

785016

ACC/14760/67/PS

10000/143/1686

DR. RAFF
MASSAC
AUG., SEP

785016

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DR. RAFFAELE ALIANELLO & ARDEANTINE CAVES
MASSACRE
AUG., SEPT. 1944

Aug/14/760/67/P.S.

HK

Dr. Raffaele ALIANELLO.
v ARDEANTINE CAVES MASSACRE.

0339

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

785016

10000 / 143 / 1686

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM AUG 44

TO SEPT 44

CATALOGUE.

Security Branch

1.
Your information from Col DAD Young, AAI,
was that ALIANELLO would not be interned as
there was insufficient evidence of danger to security.
Report 7A states that ALIANELLO has
been interned. Can this please be clarified?

Refused

25.11.

Public Safety

4th Sept 1964

0341

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS
FIELD CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AFO 394

ACC/14760/67/PS

Tel : 489081
Ext : 502

SUBJECT : Dr. Raffaele Alianello.

16 September, 1944.

TO : R.P.S.O., Region IV.

Please expedite reply to our 14760/67/PS dated
9 September, 1944.

EP/G.

997

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478708

9 September, 1944.

ACC/14760/67/PS

SUBJECT : Dr. Raffaele ALLIANELLO.

TO : R.P.S.O., Region 4.

1. Further reference is made to your letter dated 30th August 1944 regarding the above-named.
2. It has been reported that G-2, R.A.A.C. do not wish to deal with Dr. Raffaele ALLIANELLO as a security intern.
3. Will you please report what steps are being taken to deal with his case.

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

Copy to : Security Branch.

AEW/G.

6.9.44.

Subject: ALIANELLO Raffaele. See Min. I
 To: Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission. (8A)

1. I have today seen Lt. Col. L. A. E. Young regarding the above named, in the first place it was agreed by G-2 R.A.A.C. not to intern ALIANELLO on security grounds because of the work he was performing for an Allied agency.

2. He was later interviewed, personally by Lt. Col. Pollock, Figure 4, respecting the part he took in the Via Vaseo murders. Lt. Col. Young was approached and he contacted the Agency employing ALIANELLO, who, when informed of the evidence available agreed to the action it was proposed to take.

3. The arrest was at the instigation of Lt. Col. Pollock and was not on security grounds so far as G-2 R.A.A.C. is concerned.

W. Ellis Capt.
 Security Branch

and he remained in custody of the
ALIANCE, who, when informed of the
evidence available agreed to the action it
was proposed to take.

3. The arrest was at the instigation
of Lt. Col. Pollock and was not on
security grounds so far as G-2 R.A.A.C
is concerned.

Wells Capt.
Security Branch.

Security Branch

He can't be said who is going
to deal with this man? It appears to me
that if G-2 do not want him he should not
be in an internment camp 995
H. G.

6th Sept 1944

Public Safety. Security have no interest in this man. He
was imprisoned at the request of Lt. Col. Pollock apparently as a
war criminal. It is suggested therefore that Col. Pollock is no
officer to complete the job. G-2 RAAC have no interest in the case.
Security Branch

See 9A

Public Safety

Refused

H. G.

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Division
APO 894

7A

14760/67

~~SECRET~~

Attached to file (H)

Public Safety

JLB

20th August, 1944.

See 9A

SUBJECT: Dr. Raffaele ALIENELLO

TO: ✓ Col. Paul G. Kirk, Director Public Safety Sub-Commission APO 894.

6A

1. In reply to your letter of 27th August, 1944, Ref. 14760/67/21, Dr. Raffaele Alienello was by authority of S.2. (Security Council) A.C. sent to Alengola Camp last Thursday, with recommendation for internment for duration.

2. On 20th August, 1944, I reported the full facts of Alienello's case to Lt. Col. Young of S.2 with all papers in the case and notes of my interrogation. Col. Young immediately agreed that Alienello should be sent at once to "concentration camp".

3. Following the arrest of Alienello, his place was searched and the loaded pistol with seven cartridges and three other pistols were found. Also received for 30 blank identity cards, and in addition the apartment had other evidence about collaboration with German G.S.

4. The attached further papers on Alienello are submitted for information, which throw further light on this individual, and speak for themselves.

5. In connection with the Alengola Camp - 220 victims - the original document signed by ex-Chief of Police G. P. 30, authorizing the arrest of Alienello was found over 30 names of victims, some of whom were arrested 2 or 3 weeks ago. Some 12 names had been arrested in my report. After some enquiry I was able to come to the conclusion that the alterations were made by Alienello. But thinking that I had this brought in my possession I questioned Alienello as to whether he had seen the list and he admitted that it is the prison but strongly denied that he ever made the alterations. When I produced the document and told him this and his writing, he immediately admitted that the alterations were his, saying some feeble excuse. This is a proper case for internment for duration in my opinion.

[Signature]

894

Colonel
Public Safety
APO 894

7B
REGIA QUARANTINA DI ROMA UFFICIO POLICIA

SUBJECT: Denounce for the arrested ALIANELLO RAFFAELE of late Rocco and late Mariani Giovanna born at Luino (Varese) on I.3.1908 living in Via Eleonora d'Arborea II

TO: The Allied Military Court
Capt. GIREATH
Palace of Justice

ROME

The Doctor ALIANELLO RAFFAELE son of late Rocco, Commissario of P.S. dismissed from his charge by the Allied Command, since July 3rd., entered the P.S. administration, in 1932 and, after having been one year at Como, he was called to the Ministry for Interiors General Direction of P.S., and assigned to the Police Division. After a short time he was attached to the Division of General and Reserved Affairs, where he remained till Nov. 1940, when he was called by the Chief of Police, His Exc. SENISE, as his private secretary.

In April 43, when the Commander of the Milizia Forestale, CHIERICI, succeeded as Chief of Police His Exc. SENISE, Alianello was left in his charge, because he presented himself to Chierici, assuring that he had never taken anybody's parts, and therefore, no one should believe that he was faithful to Senise, or devoted his opinions only why, he had been kept in his charge by him. His apparent devotion to Senise was justified by the fact that he very often wanted to go to France, to buy paintings, being an passionate art-lover.

Attention has to be paid to the fact that Alianello, as he himself declares, since 1936 was in contact with the German Police, whilst he continued his work at the General Police Direction.

After the 8th. September 43, in October, he was ordered to leave for the North with the General Division of P.S. but, through the German Embassy, this order was revoked, and Alianello appointed as P.S. Official in liaison between the General Division of P.S. and German Police, staying at their complete disposal during

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This charge he, zealous executor of German and Fascist orders, so accomplished ⁹⁹³ that, even going often to the General Division of P.S., he usually was at the German Embassy

where he became more and more intimate with Col. KAPPLER, chief of the German S.S. in Rome, with whom he actively collaborated, passing on to him all the news and informations, which the German Police could need, from the different government offices.

The friendship and cordiality with Kappler are confirmed by Alianello himself, who, in his memorandum (see i.1.) says: "to evitate misunderstandings it was necessary to have much tact and to keep the ambience favourable, the Chief of Police of the time BOUCHINI, told me that it was his wish that the relations between Kappler and I be cordial, recommending that I should also keep in contact with him of the office. From then I started to invite Kappler to dinner twice a month, always in restaurants; only 2 or 3 times on 6 years did he come to my house, and as he invited me to, either at his house or outside, we were together about 4 times a month."and further on he says:"also at Berlin I was esteemed for my collection of antio pictures, and I was always very much welcomed."

and as this would not be sufficient we know that there is a photograph in which with Alianello are several ladies, Kappler and other officers of the German S.S.

