

ACC 10000/143/2488

140/Ra

PERSONALITIES

AUG. - SEPT. 1944

No of month	date	Photo No of lasted film	Person whom to whom	subject
21.	16 Sept.			MACEI PEOCORO Luigi
22.	25 Sept.			DICESARE Giuseppe
23.	26 Sept.			ALLEGRA and FUCIARELLI
24.	26 Sept.			DELLA CASA, Adolfo. ✓
25.	27 Sept.			MUGGIANI Angelo. ✓
26.	29 Sept.			FOCINETTI Filippo
27.	30 Sept.			FOCINETTI Filippo. ✓
28.				DELLA CASA Adolfo.
29.	28 Sept.			LARI, Mario.
30.	29 Sept.			FARLENA, Simone
31.	29 Sept.			DE SCALZI, Pietro.
32.	28 Sept.			PERUTZ, Thomas.
33.	28 Sept.			DI KOKETO
34.	28 Sept.			MARAVIGNA
35.	27 Sept.			BERTONE, Vincenzo
36.				CERACI, Olyx
				Astuto, Riccardo
				NIG
37.	18 Sept.			FARDELLA, Simone
38.				Cammea.
39.	28 Sept.			CATELLI GIAN GIACOMO.
40.	4 Oct.			KARRELL, Lydia. ✓
41.	28 Sept.			FARDELLA, Simone
42.	10 Nov.			

22.	25 Sept.	DICESARE Guioffe
23.	26 Sept.	ALCEA and FUCIARELLI
24.	26 Sept.	DELLA CASA, Adolfo. ✓
25.	27 Sept.	MUGGIANI, Angelo. ✓
26.	28 Sept.	FOCCHETTI, Filippo. ✓
27.	29 Sept.	DELLA CASA, Adolfo.
28.	30 Sept.	LAURO, Mario.
29.	28 Sept.	FARUCCI, LA Simone
30.	29 Sept.	DE SCALZI, Rocco.
31.	28 Sept.	PERUTZ, Thomas.
32.	28 Sept.	DI LORETO
33.	28 Sept.	MARAVIGNIA
34.	28 Sept.	BERTONE, Vincenzo
35.	27 Sept.	CERACI, Olyza
36.		Rotolo, Riccardo
37.	28 Sept.	FARDELLA, Simone
38.		Farinella.
39.	28 Sept.	CATELLI, RIAN DIACONO.
40.	4 Oct.	MARCHELLI, Lydia. ✓
41.	28 Sept.	FARDELLA, Simone
42.	10 Nov.	

FROM 31 TO 44
135
SEE NEXT
FILE.

No. of sheet	Date	File No.	From	To	Subject
1.	6 Sept.	RG 514/31-	FAH HQ Regia S. R.P.S.D.		Ten. PERINI SPARCO
2.	—	—	(Memorandum)		Dott. TEMPESTA Pasquale.
3.	—	—	—		Sig. SANVITALE, Giuseppe.
4.	—	—	(Memorandum)		Sig. DEGADO, Angelo.
5.	—	—	(Memorandum)		V. Questore Dott. MAZZI, Agostino.
6.	—	—	—		MEGNA, Fernando.
7.	—	—	—		CIAMPOLI & CIOFINI, Menadusa.
8.	—	—	—		Memorandum: CUCCHARA, Pietro.
9.	—	—	—		DAMARE, Enrico.
10.	—	—	—		Memorandum: Cef. Donati, Agnese.
11.	—	—	—		Vincenzo Quitorzi
12.	—	—	—		CIPOLLONE, Mario
13.	—	—	—		Emilio, NARBONA - MOTTURA, Maria.
14.	—	—	—		FRANCESCO, Ferruccio.
15.	—	—	—		DIVIRELIO, Domenico.
16.	—	—	—		Alleged fascist personalities: BERARDI, Giuseppe DE MANNI BELLUCCI, Pietro GIULI, Alfonso GIULI, Edmondo GIORDANO, Arnoldo.
17.	—	—	—		Alleged fascist activities: VANTAGIOSO, Salvatore
18.	—	—	—		VERGINE Nino VERGINE, Antonio TARANTINI, Giuseppe FIORENTE, Luciano

