

ACC 10000/143/2472

140/8

PERSONALITIES

NOV. 1943 . MAR. 1944

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

No. of Sheet	Date	File no. of Ans'd Ltr.	From whom	Subject
17		Continued on Page 5		PORZIO RODINO, Hon Grant GIACOMELLO, Lieut.
18		- FEMR.	-	LAURO, ACKLES - Re Filed - Noted
19				List of Educators in Sicily who were 'fired' Because they were Fascists

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File no. of orig'd ltr.	From whom	Subject
1	30 Nov			Information on Col. Arturo (Carabinieri)
2	30 Nov			Statement of certain Foreign Officers in the
3	30 Nov	File Encl. 616		Request for transfer of man. Giulio
4	36 Nov		Report	By George J. Houser
5				List give party as leaders and addresses
6	29 Nov			Personal history of a Yugoslav Capt.
7	7 Dec	4089/4	For Col. Upjohn	Concerning whereabouts of Capt. officer
			Cross REFERENCES TO FILE NO 150	
8				TRIPICIANO, Luigi,
9		Cable		TURZA, Giovanni Cass
10				COCCO, Lt Col.
				BASSO, Gen.
11		Capt HARE'S Report		ZINGALI, GASTANO
		Scheda on ZINGALI attached.		PETRONCELLI, Maria
		For Public Works.		MAZZONI, Giuliano
12				CARISTIA, CONDORELLI
				BUTTINI, Castimiro
				DE ROMANIS, Alberto
13				LAURICELLI
13A and 13B				LIDONNI
14				MENNA, Alfonso
15				TANNELLI, H.E.
16				FRIGNANI, Giuseppe
				Bishop of Pozzuoli
				SCAGLIONE, Emilio
				FINIZIO Pasquale

2	30 Nov	From	Report	notes sent of order, Foreign Officer to B.
3	30 Nov	File Com. S.C.		Request for transfer of men. Civitan
4	36 Nov		Report	By George J. Haines
5				List give party as to how add address
6	39 Nov			Personal history of a Yugoslav Capt.
7	7 Dec	100/10034/L	For Capt. Haines	Concerning whereabouts of Gorko
				officers.
			CROSS REFERENCES TO FILE NO 150	
8				A TRIPICIANO, Luigi.
9			Cable	TURZA, Giovanni Cam.
10				Cocco, Lt Col.
				BRASSO, Gen.
11			Capt HAINES' REPORT	ZINGALI, GASTANO
			Scheda on ZINGALI attached.	PETRONCELLI, MARIO
				MALIZONI, Giuliano
				CARISTIA
				CONDREANI
12			For Public Works.	BATTINI, Castoro
				DE ROMANIS, Alberto
13				LAURICELLI
13A and 13B				NIDONNI
14 15				MENNA, Alfonso
				JANNELLI, H.E.
15 16				FRIGNANI, Giuseppe
				Bishop of Pazzuoli
				SCAGLIONE, Emilio
				FINIZIO, Pasquale
				LAURO, Achille
17				CAVALLARO, ANGELO
17				NANDI, FILIPPO
				PHILIPSON, DINA
				PHILIPSON, Giuseppe
				MATERAZZO - ROYAL, di Kocosa
				ARRANGIO - REIZ, Prof
				FLORES, AVV.
				MORTELLI, AVV.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

FILE-DEF 312

AFO 394

24 January 1944

MEMORANDUM

- TO : S.C.A.O.'s Catania, Messina, Palermo and Caltanissetta.
1. In order that the schools of the region may be freed of leaders who were active in the cause of fascism, a study has been made of the political records of all the educational leaders of the island. It is understood that the Provveditore agli Studi and S.C.A.O.'s concerned are in agreement on all individuals to be dismissed.
2. The following individuals will be dismissed from their educational positions, by order of A.M.G., and the necessary letters are to be sent by you with the "visto" of the Prefect. In the case of any doubt or uncertainty the individual is to be suspended and a report submitted to the Education Division of this Headquarters.

PALESTINE

- 1) VERDI Rosario
- 2) CALICERANO Giovanni
- 3) GIUFFRIDA Angelo
- 4) ALARISO Vincenzo
- 5) ANTONELLA Giuseppe
- 6) SPAMPINARO Salvatore
- 7) CAMUSCA Salvatore

- 8) ROSSI Luigi
- 9) ORINO Carmelo

- 1) BARBARINO Francesco
- 2) CONFORO Gaetano
- 3) PABISI Gaetano
- 4) PERLA Vincenzo
- 5) PRINZI Irene
- 6) SORIELLI Giuseppe

- 7) SOLARINO Luigi

- 8) VILLA Filomena

- 1) COFFOLA Guido
- 2) PRESTIANNI Giuseppe
- 3) CAPPA Giuseppe

CATANIA

ESISTENZE

- Preside Liceo "M. Ontanella"
Direttore Titolare
R. Ispettore scolastico
Insegnante Ordinario
Ispettore scolastico
Direttore Didattico
Headmaster Istituto Tecnico
Nautico
Direttore Didattico
Preside

- Preside nei R.R. Licei Gio.
Direttore Didattico
S. Direttore Didattico
R. Direttore Didattico
R. Direttrice Didattica
R. Ispett. scolastico di circolo
Primo Raggiungere di
Prefettura
Direttrice Didattica

- Regione
Preside
R. Ispett. scolastico

MESSINA

PALERMO

It is understood that the Provveditore agli Studi and S.C.A.O. is concerned are in agreement on all individuals to be dismissed.

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CATANIA

M A G E

- 1) VERDI Rosario
- 2) CALICERANO Giovanni
- 3) GIUFFRIDA Angelo
- 4) ALABISI Vincenzo
- 5) ANDOLINA Giuseppe
- 6) SPARTELLANO Salvatore
- 7) GAVRUSZA Salvatore

- 8) ROSSI Luigi
- 9) CRINO Carmelo

MESSINA

- 1) BARBARINO Francesco
- 2) CONFORTO Gaetano
- 3) PIRISI Gaetano
- 4) PRIMA Vincenzo
- 5) PRUGI Irene
- 6) SORIMALLI Giuseppe

- 7) SOLARINO Luigi

- 8) VALLA Filomena

PALERMO

- 1) COPPOLA Guido
- 2) PRESULIANI Giuseppe
- 3) GARRA Giuseppe
- 4) COSENTINO FORMACIINI Carmen
- 5) DEL CASTELLO Emanuele
- 6) PLAZZA Salvatore
- 7) SORTINO Settimo
- 8) VALENTINO Antonino

- 9) MAIVASI Antonio

- 10) MANCUSO Biaggio
- 11) MESSINA Ignazio
- 12) BRAGAGNOLIO

E D S I L O M

Preside Liceo "M. Cutelli"
 Direttore Titolare
 R. Ispettore scolastico
 Insegnante Ordinario
 Ispettore scolastico
 Direttore Didattico
 Headmaster Istituto Tec.
 Nautico
 Direttore Didattico
 Preside

Preside nel R.R. Liceo Gio.
 Direttore Didattico
 R. Direttore Didattico
 R. Direttore Didattico
 R. Direttrice Didattica
 R. Ispett. scolastico di
 circolo
 Primo Ragioniere di
 Prefettura
 Direttrice Didattica

Ragioniere
 Preside
 R. Ispett. Scolastico
 Direttrice Didattica
 Direttore Didattico
 R. Direttore Didattico
 R. Direttore Didattico
 Insegnante (Direttore
 Didattico Incaricato)
 R. Primo Ispett. Sc. della
 Circoscrizione di Palermo
 R. Primo Ispett. Sc.
 Preside del R. Ginnasio
 Preside dell'R. Ist. Tec.

Adm. Sc. 1. 16
 Adm. Sc. 3.

NAME

1) CONTI Giuseppe

CALTANISSETTA

FOSSILION

Directorate Geological

Charles Falletti

CHARLES FALLETTI

Lt. Colonel

Regional Civil Affairs Officer

DISTRIBUTION

All S.C.A.O.'s (9)
All Provveditori agli Studi (9)
Education Division-3
Sub-Commission on Education-5
Political Intelligence-3
Symp-35

DISTRIBUTION

All S.C.A.O.'s (2)
All Provveditors and Studi (2)
Education Division-3
Sub-Commission on Education-5
Political Intelligence-3
Bureau-35

- 2 -

59

C O N F I D E N T I A L
(Equals British CONFIDENTIAL)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

2 March, 1944.

SUBJECT : FILIPPO NALDI.

I. Reference is made to our conversation of 1 March 1944 regarding the above mentioned individual. At your request, F.S.S. and C.I.C. were requested to take no action without previous reference to Lieut. General WAC FARLANE.

II. The following information (Evaluation B-2) is dated 1 March 1944: -

1. FILIPPO NALDI comes from the rank and file of the old Nationalists of Romagna and has always been a supporter of the Monarchy.

2. He belongs to that class of politicians who can conceive of politics only in terms of personal and class interests, the big game, a class which came into being with the development of industry and the big industrial combines of the Darlan or Laval type.

III. His nationalism should therefore be understood as a means of maintaining in power a ruling class and acquiring their confidence through his support.

1. He started his career as a journalist in Bologna, with the newspaper "Il Resto del Carlino". In 1916, he went to Rome and founded his own newspaper, "Il Tempo", with funds of doubtful origin.

2. Towards the end of the World War No. I, this newspaper was making propaganda in favor of Germany and it was suspected NALDI received German subsidies through the intermediary of the Banca Commerciale Italiana which had been founded before the war with German capital. Whether it was due to the fact the paper was never very successful, in 1921 the newspaper had to be suspended, possibly due to the fact that the German Government withdrew its financial support.

3. Meanwhile, NALDI had established contact with political circles in Paris. It is possible that he had been approached by the French on account of his German propaganda and had taken advantage of this to play one against the other.

4. In 1922, with Mussolini in power, together with *Fascists and Nationalists*, particularly of his own type, he adhered to his French connections, Mussolini used him as an agent provocateur and entrusted to him the mission of Convincing the French leaders to lend their support to Fascism. He established his headquarters in Paris, where he remained until 1939 and was in close contact with the right wing politicians, especially such political figures as Laval.

5. NALDI has always acted behind the scenes, ambitious but not vain, he likes to dominate the political situation without ever appearing personally on the political stage.

6. When the Badoglio Government went to Brindisi, NALDI approached his old friend Dino PHILIPSON, who was then trying to sneak into the government, to introduce him to Marshal Badoglio. Badoglio apparently mistrusted him but though he could be useful because of his ability and cunning. NALDI certainly offered his service as propaganda director, supporting the King and the Government.

7. He established his headquarters in Via San Pasquale a Chiaia No. 17 in Naples and together with Dino PHILIPSON, he organized a campaign in favor of the Monarchy and, admittedly, has made remarkable progress in the last three months.

8. NALDI has established contact with several officials of the Allied Military Government and certain Italian political leaders, particularly the Liberals. Amongst others, he was in contact with Mr. FRIGNANI, Director of the Bank of Naples (now interned), COUNT MATERAZZO di Licosa, whom he unsuccessfully tried to induce to lend financial support to his propaganda work; Prof. ARANGIO RUIZ, President of the National Committee of Liberation, an anti-Fascist but a Monarchist; Avv. FLORIO, Avv. MORELLI; Hon. PORZIO. Hon. Count RODINO', etc., etc.

9. Following his arrival in Naples with Badoglio's orders to direct propaganda, several Monarchist Parties and Associations, most of them Fascists and totalitarian in spirit and outlook, had sprung up. The Fire Department under Lieut. GIACOMELLO has organized "Squadre d'Azione", an armed militia to suppress any anti-Monarchist demonstration; the CC.RR. have received orders to eliminate any elements within their rank and file who could not be relied upon to support the King and to incorporate the militia previously serving with Special Militias created by the Fascist, e. g., port, road, and railway; Masonic Lodges have been reconstituted and given a Monarchist trend; newspapers of a definite Fascist character (l'Unione, now suspended by order of the Allied Military Authorities), are being published. Both NALDI and PHILIPSON have been very busy and the latter's new appointment may be interpreted as an acknowledgement of his services.

10. Despite his political activities, NALDI has never lost his business sense and by virtue of his connection with a certain French officer now serving with an American Command, he has apparently obtained the exclusive rights for the sale of electrical equipment of American origin.

IV. The following information is derived from a statement made by Count CARLO SFORZA in November 1943 (Evaluation B-3) :-

1. NALDI is an extremely dangerous person, the more so because of his exceptional intelligence and trickiness. He was Mussolini's agent provocateur in France in 1939-40 and assisted materially in the down-fall of that country by persuading the French Government through De Monzie, then Minister of Public Works, that Italy would not attack France. Daladier told Sforza personally in August 1939 that he had had an absolute assurance through De Monzie that Mussolini would never attack France. According to Sforza, this belief played an important part in French foreign and military policy.

2. NALDI has a long record of international intrigue and wire-pulling behind the scenes. Count Sforza said that Badoglio, though a good man, was naive and gullible, and that NALDI was juggling for a position.

3. Count Sforza added that NALDI has ingratiated himself with the Allied authorities and was understood to be working with an American Intelligence Department. (Note: this was confined to his association with the French officer referred to above-see paragraph III, Section IO).

4. Incidentally, NALDI is stated to be staying at the apartment of a certain GIGLIO SAVELLI, described as a chance acquaintance, completely innocent and not associated with any of NALDI's activities.

V. The following is an extract from a letter dated 3/12/1943 addressed to HQ, A.M.G., 15 Army Group, CMF :-

"A signal has been repeated here for information from 'Radford cite FHPWE' to PWE Naples, stating that one NALDI was dismissed from office at the time of the Matteotti murder as he was considered to be seriously implicated in the crime. The signal also states that NALDI is considered to be a very unreliable man".

VI. In conversation with Mr. LANZA, OSS, on 1 March 1944, in addition to substantially confirming the foregoing information, Mr. LANZA stated "that NALDI is a most despicable character".

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

18 Feb.
SECRET 16COPI.

DATA ON BUSINESS PRISONER, HIRSHMAN, HIRSHMAN, HIRSHMAN, HIRSHMAN.

Source: Field Security Police. "The outstanding factor is that the Banco di Napoli was the only one to remain open for business until the last moment, in fact until two days before our arrival, and it is understood that the German forces carried out any banking business through this bank. Their demands were not until the last moment.

Furthermore there was no interference with the bank or with Frignani by the Germans. Although other main bank buildings were used by the Germans, the Banco di Napoli was untouched. Frignani made no attempt to leave the city or to hide, and did in fact continue to direct the financial affairs, not only of the bank but also of the city of Naples, until the local fighting commenced.

In fact, it is reported from various sources that Frignani paid a sum of 40,000,000 lire to the Germans to ensure safety of the bank and himself. The fact of this payment has not been confirmed by examination of the bank's records, but an expert could no doubt check it.

