Officer

Remarks: Sq. ind.
I think this is the
same person about whom Lt.
Beshi inquired a few days ago
& we have had a preliminary
report with Police in
.....
.....

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SALERNO PROVINCE

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Ref. 1/1/40

Subject: A.M.G. v. Macchiaroli

To: Capl. Ronnie, Public Safety, Sub-Commission,
A.C.C., Palazzo di Giustizia

21 Febbraio 1941

1. Herewith one copy of charges and

summons in the above case, as you requested.

John P. Barden

John P. Barden, 2nd Lt.,
A.E.C., Legal

1458

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

785016

John P. Barden

John P. Barden, 2nd Lt.,
A.P.C., Legal

170

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GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CITAZIONE

Salerno, Salerno Province

Data 21 February 1944

Name (Nome) CARLO Stefano

Address (Indirizzo) Teggiano, Salerno Province

Voi siete a mezzo di cio citato e richiesto di presentarvi personalmente davanti un Tribu-

nale a Prefettura, (Indirizzo Tribunale), Salerno Prov. 6 March 1944 (date)

alle ore 1000 (hour) sotto le seguenti accuse:

Offence See attached foglio d'accusa

Particulars

Offesa

Dettagli

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, voi dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura)

(Se non accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare ha diritto)

(Se non accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare ha diritto)

John D. Boydon, 2nd Lt., A.P.C.; Capt.

RAPPORTO DI CITAZIONE

Data

Luogo

Io riconosco di aver ricevuto la citazione di cui questa è una copia conforme.

.....
(Firma dell'accusato)

PROOF OF SERVICE

*I hereby certify that I have this.....
served the summons of which this is a copy.*

..... day of 194... at (hour)

(personally)
by leaving copy at the above address
(by mailing it to his address)

.....
Signature of officer serving summons

50

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Salerno, Salerno Province

21 February 1944

Salerno, Salerno Province

ST VINO MACCHETTI-ROLI

(NAME OF DEFENDANT)
(Nome dell'Accusato)

(ADDRESS)
(Indirizzo)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:
sono qui accusati delle offese seguenti:

FIRST CHARGE: See attached paper
PARTICULARS:

SECOND CHARGE:
PARTICULARS:

TRADUZIONE

PRIMA ACCUSA:
DETTAGLI:

1 4 6 3

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

sono qui accusati delle offese seguenti:

FIRST CHARGE:

PARTICULARS:

see attached papers

SECOND CHARGE:

PARTICULARS:

TRADUZIONE

PRIMA ACCUSA:

DETTAGLI:

SECONDA ACCUSA:

DETTAGLI:

Per ordine di

a processo davanti il Tribunale Militare di

, le suddette accuse sono riferite

Superiore di Sala Consiglieri 134138

Per Ordine

R.O. Green, Major, A.P.C., Police

1st Charge : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45

Particulars : In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province, incited his fellow citizens to such acts of violence as resulted in the death of Lauria Rossi, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge II : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45
Particulars : In that the accused on or about 4 Dec. 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province, for his own personal gain, incited his fellow citizens to such acts of violence as resulted in the resignation of Petraglia Fernando, and the surrender of Petraglia's position to the accused to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge III : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45
Particulars : In that the accused on a day in December, 1943 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province attempted to incite his fellow citizens to act of violence against Valva Giuseppe, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge IV : Violation of Proclamation M. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45
Particulars : In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province interfered with police administration by confiscating the circulation permit and attempting to confiscate the A.M.G. pass of M.R. 63. Vice Brigadiere Ruocco Giuseppe to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge V : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 45
Particulars : In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 February 1944 in the Sala Consilina District interfered with tax administration by advising his fellow citizens that it was not necessary to pay taxes, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge VI : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Sec. 40
Particulars : In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 February 1944 at Teggiano, Salerno Province, did wrongfully receive and have in his possession approximately 278 tins of German food, one German military chest, and one German field kettle, the property of the Allied Forces.

Charge VII : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 4 (R. 22 April 1943, n. 245, Art. 4)
Particulars : In that the accused on a day in November 1943 unlawfully exported from Teggiano, Salerno Province, to Naples, Naples Province, two half-filled bags of grain flour, a sack of potatoes, a sack of beans, 30 liters of olive oil, and a trunk containing unknown foodstuffs.

Charge VIII : Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 4 (R. 22 April 1943, n. 245, Art. 4)
Particulars : In that the accused on and after 4 Oct. 1943 at Teggiano, Salerno Province, had in his possession approximately three half-filled sacks of macaroni, 64 kilos of flour, 37 kilos of olive oil, 23 1/2 kilos of dried cheese, three glasses of jam, and 26 kilos of fresh cheese, all in excess of his lawful ration and allowances.

Charge IV: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 15
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 Feb. 1944 in the Sala Consilina District of Salerno Province interfered with police administration by attempting to confiscate the title by confiscating the circulation permit and attempting to confiscate the A.M.G. pass of M.C.C. Vice Brigadiere Rinaldo Giuseppe to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge V: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 15
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 February 1944 in the Sala Consilina District interfered with tax administration by advising his fellow citizens that it was not necessary to pay taxes, to the prejudice of the good order of the Allied Forces.

Charge VI: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 40
Particulars: In that the accused between 9 Sept. 1943 and 10 February 1944 at Tegglano, Salerno Province, did wrongfully receive and have in his possession a approximately 278 tins of German food, one German Military chest, and one German field kettle, the property of the Allied Forces.

Charge VII: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 4 (N.D. 22 April 1943, N. 245, Art. 4)
Particulars: In that the accused on a day in November 1943 unlawfully exported from Tegglano, Salerno Province, to Naples, Naples Province, two half-filled bags of grain flour, a sack of potatoes, a sack of beans, 30 liters of olive oil, and a trunk containing unknown foodstuffs.

Charge VIII: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 4 (N.D. 22 April 1943, N. 245, Art. 4)
Particulars: In that the accused on and after 4 Oct. 1943 at Tegglano, Salerno Province, had in his possession approximately three half-filled sacks of macaroni, 84 kilos of flour, 27 kilos of olive oil, 23 1/2 kilos of dried cheese, three glasses of jam, and 36 kilos of fresh cheese, all in excess of his lawful ration and allowances.

Charge IX: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 30
Particulars: In that the accused on or about 4 Dec. 1943 at Salerno, Salerno Province uttered words hostile disrespectful to the armed forces of Great Britain and the Allied Military Government in the following terms: "They have threatened to call the Carabinieri and the British soldiers armed with machine guns. To this we reply that we do not care for the Carabinieri and neither do we care for the British soldiers. We need only our will to obtain victory", and also in the following terms: "The Americans and British are rich and they can pay (extraordinary prices for commodities). Let the farmers take away even the hair of their heads."

Charge X: Violation of Proclamation No. 2, Art. 2, Sec. 32
Particulars: In that the accused on 9 Oct. 1943 at Sala Consilina, Salerno

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

(NAME OF DEFENDANT)
(Nome dell'Accusato)

(ADDRESS)
(Indirizzo)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:
sono qui accusati delle offese seguenti:

FIRST CHARGE:
PARTICULARS:

SECOND CHARGE:
PARTICULARS:

TRADUZIONE

PRIMA ACCUSA:
DETTAGLI:

1467

785016

sono qui accusati delle offese seguenti:

FIRST CHARGE:

PARTICULARS:

SECOND CHARGE:

PARTICULARS:

TRADUZIONE

PRIMA ACCUSA:

DETTAGLI:

SECONDA ACCUSA:

DETTAGLI:

Per ordine di _____, le suddette accuse sono riferite
a processo davanti il Tribunale Militare di _____

Per Ordine

F.C. Green, Major, A.P.C., Police

II

Province, took a part in a public demonstration or assembly not authorized by the Allied Military Government.

