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acc 10000/143/2172 375/08 S.A.F.T. A.

July 1944 - Aug. 1945

PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION
A C .

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM JULY 1944
AUG 1945
CATALOGUE

PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION
A.C.

SECURITY DIVISION
FILE
MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	Subject
1	-	SCHWERTFEGER Echo ondo
2	18 July	SASSO Emilio
3	28 Oct	SASSO Emilio
4	30 "	SASSO Emilio
5	9 Mar	GLAUSIUSZ Odo 990
6	18 July	SASSO Emilio
7	-	SASSO Emilio
8	1 Oct	SASSO Emilio
9	24 July	SENEGALIA Bruno
10	30 July	SENEGALIA Bruno
11	4 Aug	S.A.F.T.A.
12	27 "	S.A.F.T.A. G. GERSCHOW
13	28 "	GERSCHOW
14	29 "	S.A.F.T.A. GERSCHOW

40J

DOTT. EMILIO SASSO

ROMA, 1 - VIII - 44.
VIA DEI LEGIONARI 20 - TEL. 874-844

Il sottoscritto Dottor Emilio Sasso rende noto

quanto segue:

Il giorno 5 giugno, poche ore dopo la liberazione di Roma, un gruppo di individui che ostentavano un bracciale rosso, venne ad imporgli, con minacce e mano armata,

di consegnare l'auto mobile.

A capo di tale gruppo era un certo Mario Boti del fu Curcio, abitante in

Via Aterno 9.

Per l'intermissione di un colonnello staturitense i facinorosi furono allontenati.

Qualche giorno dopo, pur riconoscendo
d'essere stato falsamente indirizzato dal
sig. Enrico Martignano abitante in via
Tronto 14, il Mario Zotti si rivolgeva al
sottoscritto per un'obbligazione in denaro
per la costituzione di un giornale per i
Patrioti, giornale che non ha ancora
visto la luce.

Nel sospetto che presso sopra faccia
parte di un programma sistematico di
ricatti e di soprusi, il sottoscritto si tiene
15/9 completa disposizione di codeste on.
Autorità per ogni chiarimento e sviluppo
dell'esposto. Con osservanze

Luigi Di Stefano

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDY REGION
APO 394
Regional Security Officer

Ref. S/ I260

August 29th, 1945

SUBJECT:- S.A.F.T.A. - Dr. GERSCHOW

TO:- A.C. HQ., Security Division
(Attn. Capt. ELLIS)

Security
Division
3/9
Book 9828
File 140(SAETA)

1. Reference is made to S/1247 of 27 August 1945 and telephone conversation with your Division at 1240 on 28 August 1945.
2. In reference para.4 of the a/m report, Maj. Mario BROD, CIC Liaison Officer AFHQ, handed in a report on Subject, copy of which is attached hereto.
3. Meanwhile, the valuables described in the inventory referred to in the report together with the suit-case were handed over by Maj. BROD to Capt. CUTHBERTSON, HQ. Finance Officer, against receipt, at approximately 1230 yesterday. He is also making enquiries with regard to the 16 millions Lire said to have been deposited in an Italian bank, in Milano, in Subject's name.
4. It is assumed that the Finance Sub-Commission, to whom Capt. CUTHBERTSON will be forwarding a report, will wish to consult you with regard to this case.
5. It would be appreciated if this R.S.O. could be kept informed as to developments.

A.L. Heath
A.L. HEATH
Major I.C.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer

1548

Copy to :
HQ.R.F.O. (Capt. CUTHBERTSON)

CONFIDENTIAL

800 CS BN
 ITALIAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE
 CI SECTION - AFHQ
 APO 512

26 AUGUST 1945

SUBJECT: GERSHKOW, Waldegar
 SATTA Organization in Italy
 Presently residing in PICCOLO COTTALINO, Milano

SYNOPSIS:

This investigation arose from inquiries made with relation to another matter under investigation by me not pertinent to subject. It was discovered through information provided by confidential informant that subject GERSHKOW a GERMAN NATIONAL and former director of the SATTA organization (Servizio Autorizzato Fornitura Trasporti Approvvigionamenti) was residing in MILANO. It was alleged that he had been a close collaborator of the CIS in Italy during German Occupation and that, using the SATTA, a commercial organization as cover, assisted and otherwise engaged in espionage activities. Thorough investigation indicates that while these charges are wholly unfounded he nevertheless was extensively engaged in German commercial, industrial and transportation activities on behalf of the German Embassy through KASSELOR RAU, and that he in substance was a "cover man" for the secret hiding of funds in large amounts for RAU. He formed the SATTA, engaged in transportation activities, etc., as explained in GERSHKOW'S signed statements attached hereto. A complete check of all agencies including S.I., SOI/2(OSS), C.I.C., CC:NR and Questura revealed nothing of an espionage nature against subject, while on the other hand he was several times named as a German business man and on one occasion was described as an ANTINAZI. Subject claims at this time to be and always has been an ardent antinazi and that he is desirous of helping Germany's food situation by utilizing his Italian contacts, etc. He claims that he was made an honorary citizen of Rome, was always well received by the Italians and that he has never been denounced by any Italian. He has indicated a cooperative attitude for the allies assisting in the recovery of 500 million lire, now in the possession of the Allies and FLEETED organizations. He has further revealed to the undersigned the location of 15,000,000 lire which funds are property of the GERMAN RAU, in a personal bank account in the BANCA COMMERCIALE, in Milano and has turned over to the undersigned a suitcase containing a quantity of "precious metals including platinum" which was consigned to him. His signed statements herewith represent many hours of interrogation of subject and I am convinced that he has indicated a proper desire to cooperate with the Allies. Attached hereto is also a copy of a letter given to him following his request and in consideration of his outspoken and apparently all confessing attitude. It is believed that subject can be of great assistance in detailing the operations and methods of operation of the RAU and various other organizations.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION:

Confidential information indicated that subject was located with 2 other German Nationals in the PICCOLO COTTALINO, a Catholic Institution

1547

" 2 "

under the direction of Padre MERICCO. Preliminary contacts were made by confidential informant and resulting interrogations indicated that subject was desirous of making a complete recital of his past activities to a proper intelligence authority. Thorough search of all intelligence and police records revealed subject to be suspected of collaboration with German espionage although he is not on official wanted lists nor is he mentioned in any interrogation reports of German espionage agents captured. The CSBIC report "CSBIC/ST/ 60, MONTANI, Paul reveals subject to have been active in commercial matters with the German Command. Further reports from C.I.C. and other agencies indicate that he was assisted by one GLEUSIUSZ, Andrea. A copy of C.I.C. report attached hereto indicates the position of GLEUSIUSZ with relation to subject.

Subject was thoroughly interrogated in every particular and his answers given under stress and complete believe that he was about to be arrested and interned were given with detail and an obvious effort on his part to convince me of his sincerity both as antinazi. However only prolonged interrogation resulted in his revealing the existence and location of the SAPTA funds in the amount of 16,000,000 lire which he repeatedly described as funds of the German Government, inasmuch as the German Government owned the SAPTA. He stated that he had placed the funds in his personal name pursuant to the orders of A. BARSACCHI, for whom he was to keep the funds. He readily agreed to make the necessary written statements and to cooperate with A.C. for the release of the funds to the Allied Military Government as captured enemy funds. He then confessed that he had in his possession a suitcase containing certain metals including platinum.

He produced the suitcase which he had placed in the custody of a monk of the PICCOLO COTTALENGO Home for the Poor, taking me to his quarters in that place. The suitcase was tied with string and locked. He said he had no keys for the suitcase; that it contained a quantity of metals which he had obtained from the QUESTURA of A.C.; that the contents belonged to the firm STACCIONI, a concern dealing in precious metals in Rome; that the metals had been seized from STACCIONI by the QUESTURA as illegal and contraband merchandise; that the German Military Command had ordered him BARSACCHI to obtain it from the QUESTURA and then make payment to STACCIONI. He further related that the price had been fixed by RUK at 2,500,000 for the various metals, but that the STACCIONI firm had not received payment, he adding such more. When the sudden taking of

RUK occurred he deemed it advisable, he stated, to take the suitcase along claiming that he might eventually turn it over to such proper authority as he deemed best. I then interrogated him further, and at a subsequent visit, having opened the suitcase and made an inventory, copy of which is attached hereto, gave him a receipt for the suitcase. I have turned the suitcase and contents over to the A.C., Milano, with a copy of this report.

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I have made arrangements with the A.C., Milano also for the proper turning over of the 16,000,000 lire account in BARSACCHI'S name.

Detailed interrogation of BARSACCHI was made with relation to his knowledge and information concerning any persons with whom he was believed to have been in contact. No information of a nature sufficiently

" 3 "

strong to warrant his arrest and recommendation for internment was developed. He appears to have confined all of his activities to SIFTA business affairs, and he in every way indicated a commercial attitude and business man's point of view.

He stated that he is desiring of making arrangements for the shipment to GERMANY of proteins in large quantities, which proteins, being a surplus Italian commodity, not consumed locally in large quantities, are nevertheless widely consumed in Germany to supplement the German diet. He also claimed to have extensive contacts and knowledge of the dried fruit industry and that this field also afforded him many opportunities in the future.

Subject's attitude is amazingly brazen and outrageous. While capable of complete reticence and determination not to talk, he is open to vanity and praise. He evidenced an ardently pro-German attitude, but spoke with obvious sincerity and great emphasis against the Nazi methods and techniques.

Further contact and interrogation of subject may result in obtaining considerable information of a business, or commercial or industrial nature. Politically he evidenced nothing more than the average scope of knowledge, and understanding.

CONCLUSIONS: and RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Subject is a German National residing in Germany since 1936 and did business for and on behalf of the German military and civil authorities from that time until the end of the German occupation in Italy. Inasmuch as he did not, on the basis of investigations made, engage in espionage activities and was never a member of the German Armed Forces, and inasmuch as there is no warrant of arrest or charges against him by either Allied or Italian Government Authorities, subject has not been arrested.

2. Subject has assisted in the recovery of, and assignment to the Allied Military Government of the assets of the SIFTA and in the case of STACCIOLI, of the assets of private Italian firm.

3. Subject has indicated the transportation situation of the SIFTA organization and the possible location of other dissipated assets of SIFTA.

4. Subject does not represent a security threat either militarily nor politically.

(Signed) Mario E. Brod

1545

MARIO E. BROD
Major G.P.
CI SECTION - AFHQ
IAI

1 - Copy to A.G. Sec. & Int. Division
2 - " C.I.C., Milano

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

C.I.C. DETACHMENT
6750th Headquarters Company (Prov.),
APO 794

EB-h

20 June 1944

SUMMARY of INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: GLAUSIUSZ, Andrea,
Hungarian,
Via Toscana 13,
Ex-secretary, S.A.F.T.A.,
Rome, Italy.

On 17 June 1944, this Agent interviewed Mr. GLAUSIUSZ, Andrea, a Hungarian, of Via Toscana 13, who brought certain documents and information concerning his activity with the German Command. GLAUSIUSZ was interviewed at the Rome Area Command, C. I. C. Detachment.

Mr. GLAUSIUSZ stated that he had been employed as an administrative secretary at the "Societa Autorizzata Fare Trasporti Approvvigionamenti" (S.A.F.T.A.), (Company authorized to transport supplies and provisions), which was a firm authorized by the German Command, under whose jurisdiction it was, to obtain raw materials and supplies of all kinds for it. This firm then was the authorized unit to transport these materials to Germany.

This firm was used as a cover by the Germans to obtain certain supplies. The company began to function on 25 September 1943 and its heads were Colonels BEIFER and BOLK and a Civil Director, a Dr. GERSCHKO. It was Dr. GERSCHKO who requested Subject to work as an administrative secretary with this firm, which Subject accepted, he stated, with the view in mind of impeding transportation of materials and acts of sabotage.

Subject felt that he was suspected by the Germans, but that after discussions with Colonel BOLK of the firm, a head of the latter and friends of the Subject, Subject was told by BOLK that less suspicion would be directed at him if he continued than if he resigned, when immediate suspicion would be cast upon him. 1544

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GLAUSIUSZ further enlarged upon transportation of materials through Switzerland. He explained that whenever there were materials of war to be sent to Germany and, in particular, materials for the construction of ships, this material would be sent by the SCHENKER & CO. in Milan, via Luino in Switzerland to the SCHENKER & CO. branch in STUTTGART, Germany. In this way, the Naval material was not bombed, Subject stated. Other non-war materials were sent to the ROGGE-TRAGERHOFF firm and sent via the Brenner Pass to Germany.

Subject stated he was well off, but did not state how independent he was financially or through what means he had earned his money. Subject declared he had had many persons released from prison through his influential position and connection with the Germans.

This Agent has talked with an Informant who was released from prison through GLAUSIUSZ' intervention and this Informant cautioned this Agent with respect to GLAUSIUSZ, yet did not wish to implicate GLAUSIUSZ, but rather advised a program of caution toward him until we were certain.

GLAUSIUSZ also mentioned to this Agent that he knew SZASZ of the Hungarian Legation in Rome and spoke of a sponsorship of a neophyte Hungarian political movement.

This Agent recommends that further contact with GLAUSIUSZ be kept, both for information he can supply concerning German activities and for ascertaining his sincerity in his desire to help the Allies.

(Sign.) Edward Baraty

EDWARD BARATY
Agent, C.I.C.

1543

CONFIDENTIAL

SUITCASE DESCRIPTION AND CONTENTS RECEIVED FROM GERSCHKOW

1. Fibre suitcase with brass trimmings and label on side as follows:

S.A.P.T.A.

EIGENTUM

des

C.B. 37.

V.3713

S.A.P.T.A.

REMETALLS

(Illegible sig. and rubber stamp)

(Illegible sig. and Rubber Stamp).

2. CONTENTS OF SUITCASE:

- a. Box containing 66 (sixty-six) blue envelopes reading:
Foglia di platino puro per ceramica odontotecnica
Each envelope containing the quantity.
- b. 1-round piece metal broken in half containing number
PL 56 0320
1-piece metal app. 1x2" numbered FT44, FD20, C128
1-piece metal app. 1x3" " 372 (written in ink)
1-piece metal app. 1x3" " 045, A162, FT 42
1-piece metal app. 1x2" wedge shaped numbered 240
8-spoole only partially filled with fine thread-un-
known metal. either silver, white gold or platinum.
Some containing Staccioli name.
ALL ABOUT IN CARBOARD BOX CONTAINING ROMAN NUMERAL
TWO - II
- c. In Circular tin Box containing following legend on
cover:
Fili Platino Puro 0 o.25 M1137 EXII T11645
22 small spoole partially filled containing
various numbers and markings.
- d. 1-Envelope containing metal P VI M1058 Sald. DD
per il platino G. 22,50
1-Envelope containing metal PVI M1059 Sald. D per
il platino G. 38.10
1-Envelope containing metal P VI M1060 Sald. T per
il platino G. 28.35
1-Envelope containing metal P VI M1061 Sald. TT
per il platino G. 2,25.
1-Envelope containing metal P VI M1064 Sald. Bianca
Media G. 54,50
1-Envelope containing metal P VI M1065 Sald. Bianca
Genera G. 56,05

- 2 -

- 1-Envelope containing metal P.X. T 2120 Platino
Chimicamente Furo Spugna
- 1-Envelope containing metal FOS 7 Verghetta platino
iridiata al 5, G-38.70 (sealed with sealing wax)

e. In large burlap bag :

- 1-large heavy bar of unknown metal approximately
1" thick by approx. 5 x 8" bearing following
numbers: 9432 , 502 A. (Silver, white gold or
platinum)
- 1-large heavy bar of unknown metal approximately
1" thick by approx. 5x8" bearing following
numbers: B 9435; 502. (Silver, white gold or
platinum)

- f. 1-small circular tin can containing blackish grey
metallic powder. Can contains numbers as follows:
VITALI 315.30

- g. 1-paper roll containing metallic screening wrapped
around a corrugated roll. numbered as follows:
FIVIII RETI. FILMING RADIO 5. MAGLIE 1024 FILO 0 6.

h. 1-Steel Box containing the following:

- 23 pieces of delicate sieving apparatus, spring-like
pieces, etc. (Gold, white gold, silver and platinum)
- 1-Envelope P.X. T 265 68 Platino, illegible word, al 5.
- 1-Envelope P.X. T 266 90 Platino 950/1000. Two illegible
word..
- 1-Envelope P.X. T 238 75 Platino al 5; Rutenio
- 1-Envelope P.X. T 241 30 Platino al nichel al 10%

- i. 1-Broken cardboard box containing 12 spools, partially
filled of unknown metal (Gold, white gold, silver or
platinum).

MILANO, 25th. August, 1945.

I hereby certify that the above list of items is a correct and complete inventory of all the items found in the suitcase above described and received from GERSCHEON, Waldemar, and alleged by him to be the property of BRACCIOLE, Ignazio, of Rome.

MARIO E. BRCD
MAJOR C.P.
CI SECTION - AFHQ
IAI

785016

26 August 1945

The SARTA (Servizio Autorizzato Forniture Trasporti Approvvigionamenti).

The SARTA was established the 20th of September 1943 on order of Dr. Rahn at Rome. He wanted to have a commercial instrument which could execute purchase tasks with more ability and velocity than a military administration. On the other hand the SARTA was attached to the Military Administration which passed the wishes of Rahn and protected the organization against other German commands. This protection consisted for instance in the fact that SARTA could buy at the "black market" and that stocks bought by the SARTA could not get anymore sequestrated. The SARTA had only an Italian name but was neither a company of German nor Italian law but propriety of the German Reich. The SARTA received the necessary funds from Dr. Rahn, and was not allowed to make any profit. The SARTA had only to purchase not to sell. The expenses of the organization were very low (0,25%) because the SARTA consisted practically only of a few paid Italian employees; (except the transport department which had an own balance). Losses could not result, because all merchandise went exclusively to the Roges which entered into the risk with the dispatch of the goods. The Roges sold the goods in Germany at official German prices and paid the obtained price to the Ministry of Finance. This means that high losses during the transport and the even more higher difference between the Sarta invoice and the German inland price was paid by the German Government. The financial control of the Sarta was executed also by the Roges (a company in the propriety of the Reich depending of the Minister of Finance) in the following form: the invoices of the SARTA were given to the Roges in Rome or Milan which examined the purchases. On base of this examination the Roges discharged the SARTA confirming by letter that the funds received from Dr. Rahn had been correctly spent for the prescribed purpose (export to Germany). Included in these periodical discharges were also the management expenses which were also duly examined. Except of this regulation were the trucks of the SARTA; as they remained in Italy the discharge was given by Rahn directly. Since the transport department made profits and losses a special balance had to be made; this department had ca. 150 employed people. The SARTA spent for the trucks lire 150 millions. The balance closed in March 1945 with a loss of about lire 30 millions. Further exception of the discharge through the Roges represented the purchases which the SARTA had to make for the intendancies of the army; the intendancies paid to the Sarta on receiving the goods. The total amount of this business, which was also

540
was about lire 80 millions.

all merchandise went exclusively to the Roges which entered into the risk with the dispatch of the goods. The Roges sold the goods in Germany at official German prices and paid the obtained price to the Ministry of Finance. This means that high losses during the transport and the even more higher difference between the Safta invoice and the German inland price was paid by the German Government. The financial control of the Safta was executed also by the Roges (a company in the propriety of the Reich depending of the Minister of Finance) in the following form: the invoices of the SAFTA were given to the Roges in Rome or Milan which examined the purchases. On base of this examination the Roges discharged the SAFTA confirming by letter that the funds received from Dr. Rahn had been correctly spent for the prescribed purpose (export to Germany). Included in these periodical discharges were also the management expenses which were also duly examined.