The information above, while it has come from several sources has been confirmed by trustworthy employees of the bank itself and is considered reliable."

The report that Frignani is connected with the subtraction of 40,000,000 lire from the bank's funds has gained fairly wide currency. According to one fairly reliable informant, 20 million were paid to the Germans to save the bank's head office from destruction. Another informant states that the Bishop of Positano is at present doing his utmost to obtain the release of Frignani.

Frignani's secretary is still at the bank.

Frignani is described as having behaved like the typical Fascist plutocrat during recent years. Incidentally, he is said to be the brother of the Carabinieri colonel who arrested Mussolini in July 1943.

Enclosed is a report in Italian. It seems too biased to deserve any great credence, but it may interest you as background material.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

13th Febr. 1944

SUBJECT: GIUSEPPE FRIGNANI

TRANSLATION: The former National Counsellor, his excellency Giuseppe Frignani, general director of the bank of Naples, did apparently leave the Liberal party groups of Romagna and enter the Fascist party.

Exercising the utmost impartiality with which information can be collected concerning a ~~community~~ (It is known that Frignani is at present interned and therefore not in a position to exert any influence on all the well informed and conscientious circles of Southern public opinion), we all declare in wholehearted agreement that Frignani though he was a prominent Fascist official in rank and position yet never abused of his high office, either for illicit personal gain or for working harm on the antifascists. Indeed, it is known that Frignani, through the research office of the bank of Naples, found ways of occasionally helping even well-known antifascists who were hard up, as for instance Dr. Emilio Scarlione, who for about eight years received a monthly remittance of 1500 lire from the bank without ever doing any work there. By the consensus of many well-known elements in antifascist political circles it is verified that Frignani tried to maintain all along an independent and free line of conduct, sometimes obstructing himself quite energetically from demands and pressure put on him by the then dominant Fascist clique, as for instance when he firmly refused to finance with 300 millions from the bank the business enterprises which the new political regime had set up to launch its scheme of dirty Fascist speculation.

Amongst so many Fascists who showered their low adulation on Mussolini, showing themselves off at public ceremonies with fanatical and ostentatious attitudes, it is acknowledged by the agreement of all that Frignani always retained a certain decorum and dignified restraint in his behaviour. In fact many, in whose word absolute confidence can be placed, like for instance Prof. Floriano del Secolo, a man known for his moral honesty and integrity, have maintained, on being interrogated most opportunely, that if Frignani is to be considered a dangerous element for the sole fact that he was a National Counsellor and a high Fascist official, nothing can be gainsaid, because in truth he has been a National Counsellor, he was a veteran Fascist who had the confidence of Mussolini and was called upon to fill very important posts, but on the other hand in the work which he carried out in the exercise of these duties and these important tasks, there is nothing at all to be found which specifically crooked or at least nothing can be definitely proved such, a notable fact in itself in that, Frignani being now in disgrace, it would have been easy to collect data against him.

It is maintained in most reliable sources that he was accused by the journalist Paolo Scarfoglio, that wellknown and as a vengeful man by what one could call family tradition, a real ex-Fascist and friend of Mussolini, later driven out by Mussolini himself, because his presence in the ranks of Fascism which in 1934 was being purged was considered even by Mussolini himself to be harmful to the regime.

Paolo Scarfoglio, the son of Edward and Matilda Sarao and brother of Carlo, is universally held to be the most nasty and crooked person in the world of Southern political journalism. It seems that this individual plotted out a whole plan of action and one of the preliminaries to the achievement of his foul ends was in fact the elimination of Giuseppe Frignani.

As Paolo Scarfoglio through his lawyer Pasquale Finizio, instituted a claim against the bank of Naples owner of the paper "Il Mattino". According to Scarfoglio "Il Mattino", a very wealthy concern, had been extorted from the Scarfoglio brothers in far away 1924 and was bought by the bank of Naples for the ridiculous sum of 25 millions. And now Scarfoglio claiming to have been swindled in this way demands to be taken back into the ownership of the paper.

The truth is that "Il Mattino", an old daily antagonistic to the "Mezzogiorno" of Naples, ~~supported~~ the Fascist movement supported the Fascist movement when it first arose. There still are today collections of newspapers from which it can be seen that on the front page are published the photographs of the Duke dedicated to his friend Scarfoglio and also the Fascist election lists of the times in which Scarfoglio figured as the head.

But then the Scarfoglio not having succeeded in obtaining satisfaction of their ambitious claims from Fascism and thinking in the

PAGE 2

the summer of Matteotti's murder that Fascism was definitely done for, plunged into the campaign of antifascist journalism, with the result that when Mussolini had overcome the parliamentary crisis he found that he had to deal with the Scarfoglios, but thanks to the intervention of their mother Matilde Sereno the question was ~~not~~ settled with very much leniency. In fact the Scarfoglios who by now were compromised were put aside not so much because they were antifascist but because their vicious behaviour had made them unpleasant to everybody. The paper was bought for the sum of 23 millions so that they actually made a very good business deal with Fascism even after they had fallen into disgrace.

Anyway the paper is now owned by the bank of Naples and by the former National Councillor Achille Lauro, though the latter has acquired but part of the shares of the bank. Thus if the Scarfoglio succeeded in setting in motion this distasteful plan of depriving the bank of the ownership of the paper, the bank only would suffer by it and not Lauro, who though he had ~~teased~~ in turn bought shares from the bank would continue to be always remunerated by it. It is held that Scarfoglio so as to have better possibilities of attacking the bank, had thought of getting rid of Frignani out of caution and thus have a freer hand.

In short the writer thinks that Frignani, who has undoubtedly gained honours and wealth from Fascism which were not all deserved, as well as Scarfoglio, who today proclaims himself an antifascist and a victim of Fascism, thus denying that he had made a deal with the same, are two individuals who are respectively unworthy and unreliable. But of the two Frignani appears the less dangerous because he had already been singled out and has been hit and could not therefore do any harm, whilst Paolo Scarfoglio, that scoundrel of the lowest water, that vicious wreck, universally and repeatedly notorious, will not leave in peace a keen observer who yet has the success and the good name of things Italian at heart.

CONF.CONFIDENTIAL.

SUBJECT: Giuseppe Frignani.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Source confidential, no date, no evaluation:
Right after the fall of Naples, Frignani removed a number of large sacks from the office to his home.
2. Source confidential, dated 7th October 1943, evaluated C-3 by Special Agent Gerald J. Weber, C.I.G.
Frignani is known to have been very discreet and in secret rapport with leaders of the Liberal Party recently.
3. Source confidential, no date, date of translation 11 October, evaluated B-2. A few days after the arrival at Naples of the Allied forces, Frignani went away from the city and it has not been possible to ascertain his present whereabouts.
4. Source not indicated, no date, no evaluation. (Agent's Note: the document is a plea for Frignani).
During the weeks of the German occupation Mr. Frignani never left his post. In spite of all threats he refused to hand anything over to the Germans, and went so far as to wall in, in a grotto at the Fontanelle, on his own responsibility, all the gold and jewels passed at the bank.
5. Source not indicated, no date, translation dated 16th November 1943, no evaluation.
It is rumored that through Dr. Moralli, member of the National Committee of Liberation, Frignani is engaged in trying to work into the liberal party, to which he gave office space, and rumor has it that he financed the liberal movement with a huge sum. It is rumored that to avoid the destruction of the bank of Naples building he gave the sum of 20 millions to the German command. It is uncertain that the bank suffered no harm during the German occupation.
6. Memorandum of Major Rapart, dated 20th November 1943.
Since his return after the Allied occupation, (he did for several days after the German withdrawal) Frignani has naturally tried to be most co-operative with the Americans, attempting to curry favour so that his past record might be forgotten or condoned.
7. Source confidential, no date, no evaluation: Frignani's man of confidence, Giannini, went nightly to see his family at Sessa Arunca without a permit, while the town was in German hands, and was there when the Allies took the town. (according to another informant Giannini was staying in Sessa Arunca from about 9 or 10 September until 6 days after the English occupation of that place.)

MORE

52

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

8. Source confidential, dated 20th December 1943, no evaluation
(Agent's note: apparently a very impartial and thorough document from an Italian official source):

In the explanation of his activities of the eleventh hour, Frignani showed quickly and clearly that he paid more attention to personal, technical criteria by which he might obtain goals and results useful to the bank, than to the political and party ones which had brought him to the front political rank in his earlier years....(never favoured German alliance)... According to the best informed persons, Frignani's aloofness from Neapolitan Fascist circles was rooted partly in the desire to keep banking and political functions separate, and partly in the ripening of a new political orientation in his thinking. It is thought that he had some foreknowledge of the split developing in the Grand Council and which led to the overthrow of Mussolini. It is a fact that immediately after 25 July, Frignani called a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Naples, making a full declaration of loyalty to the Badoglio Government and ordering the removal of Mussolini's portraits from the offices....(Offered resignation, was confirmed in his appointment, conferred with Badoglio officials and with Badoglio himself). Immediately after the armistice, Frignani surpassed himself in tact, cleverness and charm in order to save what he could of the Bank of Naples from the Germans....(Succeeded in this)....The impression is widespread in the city that Frignani has adhered in these last times to the anti-Fascist concentration. It is a fact that he had some contacts with known elements in this group.... Well informed circles say that the brother of Frignani, Lt. Col. Giovanni Frignani personally arrested Mussolini and was later shot for this by the Germans."

TRAM LATION

15

R. QUESTURA di NAPOLI

Letter File n. 1022751

Naples, 25 February 1944

SUBJECT: Information on behalf of MENNA Alfredo.

TO : C.T.FRANCIS, Lt.Colonel, Public Safety, Naples.

In answer to your letter, communication is given regarding information obtained on Menna Alfredo son of the late Filippo and of Menna Gelsomina, born in Domicella (Avellino) on 28 September 1906, now residing in Naples in Via Enrico Alvino 111. He is a first class communal secretary.

In May 1942 he was transferred from Salerno to this City to assume the management of the Provincial Section of the Alimentation.

Not even in Salerno, was he looked upon with great sympathy on the part of his dependants because of his vain character.

He was subscribed to the fascist party and during that regime he was Private secretary of M.E. Jannelli, also vice-secretary for the fascist federation of Salerno.

He was given the order of 'Comendatore della Corona d'Italia' because of his fascist merits.

During the German occupation of Naples, Menna was more than ever lacking in initiative, because he was possessed with the terror of being shot. He executed scrupulously orders received from Colonel Shell, commander of the German Garrison.

To avoid any responsibility he was supposed to have given order that his employees belonging to the classes liable to obligatory enlistment not to present themselves at the office.

During his management at the Alimentation Office, during the German occupation and after the liberation of the City on the part of the Allies, many rumors have been

50

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- 2 -

heard of irregularities regarding the distribution of rationed food. For this reason some members of the staff were removed from their charges and it is presumed that Menna has something to do with the matter.

No proofs however has been obtained.

To avoid, once and for all, any more complaints against the Alimentation Office, the managers of the four sections of the office were dismissed ^{until Menna himself was removed.} _{then}

jas/tp..

IL QUESTORE
(G. Lauricelle)

Approved by Capt. Liddle
29²/₄
JLK

HEADQUARTERS.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

Security Branch.

26th February, 1944.

Subject :- Angelo Cavallaro.

To :- Colonel A.E. Young.

1. With reference to the attached file regarding the above-named man, I have to report having made enquiries to clear this matter up.

2. The Carabinieri in Sicily have without doubt interviewed the wrong man at Caltagirone.

3. The story briefly is that Angelo Cavallaro, son of Giuseppe Cavallaro, born at MIO S. Alfio, Catania, on 9-10-16, was called up for service in the Italian Army on 5th May, 1938. He served for three years in Croatia in the 1st Regiment, Auxiliary Battery, R.E. Division. At the time of the Armistice he was stationed in Northern Italy and he deserted. Then in civilian clothes he tried to make his way home.

4. Whilst doing so he met three Indian Officers who had escaped from a prisoner of war camp in Italy. He joined them and eventually brought them safely through the German lines to Naples on 20th October, 1943. In doing so he spent a considerable sum of his own money.

5. The Indian Officers took Cavallaro to Capt. Heath, G2. Region 3. Cavallaro was warmly congratulated by senior Region 3 Officers and then he left to return to his home at MIO S. Alfio, where his father is said to be still living. Cavallaro was given a written authority in order to enable him to travel by Allied Military vehicle on his journey.

6. Subsequently the facts were reported to Higher Authorities and Cavallaro was awarded the sum of 12,000 lira.

7. Enquiries have been made at a prisoner of war enclosure at Palermo, but there is no evidence here that Cavallaro was ever a prisoner, and from the evidence available it would appear that he can be found if enquiries are made at the village of MIO S. ALFIO, near Catania.

Richard Felder

1. With reference to the attached file regarding the above-named man, I have to report having made enquiries to clear this matter up.
2. The Carabinieri in Sicily have without doubt interviewed the wrong man at Caltagirone.
3. The story briefly is that Angelo Cavallaro, son of Giuseppe Cavallaro, born at MILIO S. Alfio, Catania, on 9-10-16, was called up for service in the Italian Army on 5th May, 1938. He served for three years in Canea in the 1st Regiment, Auxiliary Battery, R.E. Division. At the time of the Armistice he was stationed in Northern Italy and he deserted. Then in civilian clothes he tried to make his way home.
4. Whilst doing so he met three Indian Officers who had escaped from a prisoner of war camp in Italy. He joined them and eventually brought them safely through the German lines to Naples on 20th October, 1943. In doing so he spent a considerable sum of his own money.
5. The Indian Officers took Cavallaro to Capt. Heath, Region 3. Cavallaro was warmly congratulated by senior MILIO S. ALFIO, where his father is said to be still living. Cavallaro was given a written authority in order to enable him to travel by Allied Military vehicle on his journey.
6. Subsequently the facts were reported to Higher Authorities and Cavallaro was awarded the sum of 12,000 Lira.
7. Enquiries have been made at a prisoner of war enclosure at Palermo, but there is no evidence here that Cavallaro was ever a prisoner, and from the evidence available it would appear that he can be found if enquiries are made at the village of MILIO S. ALFIO, near Catania.

3 have been signed & each 2- Sept 1944 for Newcomer to I.I. Det

Captain.

Richard Felder

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO. 394

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION - SPECIAL POLICE SECTION)

FILE NO: RES 371.2.

DATE 6th March 1944.

SUBJECT: Antecedent enquiries - LAURICELLI Giovanni and LUDOVICI Ferdinando.

TO: Regional Public Safety Officer, AGO, Region No. 1.

1.