Char. c. XI : Violation of Proclamation 8, Art. 4
Particolari : In that the accused on or about 23 Sept. 1943 at Teramo, Salerno Province, abolished the local Alimentation Office although said office was duly established under existing laws, decrees and regulations relating to agriculture.

PRIMA AZIONE

Prima Azione : Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, sezione 45
Particolari : Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 settembre 1943 e il 10 febbraio 1944 in Sala Consilina, (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza, tale da determinare la morte di Laura Rosa, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle forze alleate.

Seconda Azione : Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, sezione 45
Particolari : Addì 4 Dicembre 1943, e nei giorni anteriori e posteriori a tale data, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato per interesse personale, ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza, tale da determinare la distruzione di proprietà, arrestando e la cessione, ^{del posto} delle armi di costui in favore di esso accusato, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle forze alleate.

Terza Azione : Violazione Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45
Particolari : Nel mese di dicembre 1943, nel comune di Sala Consilina, (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato ha tentato di incitare i cittadini a lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza contro Valva Giuseppe, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle forze alleate.

Quarta Azione : Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, Sez. 45
Particolari : Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato, si è ingegnato arbitrariamente nell'amministrazione della polizia confiscando il permesso di circolazione e tentando di confiscare il permesso stradale rilasciato dal Governo Militare alleato di Sala Consilina. Vice, rigidiere Giuseppe Giuseppe, CRR, prigi di unco il buon ordine delle forze alleate.

Quinta Azione : Violazione del Proclama N. 2, Art. 2, sezione 45
Particolari : Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in Sala Consilina, Salerno, l'accusato, si è arbitrariamente ingegnato nell'amministrazione della polizia consigliando i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza contro Valva Giuseppe, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle forze alleate.

to i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza, tali da determinare la morte di Laura Rosa, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze alleate.

seconda accusa : Violazione del "regolamento N. 2", Art. 2, sezione 45
particolari : Addì 4 dicembre 1943, e nei giorni antecedenti e posteriori a tale data, in sala Consilium (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato per interesse personale, ha incitato i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza, tali da determinare la diminuzione di potere, arrestando a la cessione di potere di costui in favore di esso accusato, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle "Forze alleate".

terza accusa : Violazione "Regolamento N. 2", Art. 2, sez. 45
particolari : Nel mese di dicembre 1943, nel comune di Sala Consilium, Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato ha tentato di incitare i cittadini da lui amministrati a commettere atti di violenza contro Valva Giuseppe, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze alleate.

quarta accusa : Violazione del "regolamento N. 2", Art. 2, sez. 45
particolari : Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 sett. 1943 ed il 10 ottobre 1943, in sala Consilium (Prov. di Salerno), l'accusato, si è ingegnato arbitrariamente nell'amministrazione della Polizia, commettendo il peccato di circolazione e tentando di consigliare il permesso stradale rilasciato dal governo militare alleato al figlio. Vice, rigediare mezzo vincente, CCR, pregi di ando il buon ordine delle "Forze alleate".

quinta accusa : Violazione del "regolamento N. 2", Art. 2, sezione 45
particolari : Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, in sala Consilium, Salerno, l'accusato, si è arbitrariamente ingegnato nell'amministrazione esautorante consigliando i cittadini da lui amministrati che non era necessario pagare la tassa, pregiudicando il buon ordine delle Forze alleate.

sesta accusa : Violazione del "regolamento N. 2", Art. 2, sezione 40
particolari : Nel periodo di tempo decorso tra il 9 sett. 1943 ed il 10 febbraio 1944, Torino, Salerno, l'accusato ha ricevuto e tenuto in illegale possesso, approssimativamente 270 barattoli di cibi tedeschi, una cassa militare in esca, una cassa da campo tedesca, tutti articoli appartenenti alle Forze alleate.

settima accusa : Violazione del "regolamento N. 2", Art. 2, sezione 45
particolari : In un giorno di Novembre 1943 l'accusato ha appropriato il

legalmente da Torino, Salerno, a Napoli, due sacchi di farina, ed uno con un sacco di patate, un sacco di fagioli, 30 litri di olio d'oliva, ed una cassa contenente un quantitativo imprecisato di generi alimentari.

Città accusa: Viol. del Protocollo N.2, Art.4 (R.2, 24 aprile 1943 n.243 Art.4, Articolari: addì 4 ottobre 1943 o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data l'accusato, a Reggio (Prov. di Salerno) aveva in suo possesso approssimativamente 3 sacchi dimenati di pasta, 64 Kg. di farina, 37 Kg. di olio d'oliva, 23 l. di formaggio, 3 bicchieri di marmellata e 30 Kg. di provolone, il tutto in violazione delle norme del regolamento.

Non accusa: Viol. del Protocollo N.2, Art. 2, Sez.40
Articolari: addì 4 dicembre 1943, o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, a Reggio, Salerno, l'accusato ha pronunciato delle parole ostili o non rispettose all'indignità della forza armata della Gran Bretagna e del Governo Militare Alleato, del seguente tenore: "Hanno minacciato di far venire carabinieri o gli inglesi arrestati di mitragliatrici. A questa minaccia rispondiamo che se ne infischiamo dei carabinieri e degli inglesi arrestati, basta, però, solo la nostra volontà fino alla vittoria". e, "Gli americani e gli inglesi sono ricchi, ed essi possono pagare; lasciato che i contadini tolgano loro per loro i capelli dalla testa".

Dei accusa: Viol. del Protocollo N.2, Art.2, Sezione 32
Articolari: addì 9 ottobre 1943, a Sala Consilina, Prov. di Salerno, l'accusato preso parte ad una pubblica dimostrazione di riunione, non autorizzata dal Governo Militare Alleato.

Undicesima accusa: Viol. del Protocollo N.2, Art.4,
Articolari: addì 23 settembre 1943, o nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a tale data, a Reggio (Prov. di Salerno) l'accusato ha ottenuto e distribuito il locale ufficio di alimentazione, ebbene quest'ufficio fosse stato istituito con leggi, decreti, e provvedimenti approvati dalla autorità in vigore.

particolari: dal 5 ottobre 1943, a Sala Comitino, Prov. di Salerno, i rean-
sato prese parte ad un' pubblica dimostrazione e riunione, non autorizzata
dal Governo militare alleato.

Un'altra nota: viol. del Procedura T.C., art. 4,
particolari: dal 23 ottobre 1943, nei giorni anteriori o posteriori a
tale data, a Salerno (Prov. di Salerno) l'interessato ha svolto attività il
locale ufficio di alimentazione, sebbene, quest'ufficio ~~per~~ è stato istituito
con leggi, decreti, e provvedimenti ufficiali tutt'ora in vigore.

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4A

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

19 Feb. 44

SUBJECT: Arrest of Dr. Macchiaroli

TO : D.C.P.S.

I have again interviewed the legal officer, Lt. Barden, in this matter and the position now is that he is engaged in framing charges (of which there will probably be many) and he will supply me with a copy of these on Tuesday next, and at the same time advise me of the date on which the cases will be heard.