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340

made without profit for the SAFTA, was about lire 80 millions. The main task of the SAFTA consisted in acquiring merchandise which were voluntarily offered by the Italian merchants and this at free market prices. The Safta had a certain success because very quickly the Italians knew that 1) the SAFTA paid cash on consignment 2) the SAFTA paid good prices 3) a contract with the SAFTA protected the stock of requested items (SD - WEK - Fallschirmjäger etc.) SD sequestered without payment; WEK sequestered against payment of the official prices. The WEK were a few thousand men and payment sometimes never arrived 4) the Italian SAFTA gave the sellers the possibility to declare that they never sold to a German Command.

In Rome the SAFTA acquired for an amount of about lire 360 millions. This amount includes lire 100 millions of which were sent to the North

- 2 -

of Italy and here by the Roges put to the disposal of the Italian spinning-mills. Further about 60 millions lire for the purchase of trucks; the rest mostly textiles and for lire 40 millions Provino were sent to Germany.

In consequence of the destroyed railway the question of the alimentation of Rome became very difficult. The SAFIA had in the meantime (in view of the difficult transport situation) bought about 22 heavy trucks with a capacity of about 250 tons and put this the disposal of the alimentation. All butter, cheese, condensed milk and flower for children, which arrived at Rome were brought by the "NEW Volonne SAFIA".

Already before leaving Rome, the SAFIA had organised a small office and magazin at Florence, where especially the wool of this territory was concentrated. At the same time, the office Florence had the task of providing for the passing trucks all necessary transports to and from Rome. After Rome the trucks of the SAFIA were concentrated at Florence. The SAFIA did not work at Florence but liquidated the office to transport it to Milan. A part of the trucks remained a short time at Bologna where the SAFIA transported for Ruk from South apennin and South Po cotton yarn, artificial silk, hemp and leather to the north. The SAFIA was acting here only as a transport firm.

At Milan the SAFIA had to reorganise and enlarge the much damaged transport organisation. The trucks were almost doubled in view of the intention of Rahn to use the Safia Transport Organisation for emergency alimentation transports of North Italian towns. After two months the transport space of the SAFIA trucks was about 600 tons, the whole expenditure being about lire 150 millions.

Ruk which controlled the whole Italian industry feared that an activity of the SAFIA on the "free market" could disturb his price policy and economic control and tried hardly to finish the SAFIA. By the intervention of Rahn was at last obtained that the SAFIA could continue its activity in the purchase sector but only with the consent of Ruk and only in special cases (textile goods which Ruk could not buy for reasons of price and quality). Such cases had to be communicated to the SAFIA by the purchase department of Ruk (Department Dr. Tripp Einkaufszentrale). This department of Ruk bought at official prices - as far as I know - for about lire 600 millions monthly, i.e. about 20 times the monthly turnover of the SAFIA, comparing the official and free market prices. The total turnover of the SAFIA was in 20 months lire 1,60 milliards or about lire 80 millions monthly. Included in this sum are about lire

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In spite of the fact that money amount of the purchases of the SAFIA at Milan was 4 times higher than in Rome (the reason is that the textile industry is situated in Northern Italy and the ordered stocks were larger and that the prices were in the meanwhile about 100% higher) the main activity of the SAFIA became "transport".

The difficult transport situation of the army induced the Chief of Staff of the army transports (Stab Oberst Zimmermann v. Siedlitz) to ask Rasserling the commandant of the "SAFIA Kolonne" which was the best equipped civil truck organization of Italy. This new attack against the existence of the SAFIA was repulsed again by Rahn who obtained an agreement with the army that the SAFIA Kolonne remained independent as a civil organization executing the Ruk transports to the north and bringing back the utmost needed foodstuff to the Italian towns.

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At Bardolino (Lake of Garda) the SMIL established a rest house for the drivers, filling station, repairing shop and magazine.

In February the SMIL received order from Moserling to organise a house for soldiers at Milan and Verona where German and Italian soldiers could buy rationed goods (textiles, shoes a.s.o.) at reasonable prices.

This warehouses worked for two months March and April 1945 using the existing organisations of the Rinascente and Sim.

0-5-2-1

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

785016

1538

26 August 1945

The assets of the SIFM

1. 39 trucks in Milan and other towns actual value

Lire 3,000,000. each

2. Spare parts at Milan and Bardolino

Lire 2,000,000. each

3. Crude oil and petrol at Lire 2.50.

10,000 ltr.

4. Motor-cars

Lire 117,000,000.-

" 8,000,000.-

" 4,800,000.-

" 3,000,000.-

" 200,000.-

Lire 136,000,000.-

5. Cash in Bardolino

6. Early merchandise of property of Roges. There must be motors, rubber goods etc. The rubber goods have been taken back by Pirelli but are German high-property.

7. Spare houses for soldiers

8. Textiles consigned to CIM Milan

Rinascente Verona

(official i.e. reduced selling prices)

9. Goods in Milan, Via Cesare Correnti 22 contained

goods at the value of Lire 30,000,000.-

10. Probably half of it stolen and rest supposed value about Lire 15,000,000.- sold by the partisans for which are in the hands of the actual managers of ex-SIFM

11. Sequestered by the Partisans "Gasparotti"

12. Oberfuhrer Morway cashed in Como and could not come back

13. Bardolino Sonderfuhrer Weide with the cash

14. The station

15. Bank account SIFM

16. Cash given for payment of the drivers etc.

17. End of April 1945

18. Deposit at Como consigned to the MIG

Lire 5,000,000.-

" 35,000,000.-

" 4,000,000.-

" 1,400,000.-

" 7,000,000.-

" 2,000,000.-

" 15,000,000.-

" 4,000,000.-

" 500,000,000.-

1537

...the rubber goods have been taken back by Pirelli but are German
which-property.

are houses for soldiers

Articles consigned to GHI Milan

Rinascente Verona

(official i.e. reduced selling prices)

...in Milan, Via Cavour Correnti 22 contained
goods at the value of Lire 30,000,000.-

Probably half of it stolen and rest supposed value

about Lire 15,000,000.- sold by the partisans for

which are in the hands of the actual managers of

ex-SATTA

...illustrated by the Partisans "Gasparotti"

...fuehrer Morway cashed in Como and could

...come back

...fuehrer Woida with the cash

...the station

...account SATTA

...given for payment of the drivers etc.

...of April 1945

...Deposit at Como consigned to the MIG

£. 5,000,000.-
" 35,000,000.-

" 4,000,000.-

" 1,400,000.-

" 7,000,000.-

" 2,000,000.-

" 15,000,000.-

" 4,000,000.-

" 500,000,000.- 1537

785016

26 August 1945

Dollmann

Saw him only once in October 1943 at the office of Mr. Seiffert. I was discussing with S. and some Italians the alimentation of Rome. S. called me, knowing that I had been in the alimentation business since 1940. With Dollmann never had a conversation. Heard that he was the secret spy of Himmler in Italy and the whole German Embassy was very afraid of him. Mr. Seiffert should know a lot of him.

Suppler

He rang me up once at Rome in March 1944 telling me that Clausimo should be a Jew and that he wanted to arrest him. My protest was accepted never met him personally.

Ruehs

He was occupied in the Military Administration in Rome with the motor traffic questions. Made permits of circulations etc. Don't know anything about him.

V. Feldheim

Colonel of aviation, attaché at the embassy in Rome. Saw him once in Rome when I paid a visit to Ragn. Heard that he went with Rahn to Ardene and that he had no work at all, because

Col. Jendl combined in his person the attaché of army, air, and marine. Jendl was at the same time "Verbindungsoffizier" of the O.K.H. to Mussolini, and should know a lot of the German politics in Italy. He came several times to dine at my house at Milan and we had discussions about the fools at Berlin. He is anti-Nazi and I saw him first in Rome 1943. Can't remember at what occasion. Heard of the actual prefect of Bolzano.

R. de Angelis that he helped a lot in combining the armistice at Meran.

R. de Angelis

He is an Italian industrial whom I know through my work as delegate of the Otto Wolff Group. He had been in contact with the partisans of the "Fiamme verdi" and combined with me already in October 1944 and the partisan General Fiore the concentration of the SIMA trucks at a day at Milan for alimentation purpose. Saw Dr. i. last at March 1945 and had to tell him that our plan could not be executed. The German consul Wolf and at that time told me that I was shadowed by the GESTAPO. When I took up the plan again with Dr. Borone of the liberal party about three weeks before the insurrection, it was too late to organize properly. The trucks were been taken over by communist partisans and my risky

at requested no nothing.

1320

v. Feldheim

Colonel of aviation, attaché at the embassy in Rome. Saw him once in Rome when I paid a visit to Ragn. Heard that he went with Rahn to Berdono and that he had no work at all, because

Col. Jandl combined in his person the attaché of army, air, and marine. Jandl was at the same time "Verbindungsoffizier" of the O.K.H. to Mussolini, and should know a lot of the German politics in Italy. He came several times to dine at my house at Milan and we had discussions about the fools at Berlin. He is anti-Nazi and I saw him first in Rome 1943. Can't remember at what occasion. Heard of the actual prefect of Bolzano, Guido Angelis, that he helped a lot in combining the armistice at Meran.

Guido Angelis

He is an Italian industrial whom I know through my work as delegate of the Otto Wolff Group. He had been in contact with the partisans of the "fiamme verdi" and combined with me already in October 1944 and the partisan General Fiore the concentration of the S.A.P.A. trucks at a day at Milan for alimentary purpose. Saw Dr. A. last at March 1945 and had to tell him that our plan could not be executed. The German consul Wolf had at that time told me that I was shadowed by the GESTAPO. When I took up the plan again with Dr. Berone of the liberal party about three weeks before the insurrection, it was too late to organize properly. The trucks were been taken over by communist partisans and my risky work reported me nothing.

Seiffert

Since September 1943 Chief of the Military Administration in Rome. I was him first together with Dolek at Rome in Sept. 1943. On order of Rahn I took contact with these persons to combine the work of the S.A.P.A. Seiffert had no time for the S.A.P.A. at Rome; Dolek who had in the Military Administration the office of commerce, was therefore my perpetual partner. After Rome Seiffert was Chief of the "Verbindungsstelle des Chefs der Militärverwaltung zum O.D.S.W. in Verona and had to coordinate the wishes of the two commands in the administration sector. Seiffert is definitely and ardent anti-Nazi and wanted several times together with Dolek (and me) to escape to Switzerland because he was fed up with the whole job. He did not execute this plan because the

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German police arrested in these cases always the families at home (Sippenhaftung)

Dolek
Worked with me together all the time from Sept. 1943 till the armistice. His work consisted mainly to prevent the other German commands (RUK, WEX etc.) to attack the independence of the SMIL, what they did all the time for reasons of envy of competition. He brought me the orders of Rahn and the Military Administration.

After Rome he was almost entirely occupied with the protection of the trucks, which were badly wanted by the Quarter Master General. He was practically a member of the SMIL and organized with me the whole work of transport and the supply of the towns with foodstuff. Politically he had the same ideas as Seifert.

Rahn
When I was sent to Portugal by my firm Otto Wolff in summer 1938 to treat with the Portuguese Railways the furniture of rails, locomotives and waggons, I met Rahn in the Embassy. He was there 1. attaché of the German Minister v. Hueber-Hoyningen. Every German who had to do business of some importance had to present himself to the Embassy first. Rahn showed always great interest in commercial matters and gave me friendly protection in my work. After he left Portugal I did not see him until September 1943 when I arrived in Rome to ask him for a job. He told me of his intention to form a company for the purchase of goods in Italy and asked me - knowing my ability as business man - to handle the matter. I saw him twice at Rome, three times at Gerdone and twice at Milan always in matters of the SMIL.

Rabian
Was in the Military Administration for questions of Alimentation and agriculture. I had no relation with him but I knew he was full of envy and enmity because I succeeded (aided by Seifert) to get butter, cheese and condensed milk to Rome in consequence of my special knowledge in this sector.

Harveman
Member of the Administration. As far as I know, he only looked after the cars of the Administration and bought tires and spare parts. Had no personal relations with him.

Rong-Schmidt
Also member of the M.A. He had the office of "Labour". Know nothing about his work or personality.

1535

treat with the Portuguese Railways the furniture of rails, locomotives and wagons, I met Rahn in the library. He was there 1. Attacchi of the German Minister v. Huene-Hoyningen. Every German who had to do business of some importance had to present himself to the library first. Rahn showed always great interest in commercial matters and gave me friendly protection in my work. After he left Portugal I did not see him until September 1943 when I arrived in Rome to ask him for a job. He told me of his intention to form a company for the purchase of goods in Italy and asked me - knowing my ability as business man - to handle the matter. I saw him twice at Rome, three times at Gardone and twice at Milan always in matters of the Secret.

Fabian

Was in the Military Administration for questions of alimentation and agriculture. I had no relation with him but I knew he was full of envy and enmity because I succeeded (asked by Seiffert) to get butter, cheese and condensed milk to Rome in consequence of my special knowledge in this sector.

Kartmann

Member of the Administration. As far as I know, he only looked after the cars of the Administration and bought tires and spare parts. Had no personal relations with him.

Denk-Schmidt

Also member of the M.A. He had the office of "labour". Know nothing about his work or personality.

Graf Thun

Saw him several times in the Exelior dining room at Rome, without exchanging words with him. Heard that he was member of the German Secret Service. If I am not mistaken it was Major V. Grischheim who told me so. V.G. was staying in the same hotel as I (Ambasciatori); He was also - as far as I know - a member of the Secret Service.

Maj. Schulz-Alhoi

He had the task to find out in Rome hidden goods which after the existing Italian laws had to be registered. He had several Italian agents who against a commission denounced such stocks. One of his

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agents was "Pastori" with his men. I never saw Pastori, but heard that he used "dirty tricks" in his work". Schulz had in German military circles the fame to be in special good terms with the Reichsmarschall Goering (as he told me the nick-name Anzi was given to him from Goering personally) and was therefore under the very protection of Messerling and Maelsner. I met Schulz in spring 1944 for the first time. He was schoolmaster by profession and had not the slightest idea of business-methods and organization. I had the impression (and he too I think) that his agents crooked him shamelessly and used his name often for their own obscure actions. He personally was in my opinion honest but mad (he was a heavy drinker) whether he had special tasks from Goering is unknown to me. He was a convinced nazi.

The business relations between the SAFTA and Schulz began 1944. By order of Messerling and Maelsner the SAFTA had to purchase from Schulz the merchandise which he offered, and to pay to him the official price with an addition of 15-20% for his agents. The origin of the goods was unknown to the SAFTA; they were taken over from his magazine at Rome. Schulz offered to the SAFTA mostly textiles. As far as I know all other goods were taken over by the WEK 1 (Wehrmacht-Erfassungs-Kommando). The amount of all purchases from Schulz has been about Lire 5 millions, i.e. 12% of the total turnover of the SAFTA at Rome (360 millions); At Milan Schulz came in connection with the SAFTA again in autumn 1944 by order of Messerling. He offered in the way to the SAFTA, mostly textiles, some few tons of metal and leather. The total amount of these goods was about Lire 15 millions, i.e. 14% of the total turnover of the SAFTA at Milan (13 milliard). At Milan Schulz offered also goods to RUK and Stab Schu.

Perloffa

Was some sort of aide de camp of Schulz. I don't know anything about him.

Prof. Sudhoffer

Was a member of the Schulz staff; saw him twice. S.A. Chief and superior. Went already in Rome away from Schulz and became artillery officer in the Ligurian army. Was there - as I am told - N.S.P.O. (nazi-propaganda-officer).

Mendelberger

Was introduced to me at Rome by Schwertfeger. He sold me 10 or 20000 candles for the intendancy of the army. Saw him two or three times and don't know anything about him.

Schulz offered to the SAFTA mostly textiles. As far as I know all other goods were taken over by the WEK 1 (Wehrmacht-Erfassungs-Kommando). The amount of all purchases from Schulz has been about five 5 millions, i.e. 1/2% of the total turnover of the SAFTA at Rome (360 millions); At Milan Schulz came in connection with the SAFTA again in autumn 1944 by order of Lesserling. He offered in the way to the SAFTA, mostly textiles, some few tons of metal and leather. The total amount of these goods was about five 15 millions, i.e. 1/2% of the total turnover of the SAFTA at Milan (13 milliard). At Milan Schulz offered also goods to RUI and Stab Schu.

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Left. Sudheimer

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Randelberger

was introduced to me at Rome by Schwertfeger. He sold me 10 or 20000 candles for the intendency of the army. Saw him two or three times and don't know anything about him.

Lesserling

Schulz Never saw them personally.

1534

Left: General Zanthier

Made his acquaintance in the hotel bar at Rome. About his work I don't know anything. He came almost every weekend to Rome. I introduced him to Count Miani whom I knew also as a bar guest of the Hotel. The relations between me, Miani and Zanthier were exclusively social. Zanthier visited me twice at Milan; he is a typical Prussian officer.

Left. General Baado

Typical front officer highly beloved by his division. Came to me at Rome and Milan introduced by Col. Motsch. Through Baado many officers

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of his division came to visit me for a drink or a dinner.

Col. Matsch, Specialist of horses. Inspected all the animals of the Army. Cavalry officer of international fame. Old friend of Bardo. Both of them antinazist.

Nazis officers passing through Rome or afterwards Milan came to my house on some recommendation, without my knowing them before and afterwards.