Reference to attached communication and enclosure, reference No. 211.5/sect. from Colonel A.B. Young, Director, Security Intelligence, H.Q. Allied Control Commission, in which he requests discreet enquiries in the Palermo area relative to the general background of:

- (1) LAURICELLI Giovanni, the present questore of Naples, and
- (2) LUDOVICI Ferdinando, a commissario, of the police service at Naples.

Without resorting to any direct enquiry the following information concerning these individuals has been obtained from our records also from a confidential source, a source which can be accepted as reliable.

2.

LAURICELLI Giovanni is identical with LAURICELLI Giovanni, a Doctor of Law, born on 26th July 1881 at Pace, Agrigento, Sicily. He is a married man with two sons. Owing to the circumstances of his marriage he is considered a wealthy man from the Italian viewpoint.

He was a member of the P.M.P., but the exact date when he became inscribed into the Party is not known. It is believed, however, that he joined in 1932 when by order of the Italian Ministry of the Interior all Questore officials were compelled to enter the Fascist Party. As far as is known he held no rank in the Party.

Subject has served as a police officer with questura in every part of Italy and Sicily. For a number of years after the Great War he was a commissario in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department at the Questura, Palermo. Later, he became questore of Macina and in 1933 he was transferred to the same office in Palermo upon promotion to Questore (First Class).

In 1942 the Fascist Government issued instructions

1.

Reference to attached communication and enclosure, reference No. 311, 3/2/44, from Colonel A.S. Young, Director, Security Intelligence, H.Q. Allied Central Commission, in which he requests discreet enquiries in the Palermo area relative to the general background of:

- (1) LAURICELLI Giovanni, the present Quarters of Naples; and
- (2) LIBUNTI Ferdinando, a commissario, of the police service at Naples.

Without resorting to any direct enquiry the following information concerning these individuals has been obtained from our records also from a confidential source, a source which can be accepted as reliable.

2.

LAURICELLI Giovanni is identical with LAURICELLI Giovanni, a doctor of law, born on 28th July 1881 at Haro, Agrigento, Sicily. He is a married man with two sons. Owing to the circumstances of his marriage he is considered a reliable man from the Italian viewpoint.

He was a member of the P.M.F., but the exact date when he became inscribed into the Party is not known. It is believed, however, that he joined in 1932 when by order of the Italian Ministry of the Interior all Quarters officials were compelled to enter the Fascist Party. As far as is known he held no rank in the Party.

Subject has served as a police officer with venture in many parts of Italy and Sicily. For a number of years after the Great War he was a commissario in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department at the Quarters, Palermo. Later, he became Quarters of Messina and in 1933 he was transferred to the same office in Palermo upon promotion to Quarters (First Class).

In 1942 the Fascist Government issued instructions that all Sicilians holding official positions in Sicily were to be transferred to the Italian mainland and replaced by Italian born nationals - this was a result of the Italian distrust of the Sicilians during the state of emergency existing at that time. LAURICELLI did not await orders for his transfer but through the medium of his 'contacts' in the Ministry of Interior in Rome he obtained appointment as Quarters of Naples, a position he holds today.

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47

CONFIDENTIAL

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Regarding his qualities and activities as a police officer; it is said that he is an energetic and shrewd police officer with considerable experience and knowledge of the Sicilian psychology and the activities of the 'Mafia'. He is a man of good manners and self-control and was popular with the general public of Messina and Palermo.

At the same time, LAURICELLI has always been a very ambitious person; he has always sought and maintained the friendship of superiors for the purpose of personal advantage. I do not consider such a statement by our informant to be biased as it is common knowledge that subject frequently spoke of his influence with his superiors at Rome - the circumstance of his appointment to Naples is evidence in itself. It was rumored in Palermo at the time of his transfer to the mainland that he would be given eventually an appointment as a Prefect.

Furthermore, it can be said that politically he is a man who "seils with the wind" - he has no fixed political outlook, but for personal reasons will serve any political party in power at the time.

It is recorded that subject, during his service in Palermo, with a number of other senior Italian police officers, received a decoration from the German Military Authorities, namely, the Order of the German Eagle with Star. The citation accompanying the award read, "They have shown, as police chiefs of the districts occupied by German troops, a great interest in the tasks of the military. They have worked with officials, along with the civil authorities, for the shelter and care of the German troops. The good relations between the German troops and the Italian people is a tribute to the police departments".

LUDOVICO Ferdinando is identical with LI DONNI Ferdinando di Nicolo, a Doctor of Law, born 27th November 1911 at Bivona, Agrigento, Sicily. He is a married man.

On 25th February 1938 subject joined the Questura, Palermo, with the rank of volontario vice-comandante aggiunto of public safety and was attached to the Fourth Division which deals with price

HEAD OFFICE
10 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

very ambitious person; he has always sought and maintained the friendship of superiors for the purpose of personal advantage. I do not consider such a statement by our informant to be biased as it is common knowledge that subject frequently spoke of his influence with his superiors at Rome - the circumstance of his appointment to Naples is evidence in itself. It was rumored in Palermo at the time of his transfer to the mainland that he would be given eventually an appointment as a Prefect.

Furthermore, it can be said that politically he is a man who "sails with the wind" - he has no fixed political outlook, but for personal reasons will serve any political party in power at the time.

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LIDONNI Ferdinando is identical with LI DONNI Ferdinando di Nicolò, a Doctor of Law, born 27th November 1911 at Rivara, Agrigento, Sicily. He is a married man.

On 25th February 1938 subject joined the Questura, Palermo, with the rank of volontario vice-commissario aggiunto of public safety and was attached to the Fourth Division which deals with price control and the supervision of public markets. Six months later he was promoted to the rank of vice-commissario aggiunto.

In March 1939 he was transferred to the Italian Army with the rank of Lieutenant and saw service with the 24th Motor Group at Trento, Italy.

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On 6th May 1939 he returned to service with the Questura, Palermo, and in December 1940 he was promoted to the rank of vice-commissario. On the 13th January 1942 he was transferred to his present appointment in Naples. It is not known whether there was any connection between his transfer and that of LAURICELLA.

Regarding his police activities, LI DONNI was a very strict disciplinarian and a very capable police officer; on many occasions he received commendations from the Questore and the Judges for his good work. He was not very popular with the general public of Palermo, but this was due entirely to the ruthless yet fair manner in which he executed his police duties.

Prior to entering the police service, LI DONNI was a student in Palermo and was a Capo-lanipolo (Lieutenant) in the Militia of the Fascist Youth Organisation, the Gioventù Italiana del Littorio. No verification has been obtained of the suggestion that he was an OVRA agent and no information has been received that he has furthered the Fascist cause since entering the police service.

This matter will be borne in mind and should any further useful information be forthcoming, such will be reported immediately.

It is now suggested, in accordance with the directions contained in para. 2 of communication from H.Q. ACC., that:-

- (1) a copy of this report be forwarded to H.Q. No. 3 District, through E.Q. No. 1 District, and
- (2) a copy of same be forwarded to the Director, Security Intelligence, H.Q., Allied Control Commission, for his information.



G. Richardson

G. Richardson, Major,
Special Police Section.

187 IND.

File No. :- HPS/371.2

6th March, 1944.

45

for his good work. He was not very popular with the general public of Palermo, but this was due entirely to the ruthless yet fair manner in which he executed his police duties.

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This matter will be borne in mind and should any further useful information be forthcoming, such will be reported immediately.

It is now suggested, in accordance with the directions contained in para. 2 of communication from H.Q. AGS., that:-

- (1) a copy of this report be forwarded to H.Q. No. 5 District, through H.Q. No. 1 District, and
- (2) a copy of same be forwarded to the Director, Security Intelligence, H.Q., Allied Control Commission, for his information.



Richardson

G. Richardson, Major,
Special Police Section.

45

1ST IND.

File No. :- RFS/571.2

A.C.C., Sicily Region HQ: APC.354.

5th March, 1944.

To :- The Director, Security Intelligence, Allied Control Commission.

Forwarded.

For The Regional Commissioner.

Russell A. Snook
Russell A. Snook,
Lt. Colonel.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL (13)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(SECURITY INTELLIGENCE)

REF: 311.5/500

29 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Dr Giovanni LAURICELLA
Commissario Ferdinando LIDORCHI

TO: H.Q. No. 3 District (Ref. 38/GSI - Capt. T.O. Townsend)

1. With reference to your letter (Ref. 38/GSI) dated 21 February, 1944, regarding the above mentioned subjects:
2. So far as is known there is no P.S. Section in the Palermo area, and enquiries of the nature indicated in your letter, might best be made through H.Q. No. 1 District and the Special Police Section, A.C.C. No. 1 Region (Major Gerald Richardson).
3. Copies of your letter have, therefore, been forwarded to them with the request that any information obtained be forwarded to you through H.Q. No. 1 District.

A.B. YOUNG, Colonel
Director - Security Intelligence
Allied Control Commission

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42

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL.Subject:- Location of Field Security Sections.HQ 3 District
Tel 1111 Ext 5
Ref 52/C&I

21 Feb 44.

Col Young
Political Intelligence Branch
Allies Control Commission, C&I.

1. One of our F.S. Sections has requested information on the general background of the two following officials during the term they held office in PALERMO, Sicily.

LAURICELLA, Dottore Giovanni, former Mayor of PALERMO, now Mayor of NAPLES.

LEONARDI, Ferruccio. At present a Commissario in Police service in NAPLES, formerly at PALERMO. Believed to have taken an active part in Fascism while in Sicily and possibly an OVRA agent.

2. We should be grateful for any information you may have on the a/m or alternatively the number of the F.S. Sec. in PALERMO area (if any) to whom we could address the enquiry.

TWT/HHT

T. Chouzens
Capt.for Lt Col
G S.

(T.O. TOWERS)

43

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

9 February, 1944

Subject: Investigation of Engineers
- BUTTINI and De ROMANIS

To: Director of Public Works and Mines
Sub-Commission.

With reference to your letter - ACC/110/PWM -
dated 3rd February, 1944 :-

Enquiries have been made regarding the engineers
- BUTTINI and De ROMANIS - from the security standpoint, but nothing
to the detriment of either of these persons has been traced.

Carl.E.FEHR
Lieutenant
Security Intelligence

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Works and Mines Sub-Commission

IAJ/cm

ACC/110/PWM

3 Feb. 44

Subject: Investigation of Engineer
Casimiro Buttini.

To : Chief of Security and Intelligence.

I enclose herewith copies of the records of Chief
Engineer Casimiro Buttini.

This man has been appointed to an important post by
the Italian Government and we are desirous of having him checked
from a security standpoint.

Will you, therefore, please make such a check and
advise us of the result.

L.A. Jenny
L.A. JENNY,
Lt. Col., C.E.R.
Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Works and Mines Sub-Commission

LAJ/cm

ACC/110/PWM

3 Feb. 44

Subject: Investigation of Engineer Dott.
Alberto de Romanis.

To : Chief of Security and Intelligence.

I enclose herewith copies of the records of Engineer Alberto De Romanis.

This man has been appointed to an important post by the Italian Government and we are desirous of having him checked from a security standpoint.

Will you, therefore, please make such a check and advise us of the result.

L.A. Jenny
L.A. JENNY,
Lt. Col., C.E.R.
Director.

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

14

Ref: SD/SECURITY 1103-11

12 April 1945

Subject: Gastone SINGALI

To : G-2 (CI) AFHQ.

1. In accordance with AFHQ letter ref. G-5: 383.7-15 of 20 December, 1944, forwarded herewith is an appeal on behalf of Subject, an internee at "A" Civilian Internee Camp.

L. H. H. H.
J. H. S. C. P. H. H.
Colonel C. P. H. H.
Director of Public Safety
Sub. Commission.

TRANSLATION

TO:- FIELD SECURITY SECTION of ROME

(with the prayer to please forward this on to the competent Office)

After many statements sent by me in defence of my father, Prof. Gaetano ZINGALI, interned in "A" Civilian Internee Camp, C.M.F. of Padula (Salerno) since 27 Jan. 44, there is little left for me to say.

However I wish to call the attention of the Allied Authorities on the following two points.

- 1) My father was interrogated on his political past in July 1943 soon after the occupation of Francofonte (Siracusa), by two English Police officers (Capt. Morris and Syatt) who believing his statement, invited him to cooperate with the Allies, this my father did with great pleasure writing numerous antifascist articles which were published in the daily newspaper of Catania "Il Corriere di Sicilia" under the protection of the P.W.B. The reason why he was interned after six months cannot therefore be understood, so a careful examination should be carried out.
- 2) I can assure you that the Command of the "A" Civilian Internee Camp, are ready to give favourable information on my father's behalf, first on his good conduct during the period of internment and above all on his political position. I understand that all the statements and documents that the Field Security Section in Rome have in hand are sent to Padula.

All that is left for me to do is to ask you to please re-examine the case of my father as it has been done for many others.

Rome 7 April 1945

/s/ dott. Antonino Zingali

af.

To: Major HARTY,
Public Safety
Hq Allied Commission

476 PS Section
Phone 478435 Ext 17
Ref: SAC/12
18 Apr 45

Emergency
Division
11/4
Sub No 6597
File No 330.1
Action

Subject: Petitions

The att petition relating to one ZINGALI Gaetano, now interned at "A" Civilian Internee Camp, is forwarded for such action as you consider necessary.

RECEIVED

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BRR/15
Capt.,
Int Corps.

37

ALLA FIELD SECURITY SECTION di ROMA

(Con preghiera di inoltrare ai Comandi Competenti)

Dopo le numerose memorie difensive presentate in difesa di mio padre, Prof. Gaetano ZINGALI, internato nell'"A" Civilian Internee Camp, C.M.F. di Padula (Salerno) dal 27 gennaio 1944, ben poco mi resta da dire in proposito, che non abbia precedentemente esposto.

Desidero, comunque, richiamare l'attenzione delle Autorità Alleate sui seguenti due punti:

1) - Mio padre fu interrogato sul suo passato politico nel luglio 1943, subito dopo l'occupazione di Francoforte (Siracusa) dove si trovava con la famiglia, da Ufficiali della Polizia Britannica (Capitani Norris e Byatt) i quali, ritenute esaurienti le sue spiegazioni e più che probanti i documenti da lui esibiti, invitarono addirittura a collaborare con gli Alleati, cosa che mio padre fece molto volentieri, scrivendo numerosi articoli di tono nettamente antifascista sul Quotidiano di Catania "Il Corriere di Sicilia" che si pubblicava allora sotto l'egida del P.W.B. Il fatto che egli sia stato internato dopo sei mesi di attività antifascista lascia chiaramente comprendere come l'origine del doloroso provvedimento debba essere ricercata in qualche spiacevole equivoco, che la Autorità Alleate non hanno ancora avuto occasione di chiarire.