X I suggest that Signore Rinaldi and the Liberation Committee be informed of the charges from this H. as soon as we are in possession of the relevant information.

W. Rennie
W. RENNIE
Captain

Verbally approved by
Col. Martin 20/2/44

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13

NAPOLI 12/2/1944

Allegato N° 1 -

Nel settembre scorso, in seguito a una manifestazione delle masse lavoratrici, ed in omaggio al suo passato di antifascista, il "Field Security Service" nominava commissario della zona "in attesa" ilina prov. di Salerno) l'avvocato Stefano Macchiaroli, "in attesa dell'autorità alleata".

L'avvocato Macchiaroli si trovò ben presto di fronte il tenente del carabinieri del circondario, Bianco Felice, il quale non intendeva mutare il tradizionale sistema di oppressione e di sfruttamento della popolazione rurale e lo accusava di essere "comunista". L'accusa abituale che i carabinieri muovono a chi fa gli interessi del popolo.

Tra gli incidenti più notevoli ricordiamo:

Nel novembre scorso i cittadini di Sanza espulsero il podestà fascista che il governo Badoglio si ostinava a mantenere in carica e lo sostituirono con un commissario antifascista. Il suddetto tenente fece arrestare il nuovo commissario; e sedici contadini. Alle proteste dell'avv. Macchiaroli egli precisava: "Io sono monarchico e sarò di nuova fascista quando tornerà Mussolini".

Come sempre lo stesso tenente, a Montesano, il 12 dicembre faceva far fuoco con le mitragliatrici sulla folla che protestava contro la permanenza in carica di elementi fascisti: 18 cittadini venivano così uccisi per soddisfare la feroce fascista e il desiderio di "far carriera" del tenente Bianco.

Nel settembre l'avv. Macchiaroli aveva rifiutato l'incarico conferitogli per le sue precarie condizioni di salute da il "Field Security Service" aveva respinto il rifiuto.

Poiché le sue condizioni di salute erano peggiorate, in data 31 gennaio 1945, egli, accompagnato dal vice segretario comunale di Teggiano si recava al Comando Alleato di Sala Consilina, fornito di attestato medico, per rassegnare le dimissioni.

Il vice segretario comunale riferisce che mentre uscivano dalla sede dell'A.M.G. fu chiamato "gli dissero", dall'ufficiale comandante dell'A.M.G.

Dopo essere stato trattenuto circa dieci minuti senza che riuscisse a parlare con il suddetto ufficiale, fu congedato e si affrettò a raggiungere l'avv. Macchiaroli, ma con sua sorpresa non riuscì a trovarlo. Dei cittadini gli raccontarono che era stato visto nella macchina del tenente dei carabinieri.

Risulta che l'avv. Macchiaroli si trova attualmente nel carcere di Salerno.

Precedenti politici dell'avv. Macchiaroli; amico personale e collaboratore di Amendola nel Partito democratico Liberale, aveva cominciato a fascismo sin dal suo sorgere. Rimando a capo delle mas-

Nel settembre 1945, per le sue precarie condizioni di salute, fu con-

ferito agli ospedali per le sue precarie condizioni di salute. In data 31 gennaio 1945, egli, accompagnato dal vice segretario comunale di Salernitano, si recò al comando Alleato di Salernitano, fornendo di

31 gennaio 1945, egli, accompagnato dal vice segretario comunale di Salernitano, si recò al comando Alleato di Salernitano, fornendo di

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31 gennaio 1945, egli, accompagnato dal vice segretario comunale di Salernitano, si recò al comando Alleato di Salernitano, fornendo di

allegato N.2

Napoli 12/2/1944

Relazione

Il 23/12/43 mi recai a Napoli per una trasmissione alla radio presso la radio Nazioni Unite. Al mio ritorno venni imputato di essermi allontanato senza permesso per oltre dieci chilometri, e chiamamento del Centro di tale reato, il giorno 3/1/1944. Presentai un documento della Guerra Psicologica. La causa venne, prima rinviata al 7 gennaio, e poi non se ne è parlato più. Compravente la mia costanza sempre in tutti i casi. (...) venne ritenuto più che sufficiente per annullare ogni imputazione. Il 23/1/1944 una macchina del Comando Alleato di Napoli si presentò a casa mia e un funzionario dipendente dall'ufficio della Guerra Psicologica Alleato mi invitò ad andare a Napoli per assolvere una missione presso quell'ufficio. Vi andai senz'altro e prima di ritornare a Speranza mi misi in viaggio. Vi andai documentato attestando la mia missione, che ho esibito in giudizio. Il giorno 7/2/1944 venni arrestato e dopo qualche ora sottoposto all'interrogatorio, nel corso del quale mi furono fatte varie domande se senza mai conoscere l'imputazione. Il giorno 9 alle ore 15.10 mi è stato consegnato l'atto di accuse col quale mi imputa di essere il 23/1 allontanato oltre dieci chilometri senza permesso. Dopo quindici giorni sono stato chiamato a comparire innanzi a questo tribunale senza testimoni, senza difensori, sprovvisto di ogni altro documento se non quello, che avevo esibito e che avevo il diritto di ritenere più che sufficiente per la mia assoluzione.

Con sorpresa e meraviglia mi vedo condannato ad un mese di prigionia senza che il Signor magistrato facesse il minimo cenno al documento presentato. Ora, io mi domando che cosa dovrà fare se un altro Comando Alleato mi inviterà ad andare in un altro sito? Debo rifiutarmi? E non commetto un reato più grave? In quale alternativa è messo un cittadino se resta confermato che i documenti RILASCIATI DAT COMANDI ALLEATI SONO PRIVI DI OGNI VALORE, mentre ad essi si fa obbligo obbedire, e a tale rifiutarsi? Ritenuto valido ed efficiente il primo documento del Comando Alleato che giustificava la mia assenza, chi avrebbe potuto mai supporre che il secondo fosse nullo; invalido, privo di ogni efficacia, fino al punto di non essere neppure menzionato nella pronunzia delle sentenze da parte del signor magistrato?

Tutti i miei clienti difesi dinanzi a questo Tribunale imputati dello stesso reato sono stati condannati a un minimo di 2400 ad un massimo di 2000: debbo proprio alla dimostrazione di aver collaborato col Comando Alleato l'onore di una pena così grave? Pregho in tale caso non esibito il documento in parola e non chiedere e nessuno dell'opera mia spiegata in questi venti anni di esilio.

Chiedo l'assoluzione con formula piena.

Firmato Avv. Graziadei

è stato consegnato l'atto di accusa col quale mi imputa di essere il
23/1 allontanato oltre dieci chilometri senza permesso. Dopo quindici
giorni sono stato chiamato a comparire innanzi a questo tribunale
senza testimoni, senza difensori, sprovvisto di ogni altro documento
se non quello che avevo esibito e che avevo il diritto di ritenere
più che sufficiente per la mia assoluzione.