4.	(Memorandum)	Fig. DE GADO, Angelo.	—	—	—
5.	(Memorandum)	V. Quistori Dott. MANZI, Agostino.	—	—	—
6.		MENGA, Fernando.	—	—	—
7.		CIAMPOLI n. CIOFINI, Menaduna.	—	—	—
8.		Memorandum: CUCCHIARA, Pietro.	—	—	—
9.		DAMARE, Enrico.	—	—	—
10.		Memorandum: Ciof. Donati, Agostino.	—	—	—
11.		Vincenzo Sinterzi	—	—	—
12.		CIPOLLONE, Mario	—	—	—
13.		Guido, VARRONA - MOTTURA, Maria.	—	—	—
14.		FRANCESCO, Ferruccio.	—	—	—
15.		DIVIRGILIO, Domenico.	—	—	—
16.		Alleged fascist personalities:	—	—	—
		BERARDI, Giuseppe	—	—	—
		DR. MANNI,	—	—	—
		BELLUCCI, Pietro	—	—	—
		GIVLI, Attilio	—	—	—
		GIVLI, Edmondo	—	—	—
		GIORDANO, Arnoldo.	—	—	—
		Alleged fascist activities:	—	—	—
		VANTAGIOSO, Salvatore	—	—	—
		VERGINE, Nino	—	—	—
		VERGINE, Antonio	—	—	—
		TARANTINI, Giuseppe	—	—	—
		FIORANTE, Luciano	—	—	—
17.			136		
18.					
19.					
20.					

20. 26 ^{20. 26} Barberis Carlotta MONTECUCCHI

~~BARBERIS~~ Franco.

0975

140. Ra

1001

~~10000 443 / 2488~~
~~10000 443 / 2488~~

THIS FOLDER	
CONTAINS PAPERS	
FROM	<u>AUG 44</u>
TO	<u>SEPT 44</u>
CATALOGUE.	

FULL
PENO

Report M-G

36

40R

Subject: Lawyer Astuto Riccardo, Nobile del Duchi di Lucchese,
of Giuseppe and Castrone Laura, born at Naples the 1/1/1882
living at Rome Via Panama 74.

He worked at the "Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici" as vice-secretary
(1906) and after as secretary (1908)

He was:

Private secretary of the Governor of Tripolitania (1913)

First colonial secretary (1914)

Chief-district of the General Secretary-ship of Tripolitania (1915)

Colonial consul (1916)

Director of the General Secretary-ship at Bengasi (1916)

Director of the Civil Affairs (1917)

Regional Commissioner of Derna (1919)

Director of the Governor-ship for the Political Affairs at
Bengasi (1919)

Director of the Governor-ship for the Civil Affairs and the colo-
nization in Somalia (1920)

Regional Commissioner of the Western Confederation in Tripolitania (1922)

General Secretary of Cirenaica (1923)

General Director of East Africa (1925)

From 1930 till 1934 he was Governor and "Segretario Federale Fascista"

of Erytrea.

Concillor of the Society "Birra Africa Orientale " Rome #Via del
Traforo 137.

From information given by the "Questura" results that:

His behaviour was good enough.

He was Governor of Erytrea from 1930 till 1935 and after he worked
at the "Ministero delle Colonie"

He was member of the P.N.F. from 1923.

Recently he was president of the Society "Birra Africa Orientale"
residing at Rome Via Nazionale 230,

He is married and has two childs.

His economical conditions are very good.

C.I.F.

Rapporto M-G

Soggetto: Astuto Riccardo, Nobile dei duchi di Lucchese.

Oggetto: Precedenti della sua vita.