2) - Posso assicurare che il Comando dell'"A" Civilian Internee Camp, è pronto a dare le più favorevoli informazioni sia per quel che riguarda la condotta di mio padre durante il periodo d'internamento, sia soprattutto per quel che si riferisce alla sua posizione politica, sulla quale il Comando stesso possiede ottimi elementi di giudizio, desunti e da una inchiesta compiuta tra gli internati del campo e degli esposti che, a quanto mi si dice presso la Field Security Section di Roma, vengono tutti inviati a Padula.

Non mi rimane, quindi, che chiedere che venga disposta, così come è stato fatto per tanti altri, una revisione della pratica che riguarda mio padre, per essere sicuro che giustizia sia fatta.

Fiducioso che un tale provvedimento venga al più presto adottato dalle Autorità Alleate, mi sottoscrivo

Roma, 7 Aprile 1945

dot. Antonino Zingali

CONFIDENTIAL

SJH/lm.

1403
ZincaliHEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref. SB/140 B.

Subject : ZINCALI, Gastano

To : Capt. Gaeck, 371 P.W. Camp.

1. Forwarded for your aid in the next reviewal of a/m
subject's case.

FOR THE DIRECTOR :

Original and translation of
appeal for release.S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Branch.

35

CONFIDENTIAL

100116-4 (January 4, 1948)

On our arrival we were handed by the S.O.C. a large sealed envelope which it was stated had been left for Lt. Col. Sayre, by airmail. This envelope contained a long indictment signed

Subject: Bureau of Internal Security (Albanian Agents)

The question of the University of the Americas has been considered by the Board, and the Board of the Faculty of Jurisprudence, Professor Petroncelli, who was appointed to the position by the Board.

After a short time, a 'dissemination campaign' was launched against the new doctor, saying that he was a communist and a dangerous agent in Petroncelli. The authorities used to advise in this old Sicilian style, but eventually an alleged report of a speech made by Petroncelli, and reported in the 'Herald of America' on 11th November, was printed and distributed, accordingly, by post.

One of the professors who had been dismissed from holding any official position at the University was alleged to have been a communist background of this individual lost the authorities no alternative but to discharge him. It is interesting to note that it was Aliberti who said himself personally responsible to see that Lt. Col. Gayre, Director of Education, received a copy of the alleged Petroncelli speech.

At the same time Aliberti produced other newspaper reports or other speeches alleged to have been made by Petroncelli, which Aliberti said were facts that could be considered by the Board, and as a result of such consideration, he was more sure that he would realize that Petroncelli was not the right man for the University of the Americas.

The new Aliberti was allowed a special hearing by Lt. Col. Gayre, to plead his own case, but from what the Colonel informed me, his efforts to justify his own conduct had developed into a violent attack against Aliberti, and nothing should be said in any way mitigated matters for himself.

What Aliberti had succeeded in doing was to throw a doubt in the minds of the authorities as to whether or not they had made a mistake in appointing Petroncelli to the rectory of the University. As a result, an investigation was ordered, and in company with Lt. Col. Gayre, I went to Jamaica to investigate matters on the spot.

On our arrival we were handed by the S.O.A., a large sealed envelope which it was stated had been left for Lt. Col. Gayre, by Aliberti. This envelope contained a long indictment against Petroncelli, which is now attached to these papers.

Some of the allegations are children to say the least of them, but others needed investigation in an endeavour to make sure that no mistake had been made in appointing Petroncelli to the position of Rector of the University.

Professor Petroncelli was interviewed by Lt. Col. Gayre and myself and it was quite obvious that no mistake had been made by

made by/

Page 2

A.M.O., and when asked to explain certain incidents in the indictment prepared by Alrovani, he did so without any difficulty or ~~embarrassment~~ embarrassment. He admitted having spoken on the occasions mentioned in indictment but denied using the words attributed to him. He stated that he was only allowed to speak for 15 minutes at the most but he never spoke for more than four minutes.

It is quite obvious that he was not a very good speaker on behalf of Fascism as he was only asked to speak on a very few occasions. I think it can be agreed that if he did not say what the fascists wanted him to say they would put the words in his mouth when reporting the speech in the Fascist press. From enquiries I made at Catania it was generally agreed that the newspaper report was not in the phraseology of Frank Bonaldi, but more of official Fascist phraseology. When considering the reliability of such evidence it is interesting to note that in 1936 Bonaldi was asked to make a speech. The night of the speech he was taken ill, and in consequence did not leave his home, but the Fascist paper the following morning reported a speech they alleged he had made.

It was then decided to send the indictment to Petroncelli for him to answer in writing. The indictment and answers thereto are attached. All the various documents referred to by the two men are attached and the more important have been translated into English.

I do not think it necessary to deal in detail in this report with all the matters dealt with by Alrovani, and the answers of Petroncelli. Sufficient to say that it is an effort by a dangerous Fascist - Alrovani to discredit A.M.O.'s, nominee for the post of Rector of the Catania University.

My enquiries reveal that Petroncelli is the right man in the right place, and that Alrovani is a dangerous person who should be interned until such time as the affairs of the Island are more settled. He is a power seeker and an intriguer, who is only interested in himself, and unless some steps are taken to prevent his selfish activities I feel sure he will make another attempt to discredit Petroncelli; and disorganise the Catania University again.

There is one point in the indictment which Petroncelli does not answer in detail in the attached papers. This is how did he - Petroncelli - become the Dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence at Catania University in 1937 when, according to his own statement he was only a member of the Fascist Party because of his career.

I interrogated Petroncelli on this point and his explanation which I tested and found to be true, was as follows. Under the Fascist regime the election of a Dean of a Faculty was not done by the various members voting for a certain Professor, but the Dean was appointed by the Government from three names submitted by the Rector.

In 1937 the ~~Ministry of Education~~ there was a vacancy for the Dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence, because Alrovani, always a rebel within the Party, was ordered by the Government to resign. When the Rector examined the names of the Professors for the three to be submitted to the Government, he found there were only two names he could possibly submit, and the third was made up from a lower grade of Professor, who did not stand a chance of being appointed in any case. The other two were Petroncelli and another, and as it was general knowledge that the latter was living with a woman not his wife, the Government's choice

23

Page 3.

choice/

was obvious, and PARMONCHALI was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence. In 1939 PARMONCHALI was confirmed in this position by the efforts of the then Rector, who successfully opposed an objection to the confirmation by the Fascist Federation on the grounds that PARMONCHALI had not done sufficient propaganda for the Party.

I have made an investigation into the political activities of PARMONCHALI and there is no doubt that he always has been and still is an ardent member of the Catholic Action Party. He joined the Fascist Party because of his career. He is not a rich man and it was necessary to be a member of the Fascist Party to sit for competitive examinations.

The man PARMONCHALI was shown both by his writings in his indictment against PARMONCHALI, and under interrogation by me that he realises he cannot defend the positions he held in the Fascist Party, and now endeavours to discredit others. A copy of his Schema is attached.

I am of the opinion that it was ZINGALI who circulated the newspaper extract of the alleged speech of PARMONCHALI and then he seized on it's circulation as a means of producing what he describes as corroboration of the anonymous document.

ZINGALI has caused Officers of the Allied Military Government to waste a lot of time investigating the allegations he made, which have only resulted in the confirmation of the original action of A.C.C., in appointing PARMONCHALI as Rector of Catania University.

In my opinion he has only been dealt with temporarily and he will seize the first opportunity of launching another attack on PARMONCHALI. This, I think will be when the new Italian Government takes over control of the island. I am not at all sure that this new Government will be strong enough to keep this dangerous Fascist politician in his place, and consequently the new Regime will not have a fair start as far as the affairs of Catania University are concerned.

The majority of the professors at Catania are behind PARMONCHALI, and those who are not whole heartedly with him are members of other political groups, but none of them even suggest he was a Fascist. Generally speaking PARMONCHALI's appointment as Rector appears to be popular with all political parties in Catania.

Under all the circumstances I suggest that ZINGALI be interned until the critical stage of the change over of Government has taken place, and the new Government properly settled down.

Further, I suggest that the attached documents be kept in the custody of the Public Security Division, Region No. 1, in order that they be available should they be required at a future date.

[Signature]
C. H. Hays.
Captain.

Prof. Mario PETRONCELLI
A leading Fascist in search
of jobs.

(1937 - 1943)

Prof. Petroncelli expresses his
gratitude to me

When appointed professor extraordinary in ecclesiastical law as from 1 Dec 33, Prof. Mario Petroncelli endeavoured at once to obtain an appointment at CATANIA. That was not possible for that year, but as I was then Dean of the Law Faculty for that year, I wrote to him to say that the Faculty had accepted his request for a transfer from SASSARI (to which University he had in the meantime been appointed) to CATANIA as from the next academic year.

The expressions of gratitude which Petroncelli then declared (appendix I) were amply renewed the next year when I informed him that the transfer had been definitely approved.

Observations and replies to
Sig. ZINGALI's statement

Without coming down to vulgar phrases as used by him, I wish to point out the following incorrect statements which can be checked with documents.

At the meeting of the Faculty on 28 Nov 1933 (see "verbale" of the Faculty, page 107) my request to be transferred was NOT accepted. I cannot understand how I could have written on 9 Dec a letter for "the honour accorded me in calling me" unless I had been deceived by a false letter.

I was called to CATANIA following my request of 13 May, only on 21 May 34, when the Faculty unanimously approved the transfer (with the exception of Professors Giuseppe and Dante MAJORANA), see page 157 of the verbale.

Prof. PERRARA informed me of this at SASSARI and I for my part, and also on his advice, wrote and thanked all the Professors of the Faculty. In fact I think I also wrote to those professors who had not voted and whose abstention I pretended to ignore.

I was told that the changed attitude of the Faculty was due to differences between Pr. F. ZINGALI and Prof. SABATINI who held the professorship in the absence of a regular professor.

I did NOT ask on the occasion of my promotion to permanent status that the Committee should be formed as stated, but because I had been suffering from a serious nervous breakdown, I asked the Ministry by telephone (where Zingali had influence) during my journey through ROME to CITTÀ DI CASTELLO where I was going to correct the proofs, that the Committee might be delayed a few days in meeting.

My publications numbered SIX and NOT one

And so in Nov 34 he came to CATANIA where, at the end of his three year period as professor extraordinary (30 Nov 36), I called upon the Faculty to approve his promotion to permanent status. Not only this, but as he was anxious about his promotion (since he had prepared only one publication during this three year period) he asked me as a M.P., to ask the Ministry to place three members favourable to him,

in ecclesiastical law as from 1 Dec 33, Prof. Mario Petroncelli endeavoured at once to obtain an appointment at CATANIA. That was not possible for that year, but as I was then Dean of the Law Faculty for that year, I wrote to him to say that the Faculty had accepted his request for a transfer from SASSARI (to which University he had in the meantime been appointed) to CATANIA as from the next academic year.

The expressions of gratitude which Petroncelli then declared (appendix 1) were amply renewed the next year when I informed him that the transfer had been definitely approved.

And so in Nov 34 he came to CATANIA where, at the end of his three year period as professor extraordinary (30 Nov 36), I called upon the Faculty to approve his promotion to permanent status. Not only this, but as he was anxious about his promotion (since he had prepared only one publication during this three year period) he asked me as a M.P., to ask the Ministry to place three members favourable to him, Professors JEMOLO, DEL GIUDICE and CECCELLI, on the Examining Committee. This Committee was set up, Petroncelli was appointed permanent professor, and he again thanked me most heartily.

1933 (see "verba" of the Faculty, page 107) my request to be transferred was NOT accepted. I cannot understand how I could have written on 5 Dec a letter "for" the honour accorded me in calling me "unless I had been deceived by a false letter."

I was called to CATANIA following my request of 13 May, only on 21 May 34, when the Faculty unanimously approved the transfer (with the exception of Professors Giuseppe and Dante MATTEO), see page 157 of the verba.

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I did NOT ask on the occasion of my promotion to permanent status that the Committee should be formed as stated, but because I had been suffering from a serious nervous breakdown, I asked the Ministry by telephone (where Zingali had influence) during my journey through ROME to CITTA DI CASTELLO where I was going to correct the proofs, that the Committee might be delayed a few days in meeting.

My publications numbered SIX and NOT one as stated by ZINGALI (see attached list of my publications). (see p. 13)

- 2 -

PETRONCELLI, Dean of the Faculty
(Nov 37 - Sep 43)

This gratitude of his began to express itself in a strange manner. A year had hardly passed since he had been granted permanent status, that on orders from the Fascist Party, I was dismissed from the position of Dean and Petroncelli was appointed in my place.

I have already shown in a previous statement that this double measure was taken at the particular request of the Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, Prof. Vincenzo ZANGARA, who was at the time Professor extraordinary of Constitutional Law in the University of CATANIA. And I have also shown up the story (so well known in all Italy) of that certificate with which the new Dean allowed ZANGARA his much desired and unmerited transfer to the University of ROME.

I have also described the scandalous promotion of Prof. ZANGARA to permanent status, and the Colonel when in CATANIA can ask to be shown the register of the Deliberations of the Faculty of Law to see for himself that I absented myself ~~shamefully~~ from the meeting of the 3 Dec 38, which was naturally presided by PETRONCELLI.

PETRONCELLI, appointed Dean on Nov 37, was confirmed as such in Nov 39 and again in Nov 41, and would most certainly have been confirmed again in Nov 43 if ~~the Fascist Party~~ Sicily had not been occupied. This double premise therefore clearly shows that

My appointment as Dean was not due to any political influence in my favour, but simply the result of a situation particular to the Faculty, so much so that in addition to my name the Ministry was to be asked to appoint a Professor extraordinary.

In regard to Prof. ZANGARA's transfer, see separate statement. ZINGALI should be ashamed of this incident on account of the wretched figure he cut throughout Italy.

ZINGALI did not attend the meeting of 3 Dec 38, which was to give a favourable opinion for ZANGARA's promotion to permanent status, but to create an alibi vis-à-vis the interested party, he gave the following reason for his absence: "absent on account of parliamentary duties" (see page 365 verbatim of the Faculty). As ZANGARA had taught at the University during the whole time that ZINGALI was Dean, the latter had the duty to inform the Faculty if he had any contrary opinion to express in regard to ZANGARA's teaching. He failed to do so while ZANGARA was in power; he remembered to do so only when ZANGARA had fallen.

The Fascist Federation placed a veto on my reappointment as Dean in 1939. Prof. CONDORELLI, who overcame the objections, can testify to this.

I have already shown in a previous statement that this double measure was taken at the particular request of the Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, Prof. Vincenzo ZANGARA, who was at the time Professor extraordinary of Constitutional Law in the University of CATANIA. And I have also shown up the story (so well known in all Italy) of that certificate with which the new Dean allowed ZANGARA his much desired and unmerited transfer to the University of NABE.