Con sorpresa e meraviglia mi vedo condannato ad un mese di prigionia
senza che il Signor magistrato facesse il minimo cenno al documento
presentato. Ora, io mi domando che cosa dovrò fare se un altro
Comando Alleato mi inviterà ad andare in un altro sito? Debo rifiu-
tarmi? E non cometto un reato più grave? In quale alternativa è
messi un cittadino se resta confermato che i documenti RILASCIATI
DAI COMANDI ALLEATI SONO PRIVI DI OGNI VALORE, mentre ad essi si fa
obbligo ebbene, e a tale rifiutarsi? Ritenuto valido ed efficiente
il primo documento del Comando Alleato che giustificava la mia
assenza, chi avrebbe potuto mai supporre che il secondo fosse nullo;
invalido, privo di ogni efficacia, fino al punto di non essere neppure
menzionato nella pronunzia della sentenza da parte del signor
magistrato?

Tutti i miei clienti difesi dinanzi a questo Tribunale imputati
dello stesso reato sono stati condannati a un minimo di 2400 ad un
massimo di 22000: debbo proprio alla dimostrazione di aver collabo-
rato col Comando Alleato l'onore di una pena così grave?

Prego in tale caso non esibito il documento in parola e non chie-
dere a nessuno dell'opera mia spiegata in questi venti anni di
lascismo.

Chiedo l'assoluzione con formula piena.

Pirato AVV. Graziadei

Sparendo 9/2/1944

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Special Opinion

Lignone Reali, Under Secretary, Ministry of the Interior asks for particulars of the case against one MACCHIAROLI, formerly Vice Podestà of TEGIANO, Salerno Province who was arrested recently by AMG or CC. RR. and detained. It is stated that he was put in office by AMG and that there have been public demonstrations in his favour since his arrest.

Please find out what you can about the case from SCAC, Salerno.

Reynolds
et al

11 Feb 44

RAV

2nd Lieut. David 129
Leggato

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

2A

12 February 1944

TO: D. C. P. S.

1. On Saturday 12 Feb 44 I discussed the arrest of MACCHIAROLI, with Major Green, POAPS, Salerno Province.
2. He is awaiting reports on the case from CCRP and they have been asked to expedite them in order that it may be quickly established whether there is sufficient evidence available to try MACCHIAROLI in AG court. Owing to communication difficulties, however, he does not expect to receive the reports until Monday or Tuesday at the earliest.
3. It appears that MACCHIAROLI was more or less self appointed in his position early in Sept. and his appointment was later ratified by AGC. It is alleged that he has made statements reflecting upon AGC, and has been responsible for unrest and demonstrations in the southern part of the province. Nothing is known at present regarding demonstrations in his favour but, on the contrary, the population demonstrated against him, and his obvious unpopularity led him to resign his position on the day before he was arrested. It is said that the people are well pleased with his removal.
4. Major Green said it might take a day or two to get the reports translated (as he has only one assistant and a girl clerk, and is very busy) so I told him I would collect the reports as soon as they arrived and have them translated at this HQ, in order to save time.

S. Linnic
W. L. Linnic, Capt
Special Police

*Copy with report on
in folder 12*

*Reply**12/2*

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16. 2.44. Col. Martin informed verbally that Lt. Sanders has been seen and it has been learned that Macchiaroli is on bail in the sum of 10,000 lire and condition he does not leave Salerno. Treat in about a week's time. Translation of CCRP report attached.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY

Public Safety 3372
6/7 147604 3A

18 February 1944

SUBJECT: Arrest of Avv. Stefano Macchiaroli and Avv.
Corrado Craziadei

TO : Main HQ. ACC., APO 394.

1. Reference attached papers, this appears to be a matter which requires investigation as, on the face of the reports, it seems that injustice has been done.

2. The incidents leading up to the arrest and punishment occurred in the Province of Salerno, and, therefore, the correspondence is passed for such action as your Headquarters deems necessary.

3. Attention is drawn to Para. 3 of Capt. Heath's report dated 15th February 1944.

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

Douglas N. Batson
DOUGLAS N. BATSON.
1st Lt., CMP,
Actg Asst Adj Gen.

CTF/tp.

3B
HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U. S. Army

15 February 1944

MEMORANDUM.

TO: Colonel DOHERTY.

1. Reference attached papers, I consider that this matter should be taken up with A.C.C. for investigation.
2. On the face of it, there seems to have been a mistake, if not actual injustice and it would seem to be politic to have all the evidence for and against the individuals concerned produced and carefully examined.
3. This is the first time I have heard of the "Giunta Esecutiva dell'Italia Liberata". It might be a good thing to check up on its members and purpose.
4. Relevant details in the correspondence have been carded.


A. E. HEATH,
Capt., I. C.,
S. O.

TRANSLATION

GIUNTA ESECUTIVA DELL'ITALIA LIBERATA
NAPOLI

Naples, 12 February 1944

SUBJECT: Arrest of Avv. Macchiaroli and Avv. Corrado Graziadei.

TO : Allied Military Government, Naples.

This is to inform you that the following antifascists have been arrested, Avv. Macchiaroli at Sala Consilina in the Province of Salerno, and Avv. Corrado Graziadei; the latter was sentenced to one month imprisonment by the Court of Sparanise. We inclose a detailed copy of the events that lead to the arrest of Avv. Macchiaroli, and a brief memorandum of Avv. Graziadei.

Would you kindly investigate the strange behaviour of the local organisations of this Government, that without doubt, creates perplexity and discomforts among the population who look with sympathy at the United Nations.

Respectfully yours.

JES/aa

LA GIUNTA ESECUTIVA PERMANENTE
(Vincenzo Calace)

14821

785016

PS

GIUNTA ESECUTIVA DELL'ITALIA LIBERATA

VIA PAOLO EMILIO IMBRIANI, 53

NAPOLI

Napoli, 11. 12/2/1944

PROT/N-°12

AL GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

A. M. G.

N A P O L I

Segnaliamo a Cotesta Autorità gli avvenuti arresti degli anti-fascisti dell'avv. Macchiaroli a Sala Consolina in prov. di Salerno, e avv. Corrado Graziadei; quest'ultimo condannato ad un mese di prigione con sentenza del Tribunale di Sparanise. Accludiamo copia della cronaca degli avvenimenti che hanno portato all'arresto dell'avv. Macchiaroli e una breve memoria dell'avv. Graziadei.

Cotesta Autorità voglia esaminare lo strano comportamento degli organi locali di cotesto Governo, che genera senza dubbio perplessità e disagio tra le popolazioni che guardano con fraterna simpatia alle Nazioni Unite.

Con ogni considerazione

P. LA GIUNTA ESECUTIVA PERMANENTE

Sincerely Calves

ALLEGATI N°2

Macchiaroli e una breve memoria dell'avv. Grazia dei.
Cotesta Autorità voglia esaminare lo strano comportamento degli
organismi locali di cotesto Governo, che genera senza dubbio perples-
sità e disagio tra le popolazioni che guardano con fraterna simpatia
alle Nazioni Unite.

Con ogni considerazione

P. LA GIUNTA ESECUTIVA PERMANENTE

Sincerely Calves

ALLEGATI N°2

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TRANSLATION

3D

Naples, 12 February 1944

Last September, following a mass manifestation of workers the Field Security Service appointed Avv. Stefano Macchiaroli, Commissary of the area of Sala Consilina in the Province of Salerno, until the arrival of Allied Authorities.

Avvocato Macchiaroli soon had against him CC.RR. Lieut. Bianco Felice, who did not intend to change his traditional system of oppression and exploiting the population, and who accused the lawyer of being a communist which is the usual accusation the CC.RR. make against those that try to help the people.