Nato a Napoli il 1/1/1882 da Giuseppe.

Abitante Roma Via Pamama 74.

Laureato in giurisprudenza.

Fu vice segretario al ministero dei Lavori Pubblici nel 1906.

Poi Segretario (1908).

Segretario particolare del Governatore della Tripolitania (1913)

Primo Segretario Coloniale (1914)

Capo-sezione al Segretariato Generale della Tripolitania. (1915)

Console Coloniale (1916).

Reggente il Segretariato Generale a Bengasi (1916).

Direttore degli Affari civili (1917).

Commissario regionale a Derna (1919)

Direttore di Governatorato per gli Affari Politici a Bengasi (1919).

Direttore di Governatorato per gli Affari civili e la colonizzazione in Somalia. (1920)

Commissario Regionale della Confederazione Occidentale in Tripolitania (1922)

Segretario Generale della Cirenaica (1923)

Direttore Generale dell' Africa Orientale (1925-1929)

Dal 1930 al 1934 Governatore e Segretario federale fascista dell'Eritrea.

Consigliere della Società Birra Africa Orientale Roma Via del Trionfo 133

M. G.

O

M. G. Dal Ministero

Astato Riccardo fu Giuseppe e di Castrone Laura, nato a Napoli il 1° gennaio 1882, abitante in via Panama n°74, risulta di regolare condotta e non ha precedenti sfavorevoli.

Ha ricoperto la carica di Governatore dell'Eritrea dal 1930 al 1935, passando poi a disposizione del Ministero delle Colonie.

Era iscritto al partito fascista dall'agosto del 1923.

Di recente era presidente della Società Anonima Birra Africa Orientale che aveva la sua sede in via Nazionale n°230.

E' coniugato, ha due figli e si trova in ottime condizioni economiche.

Roma, 27 settembre 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AFO 394

ACC/14010/5/1/PS

27 Sept 1944

SUBJECT : GERACI Olga.

TO : Security Branch.

1. Reference attached correspondence relating to Geraci Olga who applies for an assignment with the Allies in Holland.
2. Miss Geraci spoke to Public Safety Sub-Commission some days ago with regards to the possibility of obtaining a Military Travel Authorisation.
3. She was told that a Military Travel Authorisation would be issued only if she is in possession of proper documents establishing her identity and nationality and if necessary a visa into Holland. Moreover, the journey should have to be of direct benefit to the war effort.
4. It is understood that Miss Geraci has been married and that she is not now of Dutch Nationality. She stated that she had already applied to the Dutch Consul for the requisite documents, and that she is aware of the help which she is in a position to render to the Allied cause.
5. Miss Geraci spoke of lost documents and a marriage of convenience, and altogether, this sub-commission feels that her "story" should be carefully checked.

J. W. Chapman

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

Enclosures
(para. 1)

WCH/jwf

Security Branch	
Rec'd	28/9
Book No.	1240
File No.	140 B.
Action	WCH

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref : SE/140 R.

29 September 1944

Subject : GERACI Olga

To : Director, Information Division

1. The application by the above named employee to return to Holland has been considered and it is not thought that the reasons she advances are adequate to justify her return to that country.

2. Would you please inform her accordingly.


JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch

Copy : Public Safety S/C (Major Bullance)

Usual reading.
Ref SB/140 R.

Subject: GERACI, Olga.

To: Director, Information Division

1. The application by the above named employee to return to Holland has been considered and it is not thought that the reasons she advances are adequate to justify her return to that country.

2. Would you please inform her accordingly?

For the Director

JOHN A. MURRAY
Major

Copy:
Public Safety S/C (Major Ballance)

1/2

L. C. Br.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
~~ROME~~ REGION IV
APO 394

REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER

Ref. S/927

25th September 1944

SUBJECT: GERACI Olga.

TO ACC Security Intelligence.

1. The attached statement is forwarded to you for your information and any action you may deem necessary.

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

1st Ind.