I have also described the scandalous promotion of Prof. ZANGARA to permanent status, and the Colonel when in CATANIA can ask to be shown the register of the Deliberations of the Faculty of Law to see for himself that I absented myself ~~from~~ from the meeting of the 3 Dec 38, which was account of parliamentary duties" (see page 365 verbali of the Faculty). As ZANGARA had taught at the University during the whole time that ZINGALI was Dean, the latter had the duty to inform the Faculty if he had any contrary opinion to express in regard to ZANGARA's teaching. He failed to do so while ZANGARA was in power; he remembered to do so only when ZANGARA had fallen.

PATRONECELLI, appointed Dean on Nov 37, was confirmed as such in Nov 39 and again in Nov 41, and would most certainly have been confirmed again in Nov 43 if ~~in~~ Sicily had not been occupied. This double promise therefore clearly shows that

a) PATRONECELLI stuck a dagger into the back of a man to whom he had expressed eternal gratitude,

b) PATRONECELLI has taken advantage of the posts held by me during the Fascist Regime to have me proceeded against, whereas I had been dismissed six years previously so that he could be appointed Dean in my place, a position which he has continuously held thanks to the number of services (often low ones) which he rendered the Fascists.

In regard to Prof. ZANGARA's transfer, see separate statement. ZINGALI should be ashamed of this incident on account of the wretched figure he cut throughout Italy.

ZINGALI did not attend the meeting of 3 Dec 38, which was to give a favourable opinion for ZANGARA's promotion to permanent status, but to create an alibi vis-a-vis the interested party, he gave the following ~~absent~~ reason for his absence: "absent on account of parliamentary duties" (see page 365 verbali of the Faculty). As ZANGARA had taught at the University during the whole time that ZINGALI was Dean, the latter had the duty to inform the Faculty if he had any contrary opinion to express in regard to ZANGARA's teaching. He failed to do so while ZANGARA was in power; he remembered to do so only when ZANGARA had fallen.

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Prof. PETRONCELLI's Fascist
merits

PETRONCELLI's Fascist activities are such that no University Don can claim to have had so many. I shall limit myself to place on record in chronological order, those concerned with the delicate war period, during which he was the most constant and shameless propagandist of CATENIA.

The POPOLO DEL LUNEDI of 7 Oct 40 (appendix No.2) publishes the news that he gave a talk in a cinema on the subject ROMA-BERLIN-TOKIO (Fascist propaganda), and during which even pamphlets were distributed. He called the German-Soviet pact a "coup de scene", he illustrated the "revolutionary position of the Axis Powers in the armed fight against the western plutocratic democracies", and he saw "in the Tripartite Pact a sharper expression of our war ends, which propose to transfer on to the international plane the Mussolinian conception of social justice as proclaimed and carried out by the Regime". Even his wife, Donna Fascista Lina Petroncelli Vegliassini was a propagandist. She spoke on more than one occasion on political matters in the Archbishopric, and also in Fascist Groups - a real shame. The attached appendix No.3 quotes her talk to the Fascist local Group "M.Bianchi".

It was thanks to PETRONCELLI's personal interest that a Sindacal School was able to function within the Faculty of Law. From the attached extract from the POPOLO di SICILIA, 27 Jan 41, (appendix No.4), it will be seen that he taught "public law with of the School. In fact during the aca-

I have never held any Fascist activities. Only during the war I was charged with certain ~~minor~~ modest duties which, for reasons I have explained elsewhere, I was unable to refuse.

My wife has never spoken on political matters nor has she ever spoken on this subject in the Archbishopric. The Fascist ~~He~~ asked the Catholic women to carry out spiritual activities among farmers' wives and to this purpose she once spoke to a local Fascist Group. Such activities, on orders from my wife, ceased at the beginning of 1941, as the Fascio was then carrying out a propaganda of hate in contrast with every spiritual activity.

The Sindacal School was formed through the personal interest of Prof. Giuliano MAZZONI, professor extraordinary of Cooperative Law, and was not a part of the Faculty of Law. I was never Director of the School. In fact during the aca-

period, during which he was the most constant and shameless propagandist of CATANIA.

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It was thanks to PETRONCELLI's personal interest that a Sindacal School was able to function within the Faculty of Law. From the attached extract from the POPULO di SICILIA, 27 Jan 41, (appendix No.4), it will be seen that he taught "public law with special reference to the corporative set-up". Please note that my name does not figure among the teachers.

My wife has never spoken on political matters nor has she ever spoken on this subject in the Archbishopric. The Fascist HQ asked the Catholic women to carry out spiritual activities among farmers' wives and to this purpose she once spoke to a local Fascist Group. Such activities, on orders from my wife, ceased at the beginning of 1941, as the Fascio was then carrying out a propaganda of hate in contrast with every spiritual activity.

The Sindacal School was formed through the personal interest of Prof. Giuliano MAZZONI, professor extraordinary of Corporative Law, and was not a part of the Faculty of Law. I was never Director of the School. In fact during the academic year 1939/40, I never taught in it. The teaching of Public Law, for which I used to recommend CARISTIA's text books, had nothing to do with politics.

This may seem a matter of small import, but in actual fact it has a certain value. As from the year 1939/40, PETRONCELLI, permanent professor of Ecclesiastical Law, was appointed "incaricato" (temporary teacher) in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce for that most exquisite Fascist subject "Corporate Law", a subject which he asked to teach and propagandise... up to 5 Aug 43... in order to obtain Fascist merits.

On 20 Jul 41 he holds a conference in the "great hall of the Littorio Cinema" on the subject "Roosevelt's provocation", which is, to say the least, a real... provocation. On reading it over again one feels a sense of dismay for his daring lack of conscience. As Major BAKA holds a copy of the *POPOLO DI SICILIA* DEL LUNEDI dated Monday, 21 Jul 41, I reproduce at appendix No. 5, for greater convenience, an extract from the paper.

Appendix No. 6 gives the following from the *POPOLO DI SICILIA* of 3 Aug 41: "The conclusion of the pre-convention of political doctrine organized by the GUP". It is said that the subjects of exquisite Fascist nature, were discussed in the presence of the Federal Secretary, and PETRONCELLI's name figures among the 5 names composing the Judging Committee. This is a further proof of the trust the Fascist leaders held in him.

On 9 Nov 41, PETRONCELLI held a conference on the subject "The teachings of Oct 28" at the big LO PO Cinema. Appendix No. 7 from the *POPOLO DI SICILIA* of Tuesday, 11 Nov 41.

I never asked to teach Corporate Law. Actually I would have liked to teach International Law, a subject more in keeping with my studies. When Prof. CANALICCI asked to teach that subject, I ~~nevertheless~~ gave up teaching it on 10 Nov 39 (see page 410 verbal of the Faculty), and unwillingly accepted the invitation to teach Corporate Law in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, where the subject was taught side by side with Labour Law, because I had been asked to do so by my colleagues who were unable to find a teacher for this subject. I refused this "incarico" in Nov 42, but was compelled to accept it when the Faculty brought pressure to bear on me. The Communist students who frequented my courses and who spoke freely with me can testify as to the accusation that my courses were fascist.

In regard to my activities in Cinematographic halls (where, in spite of the pompous title given them, no conferences were ever held but only short talks), and my part in the meeting of 3 Aug 41, please see separate statement. I feel that the words attributed to me by the newspaper are more in keeping with ZINGALI's statement than with my style. (app. 13)

Does ZINGALI forget perhaps that on instructions from Carlo SCOMAZI, Fascist Party Secretary, he was appointed to celebrate the Sicilian Vespers at MODICA towards the end of 1943 - that is to say, in another Province?

because I had been asked to do so by my colleagues who were unable to find a teacher for this subject. I refused this "insult" in Nov 42, but was compelled to accept it when the Faculty brought pressure to bear on me. The Communist students who frequented my courses and who spoke freely with me can testify as to the accusation that my courses were fascist.

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On 9 Nov 41, PETRONCELLI held a conference on the subject "The teachings of Oct 28" at the big LO PO Cinema. Appendix No. 7 from the *POPOLO DI SICILIA* of Tuesday, 11 Nov 41. He speaks of Anglo-American lies, of "contempt for the enemy who uses every possible means to weaken our faith for our Duce, and fails". He defines the English as spreaders of false news and the most absurd news, and as an example quotes the "prophetic breaking away of ITALY from GERMANY", that breaking away which enabled him later on to snatch the Rectorship of the University. What cynicism, but also what a strange situation. And as if that were not enough, he speaks of the ignorance of the English and of big-bellied Churchill, of their colossal mistakes, of a plutocratic clique, of airmen who destroy hospitals and sow death in the fields -

In regard to my activities in Cinemas-graphic Hall (where, in spite of the pompous title given them, no conferences were ever held but only short talks), and my part in the meeting of 3 Aug 41, please see separate statement. I feel that the wrong attributed to me by the newspaper is more in keeping with ZINGALI's statement than with my style. (sup. 13)

Does ZINGALI forget perhaps that on instructions from Carlo SCOMAZA, Fascist Party Secretary, he was appointed to celebrate the Sicilian Veterans at MODICA towards the end of 1943 - that is to say, in another Province?

all that argument, in fact, of fascist rhetoric which, coming from the mouth of a University professor, who should never have lost dignity or choice of words, makes one one a curious and deplorable effect.

Appendix No. 8, from the POPOLO DI SICILIA of 24 Feb 42:- P.N.F. The Fascist Fighting Federation. The Federal Secretary has approved the appointment of members of the Directing Council of the Provincial Section of the National Institute of Fascist Culture, the following Fascists:- Francesco TERRASI, Prof. Mario PETRONCELLI, Dott. Nino NIZZO, Avv. Giovanni COCIN.

An appointment which is 100% Fascist, and which is concerned entirely with propaganda and proselytism. I am sure PETRONCELLI will not have mentioned it in his Scheda. And if this is so, that would be enough to have him dismissed from the teaching profession and to take that action against him for perjury which the Scheda threatens.

In regard to incorrect statements on the Scheda. At the solemn inauguration of the Academic year on 4 Nov last, presided over by the 000 Troops in Sicily (sic), and attended by a number of Allied Officers, the principal speech was made by Prof. MILLORESI. Nobody doesn't know (and PETRONCELLI, his intimate friend, all the more so) that MILLORESI had been appointed in 1940 a member of the Provincial Fascist Federation of CATANIA. I am prepared to exhibit the newspaper which contains this appointment, and which nobody will dare to question. To have placed in the limelight a recent Fascist Boss on such an occasion is such a monstrous thing as sufficiently to bring out PETRONCELLI's hidden feelings, in that he continues to work for the Fascists NOT ONLY BY STRIKING ME IN THE BACK (I, who for 15 years have held no Fascist post) but by giving impunity, in full occupation period, to obvious Fascists.

Appendix No. 9 - from the POPOLO DI SICILIA of 27 Mar 42. P.N.F. Federation of Fascist

I have in my statement mentioned what my activities were in the Fascist Institute of Culture. I do not even know Sig. TERRASI, who apparently was a member with me of the Directing Council, and I confirm that, outside the Study Groups, I have never carried out any other activities, and in fact did not even pay my subscription during the last two years.

Up to Aug 43 I had only known MILLORESI through having met him on two or three occasions - during professors' meetings. I chose him for the principal speech because, first, because the speech was decided upon suddenly and I had no time to waste to find someone else (and those who have seen me work at the University will appreciate what heavy tasks attended me and under what difficult conditions I had to work), secondly, because MILLORESI is the only Officer in our University to have a British decoration from the last war, and lastly because he had taken a great interest in the recommencing of lessons during his frequent contacts with Major Sanford.

I did not know, nor am I aware as ZINGALI states, that MILLORESI occupied any Fascist post.

appointment as members of the directing Council of the Provincial Section of the National Institute of Fascist Culture, and in the following Fascists: Francesco FERLISI, Zacc di not even pay my subscription Prof. Mario PETRONCELLI, Dott. Mino ZINGO, during the last two years.

Dr. Giovanni COCIN.
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In regard to incorrect statements on the Schema. At the solemn inauguration of the Academic year on 4 Nov last, presided over by the 600 Troops in Sicily (sic), and attended by a number of Allied Officers, the principal speech was made by Prof. PETRONCELLI. Nobody doesn't know (and PETRONCELLI, his intimate friend, all the more so) that PETRONCELLI had been appointed in 1940 a member of the Provincial Fascist Federation of CATANIA. I am prepared to exhibit the newspaper which contains this appointment, and which nobody will dare to question. To have placed in the limelight a recent Fascist Boss on such an occasion is such a monstrous thing as sufficiently to bring out PETRONCELLI's hidden feelings, in that he continues to work for the Fascists NOT ONLY BY SURRENDERING ME IN THE BLACK (I, who for 15 years have held no Fascist post) but by giving importance, in full occupation period, to obvious Fascists.

Appendix No.9 - from the POPOLO DI NICILLA of 21 Mar 42. P.M.F. Federation of Fascist Fighting Groups. The 23rd Celebration of the Founding of the Fascist Fighting GroupsProvinces.... The following Fascist, appointed by the Federal Secretary, will celebrate at 1600 hours the historic date: Mario PETRONCELLI, BELPASSO... Of all the orators detailed to celebrate the most typical Fascist anniversary in the 52 Communes of the Province, he is the only University Professor to have been chosen. An obvious prostitution of academic dignity on the part of a man who was willing to do anything to further his own position.

Up to Aug 43 I had only known MELDOLINI through having met him on two or three occasions - during professors' meetings. I chose him for the principal speech because, first, because the speech was decided upon suddenly and I had no time to waste to find someone else (and those who have seen me work at the University will appreciate what heavy tasks attended me and under what difficult conditions I had to work); secondly, because MELDOLINI is the only officer in our University to have a British decoration from the last war, and lastly because he had taken a great interest in the recommencing of lessons during his frequent contacts with Major Sanford.

I did not know, nor am I aware as ZINGOLI states, that MELDOLINI occupied any Fascist post.

Retrospective Notes on the Situation which has been created.

Two days after my return from PALERMO, when the news - generic and vague - had already reached him to the effect that justice had been done, he - the foul swine - who had actually come to my house to bring me ~~up~~ ^{up} the letter of dismissal and who had thrown his arms around me on that occasion, dares not show himself to me and sends me the following ignoble letter which I transcribe, and the original of which I hold at the disposal of the Colonel:-

7 Dec 43 My dear ZINGOLI,

I am told that you were seen yesterday on your return and that you have brought good news with you. If the news, which as I hope, is true, please confirm it to me. Affectionately, Mario PETRONCELLO.

Not only this, but he also sends emissaries and, not knowing through what unquestionable sources I have come to know of his stab in my back, he swears and swears again, through these emissaries, that not only did he not accuse me, but that he actually defended me.

Among the numerous ~~unhappy~~ ^{unhappy} colleagues who have visited me and expressed their contempt for this criminal, there was Prof. BISCEGLIO, permanent professor of General Pathology who told me that, because he had refused to sign a testimonial to PETRONCELLO, the latter had so harshly spoken to him that he (BISCEGLIO) had been forced to speak plainly to him. No one had ever come across such an attempt on the dignity and freedom of the University.