On November last the citizens of Sanza dismissed the fascist Podestà, that the Badoglio Government insisted on keeping, they replaced him with an antifascist commissary.

The abovementioned Lieut. had the new commissary and 16 farmers arrested. When he was asked by Macchiaroli for the reason of his action, he answered: I am for the Monarchy and will again be a fascist when Mussolini returns.

On the 12 December he ordered machine guns to be fired on the crowd because they protested against fascist people who had remained in their offices; 18 citizens were thus killed to satisfy the fascist faith and the wish to get on with his career.

In September Macchiaroli refused to accept the position given to him by F.S.S. due to his poor state of health, but the Field Security Service did not accept his refusal. His health did not improve, so on 31 January 1944, accompanied by the vice-secretary of the commune of Tegiano, he went to the Allied HQ. in Sala Consilina, with a doctor's certificate to hand in his resignation. While coming out of the Allied HQ. building, the communal vice-secretary was told by someone that he was wanted by the Commanding Officer of the AMG. He, after having waited about 10 minutes without speaking to the said officer, left to meet avv. Macchiaroli, but he was not there. Some men then told him that they had seen him in a car with the CC.RR. Lieut.

Avv. Macchiaroli is now in prison at Salerno.
These are the political records of Avv. Macchia-

- 2 -

roli; personal friend and helper of Amendola in the Liberal Democratic Party. He fought against fascism since the beginning. He remained at the head of the farmers, and organized them in a way to prohibit, since 1924, fascism to enter the town of Sala Consilina (I think this town is the only one, or one of the few who voted for the return of Amendola to the Chamber in the last elections before January 3rd). He did not belong to the fascist party thus he was always being watched by the fascist police and at times has his home also searched. This police organisation is keeping him in prison, even though Mussolini's regime has officially fallen.

On the 23 December 1943, I went to Naples to speak on the United Nation Radio. On my return I was accused of having travelled more than 10 Km without a permit, and on the 3 January 1944, I was called to give my reasons. I showed them a document issued by the Propaganda Centre of Naples depending from the office of the Psychological War Branch. The trial was first postponed to the 7 January, and then nothing more was said. Being able to prove my constant cooperation with the Allies, was sufficient to annul any accusation.

On 23 January 1944 a car from Allied HQ. of Naples arrived at my house and a functionary officer of the Psychological War Office asked me to go to Naples to do some business at that office. Naturally, I went, and before returning to Sparanise I got a document proving my mission.

On the 7 February, I was arrested, and after a few hours I was questioned, but I was not told my accusation. On the 9 February, at 1510 hours I was given my paper of accusation, and I was charged of having travelled more than 10 km. without a permit on the 23 January 1943. After 15 days I was called to this Tribunal, with no testimonies, no defenders, with no other document than the one that I had shown, and of which I had the right to think was sufficient to release me.

To my great surprise I was sentenced to one month imprisonment, and that the Magistrate gave the least notice to the document I presented.

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Now I wonder, what must I do if another Allied HQ. asks me to go somewhere else? Must I refuse? And by doing so, do I not commit a worse offence? I what kind of a position is a citizen situated, when documents of the Allied HQ. have no value?

The first document of the Allied HQ. which justified my absence was valid, who would have supposed the second one was not good, and not even mentioned in the sentence by the Magistrate?

All my clients who were accused by this Tribunal of the same crime, have been sentenced to a minimum of 400 Lire to a maximum of 2000 Lire, and I who have helped the Allied HQ. have such a grave sentence?

I wish to be absolved completely from the accusation.

Signed: Avv. Graziadei

Sparanise, 9 February 1944

2 B

TERRITORIAL LEGION OF THE ROYAL CARABINIERI OF NAPLES

STATION OF SALA CONSILINA (LIEUT'S COMMAND)

N. 110/1 of Prot. div. 3

Sala Consilina, 2 Jan. 1944.

SUBJECT: Proposal to assign to a concentration camp Sig. MACCHIAROLI Stefano fu Onofrio and fu Parisi Matilde, of the age of 60, born in Naples 14 March 1883, Doctor in Law, residing in Teggiano.

TO : Allied Military Gov't.
Regia Prefettura
CCRR Group Hq.
CCRR Co. Hq.

Sala Consilina
Salerno
Salerno
Eboli

In our letter of 31 Jan. 1944, it was stated that MACCHIAROLI Stefano was arrested for the following reasons:

1. Organizing seditious reunions - art. 655 C.P.
2. Violation of art. 4 of Allied Military order abolishing corporations in the commune of Teggiano.
3. Continuous abuse of official responsibility - art. 323 and 81 C.P.
4. Threatening a public official to induce him to commit an act in violation of his official duties - art. 336 C.P.
5. Personal violence to Marchese Rosalia Politi of Russignao - art. 610 and 339 C.P.
6. Removing goods held for normal consumption - art. 8 and Law II of April 22, 1943 n. 245.

Independently of the result which a judicial proceeding might come to, I believe I should advise my superiors of the necessity of assigning MACCHIAROLI to confinement or to a concentration camp because of his danger to public order in the whole area as follows:

On the 19th of Sept. 1943, the commune of Teggiano was liberated by the Allied Troups and on the next day, the 20th, Dr. MACCHIAROLI Stefano, a rich proprietor of this locality started a popular demonstration amongst the people and by effrontery he gained control of the commune of Teggiano. The next day he succeeded in getting the approval of the English Public Safety Division which had offices at that time at Sala Consilina. Taking over the rule of the commune, MACCHIAROLI made himself the absolute master and unopposed arbiter of Teggiano. He made his will the Law of the people. The Carabinieri had to respond not to the law but to his will. He declared in numerous discourses to the people of Teggiano and in other speeches he made at Sala and in Sassano that at last they were in a period of freedom and that now the only thing that counted was the will of the people; and therefore that the laws of the overthrown fascist regime were abolished.

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3. Continuous abuse of official responsibility - art. 323 and 61 C.P.
4. Threatening a public official to induce him to commit an act in violation of his official duties - art. 336 C.P.
5. Personal violence to Marchesa Rosalia Politi of Russignano - art. 610 and 339 C.P.
6. Removing goods held for normal consumption - art. 6 and Law II of April 22, 1943 n. 245.

Independently of the result which a judicial proceeding might come to, I believe I should advise my superiors of the necessity of assigning MACCHIAROLI to confinement or to a concentration camp because of his danger to public order in the whole area as follows:

On the 19th of Sept. 1943, the commune of Teggiano was liberated by the Allied Troups and on the next day, the 20th, Dr. MACCHIAROLI Stefano, a rich proprietor of this locality started a popular demonstration amongst the people and by effrontery he gained control of the commune of Teggiano. The next day he succeeded in getting the approval of the English Public Safety Division which had offices at that time at Sala Consilina. Taking over the rule of the commune, MACCHIAROLI made himself the absolute master and unopposed arbiter of Teggiano. He made his will the law of the people. The Carabinieri had to respond not to the law but to his will. He declared in numerous discourses to the people of Teggiano and in other speeches he made at Sala and in Sassano that at last they were in a period of freedom and that now the only thing that counted was the will of the people; and therefore that the laws of the overthrown fascist regime were abolished. The peasants of Teggiano accepted this as the start of a new era, in which it would be permissible to take products out of the ammasso, to sell them at very high prices, and to speculate in many ways and forms. Naturally, prices went sky high, but the products disappeared with the result that the population of Teggiano who lived from their ration allotment suffered hunger and had to be satisfied with hardly 50 grams of bread per day. When criticized by public officials for his doings, he suppressed them. More than 2000 quintali of wheat had been taken from the ammasso besides the beans, corn and potatoes of unknown quantities. With all these, MACCHIAROLI speculated to his personal gain by selling them on the black market, through the tenants of his own properties, upon him which he tripled the rent.