Glausius
Saw him first at Rome in 1942 with Seiwertfogger for whom he made small commissions buying coffee, tea etc. Then in September 1943 the SAPPA began to work, he asked me for job. I engaged him and his main work was to go into and back to the military administration and to other German commands to get all necessary permits of all kinds f.i. for the circulation, cars, trucks a.s.o. Besides this work he introduced two or three business men to me, who sold some textiles to the SAPPA and from whom he got - as far as I know - a commission. Through them mentioned activity he got on good connection with many German commands and used those relations, as I believe, for business outside SAPPA. He wanted to help everybody and often used my name to get people out of jail or other difficulties. With the time this activity outside SAPPA was developing to a degree which became inconvenient to the SAPPA. I had to dismiss him. Glausius has the mentality of a small, not too intelligent but good hearted businessman. His success in making some money surprised him so much that he went a bit out of his wits.

Seiwertfogger.
He is the greatest liar I ever met in my life. He doesn't lie with intention; he lies out of fun and passion and believes his own lies. He exaggerates everything and finds contentment in the others believe him a extraordinary capable man. He is on the other hand very good hearted and magnanimous; but the latter also out of the sentiment to make impression. I met him first at Bardo 1937. He was then representative of the Perrestail, the competition of Otto Wolff. 1938 I saw him at Berlin without job, and proposed him to my firm as delegate for Equator. Then I returned to Bardo and saw the Perrestail people I had to cancel my proposal; the firm went bankrupt. For about one year in the transition office. He came to Portugal sent by a firm and went there a long time because the money was finished. Saw him again

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German commands to get all necessary permits of all kinds I.I. for the circulation, cars, trucks a.s.o.; Besides this work he introduced two or three business men to me, who sold some textiles to the SAFTA and from whom he got - as far as I know - a commission. Through them mentioned activity he got on good connection with many German commands and used those relations, as I believe, for business outside SAFTA. He wanted to help everybody and often used my name to get people out of jail or other difficulties. With the time this activity outside SAFTA was developing to a degree which became inconvenient to the SAFTA. I had to dismiss him. Clausius has the mentality of a small, not too intelligent but good hearted business-man. His success in making some money surprised him so much that he went a bit out of his wits.

Reinhardtsgor.

He is the greatest liar I ever met in my life. He doesn't lie with intention; he lies out of fun and passion and believes his own lies. He exaggerates everything and finds contentment in the others believe him an extraordinary capable man. He is on the other hand very good hearted and magnanimous; but the latter also out of the sentiment to make impression. I got him first at Regada 1937. He was then representative of the Porrostaal, the competitor of Otto Wolff. 1938 I saw him at Berlin without job, and proposed him to my firm as delegate for Aquator. Then I returned to Bagdad and saw the Porrostaal people I had to cancel my proposal; the firm kept Sch. for about one year in the translation office. He came to Portugal sent by a firm and went away after short time because the money was finished. Saw him again in Rome 1940 (June) coming from Portugal. Couldn't imagine his doings, because there was not yet a business possibility then in Portugal. Look of his words that he had some special job. Did not see him again till summer 1942 at Berlin; he had an office of an Austrian steel firm and was securingly well off. He as an old globe-trotter was sick to stay in Germany. I proposed him to try the wine business. At the end of 1942 saw Sch. at Milan and helped him, because he had no relations in this country. He bought wine for the I.C. Parbon and came through this people (I believe) in connection with the OTW/TKK Left. Col. Kaiser, German High Command office commercial and economic war. For Kaiser he bought a few industrial diamonds in Italy. He made enough Italian money to stay outside Germany and stayed in Rome practically the whole year of 1943 (until 8th Sept. 1943). He made there the acquaintance

- 5 -

If It. Gel: Kochstein of the Secret Service. When Kayser was arrested, Sch; was called to Germany and - as he told me - arrested. But he came back to Italy and continued to live in Rome. I do not know how, but he succeeded not to be called to the army. I think that Kayser and Kochstein helped him, but I believe absolutely that he was neither in the Service of Kayser nor of Kochstein. Sch. went away from Rome the 8th Sept., went to Germany and couldn't get out any more. He tried all, went to Speer - to all the Reichsstellen, went even to Otto Wolff, but nobody could get him out of Germany. Then he met Kochstein in Berlin and got a service permit for travelling to Italy. He arrived at Rome in the beginning of 1944. I saw Kochstein crossing the street and he told me that Sch: was a bloody swindler, because he had induced him to make all the way from Berlin to Rome, telling him of Italian friends whom he Sch. could meet across the lines. After 4 weeks waiting, K. went away furiously, but Sch. was in Rome. And that was what he wanted. He had still some money and then came to me for a job in the SAFTA. He made the almost impossible work, to treat business with Schulz-Ahoi. Then he came up north with me and I told him to organise the SAFTA Bardolino (Rost house and petrol filling station and magazines of the SAFTA). He went to Gardone and supervised - not overworking himself - He got 400000 a month as salary of the SAFTA. As far as I can judge Sch. - and I know him well - could never be a member of the Secret Service because his record was too black. Fact seems that after his work in Portugal they put him in jail, probably because he swindled them too as he did with Kochstein. In my opinion he used all this people to get out of Germany because: 1) there was not very much to get 2) the danger to be recalled to the army 3) he could not stand the nazi.

but Sch. was in Rome. And that was what he wanted. He had still still some money and then came to me for a job in the SAFTA. He made the almost impossible work, to treat business with Schulz-Ahoy. Then he came up north with me and I told him to organize the SAFTA Bardolino (Rest house and petrol filling station and magazines of the SAFTA). He went to Gardone and supervised - not overworking himself - He got £100 30000 a month as salary of the SAFTA. As far as I can judge Sch. - and I know him well - could never be a member of the Secret Service because his record was too black. Fact seems that after his work in Portugal they put him in jail, probably because he swindled them too as he did with Kohnstein. In my opinion he used all this people to get out of Germany because: 1) there was not very much to eat 2) the danger to be recalled to the army 3) he could not stand the Nazi.

785016

26 August 1945

I was born at Mannheim January 3rd 1909 as son of Max Gerschlow and Margarete Steinmann. Studied at Heidelberg and made Dr. Degree in Philosophy at 1932. I went away from Germany 1933 on account of the Nazi Government. Passing Switzerland and France went to Maroc and turned back to Germany 1943 because could not find work. Had the idea to propose some German Export Firms an export to the Near-East. Went to Iraq in 1934/1935 and came later on in contact with the Otto Solif group which looked for an agent there. Stayed in Iraq until 1938 when I was called back to go to Portugal to treat the Railway business. September 1939 finished a contract which was not signed. Went on desire of Wolff to Italy to work with the Italian agent. Stayed in Italy from January 1940 until today with two short interruptions when I was called to continue the Portugal business, which was then taken over by another Otto Wolff delegate.

I married in Italy 1942 at Milan Miss Sitrova Maucher born in Sibirskhaus (Lake Bodensee Germany), March 14th 1912.

In Italy ad everywhere I sold the products of my firm (siderurgical Goods) and came in contact with the delegate of the Reichsstelle, German Administration for Alimentation. When this delegate was called back, he asked me to overtake his work which consisted in supervising the Italian export of cheese and condensed milk and later proceeding to Germany. This work I could easily do besides my other occupation with Otto Wolff. September 1943 both activities ceased and the danger to go to Russia as soldier was imminent. Thus I went to Rome to see Dr. Rahn and got the task of the organization of the SMIL.

To take from Questura in Rome, metals sequestrated from Stagglioli Italian Ministry of Finance ordered the Questura to consign it to the German Mil. Command in Rome. The latter ordered Gerschlow of Solfero to make contact with the Questura, obtain the metals and to invite Stagglioli to make an envelope to pay them. Price had to be paid by Ruk. Frete letter to Stagglioli re items and requested item to accept payment of 2 1/2 millions fixed by Ruk. C. then took suitcase with him to Florence and then to Milan, then to Piacenza Cost lungo where recovered by Fred i. B. Kruger.

Otto Wolff delegate.

I married in Italy 1942 at Milan Miss Sitrova Maucher born in Sibiratskous (Lake Bodensee Germany), March 14th 1912.

In Italy and everywhere I sold the products of my firm (siderurgical goods) and came in contact with the delegate of the Reichsstelle, German Administration for alimentation. When this delegate was called back, he asked me to overtake his work which consisted in supervising the Italian export of cheese and condensed milk and later protection with Germany. This work I could easily do besides my other occupation with Otto Wolff. September 1943 both activities ceased and the danger to go to Russia as soldier was imminent. Thus I went to Rome to see Dr. Rahn and got the task of the organization of the SAPP.

To take from Questura in Rome, metals solicited from Staggioli Italian Ministry of Finance ordered the Questura to consign it to the German Mil. Command in Rome. The latter ordered Genskow of Saffa to make contact with the Questura, obtain the metals and to invite Staggioli to make an envelope to pay them. Price had to be paid by RUK. Wrote letter to Staggioli re items and requested item to receipt payment of 2 1/2 millions fixed by RUK. G. then took suitcase with him to Florence and then to Milan, then to Piacenza setti lounge where recovered by Fred I.E. Major.

Telephone conversation -

Major Heath and 173 Dns Gull-

1300 hours 28 Aug 1945

3

Major Brad (1) brought to Capt CUTHBERTSON (Tombarbar Finance Officer) a suitcase containing various valuable metals (such as platinum, gold, silver etc) - He submitted report on how he obtained said suitcase to the finance officer.

He had gotten suitcase from a certain GERSCHNOW (SP/14015-22) who said that the valuables belong to the STAGGONI firm of Rome. (Dealers in valuables)

Capt CUTHBERTSON is submitting a complete report to Finance Sub Com, AC.

Major Heath will send a report today with following reference SP/1247 (dated 27 Aug)

Major Heath asked if we could verify GERSCHNOW's story - what is his connection with this STAGGONI firm. And if they actually consigned these valuables to GERSCHNOW

The GERSCHNOW is connected with

certain GERSCHOW (suppressor)
the valuables belong to the STAGIONI firm of
Rome. (notes in valuables)

(Capt. CUTHERSON is submitting a
complete report to Finance Sub Com, AC.

Major Heath will send a report today
with following reference S/1247 (dated 27 Aug)

Major Heath asked if we could
verify GERSCHOW's story — what is his
connection with this STAGIONI firm. And if they
actually assigned those valuables to GERSCHOW

This GERSCHOW is connected with

our SAFTA case —

1530

Major Heath is returning SAFTA file
along with gym report

785016

Heath-STAGGLOBI →

Firm.

Precious metals.

Plat	}
gold	
silver	

S/744 9 July 1945 } SAFTA
 SD/140.11-22 - 4 Aug. } returning

Finance officer - suitcase → (Brod.)
 (major ~~major~~ report)

apt. CUTHBERTSON
 Finance D. Hq.
 London

(we believe →)

GER CUTHBERT →
 in possession of valuable

info on firm
 connection with Breckhoff.
 1st pl hand over

SD/140.11-20

returning

Finance officer - suitcase → (major ~~major~~ repeat) (Brody)

(we believe →)

Capt. CUTHBERTSON
Finnish 2. Hq.
London

GERCHOFF →
in possession of valuable

info on firm
connection with Gerchoff.
did they hand over?

1529

S/1247 - 27 Aug - 45

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDY REGION
APO 394
Regional Security Officer

Ref. S/ I247

August 27th, 1945.

SUBJECT:- S.A.F.T.A. - Dr. GERSCHOWTO:- A.C. HQ., (Security Division)
(Attn. Capt. ELLIS)

File
WV18
(12)
2

Division	30/8
Book No.	9750
File No.	140(SAFTA)
Action	

1. Reference is made to S/744 dated 9th July 1945 and your SD/I40, regarding Subject.
2. Your file was referred to N°3 S.C.I. together with certain information which was available at the time.
3. N°3 S.C.I. (ref. 800/295A, dated 23/8/45) informed us that Subject has been arrested, placed in goal and since released, as he was able to clear himself on the charges made against him.
4. Meanwhile, for your information, I understand that Maj. Mario BROD, CIC Liaison Officer with AFHQ, has been conducting enquiries re. Subject and intends to submit a copy of any available information to this R.S.O.
5. You will be advised as to any further developments.
6. I am returning your file herewith for which many thanks.

A.E. Heath
A.E. HEATH
Major I.C.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer

1528

encl.

785016

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

33

REF : SD/140.11-22

4 August 1945

SUBJECT : S.A.F.T.A.

TO : R.S.G. Lombardy Region

1. Reference your S/744 dated 9 July 1945.
2. Attached are all the files we are at present able to obtain on the a/m Subject, for return at your convenience.

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

Encl: SD/140II - 22
SD/140J - 33 ←
SD/500.10 - 18
G/P296/BR - 9 ~~Mar 1945~~ (550.1-247)

ACCB/nb

1527

Sec Br.

To check - (CP. Fluka)

① EMILIO SASSO

② GUIDO GOVERNALE

Translate please Capt Harris 29th Dec

1526

87131
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Elemento pericoloso ● marocchino per Roma. L'automobile e che viene
regalato come oggi operante presso il Comandante Allenti!

Giulio Governale - Via Germanico N° 10 presso Zavarriano o
(Zagarriano).

Sedicente ufficiale d'Azione. Ex allievo dell'Università
Benommentia, espulso per indegnità.

Presenta una ustione al braccio sinistro e si spaccia
per mutilato del volo.

Ha fatto servizio presso la P.A.I.
Agente della S.S.

Ha a suo tempo denunciato:
il T. Col. di Complemento R.E. Di Pietro (Piazza Tuscolana)
l'avvocato Angeletti Luigi di Roma
il Colonnello Fischetti
il Sig. Neppi (ebreo) e famiglia - Via Salaria 65
certo Ortolani
il Prof. Albertelli (fucilato)

Presenta una visione al viceré

per mutilato del volo.

Ha fatto servizio presso la P.A.I.

Agente della S.S.

Ha a suo tempo denunciato

il T. Col. di Complemento R.E. Di Pietro (Piazza Tevere)

l'avvocato Angeletti Luigi di Roma

il Colonnello Fischetti

il Sig. Meppi (cane) e famiglia - Via Salaria 65

certo Ortolani

il Prof. Albertelli (privato)

il Sig. Grimaldi, Capo della Sezione Comunista di Monte Sano

T. Col. Luigi Storti

23-6-44

0703
A very clever man who
still drives his own automo-
bile in Rome and who now
has a job in The Allied Command

Pinco Fovermale - Via Fernandez
no 10
/ he lives at Zaccarini,
house)

Reculo - Air Force officer - he was
an Air Force Academy - he served
in The Air Force Academy as a
private in order to become an
officer but he was driven out
for indignity. He has an action
+ 1 dot in his record 1524

house)
Pseudo-Air Force officer - Loway
an Air Force Academy - he served
in The Air Force Academy as a
private in order to become an
officer but he was driven out
for indignity. He has an action
at his left arm and Bill
lost himself off as a war-
mutilated
He was a P.A. 1 under

IMPRESE RIUNITE

COSTRUZIONI - STRADALI - EDILI - FERROVIARIE

ING. GIULIO LANDI - GEOM. ENRICO VELLA

ROMA

VIA NICOTERA, 26 - TELEF. 372187

Prot. N.

Roma li 26 Giugno 1944

On. COMMISSIONE INTERALLIATA PER I LAVORI

ROMA

Le scriventi imprese, desiderando assumere lavori stradali, ferroviari ecc. sottopongono quanto appresso:

1) Dichiarano di non aver mai lavorato nè direttamente nè indirettamente con l'organizzazione Todt, preferendo rimanere inattivi per un lungo periodo di tempo.

2) Elenco dei mezzi d'opera a disposizione immediata:

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|
| A) | n. | 1 | compressore stradale da tonn. 16 |
| B) | " | " | " " " 10 |
| C) | " | 1 | frantoio su carro con motore a scoppio (prod. giornaliera mc. 25/30 di Pietrisco) |
| D) | " | 1 | motocompressore DEMAG da 25 HP per 2 martelli |
| E) | " | 1 | " " 25 HP " 2 martelli |
| F) | " | 3 | Betoniere con motore a scoppio (prod. giornaliera complessiva mc. 40/50) |
| G) | " | 3 | Betoniere elettriche (prod. giorn. complessiva mc. 100) |
| H) | " | 2 | Molazze per malte. Prod. giornaliera mc. 50 |
| I) | " | 3 | Montacarichi con motori elettrici |
| L) | " | 2 | Pompe a motore a scoppio. Prevalenza ml. 6 portata litri 600 al m' |

M) DECAUVILLES disponibile a ROMA ml. 500 e 10 carrelli
" " " Napoli "4000 " 60 carrelli

N) n. 2 locomotori da 10/12 HP.
" " " " " portata di q. m. 45/50

A very dangerous man who
still drives his own automo-
bile in Rome and who now
has a job in The Allied Command

French Government - Via Ferrata
No 10
(he lives at Zaccarini,
house)

Present - Air Force officer - he was
~~an Air Force Academy~~ - he served
in The Air Force Academy as a
private in order to become an
officer but he was driven out
of the Academy. He has an Italian

house)
Pseudo-Air Force officer - he was
an Air Force Academy - he received
in The Air Force Academy as a
private in order to become an
officer but he was driven out
for indignity. He has an action
at his left arm and Bill
has himself off as a war-
mutilated
He was a P.A. 1 under

and 2 S.S. under.
He has demonstrated the
following procedure.

T C R E Di. Pietro

Av. Angelotti Luigi.

Col. Finelli

Sr. Nepp / Sen / and has
been by.

Mr. O'Connell

Prof. Albertelli (shorter)

Sr. Primmoli

IMPRESE RIUNITE

COSTRUZIONI - STRADALI - EDILI - FERROVIARIE

ING. GIULIO LANDI - GEOM. ENRICO VELLA

ROMA

VIA NICOTERA, 26 - TELEF. 372167

Prot. N.

Roma li 26 Giugno 1944

On. COMMISSIONE INTERALLIATA PER I LAVORI

ROMA

Le scriventi imprese, desiderando assumere lavori stradali, ferroviari ecc. sottopongono quanto appresso:

1) Dichiarano di non aver mai lavorato né direttamente né indirettamente con l'organizzazione Todt, preferendo rimanere inattivi per un lungo periodo di tempo.

2) Elenco dei mezzi d'opera a disposizione immediata:

- A) n. 1 compressore stradale da tonn. 16
- B) " " " " 10
- C) " 1 frantoio su carro con motore a scoppio (prod. giornaliera mc. 25/30 di Pietrisco)
- D) " 1 motocompressore DEMAG da 25 HP per 2 martelli
- E) " " " " 25 HP " 2 martelli
- F) " 3 Betoniere con motore a scoppio (prod. giornaliera complessiva mc. 40/50)
- G) " 3 Betoniere elettriche (prod. giorn. complessiva mc. 100)
- H) " 2 Molazze per malte. Prod. giornaliera mc. 50
- I) " 3 Montacarichi con motori elettrici
- L) " 2 Pompe a motore a scoppio. Prevalenza ml. 6 portata litri 600 al m'
- M) DECAUVILLES disponibile a Roma ml. 500 e 10 carrelli " " " Napoli "4000 " 60 carrelli
- N) n. 2 locomotori da 10/12 HP.
- O) " 2 autocarri della portata di q. li 45/50

Le scriventi imprese, desiderando assumere lavori stradali, ferroviari ecc. sottopongono quanto appresso :

1) Dichiarano di non aver mai lavorato nè direttamente nè indirettamente con l'organizzazione Todt, preferendo rimanere inattivi per un lungo periodo di tempo.