I know that ZINGOLI suffers from kidney trouble and I therefore wished to take him the letter of dismissal so as to soften the blow. He was about to fall; I pitied him so much that I put my arms around him. I cannot think that such a gesture could be interpreted in a manner so opposed to those charitable sentiments which had inspired my action. It is obvious that he is incapable of any good sentiment.

I have not seen Prof. BISCEGLIO since the day towards the end of November when I collected my pay. Since the letter in question was drawn up at a later date, it is false to state that I reproved BISCEGLIO for having refused to sign.

26

I had an exchange of words with him because he wanted me to take the initiative in dismissing a permanent technical official in order to take on another one, and my colleague CAZAMALLA who was present was surprised at his lack of manners. It was a thing I could not absolutely do. In addition two days prior to that, this very Professor had come to the University to protest against me

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Among the numerous ~~professors~~ colleagues who have visited me and expressed their contempt for this criminal, there was Prof. BISOGNINI, permanent professor of General Pathology who told me that, because he had refused to sign a testimonial to PETRONCELLI, the latter had so harshly spoken to him that he (BISOGNINI) had been forced to speak plainly to him. So one had ever come for as such an attempt on the dignity and freedom of the University.

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I had an exchange of words with him because he wanted me to take the initiative in dismissing a permanent technical official in order to take on another one, and my colleague CARABALLA who was present was surprised at his lack of manners. It was a thing I could not absolutely do. In addition two days prior to that, this very Professor had come to the University to protest against me because I had been unable to obtain the derequisition of the University buildings from the British authorities.

The history of this declaration is as follows. A few days before my return from PALERMO, PETRONCELLI got some willing colleagues to take the initiative. In it it is stated that PETRONCELLI deserves praise for what he has done for the University, and these who signed never could have thought that, when they were asked to sign, the letter would have been used by PETRONCELLI to bolster up his delicate position and almost to comfort him for his assassination of a colleague. Many of those who signed (as I believe) came to see me to protest their good faith. Some of them have

My colleagues handed the letter to AMCOT and so I haven't a copy with me. (translator's note: the original has now been handed back to the Rector, to whom it was addressed) I never asked for such a thing, but Prof. CARABALLA tells me that every honest man should sign its contents. I am told that Prof. SINGALI, in true fascist manner, has threatened reprisals on the signatories. Prof. BRUNO MONTESORO should be interrogated on this point.

- 7 -

recently obtained a proof of his help,
which has been given them so that it could
be repaid with interest.

On the 2 Nov, during a general meeting of the academic body, PARMIGLI, obviously lying, stated that he had told Col. GAYE that no Professor of CATANIA University deserved to be dismissed. In the meantime he takes advantage of the good faith of his colleagues. I do not know if the Colonel has time or inclination to do so, but it would certainly be interesting to ask each of the signatories, one by one, if they would have signed the declaration if they had known PARMIGLI's fascist past and if they had also known of his savage attack against Prof. ZUCCHALI.

Whilst PARMIGLI pretends to be a lamb, he goes about looking for something to prove against me. A few days ago I was informed that one of his accusations concerns a work in 2 volumes, prepared by me in 1931-32 and published in 1933. This work honestly showed up what Fascism had done for Southern Italy, but it did not hesitate to underline (and this too was a proof of courage) what Fascism had not done. So as to explain this better I attach at appendix No. 10, an extract of all those quotations where criticism and not praise is levelled at the Fascist Government.

I can, if asked to do so, exhibit the two books for inspection. It is a scientific work. One of the chapters in the 1st volume is dedicated to the supposed anthropological factor in the inferiority of the Southern regions. A subject which I think would interest the Colonel, who is such an illustrious student of anthropology and ethnology.

I am told that PARMIGLI accuses me for my action in regard to the appointment of the "vincificato" of Constitutional Law in 1933 (he was at the time at CASERTA). The matter results so much in my favour that I

He states that he had been dismissed because I had expressly asked for his dismissal. He forgets that, in accordance with what he wrote in the POPULO DI SICILIA on 9 SEP 28, he should have resigned on the fall of Fascism.

Comment is superfluous in regard to the 2 volumes on Fascist achievements in Southern Italy. On page 6 of vol. 2, he simply states that thanks to Fascism the Southern Italian problem "can be said to exist only in history". And now that Fascism has fallen, it is ZUCCHALI himself who tries to make out exactly the contrary.

For the appointment of CATISTII, please interrogate this very same Professor and consult the "verbali" of the Accademico Senate during its meetings on 25 Nov and 1 Dec 33.

know if the Colonel has time or inclination to do so, but it would certainly be interesting to ask each of the signatories, one by one, if they would have signed the declaration if they had known PIERO GEMELLI's fascist past and if they had also known of his savage attack against Prof. GEMELLI.

While PIERONCELLI pretends to be a lamb, he goes about looking for something to prove against me. A few days ago I was informed that one of his consultations concerns a work in 2 volumes, prepared by me in 1931-32 and published in 1933. This work honestly showed up what Fascism had done for Southern Italy, but it did not hesitate to underline (and this too was a proof of courage) what Fascism had not done. So as to explain this better I attach at appendix No. 10, an extract of all those quotations where criticism and not praise is levelled at the Fascist Government.

I can, if asked to do so, exhibit the two books for inspection. It is a scientific work. One of the chapters in the 1st volume is dedicated to the supposed anthropological factor in the inferiority of the Southern regions. A subject which I think would interest the Colonel, who is such an illustrious student of anthropology and ethnology.

I am told that PIERONCELLI accuses me for my action in regard to the appointment of the "vincaricato" of Constitutional Law in 1933 (he was at the time at GASSAUBI). The matter results so much in my favour that I pointed it out in my statement attached to my scheda. PIERONCELLI showed this to Prof. CARLISIA who confessed to me a few days ago, that he had added a note to his Scheda in reference to this matter and to have attributed to me and the Rector of that day, in perfect good faith, his non appointment as "vincaricato".

Documented truth can be found in appendix No. 11.

Comment is superfluous in regard to the 2 volumes on Fascist Achievements in Southern Italy. On page 6 of vol. 2, he simply states that thanks to Fascism the Southern Italian problem "can be said to exist only in history". And now that Fascism has fallen, it is GEMELLI himself who tries to make out exactly the contrary.

For the appointment of CARLISIA, please interrogate this very same Professor and consult the "verballo" of the Accademia Senate during its meetings on 25 Nov and 1 Dec 33.

- 8 -

PETRONICELLI's situation has become so hopeless that

- a) during the last few days he appears to have been substituted as organizer of the Christian Democratic Party;
- b) the local Masonic Lodge has voted for his dismissal;

- c) ~~thirteen~~ a week ago the Faculty of Medicine officially asked that the Rector of the University of CATANIA be appointed ~~by means of~~ ^{by means of} election. If the Rector has not ~~been elected~~ ^{been elected} ~~in accordance~~ ^{in accordance} this request he should be asked to do so.

- d) except for a few clericals, all anti-Fascist opposition parties are furious at the continuation of this anomalous situation. The Colonel should listen to the members of the Committee of anti-Fascist Opposition (On. Prof. Santi SIMONONE, President, Comm. Avv. Carlo ARDISZONDI, Managing Director of the CORA IN N. DI SICILIA, Avv. Roberto GIUFFRIDA, President of the Province, Avv. Luigi CASTIGLIONE, leader of CATANIAN Socialism, etc.).

Regarding the Christian Democratic Party please consult Avv. MATTELLA, On. ARDISIO and others. Owing to the insistence of my friends and I am still compelled to attend to the organization. I really cannot see what Freemasonry has to do with the Rectorship of the University. In any case I am told that such a vote is non-existent. This, however, is certain that many Masons appreciate my honesty and despise the "arrivisme" of SINCALI who has tried to deceive the Alliance by dressing himself up as a lamb. The request of the Faculty of Medicine was forwarded to Col. GARRI, who has already sent his reply direct to the Academic Senate.

I should like to ask whether the anti-Fascist Opposition parties are pleased to number Prof. SINCALI among their followers.

It ~~is~~ ^{is} interesting to see that the very man who waged the fiercest fight against anti-Fascists (see the collection of the CORA IN N. DI CATANIA), the very man who has always asked for dignity from Fascism, was until a few days ago always seen in the limelight and next to Federal Secretaries and M.Ps. at every meeting, now wants to be chosen as an example of anti-Fascism. What is taking place is both repugnant and absurd. The man who waged a campaign for the cleaning out of the University and who up to the time of the invasion was always in the company of Fascist Federal Secretaries and Deputies, today accuses ~~himself~~ ^{himself} of Fascism who has never asked for the friendship of Fascist Bosses, and ^{who} did for Fascism only what he was compelled to do, and who kept away from Fascism so as to remain with those friends who professed that same faith which he notoriously professed during the Fascist Regime, to prepare for the moment when freedom was to return.

one

c) ~~the University of Catania~~ a week ago the Faculty of Medicine officially asked that the Rector of the University of CATANIA be appointed ~~in a~~ by means of election. If the Rector has not ~~been appointed~~ forwarded this request he should be asked to do so.

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my honesty and despise the "arrivisme" of ZINGALI who has tried to deceive the Allies by dressing himself up as a lamb. The request of the Faculty of Medicine was forwarded to Col. CARRA, who has already sent his reply direct to the Academic Senate.

I should like to ask whether the anti-Fascist Opposition parties are pleased to number Prof. ZINGALI among their followers.

It is ~~unpleasant~~ interesting to see that the very man who waged the fiercest fight against anti-Fascists (see the collection of the OPERA DI CATANIA), the very man who has always asked for dignity from Fascism, was until a few days ago always seen in the limelight and next to Federal Secretaries and M.Ps. at every meeting, now wants to be chosen as an example of anti-fascism. What is taking place is both regretful and absurd. The man who waged a campaign for the cleaning out of the University and who up to the time of the invasion was always in the company of Fascist Federal Secretaries and Deputies, today accuses ~~members~~ ^{who} of Fascism who has never asked for the friendship of Fascist Bosses, and ~~who~~ ^{who} did for Fascism only what he was compelled to do, and who kept away from Fascism so as to remain with those friends who professed that same faith which he notoriously professed during the Fascist Regime, to prepare for the moment when freedom was to return.

one

As PETRONCELLI's natural tendency to base actions and his particular hatred towards me have been clearly proved, I ask that all his accusations against me be examined.

There is nothing I cannot defend myself from provided I am given the opportunity of doing so.

I affirm that I feel myself - because of my moral character, civic courage and independent judgement - to be greatly superior to this slight man who has made his way by pushing and by stabbing friends and colleagues in the back. Truth is on the march. All CATANIA awaits with confidence and impatience those measures which are necessary to strike at evil and to restore the prestige of our age-old University.

CATANIA, December 1943.

(signed) Gaetano ZIERALI.

All this documentation against me is based on newspapers. The following episode is of interest:-
In 1938 (I believe), I was to give a conference at CATANIA at the request of a Catholic Club. On the Saturday evening I fell ill and on the Sunday I was absent. The newspaper, however, published the news that I had spoken, printed what I had said and mentioned the applause that greeted me.

I laughed at the zeal of the reporter who had taken my place. A few days later the Fascist Bosses reproached me for having spoken at CATANIA, whereas I had refused invitations to speak for them.

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CATANIA, December 1943.

(signed) Gaetano ZUCCHALI.

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For the sake of Truth

The documentary history of an "Vincario Universitario"

is the chair of Constitutional Law was not filled, in Nov 1933, the Faculty of which I was Dean, had to meet and decide on the name to be submitted for the "Vincario".

VINCENZO ZANGARA, my mortal enemy, was most anxious to obtain this nomination. He was then the "libero docente" in Constitutional Law, and Federal Secretary of CATANIA. He was the man who, having in the meantime become Vice-Secretary of the Party, in 1937, got me substituted by PETRONCELLO himself as Dean of the Faculty.

I persuaded the Faculty to put ZANGARA aside and to suggest CARISTO, permanent professor of Institutions of Public Law in the local Higher Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences.

In those days the law required that, whenever an "Vincario" was conferred on a permanent professor belonging to some other University or Higher Institute, the approval of the Rector or Headmaster concerned was to be obtained. ZANGARA, annoyed by the decision of ~~him~~ my Faculty, obtained the veto to this approval in favour of CARISTO. Byom the Headmaster of the Higher Institute in question.

When this matter was referred to the Academic Senate, the latter, in spite of my insistence to the contrary, decided not to accept the Faculty's proposals. And so the Rector MUSCATELLO wrote as follows on 2 Dec 1933 to the Minister for National Education. (letter No. 1362, of which I had the foresight to obtain a copy which I hold at the Colonel's disposal):—

"...In fact the Senate, in so far as this Faculty of Jurisprudence is concerned, has noted that two important subjects involving

Prof. ZINGALI produces in his defence at appendix No. 11, and in defence of the Academic Senate of CATANIA who took away from Prof.

CARISTO (because he was not a member of the Party) his appointment of "Vincario" of Constitutional Law to give it to Prof. ZANGARA, a letter sent by Prof. MUSCATELLO to the Ministry.

This letter proves exactly the contrary, that is to say, that the decision was taken before the Ministry took any interest in the case.

In actual fact documents prove that on 25 Nov 33, ZINGALI being present, the Academic Senate of CATANIA

unanimously decided that ~~him~~ Party membership should be extended as a pre-requisite "also to ~~him~~

permanent professors if the teaching involved contained political matter"

They also prove that because of

this decision of the Senate the Faculty was compelled to take the "Vincario" away from Prof. CARISTO who had already begun giving lessons.

They also prove that the decision of the Faculty, dated 28 Nov, was approved by the Academic Senate, unanimously and with ZINGALI present on Dec 1. On that date, therefore, the question had already been decided, and the Minister was simply informed by letter dated 2 Dec, and of which ZINGALI produces a copy.

One asks oneself how it can be true to say that the decision, as stated in ZINGALI's statement, was taken on the intervention of the Ministry.

In the Rector MUSCATELLO's letter mentioned above, two cases are

nomination. He was then the "libero docente" in Constitutional Law, and Federal Secretary of CARLUCCI. He was the man who, having in the meantime become Vice-Secretary of the Party, in 1937, got me substituted by PERONCINI himself as Dean of the Faculty.

I persuaded the Faculty to put ZUCCHETTI aside and to suggest CARLUCCI, permanent professor of Institutions of Public Law in the local Higher Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences.

In those days the law required that, whenever an "incericato" was conferred on a permanent professor belonging to some other University or Higher Institute, the approval of the Rector or Headmaster concerned was to be obtained. ZUCCHETTI, annoyed by the decision of the my Faculty, obtained the veto to this approval in favour of CARLUCCI from the Headmaster of the Higher Institute in question.