In addition, and with a group of revolutionaries composed of BLASI Vincenzo, teacher, born in New York 1863, FEDERICO Michele, LANZIGNE Paolo, DI GALLO Menico di Vito and others, he forced Ing. PETRAGLIA, Director of the farm of Conte POLITI of Russignano, to resign in favor of substitutes appointed by him so as to realize a return thereby of 24,000 lire annually. Finally, profiting by his position, he forced Maresciello di Finenza DE MARCO Gaetano to turn over to him many cases of canned goods

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which he had brought to his own home and instead of distributing them to the people as he had promised, he sold part of them to his friends and followers, a good portion he converted to his own personal use and of his family. For four months he has committed oppressive acts of all types and has availed himself of the brute force of his peasant farmers, who, spurred on by the prospect of large illicit profits, followed him blindly even to committing crime. It was thus that he succeeded in forcing Brigadiere (Corporal) FERRARO to accompany a few farmers in a brutal confiscation at the home of CALLO Amabile di Giovanni, GALLO Giuseppe di Giovanni, TREZZA Rocco, DE LUCA Angelo. Another time he threatened the same brigadiere with violent death if he refused to do his bidding in these affairs. He used his authority to start a series of persecutions against his personal enemies. He fired DE HONESTIS Roberto, a communal employee, because he was an enemy to his family and was in litigation with his own brother. He also fired the rural guards CIMINO Angelo and Giuseppe only because they stopped the carriage in which his wife was riding. Besides, he instigated a mob against one VALVA Giuseppe who refused to obey his orders. (See allegations thereto). The political and administrative situation in Tegiano worsened especially as the result of the propagandistic works of MACCHIAROLI who went to Sala and to Sassano to make speeches and made numerous contacts with the heads of other communes so that they were ~~propagated~~ propagated throughout all the communes of the Valley and resulting in grave disorders of which the most sanguinary was that of Montesano in which MACCHIAROLI's responsibility was most apparent. In fact, as evidenced from the statement of CAMPIGLIE Pietro, MACCHIAROLI was in continuous contact with the most criminal and revolutionary elements in the Valley among which was LAURIA Vincenzo, the leader of a rebellion at Montesano. This fact is also corroborated by the communal secretary CACCIATORE, who added that MACCHIAROLI took part in manifestations in favor of the new commissioner and where he made a speech advocating greater liberty and promising the abolition of many social laws. He also went to Sassano where he made other speeches regarding the economic aspects of the commune (see ROMANELLI Gaetano's declaration). Lastly, he also had contact with the rebels at Sanza who invited him to accompany them to Caselle in Pittari to change the administration even in that commune. He then went to the jails of Sala Consilina to visit the detained inmates from Sanza where he exhorted them not to despair because the future was theirs and that all that counted now was the will of the people. From all that has been said it is evident that all of the horrible incidents that took place in Valle del Diano are the results of the fanatic activities of MACCHIAROLI, who, strengthened by the backing of the hard-headed peasants, propounded that the law in these times was something insignificant to be trampled over. His audacity was without limits. He even went so far as to offend the ALIENS. On the 8th of December he actually said: "I FEAR NEITHER THE ENGLISH NOR THE CARABINIERI EVEN THOUGH THEY BE ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS; OUR WILL ALONE SUFFICES TO OPPOSE THEM."

-2-

which he had brought to his own home and instead of distributing them to the people as he had promised, he sold part of them to his friends and followers, a good portion he converted to his own personal use and of his family. For four months he has committed oppressive acts of all types and has availed himself of the brute force of his peasant farmers, who, spurred on by the prospect of large illicit profits, followed him blindly even to committing crime. It was thus that he succeeded in forcing Brigadiere (Corporal) FERRARO to accompany a few farmers in a brutal confiscation at the home of GALLO Amabile di Giovanni, GALLO Giuseppe di Giovanni, TREZZA Rocco, DE LUCA Angelo. Another time he threatened the same brigadiere with violent death if he refused to do his bidding in these affairs. He used his authority to start a series of persecutions against his personal enemies. He fired DE HONESTIS Roberto, a communal employee, because he was an enemy to his family and was in litigation with his own brother. He also fired the rural guards CIMINO Angelo and Giuseppe only because they stopped the carriage in which his wife was riding. Besides, he instigated a mob against one VALVA Giuseppe who refused to obey his orders. (See allegations thereto). The political and administrative situation in Tegiano worsened especially as the result of the propagandistic works of MACCHIAROLI who went to Sala and to Sassano to make speeches and made numerous contacts with the heads of other communes so that they were prepped throughout all the communes of the Valley and resulting in grave disorders of which the most sanguinary was that of Montesano in which MACCHIAROLI's responsibility was most apparent. In fact, as evidenced from the statement of CAMPIGLIA Pietro, MACCHIAROLI was in continuous contact with the most criminal and revolutionary elements in the Valley among which was LAURIA Vincenzo, the leader of a rebellion at Montesano. This fact is also corroborated by the communal secretary CACCIATORE, who added that MACCHIAROLI took part in manifestations in favor of the new commissioner and where he made a speech advocating greater liberty and promising the abolition of many social laws. He also went to Sassano where he made other speeches regarding the economic aspects of the commune (see ROMANELLI Gaetano's declaration). Lastly, he also had contact with the rebels at Sanza who invited him to accompany them to Caselle in Pitteri to change the administration even in that commune. He then went to the jails of Sala Consilina to visit the detained inmates from Sanza where he exhorted them not to despair because the future was theirs and that all that counted now was the will of the people. From all that has been said it is evident that all of the horrible incidents that took place in Valle del Diano are the results of the fanatic activities of MACCHIAROLI, who, strengthened by the backing of the hard-headed peasants, propounded that the law in these times was something insignificant to be trampled over. His audacity was without limits. He even went so far as to offend the ALLIES. On the 6th of December he actually said: "I FEAR NEITHER THE ENGLISH NOR THE CARABINIERI EVEN THOUGH THEY BE ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS; OUR WILL ALONE SUFFICES TO OPPOSE THEM."