On the other hand his affection for Kappler, arrived to such a degree, to tell Col. Pollock (see 2.1.) that Kappler was not a naughty man, while his savageness against all those who had the misfortune to get to Via Tasso, is well known; savageness showed for the slaughter of the 320 in the Fosse Ardeatine, as he was present at the execution, personally killing the first group of ten of them.

Furthermore, also even if it is true, as Alianello asserts that he tried to let free some of the arrested of Via Tasso, this, not only beyond confirms his friendly connections with Kappler, but shows that he did so, to create for himself an alibi for after the liberation of Rome from the Allied troops.

Alianello is also accused, to have reported to the S.S. the hiding place of His Exc. Senise as they wanted to know it, from 10 september 1943 in order that he say help them in the liberation of Mussolini. This hiding place was only known by General Soletti Commander of the P.S. Agents, and for that reason the German Police carried him at Campo Imperatore, as he refused to say where S.S.

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In the private papers of Dr. Alianello in his office of the General Direction of P.S. I have found a list of persons (among whom Kappler, Senise and others) to whom Alianello did the welcome present of his picture drawn by hand. This list is now kept by the Allied Authorities.-

The Allied Authorities have also the photograph of a note in which Alianello asked in his quality of Official of P.S. in liaison with the German S.S. an interview to His Exc. the Governor of Rome.

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Another proof of his collaboration with Germans appears from a document signed by him (see N°3) found in the General Direction of P.S. in a drawer of a desk of Dr. GUIDO LESTO Questore of Ist class Chief of the Political Division of P.S., now in the North of Italy and in which is written that he had withdrawn on 31 January 1944- 50 blank identity cards (from the N° 12.481.153 to the N° 12.481.202) cert inly destined to the German S.S.

He also asked and had (by Dr. PIZZUTO Antonino, of the General Direction of P.S.) a quantity of blank retion books surely to be destined to false nominatives to whom, the false identity cards were given in account of German. (see N°4)

It is said, that other identity cards, were given by Alianello to the Command of German S.S. some days before the liberation of Rome.

By the interrogative verbal et the presence of Col. Pollock we detect that even now Alianello wants to defend the Germans.

Infact, he says that only after the attempt of Via Base Raselle the Germans advised the population that for every German killed they would shoot ten italians, while, it is well known that also before that the Germans killed at least fove italians for every German dead with an attempt.

In the occasion of the attempt of the 320 in the Posse Ardeatine, l'Alianello in account of Kappeler went to Dr. Cerrati in that moment Vice Chief of Police, to ask the list of the 50 arrested that had to be shot to reach the number of 320. Cerruti ordered to Caruso (then Questore of Rome) and to the Lt. XOCK (chief of the famous gang of the Pension Jaccarino at Via Romagna) to prepare the list and charged Alianello to go and withdraw it from the Questura in the afternoon of the same 24 March.

At about 14.30 or 15 Alianello was already in the Questura, but, only on the late afternoon he had the list in twofold copies.

He suddenly brought it to the Director of Regina Coeli's prison to whom the order providing the deliver of the 50 arrested persons to the Lt. of the German S.S.TUNNAT, was addressed, but the Director said that the German had hurry and without waiting for the order had carried away 10 prisoners.

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And Alianello corrected the list with his hand writing effacing the eight lest names and another of a prisoner who was in the infirmary substituting them with the names of those that the German had already taken.

In his memorial Alianello writes: "If we had delivered all the prisoners of the list, the Germans should have taken ten more of them. It was in that way that owing to my advise the last eight persons named in the 1991 and one of them who was in the infirmary ill for the persecutions he suffered during the interrogatory and ought to be transported in litter, were effaced.

Of the tenth I don't know anything. I think that his name was effaced as he was not found in that moment, and, it was ascertained that the number of the delivered was already fifty."

The copy of the order of the deliver of 50 men, signed by Ceruso, with the correction done by Alianello with his handwriting is now in possess of Lt. Col. Pollock Chief of the Allied Police in Rome.

On 5 or 6 July it seems that Alianello has been seen circulating in Rome in a motor car with an English flag.

On 20th. August by order of the Command of Allied Police he has been arrested and carried at Regina Coeli's prison from where on 24 inst. was sent in the concentrating camp of Afragola.

Suddenly after the arrest his lodging was carefully searched (see N°5) finding amongst other things 3 pistols discharged, a pistol Beretta calibre 9 th., charged with seven cartridges seven cartridges of pistol calibre 6.35, three cartridges for pistol 7.65 and a cartridge for machine gun SIA.

From what related it seems explained that Alianello has collaborated with Germans and Fascists during the period of occupation, and as he himself said, he was the liaison officer for the deliver to the German authorities of the 50 prisoners slaughtered on 24 March at the Fosse Ardeatine.

He is also responsible in collaboration of espionage having permitted, delivering the blank ration cards to the German S.S., the easy concealment of Germans in Rome and in the liberated Italy so as to make espionage and sabotage actions.

Therefore Alianello is denounced to this Justice to whom we send for further judicial course, the memorial verbal for his disculpation, the interrogatory made at the presence of Col. Pollock, a receipt for the 50 blank identity cards, a relation of the inquiry made by the General Direction of P.S. upon the identity cards and the ration books with enclosed a memorandum of the General Division of P.S. upon Alianello, and, the verbal of the investigation held at the Alianello's home.

From the inquiring relation and the memorandum (see N°4) you may briefly notice what Alianello did for Germans.

With separated paper, arms and ammunition seized are sent to the competency of this Court.

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Il Questore
Marazzini

76
 ALFONSO R. ... Via Eleonore D'Arb ea 12

A friend of Kappler and Dollman both of the S.S. dealt with the antic prints with the help of the wife of Kappler, his mistress,

During the last years he was able in his quality as a secretary of S.E. Senise to provide the German police with the most secret documents of the Direction of the Italian P.S.

He was informed once the phone of the arrest of S.E. Senise before it took place (Information from S.E. Schiavi) He went to the prison of Regina Coeli to choose the prisoners who should be killed on March 24th.

He procured the S.S. blanc identity cards for their provocation agents.

It was found out in the Ministry of the Interior that he wrote a receipt-directed to Comm. Leto, for 50 identity cards.

Mr. Alianello has been able to reassume his service and declares to work in the Intelligence Service.

The documentation- from A to U shows his work with German Gestapo leaders Mr. Meyer and Kappler concerning the arrests and deportations of Anti nazists, Anti fascists, Communists, and Jews etc. partly to Via Tasso 156, to prison, North Italy, concentration-camp and to the German armed Forces.

He Alludes in a note to Comm. Leto a case of a German police-spy who has to remain in Rome after the Allied occupation.

He interested himself in Mr. Barrance a known Italian pro Nazi in France; and there is a documentation of his requirement of ^{blank} cards for "special police duty".

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ALLIANELLO ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Via Eleonore D'Arb ea I2

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Documents of the Direction of the Italian P.S.

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Forged Ration Cards.

7D

Past October Mr. Leto intrusted by Mr. Tamburini, owner of the P.S. of Rome, charged Mr. Pizzuto with the allotment of three packs of blank stamped ration cards. The owner's name was sufficient for the above mentioned cards, on which, each of them was qualified as follows: 1° bread and soup; 2° various foodstuffs; 3° sugar, fat and soap. Each pack contained 1000 cards filled in series and put in progressive number.

Mr. Pizzuto had to deliver said cards according to the requests written by Mr. Leto and signed by the Questore Tamburini.

The cards had to be delivered to the people starting for the North and Mr. Pizzuto had been informed of this fact.

A first request for the "Squadra Pisana" was made some days after. The Pizzuti delivered the cards and wrote down near each nominative the number corresponding to the three cards that he had received back.

He took a regular statement using the requesting documents and attaching nearby all the necessary indications. He had some other requests of the same kind and always for about 10 to 12 nominatives. They carried always the signature of the Questore.