When this matter was referred to the Academic Senate, the latter, in spite of my insistence to the contrary, decided not to accept the Faculty's proposals. And so the Rector MUSCATIELLO wrote as follows on 2 Dec 1933 to the Minister for National Education, (letter No. 1362, of which I had the foresight to obtain a copy which I hold at the Colonel's disposal):—

"...In fact the Senate, in so far as this Faculty of Jurisprudence is concerned, has noted that two important subjects involving political questions were in the hands of two permanent teachers, both of whom had a special political background, that is:

- 1) Constitutional Law, to Prof. Carmelo CARLUCCI, permanent professor at the local Higher Institute for Economic and Commercial Sciences, not a member of the Part.....

...Furthermore, in the case of Prof. CARLUCCI there was a letter from the Headmaster of the Institute from the contents of which the Senate assumed implicitly that the Nulla Osta for the appointment to the "incericato" at the University had been vetoed.

This letter proves exactly the contrary, that is to say, that the decision was taken before the Ministry took any interest in the case.

In actual fact documents prove that on 25 Nov 33, ZUCCHETTI being present, the Academic Senate of CATANIA

unanimously decided that the Party membership should be extended as a pre-requisite "ad hoc to ~~himself~~

permanent professors if the teaching involved contained political matters"

They also prove that because of this decision of the Senate the Faculty was compelled to take the "incericato" away from Prof. CARLUCCI who had already begun giving lessons.

They also prove that the decision of the Faculty, dated 28 Nov, was approved by the Academic Senate, unanimously and with ZUCCHETTI present on Dec 1. On that date, therefore, the question had already been decided, and the Minister was simply informed by letter, dated 2 Dec, and of which ZUCCHETTI produces a copy.

One asks oneself how it can be true to say that the decision, as stated in ZUCCHETTI's statement, was taken on the intervention of the Ministry.

In the Rector MUSCATIELLO's letter mentioned above, two cases are alluded to.

The second is doubtless the case of Prof. Dante MAJORANA to whom the Faculty, in spite of ZUCCHETTI's opposition, wanted to give the chair of Corporative Law.

The Ministry, in its letter of Dec 15 (evidently in reply to that of Dec 2) approved the Senate's decision in regard to the pre-requisite of Party membership. Because Prof. MAJORANA was still only suspended from Party Membership, the Faculty did not wish then

The Ministry approved the decision of the ~~Ministry~~ Senate and the Faculty had no alternative but to obey (in actual fact, all it did was to suggest names and the Ministry made the appointment). And so the members of the Faculty ended by proposing ZINGALI, who had in the meantime obtained their support, and who as regards myself, had threatened with transfer in accordance with ~~the law~~ the law which states that there cannot be political incompatibility in the teacher at the University.

PETRONCILLI NOW FINDS IT CONVENIENT TO PASS ME OFF AS A FRIEND OF MY MEXX AND AS THE STABLER IN THE BACK OF VINCENZO SANGRA, THAT IS TO SAY, OF THE MAN WHOSE FAITHFUL SERVANT HE WAS AND FROM WHOM HE OBTAINED APPOINTMENTS AND INDOORS.

IF THE COLONEL SO WISHES HE CAN INTERROGATE THE RECTOR OF THAT DAY, PROF. GIUSEPPE MUSCATELLO.

to come to a decision in his case and, against ZINGALI's wishes, decided on Dec 18 (page 126 of the Faculty Register) to ask for further instructions after having informed the Ministry. The Ministry telegraphed a decision contrary to ~~the information of the~~ ~~the Faculty~~ and the Dean, ZINGALI, therefore called a meeting for a fresh decision.

On 2 Jan 34 the Faculty refused en bloc to take part in the meeting and the decision was therefore taken at the second sitting with, a thing unheard of in the annals of the University, ZINGALI alone being present. (page 128 et seq. of the "verbali" of the Faculty).

CATANIA, 23 Dec 43

in the teacher at the University.

PETRONECCHI NOW FINDS IT CONVENIENT TO PASS ME OFF AS A FRIEND OF MY BROTHER AND AS THE STAFFER IN THE BACK OF VINCENZO ZUCCHERA. THAT IS TO SAY, OF THE MAN WHOSE PATRICKAL SURVIVED HE WAS AND FROM WHOM HE OBTAINED APPROXIMATELY AND REMOVED.

IF THE COLONY SO WISHES HE CAN INTERROGATE THE DIRECTOR ON THAT DAY, PROF. ULIBRETTI MUSTATTILLO.

Decision was therefore taken at the second sitting with, a thing unheard of in the annals of the University, SINGOLI alone being present. (page 123 et seq. of the "verbali" of the Faculty).

CATANIA, 23 Dec 43

TRANSLATION

Original letter sent to SCAG, CATANIA

18 November 1943

To Lt. Col. FRANCHI,
SCAG.

A colleague of mine informed me this morning at 11 o'clock that a printed leaflet had been distributed reproducing an extract from the *POPULO DI SICILIA* of Tuesday, 11 November 1941 (page 4). Only this evening have I been able to read the actual leaflet and the phrases contained in it and which are held as an accusation against me.

The anonymous nature of its distribution would not merit a reply were it not for the fact that I feel it a duty to state a fact that the anonymous distributor pretends to ignore.

As is well known the ~~Italian~~ Fascist Institute of Culture ordered (in a peremptory manner even using familiar terms) that certain conferences would be held. I was often able to get out of doing so but on some occasions, for obvious reasons, I was unable to refuse.

In any case I have always held that to accept did not mean that one was obliged to pronounce words in contrast with one's own sentiments, and what these sentiments were can be verified through those persons who knew me in those days.

Even on that occasion I spoke for only four minutes and said what my catholic conscience dictated; naturally without discussing the subject which had been thrust upon me.

I was immediately informed that the competent authorities had been very disappointed and, in fact, I was never again asked to speak.

A few days later I was informed that the newspaper had reported in the manner which I have today seen for the first time, words completely different from those I had uttered and which I could today utter, and which I believe correspond to the theme on which I should have spoken. It will not surprise you if I say that the report escaped my notice since I have never bought a copy of the *POPULO DI SICILIA*, for the simple reason that it was a Fascist Party newspaper. I read only the *OSSERVATORE ROMANO*, to which I was a subscriber, and the *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, which reached me two days late, for the contents of its third page.

My students and colleagues can testify to my sentiments. I would add that those who know me must admit that the style and trivial phraseology are not mine.

I state this on my word of honour as a gentleman.

In view of the fact that, in the carrying out of my duties I shall always act in the public interest and if necessary oppose intrigue of any kind, whatever may be its source, I foresee that accusations of an even wilder nature will be made against me. I therefore wish to ask that enquiries be made on my part in the most thorough manner so that my future activities may be free of any worry.

I am at your disposal for any further explanations.

(signed) Mario Petroncelli

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I am at your disposal for any further explanations.

(signed) Mario Petroncelli

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 **ZINNALI Gaetano**

a/ Luogo di nascita **Francosforte (Siracusa)** Data di nascita **10 gennaio 1894**

2. Indirizzo **Catania - corso Italia, 39** a/ Residenza permanente **Catania**

3. Professione **Professore ordinario nell'Università di Catania - Avvocato**

4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. R.? **SI**

a/ Da quando? **25 giugno 1933 con interruzioni: vedi manoscritto allegato**

5. Appartenevate 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? (Indicate con un **SI** 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"?

1. Nome e cognome **SINISALI Gaetano**a/ Luogo di nascita **Tranicofonte (Siracusa)** Data di nascita **10 gennaio 1894**2. Indirizzo **Catania - corso Italia, 99** a/ Residenza permanente **Catania**3. Professione **Professione ordinaria nell'Università di Catania - Avvocato**4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.? **SI**a/ Da quando? **23 giugno 1923 con iscrizioni: vedi memoriale allegato**5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (**SI** o **NO**):a/ Sansepolcristi **NO** b/ Squadristi **NO** c/ M. V. S. N. 9 **NO**d/ Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicare con un **SI** od un **NO** l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nel quadri)

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Milizia Ferroviaria?

Milizia Postale?

Milizia Portuale?

Milizia Forestale?

Milizia Stradale?

Milizia Confinaria?

Milizia Universitaria?

Milizia Antiaerea?

Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?

"Moschettieri del Duce"?

Battaglioni "M"?

e/ Se avete militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata? **NO**6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete **SI** o **NO** e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

N.B. Allegati alla presente:

una pro memoria dattilografata
il discorso parlamentare 17.5.1933 a stampa

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

a/ Segretario nel P. N. F.? No
 b/ Membro del Direttorio Nazionale? No
 c/ Segretario Federale? Si (di Catania): 3 agosto 1927-aprile 1928
 d/ Membro del Direttorio Federale? Si (di Siracusa): 25 settembre 1922-febbraio 1924
 e/ Ispettore del Partito? No
 f/ Ispettore Federale? No
 g/ Segretario politico di un Fascio? No
 h/ Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale? No
 i/ Membro di un Gruppo Rionale? No
 j/ Capo-settore? No
 k/ Capo-nucleo? No
 l/ Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.? No
 m/ Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.? No
 n/ Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili? No
 o/ Qualche altra carica nel Partito? Si-Commissario straordinario alla Federazione provinciale fascista di Catania (agosto-dicembre 1929)
 Quale? No Quando? Quando?
 7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA? No Quando? Quando?
 8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR.? No Quando? Quando?
 9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.? No Quando? Quando?
 10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

a/ in una Corporazione? No

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

b/ In una unione sindacale? No

- g/ Segretario politico di un Fascio? No
- h/ Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale? No
- i/ Membro di un Gruppo Rionale? No
- j/ Capo-settore? No
- k/ Capo-nucleo? No
- l/ Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.? No
- m/ Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.? No
- n/ Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Fem-
minili? No

o/ Qualche altra carica nel Partito?

Quale?

Sì - Commissario straordinario alla
Federazione provinciale fascista
di Catania (agosto-dicembre 1929)

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA? No Quando?

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico del CC. RR.? No Quando?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.? No Quando?

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

G. L.

a/ in una Corporezione? No

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

b/ In una unione sindacale? No

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

c/ In un Consorzio Agrario? No

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

d/ In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o sindacale?

No

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

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

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE
1.-Camera dei deputati (deputato)	maggio 1929-febb. 1939	Elezioni politiche
2.-vice presidente del consiglio provinciale della corporazione di Catania	luglio 1940-febb. 1942	Designazione del prefetto di Catania
3.-presidente "popolare" corporazione di Catania	nov. 1938-ott. 1937	Nomina
12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:	Ministero delle	

FONTI

MEDIA ANNUALE

INTROITO DEL 1942

1. stipendio e indennità	L. 34.000	52.000
2. univ. di Catania	" 22.000	33.000
3. pensione di avvocato	" 33.000	15.000
4. interessi di depositi a t.	" 15.000	5.000
5. diverso	" 4.000	

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? Sì a) In quale arma? Corpo di Commissariato

b) Quando? 1916 - 1920 c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? Primo Capitano di

d) Dove avete prestato servizio? Direzione di Commissariato di Genova, sino al

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 qual motivo?

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

scista? No Nome dell'organizzazione?

Periodo di appartenenza?

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

voi dal 1921, come segue:

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE
1. Camera dei deputati (deputato)	Maggio 1939 - febr. 1940	Ulteriori nomine designazione del prefetto di Catania
2. Vice presidente del consiglio provinciale della corporazione di artigiani	luglio 1940 - febr. 1941	Amministratore volontario
3. Presidente "Legione" di artigiani	giugno 1941 - nov. 1943	Nov. 1943 - ott. 1947 - Nomina
4. Indicare le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:		Ministero Educ.

FONDI	MEDIA ANNUALE	INTROITO DEL 1942
1. stipendio e indennità	L. 34.000	52.000
2. pensione di vecchiaia	" "	103.000
3. pensioni	" "	15.000
4. interessi di depositi e t.	" "	6.000
5. diverse	" "	

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? Sì a) In quale arma? Corpo di Commissariato

b) Quando? 1935 - 1936 c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? Primo Capitano di

d) Dove avete prestato servizio? Direzione di Commissariato di Genova, sino al

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 qual motivo? _____

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fascista? No Nome dell'organizzazione? _____

Periodo di appartenenza? _____

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

Firma P. to Gaetano Zinaglia

Data 15 ottobre 1943

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.

Pagina riservata alle annotazioni dell'Ufficiale degli Affari Civili

Despite the protestations of this individual, the record shows clearly that he was an active, leading and dangerous Fascist. The main elements of his Fascist record are:

1. Member of the Fascist Party since 1929
2. Federal Secretary of the Party in Catania 1930-1934
3. Delegate to the provincial federation of Fascists in Catania 1933
4. Vice president of the Council of Corporation for Catania 1930-1939
5. Fascist Deputy to Rome 1930-1939
- 6.

In addition, the Rector of Catania University advised that he learned from the Ministry of Education that Tiziani was a "denouncer" of his colleagues who were insufficiently Fascist in their tendencies.

Recommendation:

In view of the foregoing facts, it is recommended that this individual be removed from his post at the University of Catania as soon as possible.

Reasons:

Dismissal or refusal of appointment.
Further investigation discloses no facts which can cause a reversal of this decision. AGL, vafib

U. S. SECRET
Eguala British SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B-389.450

26 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Lt. Colonel COCCO.

TO : AMC
Island Base Section. ✓

1. The above-named ITALIAN officer was formerly Assistant Chief of Staff to General BASSO, now reported to be in NAPLES. He is stated to have left SARDINIA to join General BASSO's Staff in NAPLES, during the latter part of October, on board the ITALIAN destroyer "MONTECOCOLI".

2. A report has reached this headquarters that this officer was apprehended by Allied Military Authorities upon landing in PALERMO.

3. Confirmation is requested of this report.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Thurman Capt.
S.S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

COPY TO: NATOUSA.

17

U. S. SECRET
Eguala British SECRET

8073



Info
 CONFIDENTIAL

⑨

INCOMING MESSAGE

NR: 623
 CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED FOR ACTION TO : CO 193
 FOR INFORMATION TO :
 FROM : 15 ARMY GROUP
 IN REPLY REFER TO : I(B) 406

IBS NUMBER :
 TIME SENT : 5972
 TIME REC'D : 191830A
 PRECEDENCE : 210750A
 PRIORITY

- EDITED LITERAL TEXT -

For C-2. Request you make enquiries regarding character and background of Cay Lucia Giovanni of Palermo aged 40 late director of Italian Shipping Company. Please inform us result. This man recently arrested by ALGERIA ARMY at Tanciano where certain radio equipment found in his house.

Personalities

DISTRIBUTION :
 INTEL(ACTION)

CO

OPS & SEC

PH

ACC ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

16

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

18 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Luigi Tripiciano.