2) Elenco dei mezzi d'opera a disposizione immediata :

- A) n. 1 compressore stradale da tonn. 16
- B) " " " " 10
- C) " " 1 frantoio su carro con motore a scoppio (prod. giornaliera mc. 25/30 di Pietrisco)
- D) " " 1 motocompressore DEMAG da 25 HP per 2 martelli
- E) " " " " 2 martelli
- F) " " 3 Betoniere con motore a scoppio (prod. giornaliera complessiva mc. 40/50)
- G) " " 3 Betoniere elettriche (prod. giorn. complessiva mc. 100)
- H) " " 2 Molazze per malte. Prod. giornaliera mc. 50
- I) " " 3 Montacarichi con motori elettrici
- L) " " 2 Pompe a motore a scoppio. Prevalenza ml. 6 portata litri 600 al m.
- M) DECAUVILLES disponibile a Roma ml. 500 e 10 carrelli
- " " " Napoli "4000 " 60 carrelli
- N) n. 2 locomotori da 10/12 HP.
- O) " " 2 autocarri della portata di q.li 45/50
- P) Legname da costruzione mc. 100
- Q) Attrezzatura minuta efficiente per oltre 500 operai delle varie specialità.
- 3) Personale tecnico dipendente :
 - n. 2 ingegneri
 - " " 4 geometri
 - " " 4 assistenti

Maestranze: a seconda delle entità dei lavori.

4) Capacità finanziaria: due milioni liquidi (oltre il fido bancario)

UN PROCURATORE

(Dr. Emilio Sasso)

Per trattative: Dr. Emilio Sasso - Via
Tel. 874644 - dei Legionari, 20

L. Giofano

United Enterprises
9-15-64 - Luis Vella

Hon. A. C.

The above-mentioned enterprises
winning for under the same

road's and railways' works, declare!

The enterprises have never worked
neither directly nor indirectly with
the TOLT organization, preferring
to remain without working for a
great deal of time.

Part of the material that can
be taken work.

✓ The enterprises have never worked
neither directly nor indirectly with
The Tost Organization, preferring
to remain without working for a
great deal of Time.

Part of the material that can
immediately work.

1 ~~Compressor~~ road compressor $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

1 " " " 10 tons

1 bil-pen

1 moto-compressor being
1 " " " 5000

785016

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



REF : SD/140.11-22

4 August 1945

SUBJECT : S.A.F.T.S.

TO : R.S.B. Lombardy Region

1. Reference your S/744 dated 9 July 1945.
2. Attached are all the files we are at present able to obtain on the a/m Subject, for return at your convenience.

R. P. P. Bruce Jr
Capt

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

Encl: SD/140II - 22 ←
SD/140J - 33
SD/500.10 - 18
G/P296/BA - 9 Mar. 1945 (550.1-247)

AOCB/nb

1524

United Enterprises
e.g. Finsland - Linnis Valley

Hon. A. C.

The above-mentioned enterprises,
winning for under the same

road's and railways' works, declare:

1 The enterprises have never worked
neither directly nor indirectly with
the Toott organization, preferring
to remain without working for a
great deal of Time.

List of the material that can
be taken work

Load's and railroads work, declare!

✓ The enterprises have never worked
neither directly nor indirectly with
The Tool Organization, preferring
to remain without working for a
great deal of Time.

Hint of the material that can
immediately work.

1 ~~Compressor~~ road compressor $\frac{1}{18}$ turn. 10 turn.

1 " " " " " " " " " " " "

1 bil-pen

1 moto-compressor being
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3 Betamine
3 Electric Betamine
2 Motors for rollers:
2 pumps.

Decomilled that can be used
in Norme and in Noylag.

2 steam-engine
2 comings.

Some Building-wood.

Active machinery for 500

Workers

Technical staff:

2 comms.

Some Building - work.

Active machinery for 500

Workers.

Technical staff:

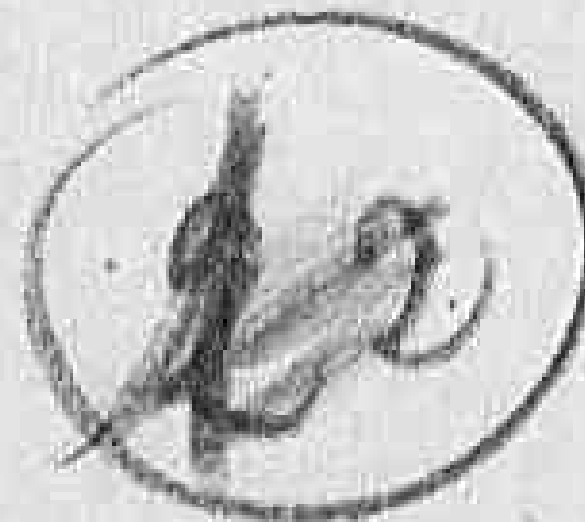
2 engineers

4 geometers

4 assistants

Finance's capacity. 2 million
(handles the bank's credit)

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



REF : SD/140.11-22

4 August 1945

SUBJECT : S.A.F.T.A.

TO : R.S.G. Lombardy Region

1. Reference your S/744 dated 9 July 1945.
2. Attached are all the files we are at present able to obtain on the a/m Subject, for return at your convenience.

R. L. P. Bruner Jr.
Capt
for JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

Encl: SD/140II - 22 ←
SD/140J - 33
SD/500.16 - 18
G/P296/BK - 9 Mar. 1945 (550.1-247)

AGCB/nb

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDY REGION
APO 394
Regional Security Officer.

Ref. S/744

July 9th 1945

SUBJECT: "S.A.F.T.A."

TO: A.C. Hq. Security Division
-Attn. Capt. ELLIS-

- 1- This R.S.O. is conducting investigations on GERSCHKO, a German national, formerly manager in Milan of the "S.A.F.T.A." the well-known firm which worked on behalf of the Germans.
- 2- We would greatly appreciate if you could give us any information available regarding the a/m man, the firm "S.A.F.T.A." and its outstanding figures.
- 3- It is understood that you have a complete file on the S.A.F.T.A. (probably recorded also as "Emilio SASSO"). May we have it?

Adiak
A.C. Hq.
Major I.C.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer.



No 247

1526

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

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
AFO No. 794 U.S. Army

G/P3568/DR

30 Jul 45

SUBJECT: SENEGALIA Bruno

TO : HQ, Allied Commission,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Security Division.

Reference your SD 14011 dated 27 Jul.

Attached are three CIC reports, showing investigations made by this Headquarters concerning Subject.

Security Division
Rec'd .. 1/8
Book No 9230
File No 14011-22
Action

FT

(D.A.D. YOUNG)
Lt.Col., G.S.,
AC of S, G-2(ci).

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HEADQUARTERS
426 CIC DETACHMENT
APO 512, U S ARMY

RC/EJM/jrh
Case No. R-1957
19 April 1945

(INTERIM REPORT)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: SINIGAGLIA, Bruno di Gastone,
Corso Trieste #88, Rome.

RE : Activity of Allied Civilian Employee.

1. Subject is presently under investigation by this Headquarters as a result of a denouncement accusing him of having been involved in the arrest of an Allied informer who was stationed in Rome during the German occupation and who was transmitting information to the Allies by clandestine radio. Pursuant to instructions from Lt. Col. Floyd C. Snowden, Chief, CIC, Hq Rome Area, MTOUSA, an investigation was undertaken by these Agents which disclosed collaterally that Subject is presently employed as a civilian in the Hotel Management Section, RAAC.

2. Subject resides at Corso Trieste #88, Rome.

3. Description of Subject: name, SINIGAGLIA, Bruno di Gastone and di BIANGINI Edvigo; birth, 1 April 1914 at Cairo, Egypt; height, 1.80 meters; weight, 85 kilograms; hair, dark brown, combed straight back; eyes, chestnut brown; build, tall and heavy.

4. Examination of the files of this office revealed no prior record of Subject. SCI Unit No. 1, AMG, SCI Unit 2, FSS, SIM, CCRB, and Questura agency checks disclosed no additional pertinent information.

5. Interrogation of Subject on 13 March 1945, 27 March 1945, and again on 13 April 1945, disclosed the following information as stated by subject himself:

a. Subject was employed for approximately two years (1933-34) by the German OTTO WOLFF STEEL MILLS in Bagdad, Irak.

b. In 1938-39 Subject was reemployed at the main offices of the same firm in Cologne, Germany.

c. Subject voluntarily enrolled in the Republican Fascist Army in Rome in January 1944 following his separation from military service in the Italian Army after 8 September 1943.

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d. In May 1944 during the German occupation of Rome, Subject was employed by the German firm named "SAFTA" and maintained a close association and friendship with one Dr. GERSKOFF who was the director of said firm. Subject remained in this employment until the firm left Rome immediately before the arrival of the Allies.

e. On 12 June 1944 Subject offered the Rome Allied authorities a Fiat automobile for requisitioning. Said automobile had been purchased by Subject from the aforementioned SAFTA firm two weeks before.

f. On 12 June 1944 Subject was employed by the Hotel Management Section as an interpreter and office assistant. His present salary is 9,000 lire per month.

g. As a result of Subject's official duties in the course of his employment with the Hotel Management Section, Subject became acquainted with the firm of CAFIERO and TREVISONE, Liquor and Commercial Wholesalers and Distributors, Via Regina Elena #5, Rome. Said firm was under contract with the Hotel Management Section until February 1945 to provide wholesale quantities of liquor to the Allied Forces at stipulated prices. In July 1944 Subject, through his father-in-law, BAZZANO, Eneo, Corso Trieste #88, who is a director of the "BANCA DEL FUCINO", Via Tomacelli #106, obtained a loan of 2,000,000 lire, which sum was loaned to the firm of CAFIERO and TREVISONE by Subject and BAZZANO and was used by the firm in performance of the contract with the Hotel Management Section. Subject asserts that this loan was repaid in installments from July 1944 to February 1945, totaling 2,265,000 lire.

h. In November 1944 Subject received a gift of 400,000 lire from the firm of CAFIERO and TREVISONE. Subject denies that he rendered any service to earn said gift, but admits that his official duties as an Allied employee empowered him to fill out the liquor requisitions and vouchers for goods purchased from the CAFIERO and TREVISONE firm.

i. In January 1945 Subject entered into a plan with CAFIERO and TREVISONE to apply for a passport in order to go to the United States in the capacity of interpreter and assistant for the firm.

j. Subject procured a certificate from the AG office, RAAC, asserting that he was an essential Allied civilian employee, and with this certificate Subject obtained a three-month deferment from compulsory military service with the Italian Army. Said deferment terminates 18 April 1945.

6. Interrogation of Subject's father-in-law, BAZZANO, Eneo, corroborated information received from Subject, and confirmed the details of the loan of 2,000,000 lire to the CAFIERO firm. This informant asserted that 265,000 lire, which represented the profits from the loan, were invested in stocks and bonds jointly by informant and Subject.

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7. Interrogation of CAFIERO, Enrico di Agostino, indicated that Subject received a gift of 400,000 lire from the firm. This informant stated that the gift was made to Subject "in order to keep him (Subject) in the good graces of the firm". Informant corroborated all details concerning the loan of 2,000,000 lire and repayment of 2,265,000 lire.

AGENTS' COMMENTS:

Collateral investigation of Subject's activities as an Allied civilian employee disclosed that Subject has utilized his official post for private gain and has accepted a gift of 400,000 lire from an Italian firm which was under contract with Subject's immediate employer. Investigation of the loan of 2,000,000 lire to the CAFIERO firm by Subject and his father-in-law BAZZANO, Enco, disclosed that Subject revealed official information to his father-in-law, BAZZANO, enabling the latter to derive private profit from Subject's official capacity.

Investigation further revealed that Subject had been employed by German firms in the past, that Subject voluntarily enrolled in the Republican Fascist Army after the Italian Armistice, that Subject was employed by a German firm in Rome until the last days of the German occupation, and that Subject is presently associated with the firm of CAFIERO and TREVISONE which has trafficked with the Germans.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that Subject be dismissed from his employment.
2. It is further recommended that Subject be black-listed from other Allied employment.
3. It is recommended that a copy of this report be sent to CID, Rome, for their information.

RALPH CASTELLI
Special Agent, CIG

EDMUND J. MARGOTTE
Agent, CIG

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1516

HEADQUARTERS
426 CIC DETACHMENT
APO 512, U S ARMY

RG/EJM/jrh
Case #R-1957
22 April 1945

INTERIM REPORT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: SINIGAGLIA Bruno di Gastone,
Corso Trieste #88, Rome.

RE : Subject's association with the Firm of CAPIERO &
TREVISONE, via Regina Elena #5, Rome; and appli-
cations by Subject and associates for passports
to visit the United States.

1. Subject is presently under investigation by this Head-
quarters as a result of a denouncement accusing Subject of having
been involved in the arrest of an Allied informer who was sta-
tioned in Rome during the German occupation and who was trans-
mitting information to the Allies by clandestine radio.

On 9 March 1945 during the course of an investigation of
Subject's activities under the aforementioned accusation, these
Agents were advised that Subject had become associated in busi-
ness with the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE, and that Subject,
CAPIERO Emilio, TREVISONE Vincenzo, and BOSCA Elvira had succeeded
in obtaining passports from the Italian Government in order to go
to the United States on business, and that the said passports were
being presented to the American Consulate in Rome for approval.

Pursuant to instructions from Lt. Col. Floyd C. Snowden,
Chief, CIC, Hq Rome Area, MFOUSA, a collateral investigation was
undertaken by these Agents to determine the validity of said
passports and to ascertain the nature of the association of Sub-
ject with the aforementioned individuals.

2. Subject is presently residing at Corso Trieste #88, Rome,
and is employed as a civilian interpreter by the Hotel Management
Section, Hq Rome Area.

3. Description of Subject: name, SINIGAGLIA Bruno di Gastone
and di BIANGINI Edvige; birth, 1 April 1914 at Cairo, Egypt; height,
1.80 meters; weight, 85 kilograms; hair, dark brown, combed straight
back; eyes, chestnut brown; build, tall and heavy.

4. A separate report on Subject's activities as an Allied
civilian employee was submitted by these Agents on 19 April 1945
(same case no. as above). Said report discloses that Subject was
employed by German firms before the war, was re-employed by a
German firm in Rome until a few days before the Allies entered

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Rome, voluntarily enrolled in the Republican Fascist Army in Rome after the Italian Armistice, became associated with the firm of CAFIERO & TREVISONE in July 1944 as a result of his employment with the Allied forces, and succeeded in exploiting this employment for his own private gain. Said report recommended Subject's dismissal.

5. Examination of the files of this office disclosed no prior record of Subject. Similarly, no record was found of BOSCA Elvira who is one of the four individuals requesting a passport. CIC files contained a denouncement of CAFIERO Emilio stating that he was the recipient of private property stolen and sequestered from persons arrested and executed by the Nazi-Fascists. Another denouncement, of the firm of CAFIERO & TREVISONE and particularly of TREVISONE, asserts that the firm trafficked with the Germans during their occupation of Rome, and that TREVISONE was in possession of various German permits enabling him to drive an automobile, to be out after curfew, and to leave town.

6. The Questura reported that CAFIERO Emilio was convicted on 14 November 1935 in Rome for attempted bribery of a public official, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and 1,200 lire fine.

The Questura records disclosed the following convictions of TREVISONE Vincenzo:

- a. 1 May 1930, found guilty by the Naples Pretore of wrongful conversion of goods, and fined 40 lire;
- b. 11 October 1932, found guilty by the Nice (France) Tribunal of fraud and robbery, and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment; and,
- c. 30 January 1945, suspended for 6 months, without pay, from service as a Governmental employee by the Rome Epuration Committee for having obtained a civil service post by wrongful Fascist act.

The Questura records disclosed no prior record of convictions of Subject (SINIGAGLIA Bruno) and BOSCA Elvira.

7. AMG, FSS, SIM, SCI Units 2 and No. 1, and CORR files disclosed no additional pertinent information concerning the above-named four individuals.

8. On 10 March 1945 these Agents visited the Questura Centrale, Rome, and interviewed Dr. ORTONA, Secretary to the Rome Quaestor, SESSA Adelmo. Dr. ORTONA stated that his office had conducted a preliminary police investigation for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the applications for passports submitted by SINIGAGLIA Bruno, CAFIERO Emilio, TREVISONE Vincenzo, and BOSCA Elvira.

Dr. ORTONA disclosed that all four applications for passports had the support and recommendation of a certain Lt. FORMAI, private secretary to the Italian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

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MORELLI. Investigation disclosed that Lt. FORMAI is the cousin of TREVISONE.

Dr. ORTONA displayed to these Agents a letter of recommendation, favoring the issuance of the passports, which was written by Commendatore FLORES, Chief of the Office of the Prime Minister, BONOMI.

Dr. ORTONA that all four passports were duly issued by his office on 24 February 1945 based upon authorization of the Foreign Ministry under File No. N-1188/92, dated 14 February 1945. Informant added that the passports had been turned over to the individuals concerned for presentation to the American Consulate.

9. On 11 March 1945 these Agents communicated with the Consular Section, American Embassy, Rome, to ascertain whether visas had been requested by Subject, by CAPIERO, by TREVISONE, and by BOSCA.

On 14 March 1945 these Agents received a communication from the Consular Section, American Embassy, verifying that TREVISONE Vincenzo appeared before the Consular Section to discuss the possibility of obtaining a visa to enter the United States. The communication advised in addition that TREVISONE also requested a visa for CAPIERO, SINIGAGLIA, and an unnamed female secretary, alleged by the said TREVISONE to be associated with his firm. The communication requested complete information on the aforementioned individuals. Action on the applications was suspended pending investigation.

On 16 March 1945 orders were received by these Agents to instruct the Rome Questura to take up all four passports, cancel same, and deliver them for safe-keeping to this office.

On 17 March 1945 these Agents received from the Rome Questura cancelled passports Nos. 1014559, 1014560, 1014561, and 1014562, issued respectively in the names of CAPIERO Emilio, TREVISONE Vincenzo, SINIGAGLIA Bruno, and BOSCA Elvira (married name: FIORINI).