In November an individual asked half a dozen cards for Burzio's brother.

The Pizzuto made present that he could not deliver anything without Mr. Tamburini's signature.

Consequently Mr. Leto required 10 cards, without giving any name. Probably these cards had to be given to Mr. Alianello who was present when the request was made.

About ten cards (one type for each card), were required by Mr. Leto and were delivered to Col. Kappler of the SS., by Mr. Pizzuto.

Beside a small quantity of cards allotted to people starting for the North, the last consignment was made to Mr. Alianello personally, who at the moment in which he was giving the receipt of the cards, realized that Mr. Pizzuto had noted the number of the ration cards. He made him present that such assets had to be destroyed, because in such a way it should have been possible to recognise the informers of the SS., to whom had been delivered.

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Mr. Leto answered that he had to wait for disposals.

Dott. Laurensano, chief of the secretary, had them burned up.

FORGED IDENTITY CARDS.

- 988

COPY

ALIANELLO DR. RAFFAELLE Commissario di P.S. Ministry of the Interior

Alianello emerged from the obscure ranks of P.S. functionaries and came into the light after Arturo BOCCCHINI was nominated to the Secretariate of the Chief of Police in 1936 or 1937.

At that time it was said that Alianello, in order to forge ahead had recourse to the help of the then Vice Chief of Police Carmine SENISE.

It came to Alianello's knowledge that his Excellency Senise was very fond of music and went to concerts at the Adriano. Alianello reserved for himself the next seat to that of Senise, and became a devotee of the theatre, enjoying the various concerts at the side of his superior, who was unaware that things had been planned that way. In this manner he was enabled to display his passion for music and to embark on discussions with the Vice Chief, whose attention was attracted by this individual and who became his protector.

At the Secretariate Alianello suddenly began receiving work of a confidential nature; i.e. collating the various reports from the Questors and compiling a global one daily for Mussolini. He carried on in this way until the death of Bocchini in Nov. 1941.

When Senise was made chief of Police, Alianello became his private secretary, and his career became assured. He succeeded with the help of his patron in gaining promotion to commissario, then, commissario aggiunto in a competition for merit.

The privileged position of this man, feared by all because of his high connections but little thought of for himself, being known for a sycophant and opportunist and not very fussy about what methods he used to gain his ends, because consolidated in this way.

During the reign of Senise he continued with the compilation of reports for Mussolini, and so became an intimate with the most confidential matters concerning the Ministry of the Interior. Senise used him for work of a confidential nature and for foreign reports.

At that time (the war was already on) Alianello was in very close contact with the Germans and on somewhat different terms with them than his position warranted. This is borne out the fact that some time after 8 Sept. when the Germans arrested Senise and the Vice Chief of Police Rosa, Alianello to everyone's great surprise was not touched and due to the influence of the infamous Kappler

became a devotee of the theatre, enjoying the various comedies at the side of his superior, who was unaware that things had been planned that way. In this manner he was enabled to display his passion for music and to embark on discussions with the Vice Chief, whose attention was attracted by this individual and who became his protector.

At the Secretariate Alianello suddenly began receiving work of a confidential nature; i.e. collating the various reports from the Questors and compiling a global one daily for Mussolini. He carried on in this way until the death of Bocchini in Nov. 1941

Then Senise was made chief of Police, Alianello became his private secretary, and his career became assured. He succeeded with the help of his patron in gaining promotion to commissario, then, commissario aggiunto in a competition for merit.

The privileged position of this man, feared by all because of his high connections but little thought of for himself, being known for a sycophant and opportunist and not very fussy about what methods he used to gain his ends, because consolidated in this way.

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After this Alianello, heedless of the bad impression he was causing, began to boast openly of the protection of this high German official and also of that of Colonel Dollman, but more really of Kappler whom he called his personal friend and whose friendship he assiduously cultivated, so much so that these relations were looked on askance from a moral point of view.

As a result of the latter's influence, Alianello was used by

the Chief of Police Tamburini and the Vice Chief Cerruti, men to whom the Germans attached little importance, as liaison with Kappler to whom he reported three times a day for collaboration with the Germans. He put such zeal into his work that they hold him on great regard.

He finally the Germans arrested Senise, the Chief of Police was said at the Ministry that PAGNOZZI Capo di Gabinetto del Ministro Buffarini - Guidi had "fixed" him and this seemed to be borne out by the fact that shortly afterwards Pagnozzi, Consigliere di Prefettura, and removed by Senise, was promoted to Prefect; and rumour had it that Alianello, a private secretary to Senise and noting his decline in favour, had betrayed him to the Germans?

Therefore Alianello must be considered as Germanophile and as a most zealous collaborator, ist and bound by the closest sympathy with the infamous Kappler and Dollman.

Rome 23 June 1944

Therefore Alianello must be considered as Germanophile and as a most zealous collaborator,ist and bound by the closest sympathy with the infamous Kappler and Dollman.

Rome 23 June 1944

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INTERROGATION OF DOTT. ANTONIO RAFFAELI, BY COL. POLLOCK, ON
20 - 8 - 1944, 10 a.m., in the presence of the Vice Commissario
of P.S. Dott. RICCARDO CAMILLO.

0 3 6 4

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

785016

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TRANSLATION

I joined the P.S. from 1932. After having been on duty one year in Como I was called to the Ministry of Interior where I performed various duties untill 4/6/44. I advanced to the rank of P.S. Commissar. I am 36 years old.

A few days after the liberation of Rome I was relieved of my duty, but such relief was invalidated because of intervention of capt. DINHAM, Intelligence service. Successively I was relieved again, but such relief was not invalidated. I was questioned by C.I.C. about my past activities prior to the liberation of Rome.

I never had any task with, or, under Caruso's order. The official contacts were carried out from the Ministry of Interior and not by me, but I forwarded some orders from the Ministry to Caruso.

About the murder of 320 Italians in the Ardeatine caves as a consequence of killing 32 Germans in via Rasella, I state that as C.P. officer joining between the Ministry of Interior and the German S.S., on the 23rd March at about 1800 - 1900 hrs. I was called by the Chief of S.S. in Rome, Mr. KAPLER, who in a very hostile manner told me to report the matter to KESSERLING and therefore he ordered me to return the next morning. I went to see him the next morning at 9 o'clock at the German Embassy where KAPLER was knowledge by KESSERLING to order the execution of 320 Italians as retaliation. KAPLER told me to have already a list of 270 prisoners among those detained at disposition of the Germans in via Tasso jail and in Regina Coeli.

Thus were held all the prisoners at the Germans disposal. KAPLER appointed me to refer about to Mr. CERRUTI, under commissoner of the C.P., and to hand him over on the same day a list of 50 Italians to be executed to reach the figure of 320 as requested.

I don't know how many were the prisoners of via Tasso. I know only that in all together of Regina Coeli & via Tasso the Germans had 270 prisoners at their disposition. Among the list were some of them already on conviction by the German Court Martial and perhaps to death. In via Tasso the prisoners were detained to be questioned and when found guilty were taken to Regina Coeli. No one of the 50 inlisted people were convicted by the Court of Justice but for everyone the process had to be done. I do not know if General PRINZI attempted to save any of the prisoners detained in via Tasso jail.

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After the slaughter of via Rasella the Germans issued a proclamation which stated that for every killed German, 10 Italians would be shot.

Until 1936 I was the liaison officer between the Italian and German C.P.. No Italian Officer was on duty at via Tasso, but I was the only one on junction duty.

I don't know if an Italian Officer was on duty at Regina Coeli.

C.P.