Ref SB/140 R.
Hq ACC Security Branch APO 394. 26 Sept. 44.
To: Public Safety S/C (Att. Major Ballance).

1. Subject to anything you may have told this applicant, this Branch is not of the opinion that she should be assisted to travel to Holland.

For the Director

John Amickay
Major

Security Branch	127
Rec'd	25/9
Book	2208
File	140 R
Action	

Informing me?

Mr. ORANDELL

I, Olga Gerasi, presently employed by the Information Division HQ ACC, apply for assignment in Allied service to Holland, for the following reasons:

I have lived in Holland all my life and escaped from there in September last year. During the German occupation I earned an industrial diamond business and established important connections with various German and Dutch factories and industries e.g. Krupp, Gorker, German Rubber of Commerce and the German Government's Technical Warfare. Some of these German officials were not Nazis and helped Dutch people by providing them documents saying that they were indispensable for the factory in Holland, thus preventing them from being sent to Germany or in case they were Jewish people, saving them from a worse fate. These people have been promised by Dutch citizens, that they would be protected, when the Allies would occupy Holland. I know the Dutch people in charge of this and it would not be difficult for me to contact them and make them understand, that the people they are hiding could give the most interesting informations about the German War Industry. As they know me and trust me, I am convinced I could get those informations from them as they would not be afraid, that their hiding places would be detected.

A second thing is, that in Holland the falsification of documents was the most important "war industry". I think that about 500,000 people had "excess" documents, but unfortunately they were not always well done and lots of people were caught. This proves that not so many people were able to judge whether a document was "good" or not, not even those that were dealing about with them. Now fascists and fascists agents will try to get away with the same tricks that were formerly used by the Dutch people. As I've had a "key" position between the various organisations and offices I know exactly how to proof and control these cards of falsification. I had the closest relations between the Chief of "Civil Affairs" and the foreign police under whose guidance I could get all informations I want and permission to look into their files etc. If I could work in Holland I would be able to do a hundred times more important job, than I am actually doing here. I would never have to write for informations on certain persons, but any office in connection with this work, would allow me to check personally on the things I want to know, because they know me and what I've been doing during the German occupation.

I know, there might be other people who are qualified to do this kind of work, but their number will be very restricted and their availability even more limited than mine. I have been in Allied service since June '44 and especially with the Information Division ACC. I've had interesting experience and instruction. Although my work with ACC has been rated superior by Major Binkol, the Director of our Division, he would gladly release me to accomplish a much more important duty in Holland. In Amsterdam I know the most important people; I can bring evidence against those who played the role of being "all-right" and who will shout "long live the queen", by their own statements in private conversations and by measurements they have taken or proposed to the German authorities, which were most destructive to the Dutch cause. On the other hand I have proof of others who did have official positions, that their policy was never a "German interest" one. I most urgently request for sincere consideration of this application. I have spent four years under Nazis and Fascists, I had daily contact with them, I know the ways of interrogating and blackmailing. I know their Dutch friends and relatives and I am dying for action and revenge but in a just and fair manner.

Holland. I know the Dutch people in charge of this and it would not be difficult for me to contact them and make them understand, that the people they are hiding could give the most interesting informations about the German War Industry. As they know me and trust me, I am convinced I could get those informations from them as they would not be afraid, that their hiding places would be detected.

A second thing is, that in Holland the falsification of documents was the most important "War Industry". I think that about 500,000 people had "safety" documents, but unfortunately they were not always well done and lots of people were caught. This proves that not so many people were able to judge whether a document was "good" or not, not even those that were walking about with them. Now fascists and fascists agents will try to get away with the same tricks that were formerly used by the Dutch people. As I've had a "key" position between the various organizations and offices I know exactly how to proof and control these cards of identification. I had the closest relations between the Chief of "Civil Affairs" and the foreign police under whose guidance I could get all informations I want and permission to look into their files etc., if I could work in Holland I would be able to do a hundred times more important job, than I am actually doing here. I would never have to write for informations on certain persons, but any office in connection with this work, would allow me to check personally on the things I want to know, because they know me and what I've been doing during the German occupation.