10. On 10 March 1945 these Agents visited the Anagrafe Commerciale, Piazza di Pietra, Rome. Said Governmental agency is responsible for recording all commercial and business entities in Rome. The records of this agency disclosed the following information:

The business firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE, with offices at Via Regina Elena #3, Rome, was duly recorded as an incorporated firm and was established in Rome on 26 June 1944. The firm was registered with this agency on 22 August 1944 under File No. 124614, and is declared to have been set up on that date with a capital of 100,000 lire of which 36,000 lire was declared already spent. The firm listed its functions as: (1) commercial and maritime agency; (2) assumption of commercial contracts as an agency. The directors were listed as TREVISONE Vincenzo fu Alfonso and CAPIERO Emilio di Augustino who

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are declared to be joint owners of all the property of the firm, and joint participants in all of its activities, credits, and debts.

11. On 10 March 1945 these Agents visited the Headquarters of the Pubblica Sicurezza, Ministry of Interior, Rome, and interviewed Commendatore MOCCIA Oscar, Chief of this Section, who indicated that both his own office and the Rome Questura had received various denouncements against the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE, asserting that this firm had various business dealings with the German TODT ORGANIZATION and other German military units in Rome from January to May 1944. As a result of these denouncements against the firm, and in connection with the investigation of the firm conducted by the Pubblica Sicurezza and the Questura, the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE submitted through their attorney a signed statement in their own defense, dated 17 July 1944. In this statement CAPIERO and TREVISONE admit the collaboration with the enemy, deny that they profited to the extent of several "tens of millions of lire", but admit that the net profit of said collaborationist activity netted them "a few hundred thousand lire". The statement further admits that they (CAPIERO and TREVISONE) had commercial activity "with various German military commands stationed in Rome".

The Ministry of Interior Public Safety records disclosed further that Lt. FORMAI, a cousin of TREVISONE, who is employed as a private secretary to the Italian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs MORELLI, intervened in favor of the firm by leaving an memorandum with the official records of the investigation stating that he, FORMAI, wished to be kept advised of the proceedings, and also by going personally to speak to Dr. ORTONA, private secretary to the Rome Quasstor, SESSA Adelmo. The investigation thereafter culminated in a finding that the denouncements were without basis, and no orders for prosecution of the firm were issued.

12. On 12 March 1945 these Agents visited the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE, Via Regina Elena #3, Rome, and interviewed CAPIERO Emilio, who stated that the official books and records of the firm were not available at the present time as they were being audited, but that they would be available after ten days. Informant stated that the firm has its Naples office at Via G. Verdi #35, where that office deals principally in marine supplies and precision instruments and is alleged to be cooperating with the American Navy. Informant stated that he became associated with TREVISONE in April 1944 when both opened their business at the Rome address. During 1940 and 1941 Informant was an employee of an importing and exporting firm known as I.L.V.A. In July 1942 Informant opened up a small store with miscellaneous domestic articles at Via Campo Marzio #12, which was later converted into a shop dealing in fish products. This business closed after the Italian Armistice on 8 September 1943. Informant admitted

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that TREVISONE had various contacts with German military units in Rome and also that he had dealings with the German TODT ORGANIZATION in Rome. Informant explained that the firm's business dealings with the German organizations involved the sale of binoculars, cameras, hygiene articles, surgical instruments, medicines, liquor, rope, etc. Informant could not give any specific dates as to the commencement and termination of the firm's business dealings with German units, but stated that their activities reached their highest point in April 1944. Informant stated that he could not estimate the net profits earned by the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE as a result of its dealings with German units from January to May 31, 1944. The firm's principal dealings with the German units involved the manufacture of alcoholic beverages for German consumption. In this connection informant stated that the firm received various quantities of alcohol from the German authorities and contracted with the Italian distilleries for the delivery of alcohol and the manufacture of beverages.

As a result of the aforementioned negotiations the firm had in its possession, following the liberation of Rome, over 100,000 litres of alcohol which was the property of various German organizations. Informant stated that the firm later negotiated a contract with Major GIANELLI (Canadian) and a Mr. Ronald WALTERS (British civilian, according to informant), both of AMG, whereby the firm agreed to sell 120,000 litres of alcohol and manufactured liquors at 115 lire per litre to the Hotel Management Section, Hq Rome Area. Informant added that Major GIANELLI fixed the price of 115 lire per litre after negotiations involving the manufacture and bottling of said products. This contract was made in the early days of July 1944 and terminated in September 1944, informant states, because the supply of alcohol in question was exhausted. Despite this, in the same month of September 1944, the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE entered into another contract to supply to the Hotel Management Section 150,000 litres of cognac, gin, and rum at 280 lire per litre. Informant stated that this contract was made between his firm and Col. ROBBS of the Hotel Management Section. The contract was effective until March 1945 and was terminated again for lack of alcohol.

Informant indicated that the firm planned to continue its dealings in liquor and alcohol by obtaining supplies from the United States; and for this purpose TREVISONE interested himself in making application for passports for the informant, for TREVISONE, for SINIGAGLIA, and for BOSCA, who is an intimate of TREVISONE. Informant stated that he did not know what TREVISONE had done to obtain the passports, nor what assistance TREVISONE had procured in this matter. Informant denied that the firm had made any payments to anyone in furtherance of the liquor contracts with AMG or the Hotel Management Section. SINIGAGLIA Bruno, informant stated, had no actual interest in the firm except that it was planned that he would accompany the group as interpreter and accountant. BOSCA Elvira was to have acted as stenographer, typist, and general clerical assistant. Informant asserted that the group planned to arrange for shipments of various American

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commodities and products to Italy as soon as possible during this mission, but that TREVISONE advised informant that the American Consulate had told TREVISONE that their applications for visas would have to limit the purpose of the voyage to the regular business of the firm. Informant stated that all four passports were in the possession of TREVISONE as of this date, 12 March 1945.

13. Subject, SINIGAGLIA Bruno, was interrogated by these Agents on 10 March 1945 and again on 13 April 1945. Subject confirmed in general terms all information received previously concerning the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE and verified in particular the liquor contracts between the firm and the Hotel Management Section. Subject is employed as an Italian interpreter and office assistant by the Hotel Management Section, and earns a monthly salary of 9,000 lire. Subject's first contact with CAPIERO Emilio, he said, occurred during the first days of July 1944 when CAPIERO was negotiating the first liquor contract with Major GIANELLI and Mr. Ronald WALTERS of AMG, during which negotiations Subject acted as interpreter. Subject stated that through CAPIERO he shortly made the acquaintance of TREVISONE Vincenzo, and that thereafter Subject had various occasions to see both CAPIERO and TREVISONE in the offices of the Hotel Management Section as a result of the July 1944 and September 1944 liquor contracts. Subject also asserted that TREVISONE Vincenzo had previously known Subject's father-in-law BAZZANO Eneo for a period of three years, as the latter was director of the "Banca del Pucino" where TREVISONE is alleged to have had an account for approximately three years.

Subject admitted having received the sum of 400,000 lire from the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE in November or December 1944. Although he could not recall exactly, Subject claimed that this sum was paid to him in two checks one signed by CAPIERO and the other by TREVISONE. Subject denied that this was a commission on the sale of liquors. Subject stated that it was merely a gift from the firm for the assistance which he had rendered them as interpreter. (It is to be noted that CAPIERO, when interviewed by these Agents, denied having made any payments to anyone, Allied or civilian personnel, in connection with the liquor sales.)

Subject also admitted that his father-in-law BAZZANO Eneo loaned CAPIERO and TREVISONE the sum of 2,000,000 lire in the latter part of July 1944 in order to finance the liquor contracts with the Allied forces, and that both Subject and his father-in-law jointly realized a net profit of 265,000 lire on this loan, repayment of which was completed in February 1945. Subject frankly stated that when he learned that the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE signed their contract with the Hotel Management Section, and that the firm needed funds to finance the contract, Subject explained this to his father-in-law and arranged for the loan, from which Subject and BAZZANO jointly realized a

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private gain.

With reference to the passports, Subject made the following statements:

Subject was approached by TREVISONE Vincenzo in early January 1945. TREVISONE explained the plan to visit the United States to purchase saleable raw or finished products. TREVISONE stated to Subject that he has a cousin, Lt. FORMAI Enrico, who is at an influential post at the Italian Foreign Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that if Subject wished to accompany them, he, TREVISONE, felt sure that he could take care of the issuance of the passports from the Italian end. TREVISONE suggested that Subject make a few discreet inquiries through the Hotel Management Section as to whether the Allies were disposed to approve the trip. Subject later spoke of the plan to Major Cheshire of the Hotel Management Section. Major Cheshire then telephoned Major O'Hanlon at the American Embassy to inquire if Italian civilians could visit the United States. Major Cheshire informed Subject that Major O'Hanlon said that if the Italian Government granted the passports no difficulties would be encountered in going to the United States. In the latter part of February 1945 the passports were issued by the Italian Government. TREVISONE recently had told Subject that after taking the passports to the American Embassy he planned to contact the Rome Allied Commission to arrange for transportation to the United States as soon as possible. The last information which Subject had with reference to the passports was that TREVISONE brought all four passports to a Mr. Schneider of the American Embassy for approval.

Subject was asked whether he knew BOSCA Elvira, one of the four individuals who was to have gone to the United States. Subject stated that he did not know her personally but that she was TREVISONE's private secretary and intimate friend.

14. AGENTS' COMMENTS: The present inquiry consists of a collateral investigation of Subject, SINIGAGLIA Bruno, an Allied civilian employee, an investigation of the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE who were in contractual relationship with Allied military units in Rome, and an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the issuance of passports to SINIGAGLIA, CAPIERO, TREVISONE, and BOSCA.

Separate investigation of Subject, SINIGAGLIA Bruno, indicated that Subject's background and activities during the course of his current employment with the Hotel Management Section disqualified him for such employment and warranted his dismissal, in the opinion of these Agents (See CIC report, dated 19 April 1945, case #R-1967).

The present collateral investigation of Subject indicated that he became connected with the firm of CAPIERO & TREVISONE

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by virtue of contractual dealings between the said firm and the military unit where Subject is employed. The present investigation also disclosed that Subject exploited this employment for his own private gain without authority. Subject also revealed the negotiations going on at his place of employment to his father-in-law BAZZANO Eneo who also profited financially by this information.

Investigation of CAFIERO and TREVISONE as individuals disclosed the existence or prior criminal records of each of these persons. Investigation of the business activities of the firm of CAFIERO & TREVISONE during the period of the German occupation of Rome indicated that this firm trafficked with various German military units, although the firm itself was not duly incorporated or registered under Italian law until 22 August 1944. In July 1944 the firm was under investigation by the Italian Questura and by the Italian Public Safety Division of the Ministry of Interior, as a result of various denouncements accusing the firm of unjust enrichment and of trafficking with the Germans in Rome before the Allied liberation. Examination of the records of said investigations by the Italian government indicated that TREVISONE's cousin, Lt. FORMAI Inrico, who is employed at an influential Italian post, took a personal interest in these investigations, and that despite a signed statement by both CAFIERO and TREVISONE admitting their business dealings with the Germans, the investigations culminated in a finding that the denouncements were without foundation, and the firm was not prosecuted.

Investigation revealed that although CAFIERO stated that the firm made no payment to Subject, SINIGAGLIA, Subject himself admitted having received two separate signed checks totaling 400,000 lire from the firm in November--December 1944.

Investigation disclosed that in January 1945 TREVISONE, CAFIERO, SINIGAGLIA, and BOSCA applied to the Italian government for passports to visit the United States on business, and that TREVISONE procured the intervention of his cousin, Lt. FORMAI, in obtaining the prompt issuance of said passports. The passports were issued on 24 February 1945 and were turned over to TREVISONE for presentation to the American Consulate. Said passports were cancelled by the Questura 16 March 1945 on orders of this Headquarters, based upon findings by these Agents of the firm's collaboration with the enemy.

15. RECOMMENDATIONS: While these Agents are aware of the restriction on distribution of investigative reports of this office to Italian Government agencies, it is felt that pertinent information contained herein ^{should} be made available to the following agencies:

- a. Questura Centrale, Rome, Office of the Quasstor;
- b. Chief of Pubblica Sicurezza Division, Ministry of Interior; and,
- c. Espionage Committee, Rome.

It is further recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Consular Section, American Embassy, Rome.

RALPH CASTELLI
Special Agent, CIC

EDMUND J. MARCOTTE
Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS,
426th G.I.C. Detachment
APO #512, US Army

RC-3JM/gm

Case #1957

1 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: SINIGAGLIA, Bruno di Gastone
Corso Trieste #88
Rome, Italy.

RE : Axis collaboration.

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1. The present investigation originates with a denouncement by a known confidential Informant which asserted that during the period September 1943-April 1944, Subject advised the Germans that a Colonel, who resided in Subject's building, was transmitting information to the Allies by radio. The denouncement added that the said Colonel was arrested by the Germans, tortured, and killed. Subject is also denounced as having taken possession of the Colonel's apartment, following the latter's arrest. Pursuant to instructions of Lt. Col. Floyd C. Snowden, Chief CIC, Rome Area MTOUSA, an investigation was undertaken by these Agents on 10 March 1945.

2. Subject resides at Corso Trieste #88, Rome.

3. Description of Subject: Name: SINIGAGLIA, Bruno di Gastone and di BIAGINI, Edvige; birth: 1 April 1914 at Cairo, Egypt; height: 1.80 m.; weight: 85 kg.; hair: dark brown, combed straight back; eyes: chestnut brown; build: tall, heavy.

4. Examination of the files of this office revealed no prior record of Subject. AMO, PDS, I/CS, SCI Unit Z, SCI No. 1 Det., CC.RR and the Questura reported no record of Subject.

a. Reference is made to Interim Report dated 19 April 1945 in this case dealing with Subject's activities as an Allied civilian employee and recommending his dismissal.

b. Reference is also made to Interim Report dated 25 April 1945 in this case concerning Subject's association with the firm of CAVIERO & TREVISONE and involving Subject's plan to visit the United States in March 1945 on business with the said firm.

5. A check of the files of SCI No. 1 Det. indicated that a FERRINI, Ferdinando was listed as an Allied informer in EOT. Detailed information on the activities of the said FERRINI, Ferdinando is being requested by Capt. KER of SCI.

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6. GATTI, Augusto di Secondo, portiere at Corso Trieste #88, Rome, was interviewed by these Agents, and produced the building register which indicated that FERRINI, Ferdinando, an engineer, fu Giuseppe and fu REVILLIAD, Anna, born at Pisa 15 October 1898, occupied apt. #16, Scala "B", at this address from 22 December 1943 to 24 April 1944. Informant, who states that he was present at the time, knew that the said tenant had installed a radio transmitter in his apartment, since the transmission was heard by him and other tenants in the building. Informant asserted that on the afternoon of 24 April 1944 a group of approximately 15 Germans and Fascists conducted a surprise raid on the said apartment, and placed FERRINI under arrest.

a. The building register further disclosed that occupancy of the said apartment was immediately made by Prof. FRIGENTI, Emilio fu Giuseppe, born in Port Said in 1915, formerly living at Via Palestro #32, Rome. Informant here pointed out that the said FRIGENTI was in command of the Italian personnel which participated in the raid on the said apartment on 24 April 1944. The building register indicated that the aforementioned Professor FRIGENTI, Emilio left for Northern Italy on 3 June 1944. Informant added that Prof. FRIGENTI occupied the apartment with a mistress whose name was not known. Informant states that Prof. FRIGENTI organized a guard detail at Corso Trieste #88, which lasted until 26 April 1944, and that on this date FERRINI's mistress called to visit FERRINI and was arrested. Informant disclosed that during the occasion of this arrest, the mistress was referred to by the guards as the wife of an Italian prefect.

b. Informant added that after 5 June 1944, two American soldiers called at this address in the company of an Italian civilian acting as interpreter. The soldiers asked Informant for an explanation of the circumstances attending the arrest of FERRINI, Ferdinando. Informant recognized the Italian civilian as one of the party which had conducted the raid and, more precisely, as one of the guards who had been posted at the house when FERRINI's mistress had been apprehended two days after the raid. Informant states he advised said civilian that the latter must know the circumstances, having been present at the time. The Italian civilian is reported to have countered with the reply that he was in the military intelligence service and that they had come for Informant's explanation.

c. With reference to Subject, SINIGAGLIA, Bruno, Informant stated he had no information connecting Subject with FERRINI, Ferdinando. Informant asserted, however, that Subject became engaged in November 1943 to one Anna Maria BAZZANO, a tenant in this building, and that during the period December 1943-April 1944, Subject's intended father-in-law, BAZZANO, Enao, approached the administrator of Apt. 16 with reference to the possibility of procuring Apt. 16, Scala "B" for his daughter's use after her marriage. Informant asserted that although the aforementioned BAZZANO, Enao did not succeed in getting the apartment, he nevertheless obtained one empty room in the said apartment from FERRINI, Ferdinando for the purpose of storing furniture. Informant identified the building administrator at Corso Trieste #88 as DE FELICI, Mario, Via Cavour #89.

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7. DE FELICI, Mario, Via Cavour #89, Rome was interviewed by these Agents on 9 March 1945. Informant corroborated information received from GATTI, Augusto. Informant stated that he could not give any information to indicate who was responsible for the raid on FERRINI's apartment. Informant described FERRINI as a very tall, polished gentleman who spoke Italian with a Northern accent, and who had stated several times that he had spent 20 years of his life in South America, where he became an expert in radio transmission. Informant knew that FERRINI was separated from his wife who he said was in Northern Italy. No further word has been heard of FERRINI, and Informant indicated that in view of the circumstances of his arrest, Informant checked the daily newspapers after 24 April 1944 but could not find any information.

a. Informant disclosed that BAZZANO, Gneo, another tenant at Corso Trieste #88, approached Informant in December 1943 to request FERRINI's apartment for his daughter, who planned to marry. Informant indicated that this was not possible. Informant also disclosed that the said BAZZANO, Gneo is an official of the "Banca del Fucino", Via Tomacelli #106, Rome, and that Subject, who was his intended son-in-law, was employed by the Allies in a civilian capacity.

b. Informant added that in January 1944, BAZZANO succeeded in obtaining one room in Apt. 16, Scala "B", Corso Trieste #88, from FERRINI for the purpose of storing furniture. This room remained locked.