From 1936 to 11 the 8/9/43 contact with the German Police was only through the official mail. The Ministry of Interior could reply to their request as he wanted and wished. After the 8th the Germans acted as the rulers. They did not have confidence in me whatsoever. I never worked with the Germans but I was trying to liberate some one of the prisoners. Consequently I used my office as collaborator with the Intelligence service and the Communist Party.

The officers who went to via Tasso I was the only Italian officer but I never knew of those arrested people detained there on the 23rd of March because I never saw that jail. I requested the list of those people ~~detained~~ who had to be executed but ~~no one~~ it was not granted to me. I don't know if there was a prisoners register.

When on the 24th of March I went to see KAPLER he did not have the list of 270 people to be executed, but also I requested KAPLER if among them was General SIMONI, and that was confirmed to me. I concerned myself about the general, then I met a fortnight before some relations of his to whom KAPLER had not admitted audience, so I tried to do my best for the general. I spoke with KAPLER about him but he replied that the general had allowed a military meeting in his office (Montezemolo group) and that would not have been very grave if the general during the interrogation did not reveal that he could not do anymore for the patriots because he was too old, but if he could, he would have acted against the Germans. Notwithstanding of the matter happened on the 23rd of March I had would insist for the General SIMONI's liberation.

I don't know if among the 50 prisoners taken out from Regina Coeli jail were some communist, but I know that among them were several people of the Azione party. I voted in favor of all parties.

On the 25th of July I was considered antifascist so much so I was entrusted to verify the record of the Government building (Palazzo Venezia) and I was appointed as secretary of the C.P. Chief by the Badoglio Government until 8 September. After such date I was ordered to leave for the north but I refused.

KAPLER was 37 years old. He was not bad. He produced a good impression upon those who spoke with him. ~~He was~~ With his action I was able to obtain the liberation of a certain SPROVIERI, who was working with general ODDONE.

0 3 6 8

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KAPLER was 37 years old. He was not bad. He produced a good impression upon those who spoke with him. ~~With his action~~ With his action I was able to obtain the liberation of a certain SPROVIERI, who was working with General ODDONE.

KAPLER ~~was~~ ordered me to ask CERRUTI for a list of 50 people to be executed. I had would like to avoid that order, how I had done in another occasion and precisely by the Piazza Barberini attempt when I was able to avoid the execution of 50 Italians, but at this time was impossible to do anything because execution ordered by KESSERLING.

Before to see Mr. CERRUTI I went to via Tasso jail where a certain TROMBADORI was detained (now secretary of His Excellence SCOCCIMARRO) for whom the communist party had the most interest and I had the chance to stop the prosecution of investigation.

F.O.P.

In via Tasso, I found only a Jerry of the SS, and I was informed that TROMBADORI was not included among them to be executed.

TROMBADORI was arrested in via Giulia when a bomb dump was discovered. From via Tasso I went to see Mr. CERRUTI (who as chief of the C.P. was superior of Mr. CARUSO, Quattro of Rome) to whom I referred about the task appointed to me from KAPLER. CERRUTI called soon CARUSO and KOCH (the Lt. Koch was the chief in charge of the ill-famed gang of Pension Jaccarino, located no. 38, Romagna street) and those agreed that the prisoners who were at KOCH's disposal would be passed to Mr. CARUSO.

Thereinafter I went away after having received order from Mr. CERRUTI to go in the afternoon to the C.P. Office where I would receive the requested list. At about 1430 - 1500 hrs I went to CARUSO whom I found with KOCH. They kept me waiting a long time in another room. I did not have any talk with CARUSO before the compilation of the list. I was called many times to the phone by the Ministry which was requesting urgently the list to be sent to jail. At dusk I received 2 copies of the 50 people who CARUSO destined to be executed. I brought soon a copy to the jail-director of Regina Coeli to whom the list was addressed. The order was drawing to confine to the S.S. (Lt. TUNWAT) the 50 prisoners. But I was informed by the Jail-director that the Germans without waiting for the list had already relieved 20 prisoners.

I did not collaborate with CARUSO in the list compilation.

I was not present at the selection of the 50 nominees included in the list.

I went to the jail where the list of the 50 was handed over by me to the director. I did not think it opportune to refuse such an order in conformity of my official duty as liaison officer.

As I delivered the list to the Jail-director I never saw the original again. I took a copy for my personal record, which I gave knowledge to the Communist party.

That copy I was ordered from Mr. CERRUTI to destroy together with all the other compromising records before the liberation of Rome. But I did not and the list was handed over to Major BERDING who turned it over to the record-office of the 5th Army.

I did not perform any other relation with reference to the list.

...to the list of

0330

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At this point Col. POLLOCK is showing to ALLIANELLO the list of the 50 people detained in Regina Coeli and executed by the Germans in the Ardeatine caves.

The list was signed by CARUSO and showed some cancelled names substituted with others by ALLIANELLO's hand-writing.

He stated to had substituted that names with the 20 people already kept by the Germans to avoid other people being taken in addition to the 20.

I don't know how the prisoners to be executed were taken to the Ardeatine caves, but I believe that the transport was made by a lorry.

I don't know if the prisoners were executed in the Ardeatine caves but I know that all the ⁹⁸²included in the list were executed.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478708

27 August, 1944.

ACG/14760/67/PS

SUBJECT : Dr. Raffaele ALIANELLO

TO : R.P.S.O., Region 4.

1. Reference is made to your "Notes of Interrogation of Dr. Raffaele ALIANELLO".
2. It is noted that ALIANELLO was, on 20th August, 1944, sent to the Questore under escort with a recommendation for arrest on security grounds.
3. May the present position of ALIANELLO please be stated.

PAUL G. KIRK
Colonel Inf.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

AFW/G.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECTION IV
APO. 894

Regional Public Safety H.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY
ON THE MASSACRE OF THE CREATING CAVES,
CAMPIDoglio, Rome, 26th August, 1944, 10 a.m.

Another meeting of the above Committee was held
presided by Prince Dorio Pamphili, Mayor of Rome.

Col. Pollock was unable to be on time when the
meeting opened as he was on a conference at HQ. He went
later.

As announced the meeting had been called to discuss
the temporary report which had been prepared on the work
of the Committee to date.

Prince Dorio stated that he had been asked to
sign a certain report which had been prepared by the
P.M.B., but he was not prepared to do this as by putting
his signature to the report it became somewhat official.

The report prepared by the above committee was therefore
studied and discussed i.e. whether the historical part or
the technical part of it was of greater interest to the
public, and which should be given more importance.

After discussion it was decided that the historical
part, as prepared by the Committee was to remain in prominence,
and a change was made, in that no reasons for the crime would
be mentioned but simply a story of the facts. The technical
part, to be prepared by Prof. Accarelli, would be a summary
only.

Prof. Accarelli made a brief report as to the work
done to date. The bodies had been examined of which 88 had been
definitely identified i.e. 37%. A list of the names of those
identified was given to Col. Pollock.

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Prince Doria stated that he had been asked to sign a certain report which had been prepared by the R.W.B., but he was not prepared to do this as by putting his signature to the report it became somewhat official.

The report required by the above committee was therefore studied and discussed, i.e. whether the historical part or the technical part of it was of greater interest to the public, and which should be given more importance.

After discussion it was decided that the historical part, as prepared by the Committee was to remain in prominence, and a change was made, in that no reasons for the crime would be mentioned but simply a story of the facts. The technical part, to be prepared by Prof. Accorelli, would be a summary only.

Prof. Accorelli made a brief report as to the work done to date. 256 bottles had been examined of which 85 had been definitely identified. A list of the names of those identified was given to Col. Pollock.

Prof. Accorelli explained that to further facilitate the work of identification on these bottles which it was very difficult to identify. The card index had been sub-divided on the basis of information furnished by the families, such as rings with signs, places in general, handwriting, samples of clothes, watches, marked medals etc.