I know, there might be other people who are qualified to do this kind of work, but their number will be very restricted and their availability even more limited than mine. I have been in Allied service since June '44 and especially with the Information Division AGO, I've had interesting experiences and instruction. Although my work with AGO has been rated superior by Major Hinkel, the Director of our Division, he would gladly release me to accomplish a much more important duty in Holland. In Amsterdam I know the most important people; I can bring evidence against those who played the role of being "ali-right" and who will shout "long live the queen", by their own statements in private conversations and by measurements they have taken or proposed to the German authorities, which were most destructive to the Dutch cause. On the other hand I have proof of others who did have official positions, that their policy was never a "German interest" one. I most urgently request for sincere consideration of this application. I have spent four years under Nazis and fascists. I had daily contact with them, I know the ways of interrogating and blackmailing. I know their Dutch friends and relations and I am dying for action and revenge but in a just and fair manner.

O. Gerlach
Information Division

AGE

Room 3, Floor 3

Tel. 489031/Ext. 457

St. H. Frank

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
~~ROME~~ REGION IV
APO 394
REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER

Ref. S/960

18th September 1944

SUBJECT: Request to Return to Holland.

TO : G-2, A.C. of S., R.A.A.C., Hq.
(Attention Col. FISCHER)

1. Reference is made to attached copy of statement referred to us for consideration.

2. The nature of the request seems peculiar to us. It may interest to you to examine it. The writer may be able to provide valuable information should you decide to investigate.

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

G-2 Section

RAAC

Recd.

19 Sep

20 Sep

21 Sep

File Ref.

2511

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY

JVF/pab

20 September 1944

SUBJECT: GERACI, Olga

TO : Regional Security Officer, Region IV, ACC,
APO 394, US Army.

1. Reference your S/960 dated 18 Sept 44, the statement made by subject is returned to you.

2. It is agreed that the nature of the request seems peculiar, but it is felt that as subject is employed by ACC Main Hq. the matter should be looked into by ACC Security Intelligence.

J.W. Fischer
J.W. FISCHER,
Lt. Col., GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

1 Incl.



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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref : SB/140 R.

28 September 1944

Subject : BERTONE Vincenzo
~~PERSONNELLE DE L'ARMEE~~
~~MAINTIEN~~

To : Capt. Gosh, 371 PW Camp.

1. Attached please find appeal for the release from internment of the a/m.
2. Forwarded as on aid in review of subjects case.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. HOKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

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To U.S.A.
the Prince of Piemonte
Innoenzo conte generale del Regno

The 22 Nov 1941, my husband Berton Vincenzo, born in 1905, has been taken away from his family.

Only few days ago I knew that he is in a concentration camp of Padua (371 P.O.W. Camp) my husband was a fascist; for many years he was the chief of the district office of the "Sindacato dell' Agricoltura", and commander of the "Fascio Giovanile" of Pendi, which he had the honour to present to you, when you came to Pendi in 1934.

From April 1942 till July 1943 he was commissioner of the Fascio of Pendi.

After the 25 July he did not have political activity and after the 8 of September he did not accept another position, for his pro-fascist sentiments, thinking only about the cultivation of our land.

This is the political part of my husband; now considered as a fault.

It is said that my husband is prisoner only because victims of personal vengeance of some persons who he was obliged to denounce for serious misdemeanors of the Food Distribution.

My house is destroyed by the Allied bombs and I and my child, suffering with "malaria" live in a country in a farm house.

At present this is my situation.

I apply to your humanity and justice and I beg your interest so that my husband returns to his children.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.F.O. 394

Ref : SB/140 R.