8. CAC-PINNA, Maria (nee PONZINI), Via Guido Reni #35, Int. 23, was interviewed by these Agents on 26 March 1945. Informant stated that she became acquainted with FERRINI, Ferdinando in December 1943 in the town of Villa Umberto, where both had sought refuge during the bombardments of Rome. Informant described FERRINI as an attractive engineer, about 1.90 m. tall; blue eyes; blond, gray hair; about forty-five years old. Informant stated that she became very friendly with FERRINI and visited him at his apartment at Corso Trieste #88 on several occasions. FERRINI visited Informant at her home on one occasion only. FERRINI told Informant that he came from Brazil, that he was an electro-technician, and had studied engineering, later perfecting himself in radio-electric transmission. Informant stated that FERRINI indicated on several occasions that he was able to speak English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

a. Informant disclosed that after her friendship with FERRINI had reached a point where mutual confidences were interchanged. FERRINI showed Informant the radio transmission set in his apartment and told her that he (FERRINI) was transmitting to the Allies under the name of "SCARABEO". Informant asserts that the reason for this was that FERRINI had promised the Informant on an earlier occasion that he had a means for obtaining information on the whereabouts of Informant's son, who was a prisoner of war in Russia. The radio later was pointed out by FERRINI as the instrument with which he hoped to get the information. After this incident Informant stated that she occasionally obtained military information from her husband and passed this on to FERRINI for transmission, although Informant states that she herself never assisted with any of the transmission work. In Particular, Informant recalls that during January 1944, she gave FERRINI detailed information on German activities in the Province of Littoria, where Informant's husband was stationed as military Prefect.

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b. On 26 April 1944, Informant telephoned FERRINI, she stated. A strange voice answered and stated that FERRINI was sick and that he would be leaving the apartment in a short time. The brief conversation indicated that FERRINI was going to a hospital, and that if Informant cared to visit him she should do so immediately. Informant stated that she went immediately to Corso Trieste #83 and at FERRINI's apartment she encountered an individual who introduced himself as "Professor FRIGENTI". The latter admitted Informant into the apartment, told Informant to be seated, and then explained that FERRINI HAD been taken away and that she, Informant, would be detained for questioning. Informant was detained in the apartment for approximately an hour until a group of Germans and Italians came to arrest her. Informant adds that she was questioned briefly, and that approximately 1700 hours of 26 April 1944, she was taken to Regina Coeli and confined there.

c. Informant was able to effect her release from Regina Coeli on 3 June 1944, when the jail was suddenly abandoned by the Prison staff and all of the inmates departed.

d. On 26 March 1945, these Agents checked the Regina Coeli prison records, which were found to disclose that CAO-PINNA, Maria (nee FORZINI) was admitted to Regina Coeli jail at 1700 hours, 26 April 1944, charged with being an accomplice in espionage activities in favor of the enemy, and confined to cell #300. These records disclosed further that the aforementioned CAO-PINNA was confined at this prison until 3 June 1944.

9. CAO-PINNA, Riccardo, Lt. Col., CC.RR., Via Guido Reni, #35, Int. 23, was interviewed by these Agents. This informant stated that he never knew FERRINI personally, but on a few past occasions he had heard his wife mention an Engineer from Brazil. Informant disclosed that relations between Informant and his wife had not been good since his wife came to know of a marital misconduct by Informant while the latter was in Bulgaria in 1943. Informant states that because of this he could not object to his wife's association with other persons. Informant states that despite this, he did not know where FERRINI lived. On 26 April 1944, Informant learned from his wife of his wife's arrest. He appealed to the assistant chief of the Italian Republican Police GERRUTI for intervention, thinking that the German SS may have been the arresting agency. Informant states that through channels he found that the SS had not been involved.

10. MERLO, Ignazia, Marchesa, Via Spinelli, #2, Rome, was interviewed by these Agents on 7 April 1945 and again on 11 April 1945. This informant stated that the Rome Questura has a complete record of informant's political activities. Informant also acknowledged that she had given SCAIOLA, Nicodemo information regarding the FERRINI incident. Informant stated that she became an intimate friend of a certain GRASSELLI, Cesare Giuseppe, Via Densa, #20, Rome, in the early part of 1943. The informant's villa, she said, had been a meeting place for many Fascists among whom was SALADINI, Riccardo. The latter introduced GRASSELLI to Informant. Informant stated that in January or February 1943, she was invited to a reception at GRASSELLI's home at the Via Densa address, and on that occasion she made the acquaintance of one VARISCO, Francesco.

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Informant stated that at the end of April 1944, VARISCO informed her that he, VARISCO, GRASSELLI, a certain CARBONI, Luigi, and others were responsible for arresting FERRINI, Ferdinando, whom VARISCO described as being really "an English Colonel". Informant also recalled that on one occasion toward the latter half of April 1944, GRASSELLI was entertaining the Informant and another guest at his home, when he received a telephone call and excused himself, stating that he had to leave immediately because he had work to do at Corso Trieste.

a. During the first days of May 1944, GRASSELLI quarreled with Informant and terminated their friendship. Informant asserted that on 5 May 1944, she denounced GRASSELLI to the Rome Questura who arrested GRASSELLI and 5 others on 6 May 1944. Among those arrested by the Questura on this occasion was VARISCO. Informant indicated that the German SS immediately intervened and procured not only the release of all these individuals arrested by the Questura, but insisted upon the return of their firearms.

b. On 28 May 1944, Informant again denounced GRASSELLI who is alleged to have been arrested a second time, but escaped from the jail on 3 June 1944, when the jail was abandoned immediately before the Allied arrival in Rome.

c. Informant recalls that in the first half of May 1944, she met VARISCO, Francesco on Piazza Cavour one afternoon, and that in this conversation VARISCO admitted that he and GRASSELLI were members of the group which took part in arresting an Allied officer for operating a clandestine radio in Corso Trieste.

d. Informant states that she does not know an individual named SINIGAGLIA, Bruno and never heard his name associated with GRASSELLI or his associates.

11. On 11 April 1945, these Agents visited the Rome Central Questura, Via Genova #2, and interviewed Mr. BOTTINO, Chief of the Political Section of the Questura. Mr. BOTTINO checked the Questura archives but stated that he was unable to locate the record of GRASSELLI and his associates. Informant added that the records of the Questura Archives Section indicated that GRASSELLI and his associates had been arrested by the Questura during the German occupation of Rome, but the file could not be located.

a. These Agents requested that a search for the file be continued and that this Headquarters be advised of the results.

12. CARBONI, Luigi fu Ercole, Via Triumfale #386, was interviewed by these Agents on 12 April 1945. Informant stated that he was presented to MERLO Ignazia by his wife, who is a private tutor to the aforementioned MERLO's daughter. Ignazia MERLO introduced informant to GRASSELLI on 19 March 1944, he said, at the MERLO Villa, where Informant also made the acquaintance of VARISCO Francesco.

a. Informant denies ever having heard the name CINA, Pasquale or SINIGAGLIA, Bruno.

b. Informant states that he worked as a chauffeur for GRASSELLI for a two-week period in April 1944. He added that as GRASSELLI's chauffeur he recalled that in April 1944, he once drove GRASSELLI to Corso Trieste #88, where

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GRASSELLI met two men, one a Neapolitan whose name Informant did not learn, and the other who was VARISCO, Francesco. All three entered the building at this address. An hour later GRASSELLI came back and requested CARBONI to guard the doorway and to allow no one to go out. GRASSELLI re-entered the building. Approximately a half hour later Germans in civilian clothing came out of the building with a radio which they placed in their automobile. Then GRASSELLI and two other men came out and Informant drove them to the Questura. Informant states that he then drove GRASSELLI home and Informant returned to his own home by tram. Informant asserts that he cannot recall the exact date when he quit working for GRASSELLI, but states that it was "some time before 5 May 1944". In January 1945, Informant was questioned by the Questura regarding his association with GRASSELLI. These interrogations were conducted by Deputy-Commissioner COLASURDO and included an interrogation report which Informant was required to sign.

13. On 12 April 1945, these Agents interviewed CARBONI, Elena (nee PIERISANTI), Via Tiburtina #306, Rome, wife of CARBONI Luigi. Informant stated that for the past three years she had been the tutor of Margherita MERLO's daughter. Informant confirmed GRASSELLI's employment of her husband as a chauffeur. Informant also was told by her husband of the incident involving the arrest of a spy who had a radio at Corso Trieste. Informant has heard the name VARISCO mentioned by the Margherita MERLO on a few occasions. Informant also stated that she knew CIMA, Pasquale as GRASSELLI's private secretary. Informant stated that she did not know an individual named SINIBAGLIA, Bruno.

14. VARISCO, Francesco di Antonio; Via G. Battisti #132, Rome, was interviewed at Regina Coeli on 12 April 1945, and again on 9 April 1945 and 12 April 1945. Informant stated that he has been confined in Regina Coeli jail from 28 August 1944 to date for extortion. Informant denied having been associated with GRASSELLI prior to May 1944. Informant stated he met GRASSELLI for the first time in jail in May 1944, when both had been arrested by the Questura. Informant admitted knowing the Margherita MERLO through GRASSELLI at the MERLO Villa. Informant denied having spoken to MERLO in reference to PERSINI in May 1944 on an occasion when Informant and Margherita MERLO met at Piazza Cavour.

a. During the interrogation of 9 April 1945, this Informant disclosed the following additional information: On 24 April 1944, Informant, who is an architect, went to Corso Trieste by appointment to meet GRASSELLI, where the latter was to discuss with Informant the construction of a villa. Informant states that he saw GRASSELLI leave the building at Corso Trieste #88 on this day in the company of two men, one of whom was later identified by GRASSELLI as a certain "Count MALMO", and the other as "Professor GIOVANNI". Informant asserted that he overheard the aforementioned group discussing the arrest of a person who had been transmitting to the Allies with a clandestine radio. On this same occasion Informant saw a radio placed in a German staff car which was parked outside the building.

b. During the third interrogation on 12 April 1945, Informant disclosed the following additional pertinent information: The individual who originally denounced the person arrested at Corso Trieste #88 for operating a clandestine radio was PALOMBI, Mario. Informant did not know PALOMBI's Rome address, but stated that he was a Sergeant of the Italian 8th Radio

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Telegrafista Engineers, now in Northern Italy. Informant added that he was introduced to PALOMBI, Mario by CIMA, Pasquale, who was the personal secretary to GRASSELLI. CIMA, Pasquale indicated to Informant that PALOMBI had denounced FERRINI to the Germans. At the conclusion of the interrogation, Informant admitted to these Agents that on the occasion of his arrest by the Roma Questura on 5 May 1944, following a denouncement by the Marquessa MERLO, Informant submitted to the Questura his own typewritten, signed, confession, stating that he had participated with GRASSELLI, CIMA, CARBONI, and others in bringing about the arrest of FERRINI, Ferdinando at Corso Trieste #88, as an enemy spy.

15. RINOBAPOLI, Emanuele fu Giuseppe, residing at Naples, presently incarcerated at Regina Coeli jail, was interviewed by these Agents on 12 April 1945. Informant stated that he was arrested for extortion and confined on 14 August 1944. Informant is implicated in the same extortion as VARISCO, Francesco. Informant disclosed the following information: Informant knew no others who had been discussed in his company in connection with the FERRINI arrest at Corso Trieste #88, except VARISCO and GRASSELLI. The latter two names were the only ones he heard during discussions of said incident in April and May 44. Informant belonged to the Fascist Questura Squadron. Informant knew VARISCO at the Questura, as VARISCO became associated with Informant in the seizure of property from anti-Fascists. Informant knew GRASSELLI and CIMA as frequenters of the Questura Political Bureau. Both CIMA and VARISCO, according to this Informant, separately revealed to Informant during the latter part of April 44, that they had caught a spy at Corso Trieste who was operating a clandestine radio and sending military information to the Allies.

16. CIMA, Pasquale, fu Emanuele, Viale Angelico #127, Rome, was interviewed by these Agents on 14 April 1945. Informant was confronted with information previously received by these Agents. He admitted having been the personal secretary to GRASSELLI, Cesare Giuseppe. He denied participation in the arrest of FERRINI, because, he asserted, he assumed the post as GRASSELLI's secretary on 28 April 1944. Informant however admitted having been sent by GRASSELLI after 28 April 1944 to Corso Trieste #88, Rome, at which time, this Informant states, he saw a radio transmission set being taken away by German authorities.

17. BIADER-CHIPTOR, Vincenzo, fu Raffaele, Via Benadir #12, Int. 17, was interviewed by these Agents on 14 April 1945. Informant stated that he has been a vice-brigadier of Pubblica Sicurezza since 1 June 1943. Informant has been in the police service for 13 years. Informant stated that he is the brother-in-law of OCCHETTO, secretary of the former Questore of Rome, CARUSO. He added that his brother-in-law has been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for German collaboration.

a. In April 1944, OCCHETTO obtained Informant's transfer to the Central Questura in Rome and placed him in GRASSELLI's service. This Informant at first denied participation in the arrest at Corso Trieste #88, but later admitted he acted as guard in front of the building. Informant asserted that he did not know who were the participants, and limited his knowledge of them in the FERRINI incident to what transpired at the doorway. As to the latter, he stated that GRASSELLI took part as chief representative of the group. Informant cannot identify the other participants.

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18. On 14 April 1945, these Agents visited the Regina Coeli prison and found the following records relating to FERRINI, Ferdinando:

a. Arrest slip dated 24 April 1944 indicating that FERRINI, Ferdinando was arrested and brought to the jail at 1830 hours by German Lt. ZEMKE of Sig. Co #3, C.V.I., Mestrupia 2, for reasons of military espionage.

b. Entry in the Regina Coeli register under date of 24 April 1944 indicating that FERRINI, Ferdinando was admitted at 1800 hours and assigned to cell #247.

c. Entry in the Regina Coeli register under date of 30 April 1944 indicating that FERRINI, Ferdinando was removed from cell #282 and taken from the jail at 0345 hours.

d. There is no further record of the disposition of FERRINI, Ferdinando.

19. On 14 April 1945, these Agents visited the Central Questura, Via Genova #2, Rome, in order to locate the Questura file dealing with the arrest of GRASSELLI and his associates who, according to previous information elicited by these Agents from Margherita MERLO Ignazia, from CIMA Pasquale, and from VARISSO Francesco, had been arrested by the Questura on 5 May 1944 during the German occupation of Rome. The file in question was located among inactive files in the office of Dr. BOTTINO, Chief of the Political Section of the Questura. Dr. BOTTINO was interviewed by these Agents, and stated that the records in question, identified as File #016685-A. L. C. had been assigned for investigation to COLASURDO Vittorino, previous assistant chief of the Political Section who was arrested in January 1945. In March 1945, all of the uncompleted cases of the aforementioned COLASURDO were assigned to Dr. BOTTINO.

a. An investigation of the aforementioned file disclosed the following pertinent information: On 5 May 1944, Margherita MERLO, Ignazia denounced GRASSELLI, Cesare Giuseppe and his entire squad to Questore CARUSO, asserting that this squad, which was known as the "GRASSELLI Mobile Squad", and which was attached to the Questura Political Section, was actually pillaging and terrorizing Roman residents and otherwise exploiting its official duties while serving in collaboration with the Germans in Rome. The records further disclosed that the GRASSELLI Squad, though officially serving under the Questura, was actually serving with and operating for the German "ABWEHRGEBIETSTELLE" Military Unit in Rome which was under the command of Major Von KLEIN and HAUPTMAN HENNINGMAN.

b. The GRASSELLI Mobile Squad consisted of GRASSELLI, Cesare Giuseppe who was its head, CIMA, Pasquale fu Emanuele, who was secretary, and the following agents operating in civilian clothes: GAUDINI, Rodolfo fu Mario, Via Menicchio Felice #22, Rome; MACCHIERELLA, Pietro di Vincenzo, Viale del Vignola #105, Rome; CIRILLI, Luigi di Ecilio, Largo Aureli e Curia #9, Rome; VARISSO, Francesco di Antonio; BLADER-CELYDOR, Vincenzo fu Raffaele; CARBONI, Luigi fu Ercole; GAETANI-D'ARAGONA, Ugo fu Pasquale, Via del Gesù Barracks (P.S.); "Count" CONTE MARCO Giovanni (alias Count MALMO); DE LILECTIS, Michele; and REMIDDI Mario.

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g. The file disclosed that the GRASSELLI Mobile Squad was responsible for the torture and killing of several residents of Rome; and also disclosed in particular that this group was responsible for the raid which was made upon the apartment of FERRINI, Ferdinando, Corso Trieste #88, on 24 April 1944.

d. The said file revealed further that after Margherita MERLO's denouncement of GRASSELLI, the Questura arrested the following members of the group: GRASSELLI, MACCHIARELLA, CIRILLI, VARISCO, BIADER-CEIFYDOR, and CARBONI, on 6 May 1944. On 7 May 1944, the aforementioned German Unit, ABWEHRNEBENSTÄLLE, issued written orders to CARUSO stating that the Squad in question was in the Unit's service and demanded that the arrested members be released immediately and that their documents and firearms be restored to them. The Questura's office complied with this order on 7 May 1944 and released the aforementioned individuals, but in the interim these individuals had executed signed statements indicating their activities in favor of the enemy cause and their participation in particular in the FERRINI raid at Corso Trieste #88.

g. Dr. BOTTINO, as Chief of the Political Section of the Questura, was requested by these Agents to reopen this case at once and to proceed with the apprehension of the individuals comprising the former GRASSELLI Squad as enemy collaborators and potential military threats.

f. Subject, SINIGAGLIA, Bruno's name does not appear in the aforementioned Questura records.

g. On 17 April 1945, Dr. BOTTINO submitted to these Agents the following report of action taken by his office in connection with the GRASSELLI Squad:

GRASSELLI, Cesare, not found; believed to be in EOT.
 VARISCO, Francesco, in Regina Coeli; already arrested on other charges.
 CIMA, Pasquale, arrested 14 April 1945 by Dr. BOTTINO's office.
 CARBONI, Luigi, arrested 15 April 1945 by Dr. BOTTINO's office.
 MACCHIARELLA, Pietro, arrested 15 April 45 by Dr. BOTTINO's office.
 CIRILLI, Luigi, arrested 15 April 1945.
 GAUDINI, Rodolfo, arrested 16 April 1945.
 GAZZANI-D'ARAGONA, Ugo, Regina Coeli; serving sentence on other charges.
 BIADER-CEIFYDOR, Vincenzo, Regina Coeli; serving sentence on other charges.
 CONTE MARMO (Alias Count MALMO), not found; believed to be in EOT.
 FRIGENTI, Mario, not found; believed to be in EOT.
 REMIDDI, Mario, arrested and released; not a member of the Squad.
 SATADINI, Riccardo, not found; believed to be in EOT.
 ERCOLI Fanny, not found; believed to be in EOT.
 DE DILEOTIS, Michele, not found; believed to be in Naples.
 MERLO, Ignazia (Marchesa), arrested 17 April 1945; implicated.

h. Dr. BOTTINO explained that only the following members of the above group took part in the FERRINI raid at Corso Trieste #88 on 24 April 44.