- 2 -

Prof. Ascarelli said that now all the bodies which could be identified with a certain amount of facility were being attended to. In a second instance the work of the identification of the other bodies would continue with all the further information available from the families. This work would be attended to partly in the police school, where a special office had been set up for this purpose, and the Graves themselves.

It appears that all the work is being done under very difficult conditions due to the present state of affairs in general.

There were four anatomic tables to start with, now three, and which persons would be reduced to 2.

Other rubber gloves were necessary and it was impossible to find them anywhere.

Six doctors working.

No nails or screws for the coffins.

Coffins could not be supplied quickly enough in view of the fact that the workshops where they are being made have no electricity. Lamps of workshops.

Severino Olucchi, Vicolo Tuscolano,
Laboratorio Servizi Pubblici Comunali
in Tiburtina, 268.

It was pointed out here that an English hospital set up at Santa Maria della Pietà (Lunatic Asylum) has also complained that bodies are lying there, and cannot be placed in coffins, as the coffins cannot be made.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties Prof. Ascarelli said the work had proceeded satisfactorily and they were only 60 to 70 bodies still to be examined and attended to, which would be terminated at the end of the month or beginning of September.

in general.

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Other rubber gloves were necessary and it was impossible to find them anywhere.

Six doctors working.

No nails or screws for the coffins.

Coffins could not be supplied quickly enough in view of the fact that the workshops where they are being made have no electricity. Waxes of workshops.

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He said that they should not be pressed to hurry up the work as it was very complex and needed time and study.

He suggested that for those bodies identification could be found, that letters or samples of material of clothes, and any other objects be shown to the families in order to identify as many bodies as possible.

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979

- 3 -

This was agreed upon.

Nails and screws of 6 cm. required, also carbonate and hydrate soda for washing etc.

Col. Pollock asked for this information as he said he would try to get this from army sources.

Going back to the report of the Caves, Col. Pollock said that this interim report was in order and could go to the press.

Prince Doria informed that the Committee was giving these families a certain amount a month; the Government were not doing anything yet, but the Government would certainly assign them pensions later. A list of all destitute people would be made and furnished.

Mr. J. Hendrickson was of the opinion that we should avoid constituting ourselves a War Crime Court as this was the competence of A.A.I.

Tribute was paid to Prof. Accarelli, his assistants, the firemen and M.C.A. and generally all those who were working at the Caves. Special mention was made of an Italian lady doctor (Hygiene section).

It was decided that the coffin with the bodies inside would be kept at the Caves for the time being, and until further arrangements had been made for their disposal, monument to be erected etc.

The meeting was then closed.

Pollock

U.S. Col. Pollock got into town at 10:30 p.m. and placed the interim report in the hands of the War Crime Commission. Col. Doria and Mr. Hendrickson were also present, and also Mr. J. Hendrickson, and all went to the Hotel.

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The meeting was then closed.

[Handwritten signature: J. J. Mack]

P.S. Col. Folger got into town with the electrical equipment. The Commission Committee, P.S. D. said with the help of Col. Hedding and Mr. Hoff in a vaning to be made, electrical power for the two laboratories was obtained, and also nails, screws, sand and soda, if possible.

32

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

5A

27 August, 1944.

TO : Director Public Safety.

Lt. Col. Pollock is in rather a tangle.

A Committee of Enquiry on the Massacre of the Ardeatini Caves was appointed on 19th July 1944 (by Col. Poletti I believe).

The Committee has 6 Italian members and 2 Allied Officers, namely -

Lt. Col. Pollock (Public Safety)

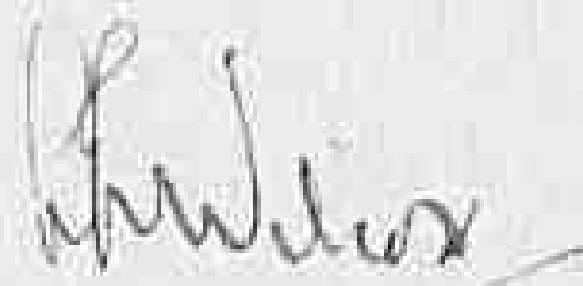
Capt. Graziano (Legal)

Apparently Col. Pollock conceived it to be his duty to interrogate ALIANELLO regarding his part in the massacre.

I understand the massacre is to be dealt with by Count Sforza's High Commission, in which case the interrogation ought to have been undertaken by the Italians.

However, after questioning ALIANELLO Col. Pollock recommended him for arrest on "security grounds". Security Rome Area Command (Lt. Col. DAD Young) have returned the papers to Col. Pollock as there are insufficient grounds for interning ALIANELLO.

Since Col. Pollock has sent us a copy of the notes of interrogation we could take official notice by asking him the fate of ALIANELLO.



A.F. WILCOX
Lt. Col.
Exec. Off.

A.F.G.

4A

Col. Wilson

This dated 5th Aug

Rome transferred 15 Aug

What in name of

God is Pollock acting as K.C.

or D.A. for?

OyK

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO, 994

Col. Wilcox.

Regional Public Safety HQ.

20th August, 1944, 10.30 hrs.

(Notes 20th Aug 44)
(Security group)

NOTES OF INTERVIEW OF
DR. RAFFAELE ALIENELLO

Col. Follock: - Q. What is your full name?

Alienello: - A. Dr. Raffaele ALIENELLO.

Q. You are rather young to have held a high police position?

A. I am 36 years of age.

Q. Are you a Professional Police Officer?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you join the police service?

A. 1932.

Q. Where have you served?

A. One year at Como and early in 1934 I was transferred to the Ministry of Interior and there I have remained.

Q. Did you work under the Gestapo?

A. No, under the General Direction at the Ministry of the Interior.

Q. Subject to Gestapo?

A. No, under the Ministry.

Q. There was a certain amount of confusion in the first days of our occupation, certain officers were placed on indefinite leave, were you one of them?

A. Yes, I was suspended. Afterwards I received a letter reinstating me but was put off again.

Q. I had a list to remove certain officers. Were you on that list?

A. I was interviewed for me, for my collaboration movement.

Q. You are rather young to have held a high police position?

A. I am 36 years of age.

Q. Are you a Professional Police Officer?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you join the police service?

A. 1932.

Q. Where have you served?

A. One year at home and early in 1934 I was transferred to the Ministry of Interior and there I have remained.

Q. Did you work under the Restore?

A. No, under the General Direction at the Ministry of the Interior.

Q. Subject to Restore?

A. No, under the Ministry.

Q. There was a certain amount of confusion in the first days of our occupation, certain officers were placed on indefinite leave, were you one of them?

A. Yes. I was suspended. Afterwards I received a letter reinstating me but was put off again.

Q. I had a list to remove certain officers. Were you on that list?

A. Capt. Dinkam interviewed for me, for my collaboration with the intelligence service and underground movement. I did not come back because you suspended me.

Q. I did not dismiss officers. I know what dismissal means. They were only suspended. ~~Some~~ understand this?

A. Yes.

N.B. The name Kaouda in those notes should read Kaouda.

- 2 -

Q. Col. Follock administered usual caution. Do you understand this caution? I wish to make it clear to you that you need not answer any questions unless you wish to do so. I understand perfectly.

Q. Did you ever work for Garuso?
A. No, never.

Q. Did you ever have official contact with Garuso? Did you ever transmit orders from the Ministry to Garuso?
A. Yes.

Q. I am concerned with the Messengers of the Argentine Caves. I am going to suggest to you that you did have official work with the naming of some victims.
A. No.

Q. Did you ever put pen to paper over the names?
A. No, but I will tell you about it. I was in liaison with the German SS. on the even of 23rd March, 1944. I was called by Kappala.