28 September 1944

Subject : ~~ESPIONAGE~~
Maresciallo DI LORITO (CC.RR.)
~~ESPIONAGE~~

To : Capt. Gensch, 371 PW Camp.

1. Attached please find appeal for the
release from internment of the a/m.2. Forwarded as on aid in review of
subjects case.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

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CONFIDENTIAL

To U.R.H.
the Prince of Piemonte
Luogotenente Generale del Regno

I undersigned Emma Di Loreto, from S. Pelino d' Avezzano, wife of the "maresciallo" dei RR.CC. "apply to you for the following reason:

On the 8 of September my husband was the commander of a station of the district of Roma and October 9 was taken prisoner by the Germans, after the well known events happened between the Germans and the RR.CC. He had to be interned in Germany but he escaped to S. Pelino D'avezzano. He remained hidden there until the 1 February 1944. Afterwards one of his superiors asked him to form a group in order to fight the civil and German pilers after the bombardments of the month of January.

All the people wanted the RR.CC. Our financial conditions were no more good, and for for this reason he took again his duty.

He worked always with honour, under the bombardments, helping the persons victims of the war and protecting the interests of the citizens.

The County Attorney of the Tribunal of Avezzano can attest the fact.

The 12 June 1944 he was arrested by the english Police and sent in the war camp

No 371 P.O.W. (Italy)

I don't know under what accusation, certainly for personal vengeance.

The persons who acted so made it only to receive merits from the Allies.

I have many documents which prove that he was always a honest and a good Italian citizen, who served with honour for twenty-seven years the Corps of RR.CC., as volunteer

And now he is prisoner without any fault.

It is yet three months that he suffers because far from his family.

I am here, without money, suffering for the privations and my illness increases

every day. I want to be liberated urgently but I have nobody who can assist me.

For all these facts I dare to apply to you, begging the favour to intervene to the

Allied Command so that the position of my husband is ameliorated and conscientiously verified.

I have some documents proving that he protected the patriots and the English

prisoners. I beg to take an interest to my pitiful case.

I am sure of your ready interest, because the goodness of Savoia is traditional.

I thank you very much. May God bless you and your royal family.

Emma Di Loreto

S Pelino D'avezzano 12/9/1944

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref : 58/140 A.

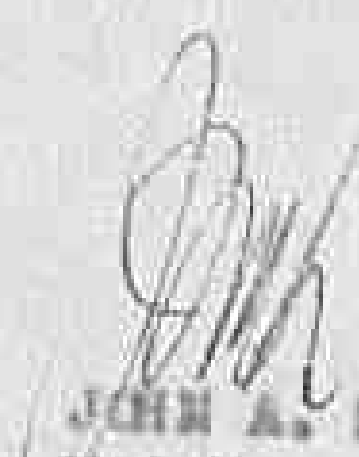
28 September 1944

Subject : ~~ESPIONAGE~~ ~~RECRUITING~~
~~RECRUITING~~ ~~OF~~ ~~IN~~ ~~TO~~ ~~(CROSS)~~
MARAVIGLIA Maurizio

To : Capt. Guech, 371 PW Camp.

1. Attached please find appeal for the release from internment of the a/u.
2. Forwarded as on aid in review of subjects case.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:


JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

119.

The undersigned Mar Vigilia Erminia, living at Rome Via Monta Parioli No 12,

explains the following:

The 7 June 1944, my husband, Senator Mareviglia Maurizio was arrested and interned in the concentration camp No 371P.W. Italia, where is at present.

My husband is of seventy seven years old and suffers already a long time with "angina pectoris" and this is attested by the attached medical certificates.

It is known that for this illness are necessary many treatments, especially if the ill is an old man, suffering of other diseases.

For the privations the illness of my husband is increased and undoubtedly, changing the weather, he will certainly die, if the Allied justice help him in this pitiful case.

I, wife and woman, invoke your justice and your humanity and I think that you will not be deny it.