the most sanguinary was that of 1949. In fact, as evidenced from the statement of sibility was most apparent. In fact, as evidenced from the statement of CAMPIGLIA Pietro, MACCHIAROLI was in continuous contact with the most criminal and revolutionary elements in the Valley among which was LAURIA Vincenzo, the leader of a rebellion at Montesano. This fact is also corroborated by the communal secretary CACCIATORE, who added that MACCHIAROLI took part in manifestations in favor of the new commissioner and where he made a speech advocating greater liberty and promising the abolition of many social laws. He also went to Sassano where he made other speeches regarding the economic aspects of the commune (see ROMANELLI Gaetano's declaration). Lastly, he also had contact with the rebels at Sanza who invited him to accompany them to Caselle in Fittari to change the administration even in that commune. He then went to the jails of Sala Consilina to visit the detained inmates from Sanza where he exhorted them not to despair because the future was theirs and that all that counted now was the will of the people. From all that has been said it is evident that all of the horrible incidents that took place in Valle del Diano are the results of the fanatic activities of MACCHIAROLI, who, strengthened by the backing of the hard-headed peasants, propounded that the law in these times was something insignificant to be trampled over. His audacity was without limits. He even went so far as to offend the ALLIES. On the 8th of December he actually said: "I FEAR NEITHER THE ENGLISH NOR THE CARABINIERI EVEN THOUGH THEY BE ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS; OUR WILL ALONE SUFFICES TO OPPOSE THEM." And to the Frenchman, Louis Jean, who bemoaned the high prices that the farmers were making the Americans pay for eggs, he remarked: "DON'T INTEREST YOURSELF IN THESE MATTERS BUT LET THE AMERICANS GET TAKEN BY THE FARMERS EVEN DOWN TO THE HAIRS ON THEIR HEADS." Thus it can readily be seen that MACCHIAROLI is chiefly responsible for the economic, political and spiritual disorders of the district. He eventually would not only minimize the prestige of the Italian and Allied authorities but will inevitably cause other disorders, because in his absence life reverts more or less back to lawful channels, but with him the peasants hail a return to lawless liberties of to anarchy as in the past two months where they were able to realize exceptional profits and would do all in their power to put him back to power again. Therefore, we advise that MACCHIAROLI be kept far away from this zone and in his place a dignified provision be made ~~to~~ in these sad days in which we must rally around the Italian and ALLIED authorities in perfect harmony of purpose and labor to the attainment of the complete liberation of the Nation.

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THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDING THE LIEUTENANCY

(Bianco Felice) (Sig.)

1492

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

AFFIDAVIT OF GALLO GIOVANNI

I, the undersigned, Gallo Giovanni di Giovanni and di Capezzoli Giuseppe, born in Tegiano on Feb. 21, 1899, where I reside, declare as follows:--- Up to the 20th of Sept., 1943, I was employed by the firm of Capezzoli Michele fu Gennaro da Tagiano in the commune of Tegiano. This act which is probably the will of MACCHIAROLI is evidenced in a speech he made from the balcony of the city hall to the people of Tegiano. This gathering was made up of his tenants and workmen who always followed him in all his reunions and public meetings. In his speech of Sept. 1st, 1943, he stated that the ceased to exist and that the workers had gone away. The Carabinieri can testify to this effect.----- I can state definitely, ~~però~~ because it is my duty, that MACCHIAROLI was in regular possession as were all the citizens of papers of the plant: of fats, bread, and vegetable products. Up to the date of my dismissal it was empty of any grindings.----- We swear that the above is a true statement**

Gallo Giovanni

Michele Capezzoli

THE COMMANDER OF THE LIEUTENANCY

Felice Bianco

TERRITORIAL LEGION OF CCRR AT NAPLES
STATION OF TEGIANO

AFFIDAVIT

At the request of the CCRR station, I declare that on the morning of 4 Dec, 43, there appeared before my home a group of workers of the Villanova factory to induce me to resign as administrator. As they were armed with clubs I tried to calm them, assuring them they I would carry out their requests. I recognized among them;-----

Dalvano Vincenzo fu Michele who promised to give me an answer in a few days.

The Brothers Gallo di Vito.

Di Serli Pasquale fu Antonio.----- Karuzza Giovanni fu Cono.

After giving them my concurrence to their demands, they went away.----- The day after the same ones went around the sheep fields getting signatures against me.

The day after to avoid useless violence, I sent them a letter of resignation.

Felice Bianco

TERRITORIAL LEGION OF CORR AT NAPLES
STATION OF TEGGIANO

AFFIDAVIT

At the request of the CORR station, I declare that on the morning of 4 Dec. 43, there appeared before my home a group of workers of the Villanova factory to induce me to resign as administrator. As they were armed with clubs I tried to calm them, assuring them they I would carry out their requests.

I recognized among them:-----
Dalvano Vincenzo fu Michele who promised to give me an answer in a few days.

The Brothers Gallo di Vito.

Di Serli Pasquale fu Antonio. Maruzza Giovanni fu Cono.
After giving them my concurrence to their demands, they went away. The day after the same ones went around the

sheep fields getting signatures against me. After knowing about to signor Stefano Macchiaroli. After knowing about my resignation, Cav. Macchiaroli came right away to my house and proposed to put in my stead himself as administrator and that I should advise the countess to that effect and that he would be satisfied with an annual compensation of L. 24,000. In making me this proposal, he gave me to understand that I would remain as his assistant and with me I would have as collaborator Blasi Vincenzo. In compensation he promised to calm the workers over whom he had control. I replied that I would make this request of the countess, which I did.-----

Teggiano the 9th of Feb., 1944.

F/TO Ferdinando Petraglia

THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDING THE LIEUTENANCY

FELICE BIANCO

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affidavit statement not signed

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U. S. Army

Ref:- G-2/A.C.C./60

✓
15 February 1944

MEMORANDUM.

TO: Allied Control Commission,
Political Section, Naples.

1 B-E
The attached originals, together with translations, are
forwarded for necessary action.

A. E. Heath
A. E. HEATH,
Capt., I. C.,
Regional Security Officer.

RECEIVED 14 FEB 1944

1495

COMITATO NAPOLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

NAPOLI - PIAZZA DANTE, PALAZZO BAGNARA - NAPOLI

Napoli 11.2.1944

Allied Control Commission

Political Section

N a p o l i

E' pervenuta a questo Comitato la denuncia che si acclude .
La gravità dei fatti in essa denunziati e la constatazione che , ancora oggi, sia possibile la persecuzione di antifascisti da parte di un ufficio dei Carabinieri che tiene a dichiararsi apertamente fascista , inducono questo Comitato a trasmettere a coteva On. Commissione la denuncia stessa , nella sicura certezza che si vorrà far luce piena sui fatti denunziati e adeguatamente punire i responsabili .

IL PRESIDENTE .

Av. J. J. J. J. J.

E' pervenuta a questo Comitato la denunzia , che si acclude .
La gravità dei fatti in essa denunziati e la constatazione che , ancora oggi, sia possibile la persecuzione di antifascisti da parte di un ufficiale dei Carabinieri che tiene a dichiararsi apertamente fascista , inducono questo Comitato a trasmettere a cotesta On. Commissione la denunzia stessa , nella sicura certezza che si vorrà far luce piena sui fatti denunziati e adeguatamente punire i responsabili .

IL PRESIDENTE .

Av. Giuseppe Ferrarini

16
Nel settembre scorso, in seguito a una manifestazione delle masse le-
vatrici ed in omaggio al suo passato di antifascista, il "Field Security
Service" nominava Commissario della zona (Sala Consilina-prov. di Salerno)
l'avvocato Stefano Macchiarelli, "in attesa dell'autorità alleata".

L'avvocato Macchiarelli si trovò ben presto di fronte il tenente dei
carabinieri del circondario, Bianco Felice, il quale non intendeva mutare il
tradizionale sistema di oppressione e di sfruttamento della popolazione rurale
e lo accusava di essere "comunista" -accusa mitale che i carabinieri muovono
a chi fa gli interessi del popolo.

Tra gli incidenti più notevoli, ricordiamo:

Nel novembre scorso i cittadini di Sanza espulsero il podestà fascista
che il governo Badoglio si ostinava a mantenere in carica e lo sostituirono
con un commissario antifascista. Il suddetto tenente fece arrestare il nuovo
commissario e sedici contadini. Alle proteste dell'avvocato Macchiarelli egli
precisava: "Io sono monarchico, e sarò di nuovo fascista quando tornerà Musso-
lini."