Q. Was Kappala the Chief of the SS?
A. Yes.

Q. How many Germans were killed?
A. 36 in all. 12 died on that day and 4 died as a result of wounds the next day.

Q. Did General Presti try to save the civilians from reprisals?
A. Yes, he did make representations.

Q. Is it true the Germans took the lives of 10 civilians for every German killed?
A. Yes, but it was not until after the executions had been carried out that the announcement of 10 civilians for 1 German was announced.

Q. I understand the order was made on the day the Germans were killed?
A. No, announcement was made on 25th March, 1944.

Q. Did Kappala give the orders?
A. No, he received them from Kesselring. He took the numbers from Via Tasso and Legione Voeli. Kappala got the orders from Kesselring that he was to take them from via

- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever put pen to paper over the names?
- A. No, but I will tell you about it. I was in liaison with the German SS. on the even of 23rd March, 1944. I was called by Kappala.
- Q. Was Kappala the Chief of the SS?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How many Germans were killed?
- A. 36 in all. 2 died on that day and 4 died as a result of wounds the next day.
- Q. Did General Greetl try to save the civilians from reprisals?
- A. Yes, he did make representations.
- Q. Is it true the Germans took the lives of 10 civilians for every German killed?
- A. Yes, but it was not until after the executions had been carried out that the announcement of 10 civilians for 1 German was announced.
- Q. I understand the order was made on the day the Germans were killed?
- A. No, announcement was made on 25th March, 1944.
- Q. Did Kappala give the orders?
- A. No, he received them from Kesselring. He took the numbers from Via Tasso and Regina Coeli. Kappala got the orders from Kesselring that he was to take them from Via Tasso and Regina Coeli.
- Q. Can you help with the numbers?
- A. No. I do not know how many were at Via Tasso. I think 270 were there under German jurisdiction and the rest were taken from Regina Coeli. This would make 270 from Regina Coeli and they would be at the disposition of the Italian officials. These people were under sentence at Regina Coeli, and were included in the numbers.

- 5 -

- Q. Were these people under sentence of death?
A. Some were under sentence of death. The others no doubt would have been sentenced to death.
- Q. Who was in charge of Regina Coeli?
A. I don't know. I worked at the Ministry of Interior and my contacts were made by letter only.
- Q. I have heard that various officials who worked at Via Tasso are still at large. Is that true?
A. I do not think so. I do not know if the Italian were there. I was only the liaison officer and I never saw Italian officers work there.
- Q. Can you produce the papers of people at Via Tasso?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know of an ex-Committee of Investigation in this case?
A. Yes.
- Q. I have a duty to the Italian people to investigate and come to a successful conclusion. I am trying to get a complete list of the people who were victims. Can you give me the names of the people taken from Via Tasso?
A. No, I have not got them.
- Q. There was a card index in Via Tasso the day I entered Rome. It was taken by Italian officials. It was not taken by the Germans. Do you know where that list is?
A. No, I never went to the place again.
- Q. What time were you called to Via Tasso?
A. On the even of 23rd March, 1944.
- Q. Who called you?
A. I was called by Kappela - he was furious, almost out of his mind, and he was going to Kesselring to get orders.
- Q. Why did Kappela call you then?
A. I think it was to find out what I knew about the incident. I was told to come back the next morning.
- Q. Do you know how many people were in Via Tasso?
A. No, I do not know how many were in there.

- Q. Can you produce the papers of people at Via Rasco?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know I am on the Committee of Investigation in this case?
A. Yes.
- Q. I have a duty to the Italian people to investigate and come to a correct conclusion. I am trying to get a complete list of the people who were victims. Can you give me the names of the people taken from Via Rasco?
A. No, I have not got them.
- Q. There was a card index in Via Rasco the day I entered Rome. It was taken by Italian officials. It was not taken by the Germans. Do you know where that list is?
A. No, I never went to the place again.
- Q. What time were you called to Via Rasco?
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A. I was called by Kappela - he was furious, almost out of his mind, and he was going to Kesselring to get orders.
- Q. Why did Kappela call you then?
A. I think it was to find out what I knew about the incident. I was told to come back the next morning.
- Q. Do you know how many people were in Via Rasco?
A. No, I don't know how many were in there.
- Q. Until 8th Sept. 1943, I was liaison officer with the Secretary of Ministry of Interior. After that the situation changed. The Germans became the masters. If I lost my position I thought the fascists would take over. Germans never did trust me. I never made official work, but in my position I visited and often tried to get people out of trouble. During this time I collaborated with the Communist party and intelligence service.

- 4 -

- Q. Was no communist taken from Regina Coeli in the 50's?
A. I do not believe so. I think there were some members from the Action party.
- Q. Did you work with the Action Party?
A. I worked for all parties, but officially I was working only with the Communist party.
- Q. Were you an acknowledged, ardent fascist?
A. No. I was well known as anti-fascist.
- Q. How could you hold such a position under the Germans without collaborating with them?
A. I was ordered to go North with them but I refused.
- Q. Tell me briefly what happened on 24th March, 1944.
A. Kappela told me to report on 24th March, 1944, on the even of the 23rd. I was ordered by Kappela to go to the German Embassy. I went to the German Embassy on 24th March 1944 at 9 a.m.
- Q. Did you take the list of names with you?
A. No.
- Q. I suggest you did take a list of names with you.
A. No.
- Q. If someone has made a written signed statement that you did, they are lying.
A. I did not take a list. Kappela told me he had 270 names.
- Q. Where did you get the impression he got these names from?
A. From Regina Coeli and via Tasso of persons who were condemned. I asked Kappela if General Simone's name was on the list because I was interested in his family. Kappela replied yes. They afterwards killed Simone. About 15 days before Kappela was asked for an interview by the family. Kappela refused. I intervened on his behalf and Kappela stated that Simone had committed a grave offence and that Simone had told him that he had given some rooms to be used as offices of the Action Party as he was too old himself to fight. Kappela is 36 years of age. He is a German, that is all one can say. - could talk with him and all his interrogations were honest. Kappela told me he had 270, that he wanted 50 more people to make

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 A. I did not take a list. Kappela told me he had 270 names.

Q. Where did you get the impressions on how to get these names from?
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 that Simone had told him that he had given some rooms
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 old himself to fight. Kappela is 36 years of age. He is
 a German, that is all one can say. I could talk with
 him and all his interrogations were honest. Kappela
 told me he had 270, that he wanted 50 more people to make
 up the numbers. I was then told to go to Gerratzi to get
 50 more. Gerratzi was a police officer and fled.

Q. Was he under German or Swiss law?
 A. He was above him. His title was Vice Chief of Police
 in the Ministry of the Interior. Kappela ordered
 Gerratzi to get 50 men for the afternoon of 24th March, 1944.

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- Q. What did you do?
 A. I asked if it were not possible to stop this thing. I had succeeded before. Kappala replied this is Kappala's order. The executioners have already started. Kappala was very nervous, he had been awake all night. I went to Via Lasso at once as there was a man there, Trombadori, who was the Secretary to H. P. Scocimura. I had already succeeded in breaking up the enquiry re: Trombadori. I saw the German SS guard. I went to see if I could do anything about Trombadori.
- Q. Did you not go to Via Lasso to get the SS man?
 A. No. I only went to see Trombadori. As I said 270 of these people were at the disposition of the Germans, and the remaining 50 had to be found from the people who were at the disposition of the Italian authorities.
- Q. Where did you go when you left Via Lasso?
 A. I went to the Ministry. I saw Vaccati, told him about Kappala. I saw Caruso and soon arrive.
- Q. Did you have any further contact with Caruso that day?
 A. Yes. I was present at the commencement of the interview. I heard that people at the disposition of Koch were to be paired on to Caruso. I went to the queue at 3.30 to get the list requested.
- Q. Was the list prepared?
 A. No. Caruso and Koch were making out the list. I went into another room. The list I believe is with the judge De Scinaglio at Regina Coeli. (This list is the one in possession of Col. Collock, and is produced later in the course of the interrogation.)
- Q. Did you speak to Caruso about this list in the room?
 A. No. I was in another room. I believe the Germans telephoned about the list.
- Q. Did you collaborate with Caruso about the list?
 A. No.
- Q. Did you put pen to paper on the list when Caruso had made it?
 A. No. I went to Regina Coeli with the list. Caruso told me to take it there and I went alone.

people were at the disposition of the Germans, and the remaining 80 had to be found from the people who were at the disposition of the Italian authorities.