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- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. GRASSELLI, Cesare | 5. CIRILLI, Luigi |
| 2. VARISCO, Francesco | 6. BIADER-CEIFYBOR, Vincenzo |
| 3. CARBONI, Luigi | 7. CONTE MARMO (Alias Count MALMO) |
| 4. MACCHIARELLA, Pietro | 8. DE DILECTIS, Michele |

1. The remainder are being held or wanted for other crimes attributed to the Squad.

20. Subject, SIEGALLIA, Bruno was interrogated by these Agents on 14 March 1945, on 27 March 1945 and on 14 April 1945. Subject stated that in 1933 and 1934, he was employed in Bagdad, Irak for approximately two years by the German OTTO WOLFF STEEL MILLS. In this capacity, Subject worked as a clerk, accountant and German interpreter, and worked under a Dr. GERSKOFF who was a director of the Bagdad office for the said firm. In 1938-1939, Subject went to Germany and was re-employed by the same firm for a period of approximately one year and had occasion during this period of re-employment to work with the aforementioned Dr. GERSKOFF. Subject asserts that in 1939, he returned to Italy and has remained here. Subject served in the Italian Army from 1941 until 6 September 1943, where he attained the rank of Sergeant and was discharged from the 82nd Motorized Assault Battalion in Rome immediately after the Armistice.

a. After the Italian Armistice Subject resided as a civilian in a furnished room at Corso Trieste #76 in an apartment then occupied by the DE GRAFFESTEIN family, but took his meals in the home of Subject's fiancée, RAZZANO, Anna Maria (now Subject's wife), at Corso Trieste #88, Apt. #11. Subject was married in August 1944 and has occupied Apt. #12 at Corso Trieste #88 from August 1944 to date.

b. Subject explained that after his discharge from the Italian Army following the Armistice, he failed to register at the Rome Anagrafe as a resident of Rome as required by law. Subject asserts that he wished to remain in Rome. In December 1943, Subject's father-in-law, RAZZANO, Eneo, introduced Subject to a Colonel GIANMADRERA of the Republican Army who promised Subject an administrative post in Rome in the Republican Army if Subject would enroll. Subject states that he enrolled in the Republican Army in December 1943 and was assigned to an administrative post at a Republican Army HQ under the jurisdiction of the Rome Distretto Militare (Rome Army Enlisted Men's HQ) and Subject served in this post from the end of December 1943 until 4 May 1944. On the latter date the Rome Distretto Militare issued orders transferring every administrative soldier in Subject's section to Bergamo, Northern Italy. Subject states that at about this time he met the aforementioned Dr. GERSKOFF in Rome who was the head of the German firm known as the S.A.F.T.A. in Rome and that this was engaged in the transportation of civilian goods in Italy. Subject declares that he avoided military transfer to Bergamo by obtaining employment with the SAFTA and worked in Rome for this firm from 4 May 1944 until 29 May 1944. On the latter date, Subject received 5000 lire in cash as salary from the firm. Dr. GERSKOFF lived at the Albergo Ambasciatore while in Rome, according to the Subject who admits that he went there frequently to visit GERSKOFF during the German occupation.

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c. On 29 May 1944, Subject states, he purchased from the SAFTA firm and through the efforts of GERSKOFF a 1500 Fiat automobile, which Subject offered for requisitioning to the RAAC Medical Section on 9 June 1944. Subject states that this vehicle was accepted and that on the following day he was employed as an interpreter by the RAAC Hotel Management Section and is still employed. Subject's title is Asst. Purchasing Agent. His present salary is 9000 lire per month. His duties are those of an interpreter and office clerk. Subject states he assists in keeping the official records of the Hotel Management Section relating to restaurants and hotels in Rome.

d. Subject indicated that he was not present at Corso Trieste #88 on 24 April 1944, when the raid was made on the apartment of FERRINI, Ferdinando. Subject stated that he heard of the raid from his father-in-law, BAZZANO, Enso, who was called to the apartment after the raid in order to open a locked room in the apartment where the said BAZZANO, Enso had stored some furniture.

e. Subject was confronted with a list of names of individuals who were members of the GRASSELLI Mobile Squad. Subject asserted that he knew none of the names and had no contacts or dealings with them.

REMARKS:

The present investigation originated with a denouncement alleging that in April 1944, Subject denounced an Allied Colonel, who was transmitting information by radio to the Allies from his home at Corso Trieste #88, to the Nazi-Fascist police causing the said colonel to be arrested, tortured and killed.

A protracted investigation disclosed: that the alleged Allied colonel was an Italian civilian named FERRINI, Ferdinando, who had a clandestine radio-transmitter in his home and was transmitting military information to the Allies; that on 24 April 1944, the apartment of the said FERRINI was raided by members of a German Signal Corps Unit and by the GRASSELLI Mobile Squad, at that time attached to the Political Section of the Rome Questura, who arrested FERRINI and incarcerated him at Regina Coeli for military espionage; that the said GRASSELLI Squad was arrested by the Questore on 6 May 1944 on a denouncement accusing the Squad of various crimes and abuses but that a German Military Unit intervened in behalf of the Squad and procured its release the following day; that the present Rome Questura had a complete dossier of information and evidence on the members of the said GRASSELLI Squad but that no action had been taken thereon.

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As a result of action by the Questura upon the request of this headquarters all the members of the former GRASSELLI Mobile Squad have been identified, eight of whom participated in the FERRINI raid of 24 April 1944, and nine members of the original group have been apprehended and confined by the Questura.

The investigation failed to disclose whether FERRINI, Ferdinando was executed by the enemy. No evidence or indication was found tending to show that Subject SINTAGLIA, Bruno was associated with the GRASSELLI Squad or with the FERRINI raid of 24 April 1944. Information is lacking as to the original denouncement of FERRINI because of the absence of GRASSELLI, Cesare, who fled to EGT before the Allied liberation of Rome.

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In view of the fact that the present Questura office holds a complete file of the GRASSELLI Squad and that it has proceeded with the arrest and prosecution of this collaborationist and enemy counter-espionage band, the Questura should be permitted, in the opinion of these Agents, to complete its work in liaison with the Political Section of this headquarters.

In the opinion of these Agents, Subject SINTAGLIA, Bruno was not associated with the GRASSELLI Squad and is not a present or potential threat to Allied security.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) It is recommended that the Political Office of the Questura be permitted to complete its work of proceeding against the GRASSELLI Squad in liaison with the Political Section of this Headquarters.

2) It is recommended that this case be closed.

RALPH CASTELLI,
Special Agent, CIC.

EDMUND J. MARCOTTE,
Agent, CIC.

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

REF : SD/140XI

27 July 1945

SUBJECT : SENIGALIA Bruno

TO : G-2 RAAC.

1. I have an enquiry in hand concerning SENIGALIA Bruno, of 88 Corso Trieste, Rome, who I understand was formerly employed by RAAC as an interpreter before being dismissed for black market activities.

2. Have you any further information which would assist please, particularly in connection with his association with one GERSCHKOW or the German firm SAFTA.

S.H.
S.H. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

SJH/nb

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X

0.747

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

HQ ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

ROME
STATION
ITA 4569-44
RECORD No.

From: Telephone 874644
Sasso Emilio
Via Legionari 20
Palazzo Dusmet
(Caller: un signore)

To: Hotel Milano
(Callee: un signore)

Give place of Postmark where there is no address

Security
Division

Rec'd. 11/10
Book No. 2857
File Enclaves, 0/0.
Action.....

Date of communication or post-
mark if letter is un-dated
1 October 1944 Telephone

Language
Italian

Previously
censored by
--

Previous relevant record

W.L. 1456/364
C.S. ITA 2872-44
4239-44
4312-44
4342-44
4394-44
4449-44
4508-44

Station allocation

C.G.G.

C. G. G. Allocation
G-2 (CC) AFHQ
ACC Info. Div.
C.I. Rome
CIC Rome
276 FSS
OSS X-2
S.G.I.
ACC Region IV
File 1505

Disposal of original
communication
Held
Excised
Photographed
Sent with
comment to:
Passed
Condemned
Return
to sender

COMMENT

POSSIBLE ALLIED CONTACT OF WATCH LIST SUSPECT

Caller: Is it Hotel Milano?
Callee: Yes!
Caller: Would you please look in the bar or in room N. 95 if
Captain Brichnel is there.
Callee: He is not in.
Caller: Who is speaking?
Callee: The telephonist.
Caller: Let me speak with the porter, the Director in short with
somebody.

Note of the monitor: The callee speaking, while waiting, to a
person near him said textually these words: "If I speak with one
of these officers who are friends of mine, they will do whatever
I want."

Callee: Ready.
Caller: Who is speaking?
Callee: The porter.
Caller: Would you look please whether Captain Brichnel is in,
Listen, I myself went to the dining room and I have got
seen him either there or in the bar; I sent expressly
somebody to room 95; you know he lives at the fourth floor
and there is no telephone not even in the room; he is

COMMENT

POSSIBLE ALLIED CONTACT OF WATCH LIST SUSPECT

Caller: Is it Hotel Milano?
 Callee: Yes!
 Caller: Would you please look in the bar or in room N. 95 if Captain Brichnel is there.
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 Callee: Ready.
 Caller: Who is speaking?
 Callee: The porter.
 Caller: Would you look please whether Captain Brichnel is in.
 Callee: Listen, I myself went to the dining room and I have not seen him either there or in the bar; I sent expressly somebody to room 95; you know he lives at the fourth floor and there is no telephone not even in the room; he is probably out.

Caller: Has not he left any message for.....?
 Callee: Nothing for you. I recognize you by the voice.
 Caller: Did he go out with Lieutenant Ernest?
 Callee: No, I have not seen him when he went out.
 Caller: When does he usually come back?
 Callee: At about ten.
 Caller: Then, be so kind as to tell the Captain that I want him to be at home, because I must speak with him, I will call him at ten.

Reviewer's Note: Sasso was placed on the Watch List 6-7-44 on account of an allegation that he was of Greek or Turkish origin and had collaborated with the Germans, especially with the SAFA organization of the Wehrmacht in conjunction with a man named GERSKO. Evasion of external mail censorship, worries about the census and the arrest of a collaborator with the S.S. have

EXAMINER A.T.C.O.

REVIEWER

L.T.J.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Reviewed 3 Oct. '44

SPECIAL NOTICE - The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Civil Censorship Officer, Allied Control Commission.

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ROME
ITA 4569-44
(2 of 2)

have been subjects of intercepts.

He is also alleged to have attempted to ingratiate himself with the Allies through his American wife. The monitors note above may have bearing on this.

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The Company:

- ① IMPRESSE R. UNITE
Gastuzioni - Stralali etc.
Via NICOTERA 26.

- ② D^o EMILIO SASSO JF
Via dei Legionari 20.

- ③ Guido GOVERNARE J
Via Gennaro 10.
The house is called Zagarino
or Zavarino

NO OBJECTION

ON RECORD

Donald Hume

CAPT

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

ORDER 4097 F.S. SECRETARY

1179

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for Crawford

96-97/a

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Security Branch

JS

Q

29. 6. 1944

SUBJECT: Screening of personalities.

TO : *Capt. Harne 97.F.S.*

Will you please cause enquiries to be made respecting the character of the undermentioned and reply as soon as possible.

P.T.O.

S. J. HARVEY
Major, Security Branch

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

N.B. - Penalità severissime, di prigione e di ammenda sono previste per chiunque facesse delle dichiarazioni false nella, presente scheda.

SCHEDA PERSONALE

1. Nome e cognome Emilio SASSO di o da Afonso
a) Luogo di nascita Cairo d'Egitto b) Data di nascita 7.5.907
2. Indirizzo attuale ex via dei Legionari 20 a) Residenza permanente Cairo
3. Professione medico
4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.? si a) Da quando? 1937
5. Appartenete ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (Si o No)
a) Sansepolcristi no b) Squadristi no c) M. V. S. N.? no
d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicare con un S! od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri)

Milizia ordinaria?

Milizia Ferroviaria?

Milizia Postale?

Milizia Portuale?

Milizia Forestale?

Milizia Eradica?

18

1

21

a) Da quando?

1/10/41

4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.?

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (Sì o No)

a) Sansepolcristi NO b) Squadristi NO c) M. V. S. N. ? NO

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicate con un Sì od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri)

Milizia ordinaria?

Milizia Ferroviaria?

Milizia Postale?

Milizia Portuale?

Milizia Forestale?

Milizia Stradale?

Milizia Confinaria?

Milizia Universitaria?

Milizia Antiaerea?

Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?

Moschettieri del Duce?

Battaglioni M. S.?

NO

14/11

NO

e) Se avete militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata?

6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete SÌ o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio o di ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

- a) Segretario nel P. N. F.?
- b) Membro del Direttorio Nazionale?
- c) Segretario Federale?
- d) Membro del Direttorio Federale?
- e) Ispettore del Partito?
- f) Ispettore Federale?
- g) Segretario politico di un Fascio?
- h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale?
- i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale?
- j) Capo-settore?
- k) Capo-nucleo?
- l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.?
- m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.?
- n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili?
- o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito

Quale?

- 7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA?
- 8. Avete fatto parte dell'Ufficio politico dei CC. RR.?
- 9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.?

Quando? Quando? Quando?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

no

no

p) Capo-settore?

k) Capo-nucleo?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel C. U. F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili?

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito

Quale?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA?

Quando?

8. Avete fatto parte dell'Ufficio politico dei CC. RR.?

Quando?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.?

Quando?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

a) in una Corporazione?

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

b) di una Unione sindacale?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

c) In un Consorzio Agrario?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

d) In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o

sindacale?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali e comunali - governative o parastatali - occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO PERIODO DI SERVIZIO MODO DI ASSUNZIONE

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:

FONTI

MEDIA ANNUALE

INTROITO DEL 1942

medico

13. Avete prestato servizio militare?

si

a) In quale arma?

Fanteria militare

b) Quando? 1941

c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente?

collo Tenente

d) Dove avete prestato servizio?

Croazia

e) Siete stato « volontario » nella guerra civile Spagnola?

no

f) Siete stato « volontario » nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale?

no

Del Nord Africa? no

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare?

no

Per quale motivo?

no

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fascista?

Nome dell'organizzazione

no

Periodo di appartenenza?

no

15. Siete stato con qualsiasi attività impiegato con qualsiasi comando, agenzia, o qualsiasi sorta di orga-

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:

FONTI

MEDIA ANNUALE

INTROITO DEL 1942

medico -

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? *si* a) In quale arma? *Sanità Militare*
b) Quando? *1941* c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? *sottotenente*
d) Dove avete prestato servizio? *Croazia*
e) Siete stato « volontario » nella guerra civile Spagnola? *no*
f) Siete stato « volontario » nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale? *no* Del Nord Africa? *no*
g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare? *no*

Per quale motivo?

no

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fascista?

Nome dell'organizzazione

no

Periodo di appartenenza?

no

15. Se siete stato con qualsiasi attività impiegato con qualsiasi comando, agenzia, o qualsiasi sorte di organizzazione tedesca, data, pieni particolari.

In caso di risposta negativa un appunto firmato a tale riguardo sarà scritto nel tergo della « Scheda Personale ».

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

Data

13.7.44

Firma

L. Lio Lano

N. B. - Rileggete prima di consegnare la scheda, e se avete scritto il falso, correggete. Vi ricordiamo che le superiori dichiarazioni sono state fatte sotto giuramento, e che pene severe sono stabilite per il falso giuramento.

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Pagina riservata alle annotazioni dell'Ufficiale degli Affari Civili

TRANS. No 82

HEADQUARTERS
ROME AREA COMMAND
G-2 SECTION
TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

18 July 1944

Translation of attached is as follows

To : The Allied Political Control Office
Rome

In order that the Americans may not give protection to persons who yesterday collaborated and made millions with the Germans, I make the following declaration:

- 1) Up to 1943, Dr. Sasso Emilio lived in Viale Gorizia No 46 in a modest apartment with loans from friends.

- 2) In September he formed part of the S.A.F.D.A., a German organization, directed by the notorious Gerskoxo, Largo Augusteo. In three months he makes six millions by finding for the Germans machinery and vehicles to requisition.

- 3) He has no profession; but formed societies which he defrauded.

- 4) In 1944 he changed residence at an expenditure of millions. He says that money will protect him from anything, and that money could not be retraced. He stole innumerable millions from the Labor Bank. He works with Osio and Invernizzi in a great black market enterprise.

- 5) When the Americans arrived patriots went to his homes His wife, an Italian subject, but of American birth, went to an American Headquarters and persuaded a Major to place her home and cars under protection.

- 6) The three cars owned by Sasso still bore Germans licence plates, but now one circulates with an American licence.

- 7) The Sasso family now entertains the Americans much as they entertained the Germans Before.

- 8) The mother-in-law is a very well known spy whose name is "Know". She lives in Via della Concigliazione 44, and is the mother of Mrs. Sasso by a man named Starke.

Money does not leave trunks, but ask Sasso how he made his

1490

A

9 wealth. He runs a black market ring with his brothers. They own a Hotel in Egypt where he plans to escape with his money much of which is in foreign currency and hidden. Such a scandal cannot be tolerated in Italy.

Interrogate Sasso, ask him what he did with the S.A.F.D.A. and with Osio and Invernizzi.

I am one of his associated who did not have the same fortune and who cannot give his name, but could be a testimony when Sasso is arrested.

Respectfully

(signature illegible)

- 1) correct
- 2) Was appointed agent by the persons from whom the machinery was requisitioned and did succeed in obtaining a small fraction of the value of the property from the Germans.
- 3) Is a qualified medical practitioner and has written many scientific articles.
- 4) He did change his residence, selling his wife's jewellery to buy property.
- 5) Wife Italian subject of American birth House was visited by Major Wells and L. J. L.
- 6) Owns only one car, a very small Fiat.
- 7) correct
- 8) Mother-in-law is the wife of Prince Lilladini
- 9) Father of Sasso very wealthy contractor in bagio holds many contracts with British Navy. N.H.

785016

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

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

G/P296/BR
9 Mar 45

5

SUBJECT: GLAUSIUSZ Adolfo

TO : AC of S, G-2(CI) AFHQ

Reference telephone conversation Capt MURRAY - Lt.Col. YOUNG of 5 Mar.