Sempre lo stesso tenente, a Montesano, il 12 dicembre faceva far fuoco
con le mitragliatrici sulla folla che protestava contro la permanenza in cari-
ca di elementi fascisti: 12 cittadini venivano così uccisi per soddisfare la
fede fascista e il desiderio di "far carriera" del tenente Bianco.

Nel settembre scorso l'avvocato Macchiarelli aveva rifiutato l'incarico
conferitogli per le sue precarie condizioni di salute, ma il "Field Security
Service" aveva respinto il rifiuto.

Poiché le sue condizioni di salute erano peggiorate, in data 31 gennaio
1944, egli, accompagnato dal vice-segretario comunale di Teggiano si recava al
Comando Alleato di Sala Consilina, fornito di attestato medico, per rassegnare
le dimissioni.

Il vice-segretario comunale riferisce che mentre uscivano dalla sede
dell'A. A. G. fu chiamato -gli dissero- dall'ufficio: lo comandante dell'A. A. G.
Dopo essere stato trattenuto circa dieci minuti senza che riuscisse a parlare
con il suddetto ufficiale, fu congelato e si affrettò a raggiungerlo l'avvoca-
to Macchiarelli, ma con sua sorpresa e non riuscì a trovarlo. Dei cittadini gli
raccontarono che era stato visto nella macchina del tenente dei carabinieri.

Risulta che l'avv. Macchiarelli si trova attualmente in istato di per-
ma nel carcere di Salerno.

Precedenti politici dell'avv. Macchiarelli: amico personale e collabo-
ratore di Amendola nel Partito Democ. atomico-liberale, aveva combattuto il fa-
scismo sin dal suo sorgere. Rimando a capo delle masse contadine, lo aveva
organizzato in modo da proibire allo squadrismo fascista, sino al 1924, di
metterlo piede nel circondario di Sala Consilina (credo che tale circondario
sia stato l'unico, o uno dei pochi, a votare per il ritorno di Amendola alla

precisava: "Io sono monarchico, e sarò di nuovo fascista quando tornerò Mussolini."

Sempre lo stesso tenente, a Montecano, il 12 dicembre faceva far fuoco con le mitragliatrici sulla folla che protestava contro la permanenza in carica di elementi fascisti: 12 cittadini venivano così uccisi per soddisfare la fede fascista e il desiderio di "far carriera" del tenente Rionco.

Nel settembre scorso l'avvocato Macchiaroli aveva rifiutato l'incarico conferitogli per le sue precarie condizioni di salute, ma il "Field Security Service" aveva respinto il rifiuto.

Poiché le sue condizioni di salute erano peggiorate, in data 31 gennaio 1944, egli, accompagnato dal vice-segretario comunale di Tegiano si recava al Comando Alleato di Sala Consilina, fornito di attestato medico, per rassegnare le dimissioni.

Il vice-segretario comunale riferisce che mentre uscivano dalla sede dell'A. G. fu chiamato agli disero- dall'ufficiale comandante dell'A. G. Dopo essere stato trattenuto circa dieci minuti senza che riuscisse a parlare con il suddetto ufficiale, fu congedato e si affrettò a raggiungere l'avvocato Macchiaroli, ma con sua sorpresa non riuscì a trovarlo. Dei cittadini gli raccontarono che era stato visto nella macchina del tenente dei carabinieri.

Risulta che l'avv. Macchiaroli si trova attualmente in stato di ferma nel carcere di Salerno.

Precedenti politici dell'avv. Macchiaroli: amico personale e collaboratore di Amendola nel partito democratico-liberale, aveva combattuto il fascismo sin dal suo sorgere. Rimando a capo delle masse contadine, le aveva organizzate in modo da proibire allo squadrismo fascista, sino al 1924, di mettere piede nel circondario di Sala Consilina (credo che tale circondario sia stato l'unico, o uno dei pochi, a votare per il ritorno di Amendola alla Camera nelle ultime elezioni prima del colpo di stato del 3 gennaio). Non iscritto al partito fascista, era sorvegliato dalla polizia fascista, dalla quale aveva subito perquisizioni e soprusi. Questa stessa polizia lo mantiene in carcere, oggi che il regime di Mussolini è ufficialmente caduto.

TRANSLATION

COMITATO NAPCLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Naples, 11-2-1944

To: Allied Control Commission
Political Section.

The attached accusation has been delivered to our Committee. The importance of the incriminating facts and the ascertainment that even today the persecution of antifascists is possible by an officer of the Carabinieri (who openly calls himself a Fascist) actuate our Committee to send this denouncement to the Allied Control Commission.

Trans. Dept. B.S.

TRANSLATION
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Last September, as a result of a manifestation of the working classes, and because of his past life as an antifascist, the "Field Security Service" appointed to the office of Commissioner of the town (Sala Consilina-Province of Salerno) the Lawyer Stefano Macchiaroli till the arrival of the Allied Authorities.

Lawyer Macchiaroli very soon found himself against the Lieutenant of Carabinieri, Bianco Felice, who showed no signs of ^{discontinuing his} customary behaviour of oppression and mistreating of the country people and accused him of being a "communist", a usual charge the Carabinieri bring against those who act for the benefit of the people.

We inform you about the following, most noticeable incidents:

Last November the people of Sanza expelled the Fascist Mayor that the Government of Badoglio persisted in keeping at his office and replaced him by an Antifascist Commissioner. The above-mentioned Lieutenant had the commissioner and sixteen country-men arrested. And, to the protest of Lawyer Macchiaroli, he answered: "I am a Monarchist and I will be a Fascist again, when Mussolini will return".

On 12 December, in Montesano, the same Lieutenant ordered to fire with machine guns at the people that were protesting against Fascist elements who persisted in holding their positions: twelve people thus were killed, to satisfy the Fascist faith and the desire of Lieutenant Bianco to further his career. On account of his precarious state of health, Lawyer Macchiaroli had refused, last September, to accept his appointment, but the Field Security Service had rejected his refusal.

As his state of health were getting worse, on 31 January 1944 he went to the Allied Command of Sala Consilina with the vice-secretary of the Comune of Tegiano to show a medical certificate and to hand in his resignations.

The vice-secretary refers that, while they were coming out of the A.M.G. he was told to ^{have} been called by the commanding officer of the A.M.G. He waited for ten minutes and then he was given leave and went out again; but much to his surprise he did not find Lawyer

Macchiaroli. Some people told to have seen him in the motor-car of the Lieutenant of Carabinieri. Adv. Macchiaroli is still under arrest in the Salerno jail. Political precedents of Lawyer Macchiaroli: true friend and collaborator of Amendola in the liberal-democratic Party he opposed the Fascism from its beginning. In his capacity of chief of the labourer classes he remained at his position and organised the people in order to forbid till 1924 the Fascist "squadristo" to enter Sala Consilina (and I think that this country has been the only, or one of the few ones, that gave their vote for the reelection of Amendola, during the last elections, before the coup d'état of 3 January). He was not a member of the Fascist Party and was watched over by the Fascist Police, by which he had to bear perquisitions and abuses of power. This Police keeps him in prison after the Regime of Mussolini has been officially suppressed.

Trans. Dept. B.S.

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