Q. Where did you go when you left Via Cassa?
A. I went to the Ministry. I saw Garruti, told him about Kapalea. I saw Garuso and Gosh arrive.

Q. Did you have any further contact with Garuso that day?
A. Yes. I was present at the commencement of the interview. I heard that people at the disposition of Koch were to be passed on to Garuso. I went to the quarters at 3.30 to get the list requested.

Q. Was the list prepared?
A. No. Garuso and Gosh were making out the list. I went into another room. The list I believe is with the Judge De Sciscuolo at Regina Coeli. (This list is the one in possession of Col. Collock, and is produced later in the course of the interrogation.)

Q. Did you speak to Garuso about this list in the room?
A. No, I was in another room. I believe the Germans telephoned about the list.

Q. Did you collaborate with Garuso about the list?
A. No.

Q. Did you put pen to paper on the list when Garuso had made it?
A. No. I want to begin Coeli with the list. Garuso told me to take it there and I went alone.

Q. Did you make any alterations in the list?
A. No.

Q. What happened when you got to the prison?
A. I handed over the list to the Director of the prison. The Director had to give the list to St. Tarnet.

Q. Did you ever alter any list?

A. No.

Q. Do you recognize this list? (List produced)

A. Yes.

Q. You stated you never altered the list. Is this your writing?

A. Yes. Some of the alterations are mine.

Q. You have stated you never altered the list.

A. I did not actually. When the Director of the prisons told me that the Germans had taken very many more people I corrected the list.

Q. Caruso then told me that you altered the list. That hardly coincides with this list (second list produced). This was made out afterwards. That is the list - I gave it to Army. I know nothing about it. The Germans had taken people from there before I arrived at Regina Hall, and that represents the correct list and the alterations. Only the people were taken from Regina Hall. - did not alter the list. I only noted those who were taken by the Germans so that I could inform relatives through the Communist party.

Q. How were these people taken to the 14 arrest?

A. I believe in London. It had already gone. I know that 30 went afterwards and they were when it was getting dark.

Witness: Lt. Col. W. S. Pollock

Dr. Imbaldi, Vice Commissioner P.S.

Mr. J. T. C. Head

At 12 noon 20th August, 1944, Imbaldi was passed to West re under escort and recommended for arrest on security grounds by Col. Pollock. Full report sent to C.2 B.A.B.

~~Secret~~

Col Kirk



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74/8

- 1) Attached submitted for your information please.
- 2) I am aware of the N41 orders on War Crimes but I was appointed to the Committee some time ago.
- 3) If you could spare an hour - any day - would appreciate your coming out to inspect the work.

969

Pollock

TRANSLATIONCOMMISSION OF THE ARDEATINE CAVES

ROME

To Colonel CHARLES POLETTI
Regional Commissioner.

Temporary report on the results of the investigationMade by the Commission of the Ardeatine Caves.

With order dated 11th July 1944, the Regional Commissioner nominated the Commission of the Ardeatine Caves, entrusted with the duty to investigate the facts concerning the massacre of hostages perpetrated by the Germans on 24th March, 1944. The Commission is also entrusted with the identification of the bodies found in the Ardeatine Caves, and with their burial.

The Commission has the honour to forward this temporary report of the results obtained to date. In accordance with Art. VI of the Regional Order, a final report will be forwarded as soon as the searches of the Commission are terminated.

PART ITHE INCIDENT OF VIA BASSELLA

During the month of March 1944, the Italian patriots had observed that a column of German soldiers, in war uniform and armed, went through Via Bassella every day at the same time.

During the two previous days to 23rd March the place was studied by a group of patriots belonging to the C.I.P. (Gruppo d'Azione Patriottico) "Patriotic Action Group" forming part of the National Liberation Committee.

At 14 hours on 23rd March a steel box measuring 50 cm. x 30 x 30 containing 12 kilos of explosives was placed in a refuse cart of a sweeper stationed on the side of the road. Beside the box an additional 6 kilos of explosives were put. This load had to be blasted by means of lighting a fuse of one minute. The cart was placed approximately in the middle of the road and those watches kept along the road. A patriot, disguised as a sweeper, at the entrance

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At 14 hours on 22nd March a steel box measuring 80 cm. x 30 x 30 containing 12 kilos of explosives was placed in a refuse cart of a sweeper stationed on the side of the road. Beside the box an additional 6 kilos of explosives were put. This load had to be blasted by means of lighting a fuse of one minute. The cart was placed approximately in the middle of the road and those watching kept along the road. A patriot, disguised as a sweeper, at the entrance of the road, upon the Germans nearing, taking off his hat gave the agreed signal. Another patriot, he also disguised as a sweeper, lit the fuse and put his hat in the cart to indicate to the other patriots who were watching the road that all was well. The load exploded just at the moment when a company of SS. of the ROZEM battalion of police were passing in front of the cart. The Germans who formed the rear guard of the column withdrew to the end of the road, but in Via Boesacio, at the point in which the road goes into Via dei Giardini, they were attacked by hand grenades obtained by modifying a fuse of 4-5 seconds of "75" mortar bombs. It is presumed that the bombs were thrown from windows overlooking the road. It appears that those who threw the bombs escaped from the Germans.

- 3 -

General Meeltzer, German commander of Rome, who was in the Hotel Excelsior, not far away presiding a banquet in the honour of the Minister of the Interior Bufarini-Guidi, went immediately to the place, where he was joined by a considerable number of German and Italian police officers, also by special police elements, and a squad of militia. All the houses in the surroundings were searched and all the persons found both in the houses nearby as well as in the surrounding roads were compelled to stand up in a line, with their arms raised, against the railings of the Palazzo Barberini. It is not known whether it was the intention of the German Commander to have these people killed on the spot. The fact is that after some hours they were sent to various prisons in Rome, from which some of them were released the following day.

PART II

THE MASSACRES OF THE ANGELOTTI GARDENS

In reprisal of the explosion in Via Rasella, the German Command, who it is presumed acted upon the order of Marshal Kesselring, commanded that ten Italians should die for every German killed during the attack. The exact number of Germans killed by the explosion, who died subsequently of wounds, is uncertain, but the German Command itself in a public announcement on the execution of the hostages stated that 32 Germans had been killed.

Consequently on 24th March 1944, the required number of hostages were taken from the Regina Coeli prison, and the Via Tasso prison. Of them 200 were taken from the Third Wing of the Regina Coeli prison, who were at the disposition of the German authorities; 50 upon the written request of Giulio Germano, chief of the Gestapo of Rome, were taken among the political prisoners kept in the Fascist Wing of the prison and 70 from the persons arrested, following the incident of the preceding day.