TO : Deputy Chief of Staff.

1. Subject lives at No. 11 Via Massimo D'Azeglio, in apparently comfortable circumstances.
2. Informed of contents of Cable MR 6211.
3. Is at present employed as interpreter at an American Ordnance Garage close to his home. He earns L.110 per day. He prefers to continue to work there.
4. He remains under the impression that he was promised L.1,000 per month on dismissal.
5. No further action is necessary on the part of AMG.

(Read)
A. E. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Security Intelligence.

LEF/vws.

15

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.M.G. 512
LEGAL AND COMMISSION

AM/4039/1

SUBJECT: Appointment of Judicial Officials.

TO: Colonel W. C. John,
R.Q., A.M.G. Brindisi.

7th December 1943.

1. Enclosed is a complete list of judicial appointments approved by General McHenry on the recommendation of the Italian Legal Committee (provided by First President Giuseppe Messina) and of this Section. These appointments will meet existing vacancies and supersede any previous nominations which may have been made by SCAPs from time to time to meet local contingencies. This list should be read together with the Calendar now in your hands. Another copy of the Calendar for the District of Palermo is enclosed. Calendars from Catania and Messina are not available.

2. Instructions have been given in Region I to expedite the journey of Signor Cherin from Noto to Brindisi.

3. It is not believed that Presidents Cassati and Nigella are in Palermo. However, inquiries are being made to ascertain their present whereabouts. Nigella's brother is in Partinico, near Palermo and Professor Savignani, Rector of the University, intimate friend of both Cassati and Nigella, is endeavouring to visit him this week with a view to finding out whether he is aware of their present address.

4. It is further understood that you have no objection to the appointment of ~~Justice~~ ^{Justice} ~~President~~ ^{President} as President of Session of the Tribunale of Reggio, either on grounds of ineligibility or political unsuitability and therefore the request of President Messina approved by this H.Q. has been forwarded to Region I for necessary action.

5. The letters from the Minister of Jus are addressed to the Presidents of Court of Appeal of Palermo, Messina and Catania in respect of:-

(a) Judicial personnel in function

(b) Trials of ex-Fascist officials for illegal enrichment.

Have been forwarded through Region I H.Q. together with the request for various original records.

G. G. HAYGAPORD,
Major,
for, Chief Legal Officer.

Ask
young
to see

Presidents
(7)

File
1/3

14

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
AFO 512
Information Sub-Commission

TLB

18803

29 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Communications for your Consideration

TO : Censorship Branch INC
Room 25
Seventh Army HQ

1. Allied Intelligence Committee has handed to this Sub-Commission for reference to your Branch the communications attached.
2. It will be appreciated if you will dispose of them.

Robert W. Desmond
ROBERT W. DESMOND
Major Spec Res AUS
A/Director Inf S-C

1st Ind.

Civil Communications Censorship, Palermo, Sicily, 29 November, 1943.

To: Hq. AMG- Information Sub-Commission A.P.O. 512.

Communications received, examined and disposed of accordingly.

Lynn M. Case
LYNN M. CASE
1st Lt. MIS
Actg. C/O CCS.

Information Slip

1. Disposition of Letters: Letters Held. Directive AFHQ-INC-Section paragraph 1. c. dated 19 Sept. 1943, does not permit forwarding of civilian mail outside Sicily at present.



LYNN M. CASE
1st Lt. NMB
Actg. C/O CCS

1874

FILE: REG 311.18

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SOUTH REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 532

11/11/43

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Senior Civil Affairs Officer - NAPLES
THRU : Chief Staff Officer - AMI HEADQUARTERS

It will be much appreciated if you will have the attached letter delivered to Mr. Benedetto Croce personally, and inform him that his reply can be transmitted through you for forwarding to destination.

Thank you for your cooperation.

for *Charles Forster*
CHARLES FORSTER
Lt. Colonel
Regional Civil Affairs Officer

ENC - 1
Letter

11/858

Danko Angjelinović, of
the Yugosl. army in Palermo,
via Dante 33.

Palermo, 29th October 1943.-

S i r ,

will you excuse me that profiting of your acquaintance I disturb you in this way and specially that I am speaking of myself, a thing I never did before. My actual situation constrain me.

I am Dr. Danko Angjelinović /lawyer from Zagreb/ Yugoslavian poet and auctor. I wrote ten books of poetry, novels and essays, and my books are translated into six to seven languages.

Before this war I worked for the anti-German propaganda and wrote as editor and journalist also for illegal newspapers. At the same time I opened, together with friends, many channels for Czechoslovakian and Polish soldiers to reach Yugoslavia and join their respective legions in the Near East.

As one of the most exposed officers of the reserve (I was at the head of their organisation in Zagreb and a member of the Direction of the Central Organisation in Belgrad) I proposed and got accepted a resolution against the pact with Germany, as a dishonorable and unpatriotic alliance. This happened just at the time of the signature of this pact, (acted as the overture to the coup-d'etat) having a great resounding in the country.

As a barrister I defended my friend M.P. engineer Manfred Paštrović in the affair of the destruction of the Italian ships in the harbour of Šibenik. I helped him to escape to Cairo in the time of German occupation of Yugoslavia. After the occupation I lived at Spalato, where I got by transmission of the late Ilija Trifunović-Birčević the procurator of general Draga Mihajlović to direct the patriotical actions in Dalmatia.

At that time (I and my brother Borislav) we send a friend through Bulgaria and Turkey to the Near East. He turn back with a British submarine and brought me from Malta shifres and other material, which had been send at their destination. This was the first landing in this way.

I was arrested at Spalato by Italians in April 1942 and then in-

turned in Italy.

All this I did for my conviction and on my own expenses as a democrat, Jugosl. patriot and a friend of England without wanting receive any recompense.

My brother Dr. B. Crgur Angjelinović was many times member of the cabinet, Ambassador in Prague and Vienna and is now Senator. He was always in opposition to the policy of Prince Paul, and succeeded to escape wounded to Malta by a submarine. I read in Italian newspapers that he travels as "Anglo-Jugoslavian spy", in special mission, by special planes, between London and White House and that he was lately in America to make propaganda among our compatriots.

My second brother Dr. Berislav, ex-attache of the Jugosl. Embassy in Paris and Washington, was imprisoned in Castello di Milazzo, liberated by Allied and send Cairo where he became member of the Jug. cabinet.

My wife has been sentenced to death by the Ustaše in Zagreb, but was graced to 15 years prison twenty minutes before her execution. My daughter, student of the English language of the University of Zagreb and collaborator of the Engl. Reading Club, has also been in jail and heavily beaten. My son, if he is still alive, is now in the mountains fighting against the enemy. He, my sister, her husband and children were many times imprisoned in Split, two cousins condemn 25 years jail, two fell fighting in our mountains etc. But we have done only our duty.

I ask for nothing else, then to send this telegram and letter, I have placed in this envelope, to my brother in Cairo, so I could get the opportunity to join him, and work ther for our common allied cause.

Thanking you in advance for any help given to me, I remain,

Sir,

yours very truly

Ranko Angjelinović

PARTITI POLITICI IN SICILIA

1. Partito Socialista Italiano. - Prof. CANTILANI. Piazza Lolli 8.
2. Partito Comunista d'Italia. - Prof. GRASSO.
3. Partito Democratico Cristiano. - Avv. MATTAPELLA. Via Segesta 9.
4. Partito d'Azione. - AVV. PURPURA. Via Stabile 169.
5. Movimento per l'Indipendenza (Separazionista). -
On. FIORELLI - APRILE. Via Cavour 104-106.
6. Partito Liberale. - Prof. ALBERGIANI. Piazza Vittoria.
7. Partito Siciliano del lavoro. - Prof. CIPOLLA. Via Stabile 127.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

26 November 1943

Report of Houser, George J.

Superintendent of the Alimentation Section for the province of Palermo is Salvatore Di Piazza, the former Judge. Di Piazza is a member of the Frazione "Intransigente Dei Separatisti" and is a colleague of the group of the principle ~~Maffei~~ of the small towns in the vicinity of Palermo.

When Di Piazza was appointed to the section of Alimentation, Alimentation of Affairs were at a low ebb. At this time Dr. Bartolo Arrone offered his services to Di Piazza as director of Alimentation without remuneration. Arrone has been in the food business for many years in Sicily.

He was however given a brush-off by Di Piazza, who then hired a certain Rumbolo as director of Alimentation.

During the 1st World War, Rumbolo was involved in a scandal concerning the hiding of sugar and grain. But as he had friends in high places 25yrs ago the scandal was hushed up. The record of the case can be found in the Archives of the Regia Questura at Palermo.

After this scandal Rumbolo left Palermo for a time, then returned as a plumbing contractor. Rumbolo and Di Piazza are both intimate friends of the Prefect Musetto.

On the 3rd of November 1943, Di Piazza was at the Prefettura in the company of Avv. Gagliardi, one of the principal ex-

④ RAMPOLLA T

HOUSE Report C-74

- 2 -

ponents of the Black Market in Palermo in cheese, Olive-oil, and Meat.

Another of Di Piazza's friends is Francesco Cuccia, the famous Capo Maffia who today operates three bakeries in Palermo.

Up to the 31st of October 1943, the procurement and distribution of the entire rationed food supply had been controlled by the Provincial Office of Alimentation.

On the 1st of November 1943, the Distribution of flour for Palermo was turned over to the Municipality, which received daily from the Superintendent of Alimentation of the Alimentation office the flour available for the City. This was a change for the better because it made the distribution in the City more orderly and more abundant.

In the light of the following however, it would appear that the office of Alimentation has consistently tried to hinder the functions of the new arrangement.

On the 28th of October 1943, three days before the transfer of this function to the city-the Giunta Comunale had to state with regret that the Provincial Office of Alimentation did not want to give to the Community neither the stamps, nor the other necessary equipment for the function of the new Municipal Service. It was necessary for two of the Assessors to go immediately with Power of Attorney from the Giunta Comunale, which was then in session, to the Prefect in order to obtain stamps and equipment which had been denied to the City without any justified reason.

The Alimentation Office was unable to find flour in the

HOUSER Report Cont -

-3-

the Province of Palermo.

The Province of Galtanissetta had placed at the disposal of the Province of Palermo some 1,000 quintals of wheat. But only a part of this grain was brought to Palermo by the Office of Alimentation.

It is reported that Di Piazza has a cousin named Francesco to whom he gave a permit authorizing him to transport 1,000 kilograms of grain from Burgio, Province of Agrigento, to his property in S. Cristina, Gela, for seeding purposes. This transport was to be effected the 21st of November 1943, after which Francesco Di Piazza was to have consigned the authorization to the Sindaco of S. Cristina, Gela.

It is also reported that Francesco Di Piazza owns no property whatever at S. Cristina, Gela.

The truck driver from Piana dei Greci, who was hired to make the haul, is reported to have stated that prior to the 21st of November 1943, he had already transported at least 2,000 kilograms from the Province of Agrigento for the same Di Piazza.

It is interesting to note that while the price of grain in the Province of Palermo is 4,000 Lire a Quintal, it is reported that at Burgio it is only 1,200 Lire a Kilo.

For many months there has been no ration of olive-oil. It has been available only on the Black Market at 150 Lire a Liter.

At the beginning of the olive-harvest in the Province of Trapani, a certain Signor Titone who has for many years been a merchant of oil and wine, was in a position to buy in the

HOUSE Report Cont-

- 4 -

in the vicinity of Castelvetrano and to transport to Palermo, large quantities of olives every day during the harvest season.

The Prefect of Trapani had placed an embargo on the shipment of olive-oil from the Province of Trapani, but there was no such embargo on the shipment of olives. The shipment of olives however could be effective only by an authorization from the Provincial Office of Alimentation.

Mr. Titone has stated that if the olives which he could have brought to Palermo were to be converted into oil in this Province, there would have been sufficient oil for rationing for the entire Province of Palermo at a price of 30 Lira a kilo.

Titone asked Di Piazza for the authorization to transport from the Province of Trapani the above mentioned olives, and also asked for Di Piazza's assurance that the Department of Alimentation would take all the olives off his hands for conversion into oil or for sale to the Public.

Di Piazza's answer was "I can't give you an answer now, but come back in eight days". Eight days later the harvest was over, and all the olives had already been bought.

This will be further substantiated.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

JLH/jjf

In reply
refer to: X/5/3



30 November 1943

SUBJECT: Executive official for Ministry
of Telecommunications and Posts

TO : Headquarters, A.M.C., Palermo

1. The following request has been received from the Under Secretary of State for Telecommunications and Posts:-

"In order to organise the Central Accounting Service it is necessary to transfer Dr. Bruno RICCI to EAMI. He is, at the present time, Provincial Director of P.T.T. in Catania. This official who is not a Sicilian would be replaced by Rag. Giuseppe Crisafulli, now Provincial Director of P.T.T. in Taranto (Sicilian by birth and family), and who, being considered Pro-Allied, was transferred to the mainland at the time of the Allied landing in Sicily."

2. Will you please say if you agree with this and whether the transfer can be proceeded with?

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. L. Henderson".

J. L. HENDERSON
Colonel
Telecommunications and
Posts Sub-Commission

1482

(2)

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

30 November 1943.

SUBJECT : Movements of Certain Foreign Officers to Bari.
TO : Colonel, P.G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public
Safety, AMG - Hq.

1. The Security Intelligence Subsection has been
informed by the Displaced Persons Subcommittee that the
u/m officers are proceeding to Bari:

Captain, C. Fourchet (French), on Wednesday;

Commander Durski (Pole), as soon as air trans-
port can be arranged.

Ally.

A. E. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Chief - Security,
Intelligence Subsection.

WES/vvs
WES/vvs

3

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

30 November 1943.

SUBJECT : Colonel Artale.

TO : Colonel F.G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety,
AMG - HQ.

1. The following information is submitted as of possible interest to the Public Safety Subcommittee and for eventual transmission to the appropriate Special Division in Region I.

2. A contact of this agency reports that a certain Col. Artale, formerly of the Royal Carabinieri and an associate of Prefect Cesare Mori in the latter's campaign against Mafia, is now living in retirement at Scandolice, Prov. of Messina. Col. Artale is understood to have been removed by Mussolini from his command together with General di Giorgio, his intimate friend, the latter having been regarded as dangerously anti-fascist and pro-English due, among other things, to his marriage with a member of the Whitaker family, British, of Palermo (Marsala Wine).

3. This contact states that Col. Artale enjoys an extraordinary reputation among the Carabinieri for firmness and ability, and is of the opinion that he could be made

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

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

use of to great advantage in the reorganization and re-
habilitation of that body.

AB
A. B. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Chief - Security,
Intelligence Subsection.
Staff AGO HQ.

WRS
WRS/vvb

-2-

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

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