The following is the information concerning Subject:-

1. Subject is a Hungarian national of Jewish extraction who came to ROME in Jun 40 and made a living by selling paintings until the German occupation of the city.
2. After the German occupation he started working for SAFTA (Societa Autorizzata a Fare Trasporti ed Approvisionamenti) as secretary to Dr. GERSCHKOFF, the civil head of the firm. The firm was in fact a military concern which had the job of "acquiring" all kinds of goods for the German war effort. The military heads were Colonels BOELK and SEIFERT and they had the support of General MAEZTZER.
3. Shortly after obtaining his employment with SAFTA Subject moved to the Albergo BERNINI with his wife. He was constantly seen in the company of the more notorious SS men in ROME, especially Major SCHULZERHAU.
4. Subject admits:-
 - (a) that he had a permit to carry a pistol and to be out after curfew, and a permit for free circulation.
 - (b) that after his employment he made large sums of money and even that he had 900,000 lire in his house.
 - (c) that he acted as liaison between the Italian collaborators and the SS and the German command in Corso d'Italia.
 - (d) that SAFTA paid the SS organisations under Major SCHULZERHAU for goods stolen, looted or confiscated from Jews, anti-Fascists and anti-Nazis.
5. Subject states that he undertook such work to assist his fellow Jews but does not deny that he made considerable sums of money.
6. Subject possesses a document issued by the Hungarian Legation on 3 Mar 44 stating that he does not belong to the Jewish race. However it seems highly unlikely that he would have been able to hoodwink the SS for the considerable period that worked with them. It would seem that his position was far more important than that of secretary and that he was kept on in spite of his race because he was useful to the Germans in some other capacity.

1488

/s/ D.A.D. YOUNG
Lt. Col.
G.S.

PT

Copy to: "A" Civilian Internee Camp.

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

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

REF

: SD/140J-13-733

30 April 1945

SUBJECT : SASSO Emilie

To : Captain R.R. Rafter,
276 F.S. Section.

1. Acknowledgement is made of the interesting report on the above named.

2. With regard to his statement that he was shown a confidential letter about him, this is quite untrue. He was brought to this office, and the points raised in an anonymous letter were put directly to him. He was not given the letter to look at.

3. In the case of GLAUSIUSZ Adolfo, an appeal was made on his behalf by the Swedish Minister, but AFHQ have considered it inadvisable to release him. Their decision is apparently based on a letter from RAAC (Lt. Col. YOUNG) to G-2 (CI) dated 9 March 1945, Reference G/P296/BR.

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

CBH/nb

1487

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Secret!
Division
Rec'd... 29/4
Book No. 4060
File No. 5-2
Action...

SD-OT-13.

CONFIDENTIAL

276 PS Section
 Phone 478445 Ext 17
 Ref: SEC/12
 29 Apr 45

Security Branch
 HQ Allied Commission

Subject: SAPO Emilio di Alfonso

1. Att report is a summary of investigations by this Sec over a long period.
2. As can be seen, no proof of a/n's being a security menace has been forthcoming, but it is evident that he is a skillful black-marketeer, potential or actual, and his activities are worthy of general supervision.
3. This report also raises the question of the justification of continued internment of CLAUDIO Andrea, (our 2/102 of 14 Jul 44 refers) and your opinion on this matter would be appreciated.

SS01-247

BRR/pt
 Capt.,
 Int Corps.

FIELD

To. 00 276 FSS

Subject.- SASSO Emilio di Alfonso

3

1) Subject is an Italian national, born in CAIRO 7 May 1907, in possession of Italian Passport 901123, issued CAIRO 23 Nov 39. His father, SASSO Alfonso, domiciled in CAIRO, is in good financial circumstances, having been a public works contractor to the British and Egyptian Governments in connection with the Nile irrigation schemes, and owning a hotel and block of flats in CAIRO, as well as a villa in ZEITOUN. SASSO Alfonso was interned during the war, but released some months before the Armistice. The mother of subject, nee SCHUSTERMAN Olga, is a Russian Jewess also domiciled in Egypt. There are three other sons - a) Giovanni, a doctor, domiciled in ROME, who served as a doctor with the Italian Army during the war, b) Luca, an engineer domiciled in ROME, who served as a Captain of the 6th Arty. Regt. at MODENA during the war, and, c) Giuseppe, an accountant, also domiciled in ROME. None of these three left ITALY during the period of Italian-Allied hostilities. A daughter also lives in Italy near NAPLES. Subject's mother owns a villa at MONTECATINI ALTO in Italy, sublet by subject. Subject and his brothers also own a block of flats in ROME, at Viale ETRURIA 62. The family has a clean police record. Subject's wife is born STARK Elisabeth, daughter of an American banker in SAN FRANCISCO, USA.

2) Subject was educated at CAIRO and at FLORENCE, where he took a degree in medicine, specialising in gynaecology. He has been in the PMF since 1927, without holding a party position, and has not belonged to the Fascio all'Istero or the Militia. Despite his medical degree, he has not practised, except when his financial circumstances were low, but has lived by commerce and speculation. He has been, inter alia, technical advisor to the provision firms of SACA and SOTERNA, liquidating his interests in 1941 for 40,000 and 75,000 Lire. The block of flats in Viale ETRURIA has twice been mortgaged, for 1 1/2 millions with the Credito MILANO, and for 700,000 Lire with the Banco Santo Spirito. Both mortgages have been cleared, and an examination of the mortgage's account at the Banco Santo Spirito (where subject also has a modest personal account), shows nothing spectacular, the debt having been repaid in six instalments between November 1941 and November 1943. SASSO also invented a food product utilising the blood from slaughter-houses, which patent he sold to the firm of GALBANI SA, a provision concern with head offices in MILAN under the direction of a certain Comm. INVERNIZZI. He also deals in paintings and poses as a connoisseur of art; his name, however, is unknown in this field and his appreciation is commercial rather than aesthetic.

3) Subject has moved-in fairly high social circles. He was on good terms with MUSBOLINI's two sons (Vittorio wished him to enter the

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3) Subject has moved-in fairly high social circles. He was on good terms with MUSSOLINI's two sons (Vittorio wished him to enter the political sphere), knows Dr. Chaim WEIZMANN well and professes Zionist sympathies. He is acquainted with the ex-King of Afghanistan. Before the war he made frequent visits to Egypt. He owned a Buick car, the tyres of which were requisitioned and which he later sold. He has a rather ostentatious personality.

4) In 1939 subject visited Egypt, Palestine, Italy and France, and at the outbreak of war was staying at LA CROIX in France as the guest of Chaim WEIZMANN. In April 1940 he paid a visit to England, returning to France and thence to Italy a month before that country entered into hostilities. He was then living in an apartment in ROME at Piazza BELLE ARTI 8.

5) In 1941 subject moved to Via MONTE ZEBIO 40, and while at this address was called up and commissioned as a S/Ten Medico, serving at SPLIT and later at ABBAZZIA in Fiume; during this time he took a new apartment, in Viale GORIZIA 16, and later still another in Via del LEGIONARI 20, his present address. In 1942, whilst in ROME on leave, he married his American fiancée in order to forestall her internment

SASSO Emilio di Alfonso

At the time of the Armistice he was already in ROME on sick leave, and did not report back to his unit. At this time he is known to have been in financial straits, borrowing small sums and owing money in town.

6) The German authorities in ITALY had taken over a buying organization known as the SAFTA (Societa Autorizzata a Fare Trasporti ed Approvvigionamenti), with offices in ROME in the Piazza Augusto Imperatore (ex SOTERNA offices), the object of which was to purchase supplies from Italian sources for the Wehrmacht and German homeland (frequently with German-printed currency). This society, which had control over the movements of supplies, requisitioning, priorities and the authority to purchase blocked goods, naturally enjoyed an unhappy reputation in ROME, where it is said to have been a channel for disposing of SS loot; it is doubtful, however whether its activities exceeded the scope of receiving contraband goods seized by the German police and of general commercial racketeering. The chief of the society in ROME was one GERSCHKOFF, a German (Jew?), whilst GLAUSIUSZ, a Hungarian Jew responsible for the issuing of vehicle passes, etc., and who remained in this city, was interned. It is known that GERSCHKOFF sent millions of lire worth of goods into SWITZERLAND under the auspices of SAFTA, by consigning them to Germany and blocking them whilst in transit through Switzerland.

7) It is not certain how SASSO's connection with the SAFTA began. He states that he was introduced in November 1943 by Comm. INVERNIZZI to act as the latter's personal intermediary for the obtaining of permits to bring GALEANI products into ROME, but according to FUSARI, director of the ROME office of GALEANI, these permits were obtained in the normal way through the Annonaite, without the intervention of a third party being necessary. It is more likely, therefore, that SASSO acted as personal intermediary for illicit transactions between GERSCHKOFF and INVERNIZZI, transactions which had nothing to do with the normal functions of the SAFTA and the GALEANI. It is known that SASSO used one of the GALEANI cars, a grey Lancia Aprilia Roma 62627, for his personal use and that he himself went to the German HQ in Corso d'ITALIA to obtain the permit to run this car. It is also known that the SASSO's became very friendly with Mr. and Mrs. GERSCHKOFF. GERSCHKOFF was a frequent visitor to the SASSO household, and SASSO in turn was frequently entertained by GERSCHKOFF at the AMBASCIATORI Hotel, requisitioned by the Germans and normally closed to Italian civilians.

8) It is not thought that SASSO had an arms permit from the Germans.

Document sponsored ARAS 4 Associazione Riformimenti Africa 5

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20) It is not thought that SASSO had an arms permit from the Germans.

9) The Government sponsored ARAS (Associazione Rifornimenti Africani Settentrionali), which, under the Ministry for Africa, had been designed to exploit commercially the Italian Empire, had been left after the loss of the African Colonies with large stocks of textiles in its warehouses, chiefly in the MILAN area, and the Germans, who had blocked all textiles after the Armistice, placed these warehouses under guard. The then Commissario of ARAS, Avv. TREVISANI Renato, was introduced to SASSO by the latter's lawyer, Avv. CANALETTI Guido, and received a proposal from SASSO that the SAFTA should purchase the textiles, having the necessary authority to buy blocked goods. Following negotiations between Dr. SCHIAVO Stefano, Director of the ARAS, and SASSO, SAFTA ultimately purchased the textiles (1 Dec 43) for 33,800,000 Lire. SASSO himself accompanied the ARAS cashier to the SAFTA offices, where the sum was paid over in 1,000 Lire notes. It should be noted that the figure quoted represents an inflated value, the textiles (a rayon-cotton mixture of little value on the European market) having been previously boosted by pro-forma invoices presented to the German authorities by ARAS when they were first blocked, and it is presumed that it was the intention of GERSCHOFF and INVERNIZZI to get the goods to Switzerland, "in transit" till the end of hostilities, in order to re-introduce them into the Italian market at a still-further inflated figure and resultant dividend.

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SASSO Emilio di Alfonso Sheet 3

10) Subject states that his only recompense in the above transaction was a 80,000 Lire gratuity from INVERNIZZI. What other deals were carried out in conjunction with GERSCHKOFF cannot be established, as subject is reticent and evidence must be obtained from external sources. It is known that during this period he made some six journeys to MILAN in the GALBANI car, sometimes in company with an ING. HEUSH Corrado (Via Giuseppe CAVERALLINI 21), and that by May 1944 he had Lire notes in his house estimated by an informant at 12,000,000. (From the same informant he had borrowed 8,000 Lire just after the Armistice.) He also showed this individual a roll of fresh, uncut bank-notes (1,000 Lire), comprising perhaps 100,000 Lire. It is also reported from two independent sources that SASSO was very pre-occupied about this time.

11) No information can be obtained concerning allegations that he was involved with OSSIA, Director of the Banca di Lavoro, in tampering with the funds of that bank.

12) After the Allied occupation of ROME, partisans entered the SASSO apartment in order to requisition the GALBANI car, which, however, by that time was in MILAN. SASSO, through his wife, sought the protection of the Allies, with the result that an American officer posted a notice on his premises stating that they belonged to an American citizen. SASSO was soon on good terms, through his wife, with a number of fairly highly placed Allied officers; he was naturally preoccupied about his situation, and endeavoured to obtain an introduction to Major HEATH and Major COXHEAD, the then respective chiefs of Security and Public Safety Divisions in ROME. He ultimately succeeded in becoming friendly with an officer of the Public Safety Division, who showed SASSO his dossier, which, he says, he found very amusing. It is interesting to note that SASSO also succeeded in penetrating the German Police in this way.

13) Little light can be thrown on subject's present activities. In August 1944 he purchased a Topolino car, but it is not known what happened to the remainder of his currency. As he has on three occasions profited from his acquaintance with US flying officers to evade the Censor and correspond with his father in Egypt, it may be assumed that he has changed his earnings into more tangible forms of worth. It is believed that he is engaged, inter alia, in selling pictures and antiques to American officers, and telephone intercepts imply that he is exploiting his Allied acquaintanceships for commercial ends. About February 1945, he appears to have attempted to mortgage his property through a person

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- 14) From telephone intercepts it appears that some member of the SASSO household has been endeavouring to evade the Italian Census, but no light can be thrown on this.
- 15) SASSO has not subscribed to an partisan organisation.
- 16) After the war he has the intention of proceeding to USA with his wife.
- 17) Ing. HEUSH (a Genoese of German origin), who is at present engaged on railway reconstruction, etc., owns a Fiat 1100 No. 71459, which he has registered in the name of the Vatican through a Monsignor with whom he is friendly. In March he was seen in SIENA on Vatican duties and with his car loaded with silks. HEUSH's connections with SAFTA are thought to have been superficial.

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SASSO Emilio di Alfonso Sheet 4

13) Recommendations. It is not considered that SASSO constitutes a security threat, or that there is juridical basis on which the facts might be referred to the Epuration authorities. It is thought that the competent Allied Sub-Commission might be interested in contacting Comm. INVERNIZZI in MILAN with a view to exploiting his knowledge of stocks of goods frozen in Switzerland or Northern Italy by the SAFTA and which may still be available to the Italian Govt. It is recommended that GLAUSIUSZ's continued internment be reconsidered in the light of SASSO's prosperity, GLAUSIUSZ's low state of health and the fact that, unlike SASSO, he disinterestedly helped Jewish and other refugees during the German occupation at some personal risk.

19 Apr 45

C. A. R. Sgt
13059895

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

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19 Apr 43

SASSO Emilio

M + G

In October 1943 he became an intermediate agent between Italian textile firms, private citizens and the SAFTA, a German loot-transporting organization. He has sold to the Germans about 70 millions lire of textiles among which only 30 millions for account of the Italian Textile Firm N.E. He has also sold to the Germans lorries. All that results on the journals of the SAFTA but it is ascertained that the amount of the goods he has sold to the Germans is more high. SASSO has also sold large quantities of cognac and liquors to the cpm Firm. He was daily in touch with GERSHKOW, manager of the SAFTA, and with many German officers.

After the Allies arrived in Rome SASSO has opened a Club (Fine Arts Club) in PALAZZO BARBERINI. Few months ago SASSO was arrested by Italian Police as holder of a gambling-house (FINE ARTS CLUB) but few days later for an unknown reason he was set free. It is known that at present is still carrying on his dubious achievements, and he is in touch with many Allied officers. In the Questura of Rome is a report on SASSO on his past Fascist activities.

From the file of this Security Division it appears that, from an information taken from private communication between SASSO and the porter of Hotel Milano, SASSO was intimately in touch with the Allied officers BRICHNEL and ~~Emilio~~ ERMESTEN to such a point to said "If I speak with one of these officers who are friends of mine, they will do whatever I want".

Herewith attached is an anonymous letter written the 18th of July 1944. The writer ends his statement saying he could be a testimony when SASSO will be arrested.

In the file N 636. 3 B it is said that "a complete report on investigation of the means employed into this man has not been submitted".

After the Allied arrived in Rome SASSO has opened a Club (Fine Arts Club) in PALAZZO BARBERINI. Few months ago SASSO was arrested by Italian Police as holder of a gambling-house (FINE ARTS CLUB) but few days later for an unknown reason he was set free. It is known that at present is still carrying on his dubious achievements, and he is in touch with many Allied officers.

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In the file N° 636. 3 B it is said that "a complete report on investigation over many months into this man has now been presented to the of SG-2 and Security Branch A.C."

ANS. No 82

HEADQUARTERS
ROME AREA COMMAND
G-2 SECTION
TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

18 July 1944

Translation of attached is as follows

To : The Allied Political Control Office
Rome

In order that the Americans may not give protection to persons who yesterday collaborated and made millions with the Germans, I make the following declaration:

Up to 1943, Dr. Sasso Emilio lived in Viale Gorizia No 46 in a modest apartment with loans from friends.

In September he formed part of the S.A.F.D.A., a German organization, directed by the notorious Gerskoxo, Largo Augusteo. In three months he makes six millions by finding for the Germans machinery and vehicles to requisition.

He has no profession; but formed societies which he defrauded.

In 1944 he changed residence at an expenditure of millions. He says that money will protect him from anything, and that money could not be retraced. He stole innumerable millions from the Labor Bank. He works with Osio and Invernizzi in a great black market enterprise.

When the Americans arrived patriots went to his homes His wife, an Italian subject, but of American birth, went to an American Headquarters and persuaded a Major to place her home and cars under protection.

The three cars owned by Sasso still bore Germans licence plates, but now one circulates with an American licence.

The Sasso family now entertains the Americans much as they entertained the Germans Before.

The mother-in-law is a very well known spy whose name is "Know". She lives in Via della Concigliazione 44, and is the mother of Mrs. Sasso by a man named Starke.

Money does not leave the hands, but ask Sasso how he made his

wealth. He runs a black market ring with his brothers. They own a Hotel in Egypt where he plans to escape with his money much of which is in foreign currency and hidden. Such a scandal cannot be tolerated in Italy.

Interrogate Sasso, ask him what he did with the S.A.F.D.A. and with Osio and Invernizzi.

I am one of his associated who did not have the same fortune and who cannot give his name, but could be a testimony when Sasso is arrested.

Respectfully

(signature illegible)

- 1) Connect
- 2) Was appointed agent by the persons from whom the machinery was requisitioned and did succeed in obtaining a small fraction of the value of the property from the Germans
- 3) Is a qualified medical practitioner, and has written many scientific articles.
- 4) Did change his residence, selling his wife jewellery to buy property.
- 5) Wife Italian subject of American birth. House was visited by Major Wells. and C. I. G.
- 6) Owns only one car, a very small Fiat.
- 7) Connect.
- 8) Mother in law is wife of Prince Bittadini
- 9) Father of Sasso is a very wealthy contractor in Paris. Holds many contracts with British Navy.

Report No. 6

SCHWERTFEGER Edoardo. of Edoardo born in HANNOVER the 28th of June 1890. He occupied himself with airplanes industries. He was frequently in touch with the German High Command in FRASCATI. He was connected with the SAETA Firm in which GERSCHKOW was working as manager.

The a/m was living in the Hotel Excelsior till the 19th or 20th of June 1943 after he left Rome and he went to live in Milan.

His lover was a German woman KEISER Wanda

①

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