The lists were compiled with great care. It has not yet been possible to obtain a complete list of the hostages, but the partial lists show that both the German police and the Fascist police, who were entrusted with choosing the victims, evidently preoccupied themselves to include therein Jews and men considered by them to be the most dangerous for their regime. The list of victims, however, included also a number of persons who were

PART II

THE MASCARONS OF THE ANDREASINI CAVES

In reprisal of the explosion in Via Rasella, the German Command, who it is presumed acted upon the order of Marshal Kesselring, commanded that ten Italian should die for every German killed during the attack. The exact number of Germans killed by the explosion, who died subsequently of wounds, is uncertain, but the German Command itself in a public announcement on the execution of the hostages stated that 52 Germans had been killed.

Consequently on 24th March 1944, the required number of hostages were taken from the Regina Coeli prison, and the Via Tasso prison. Of them 200 were taken from the Third wing of the Regina Coeli prison, who were at the disposition of the German authorities; 50 upon the written request of Giulio Garuso, chief of the Gestapo of Rome, were taken among the political prisoners kept in the Fascist Wing of the prison and 70 from the persons arrested, following the incident of the preceding day.

The lists were compiled with great care. It has not yet been possible to obtain a complete list of the hostages, but the partial lists show that both the German police and the Fascist police, who were entrusted with choosing the victims, evidently preoccupied themselves to include therein Jews and men considered by them to be the most dangerous for their regime. The list of victims, however, included, also a number of persons who were innocent of any political position, and included even a young boy of 15, and a priest. The committee is in possession of a document signed by Garuso, ordering the chief of the Regina Coeli warders, to hand over to a certain German Lieutenant, Trunat, a list of 50 prisoners, enclosing a list giving their names.

The list which is typewritten, indicates that 12 names were cancelled at the last moment for unknown reasons to the Committee, and substituted by others written by pen.

- 3 -

It is believed that those entrusted with the compilation of the lists were the SS. Colonel, **Bolmann**, **l'Oberstrum** **bannfuhrer** **Kappler**, chief of the Einsatzkommando of Rome of **Sicherheitsdienst** assisted by **Caruso**. These two German officers were furthermore entrusted with the execution. The majority of the prisoners had not yet undergone any trial whatsoever. None of them took part in the slaughter of **Via Rasella**; many of them in fact were soon going to be released from prison as it had resulted that they were innocent of the reasons which had brought about their arrest.

At 14 hours approx. on 24th March, the victims were made to get out of their cells at **Regina Coeli** and **Via Rasella**, their hands were tied behind their backs and they loaded in closed trucks by the German police. The prisoners of **Regina Coeli** were told that they were being transferred to forced labour. The German assistant-jailors before tying them up and loading them on the trucks, took away from almost every one of them their hats, coats, jewels and every other personal article.

The victims were taken through the **Via Appia** -entire to the **Ardeatine Caves**: deep caves of sand, whose tunnels are said to communicate with the nearby catacombs used by the first Christian martyrs. Here the trucks were made to enter going backwards into the caves, and the victims in groups were pushed to the end of two tunnels where they were killed ~~through~~ by a shot through the head, or in the majority of the cases through the neck. From the position of the bodies it is believed that the victims were either compelled to climb upon the bodies of those who had already fallen, or that, as the groups were killed, the executioners accumulated their bodies on those of the previous victims.

The massacre was done by soldiers of the SS, who, in accordance with what is referred by the people living nearby, had taken off their badges or any other sign of identification. The massacre was done on the command of the **Obersturmbannfuhrer** **Kappler**, who, in accordance with what is referred by a witness, personally intervened in the shooting, because, in his opinion, the massacre was not proceeding quickly enough.

The executions continued for the whole evening. The shots were clearly heard at a convent nearby. A few days after the massacre the Germans ~~water~~ blasted the place where it had taken place to obstruct the entrance to the tunnel and to hide the

to get out of their cells at Regina, their hands were tied behind their backs and they were loaded in closed trucks by the German police. The prisoners of Regina were told that they were being transferred to forced labour. The German assistant-jailors before tying them up and loading them on the trucks, took away from almost every one of them their hats, coats, jewels and every other personal article.

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The executions continued for the whole evening. The shots were clearly heard at a convent nearby. A few days after the massacre the Germans later blasted the place where it had taken place to obstruct the entrance to the tunnel and to hide the bodies. Later, during the week, when the families started to visit the caves to search for the bodies, another mine was blasted which instead of obstructing the ~~entrance~~ ^{entrance}, made a big hole at the top of the tunnel where the execution had taken place.

- 4 -

PART IIIIDENTIFICATION OF THE BODIES

The section of this Commission entrusted with the identification of the bodies lying in the Ardestine Caves, commenced work on 26th July. With the help of the fire-brigade hundreds of tons of earth was removed and large tunnels were opened up, which permitted access to the point where the bodies lay.

The place where the work is being carried out has been furnished with water, light and all the necessary sanitary material required. Each body is separately moved from the cave, and examined by a group of doctors and experts in legal medicine. The work of identification is progressing.

Up to date 212 bodies have been exhumed, and 50 of them have been identified. But many other identifications will certainly be made in a second instance, by comparing the data furnished by the families and those gathered technically by the doctors. This because detailed descriptions of all the persons believed to have been killed here, have been supplied by the families and these descriptions will later have to be compared with the results of analyses of the bodies, in order to facilitate and render identification definite. In each case a schedule is compiled and a special report. The bodies after exhumation are placed in a lead coffin, which in its turn is placed in a wood coffin. After final identification has been made by the family of the victim the coffins are sealed.

As the bodies are piled up one over the other, and are covered by earth and are in an advanced state of decomposition, it is not possible to determine the total number of victims until all the bodies have not been removed from the common cave. It is evident, however, up to now that the 420 victims admitted by the Germans are lying there. It is believed that the exhumation work will be finished about the beginning of September, but in order to complete all the identifications a few more weeks will be necessary.

The present personnel working at the Ardestine Caves there are 4 doctors,

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As the bodies are piled up one over the other, and are covered by earth and are in an advanced state of decomposition, it is not possible to determine the total number of victims until all the bodies have not been removed from the common cave. It is evident, however, up to now that the 320 victims admitted by the Germans are lying there. It is believed that the exhumation work will be finished about the beginning of September, but in order to complete all the identifications a few more weeks will be necessary.

The present personnel working at the Ardennes Caves is 116 persons. Forming part of this number there are 4 doctors, 1 hygiene expert, 18 fire-bombade personnel, 11 carabinieri, 16 burial personnel and other various personnel. The personnel includes three women whose contribution to the work of the Committee has been very useful.

- 5 -

PART IVRECOMMENDATIONS

Although this report is of temporary character, and it will be amplified in due course by a final report as soon as the work of the committee is finished, the facts discovered up to now have revealed that to the list of war crimes committed by the Germans, the massacre of the Ardeatine Caves should be added.

The only declaration regarding war atrocities signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and by Marshal Stalin, and published in Moscow, 1st Nov. 1943, states:

"At the moment in which the armistice will be granted to any Government which will be organized in Germany, the officers, the soldiers and the members of the Nazi Party, who were responsible or who took a prominent part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions, will be sent back to the countries where their atrocious misdeeds were committed, so that they may be judged and punished in accordance with the laws of the said liberated countries and of the free governments which in said countries will have been organized."

In view of the enormity of this crime, in view of the clear evidence of the guilt of the Germans in the massacre of these hundreds of innocent civilians, in accordance with the above mentioned declaration of Moscow, The Committee of the Ardeatine Caves recommends that the final report which will be

made on the occasion of the work of the committee be

Arrestive Cases should be added.

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In view of the enormity of this crime, in view of the clear evidence of the guilt of the Germans in the measure of these hundreds of innocent civilians, in accordance with the above mentioned declaration of Moscow, the Committee of the Arrestive Cases recommends that the final report which will be made on the completion of the work of the committee, be forwarded to the Allied Commission for war crimes.

W. J. H. H.

0403