Let me shelter in a hospital my husband to save him.

Waiting anxiously and hoping in your humanity, I thank you very much.

Yours respectfully.

Erminia Mareviglia

Rome 13 September 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref : 52/140 P.

28 September 1944

31

Subject : PERUTZ Thomas

To : Director, Security Branch, HQ. A.C.C.

1. With reference to attached Memo No. 014.12 and enclosures, dated 21 September, 1944, from the office of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

2. I have seen Capt. Broad of C.I.C. and after search is unable to trace the letter alleged to have been forwarded to that Detachment by Mr. PERUTZ.

3. Capt. Broad after reading the attached copy, stated that it did not appear to contain anything of security interest or any information on which he could take action, however, he will be pleased to assist the Acting Chief Commissioner in any way possible.

4. The Chief of the Political Office of the Quersura, Rome has been seen and states that on Tuesday 26th September, 1944, IVO MORELLI, the portier referred to by Mr. PERUTZ, and his wife, were arrested on PERUTZ's denunciation but were released this morning, 27th September, 1944. The Quersura is prevented by Article 5 of "SANTORI CONFINO IL FASCISMO", the decree issued by the Italian Government on 27th July, 1944, from taking action against any person who gave information as a Fascist prior to 8th September 1943.

5. The records at the Quersura show that Mr. PERUTZ was interned as an enemy national and such action would have been taken even in the absence of the information given by MORELLI.

6. The Chief of the Political Office has promised to summon the administrator of the building, Martiri Fascisti No. 47, and suggest that the portier, MORELLI, be removed elsewhere.

7. From my enquiries it appears that after the internment of Mr. PERUTZ, the administrator or some other official let the flat concerned to a new tenant. I am unable to see that any further action can be taken in this matter by the Allied Control Commission or the Italian Authorities as this incident occurred in 1940 and the action taken was not directed solely against Mr. PERUTZ but against all persons who were of enemy nationality at the time.

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Subject: PERUTZ Thomas

To : Director, Security Branch, HQ. A.C.G.

1. With reference to attached Memo No. 014.13 and enclosures, dated 21 September, 1944, from the office of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

2. I have seen Capt. Broad of C.I.C. and after search is unable to trace the letter alleged to have been forwarded to that Detachment by Mr. PERUTZ.

3. Capt. Broad after reading the attached copy, stated that it did not appear to contain anything of security interest or any information on which he could take action, however, he will be pleased to assist the Acting Chief Commissioner in any way possible.

4. The Chief of the Political Office of the Questura, Rome has been seen and states that on Tuesday 26th September, 1944, Ivo MORELLI, the portier referred to by Mr. PERUTZ, and his wife, were arrested on PERUTZ's denunciation but were released this morning, 27th September, 1944. The Questura is prevented by article 5 of "SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO", the decree issued by the Italian Government on 27th July, 1944, from taking action against any person who gave information as a Fascist prior to 8th September 1943.

5. The records at the Questura show that Mr. PERUTZ was interned as an enemy national and such action would have been taken even in the absence of the information given by MORELLI.

6. The Chief of the Political Office has promised to summon the administrator of the building, Martiri Fascisti No. 47, and suggest that the portier, MORELLI, be removed elsewhere.

7. From my enquiries it appears that after the internment of Mr. PERUTZ, the administrator or some other official let the flat concerned to a new tenant. I am unable to see that any further action can be taken in this matter by the Allied Control Commission or the Italian Authorities as this incident occurred in 1940 and the action taken was not directed solely against Mr. PERUTZ but against all persons who were of enemy nationality at the time.

1st. Ind.

To : Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
From : Director, Security Branch.

dated 21 September 1944. 1. Forwarded in reply to your letter A/CO 014.13

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. VICKARY,
Major,
Security Branch

CONFIDENTIAL

117

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

JAC/ajp

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Eng. Thomas Perutz

FILE No. L/CC 014.13
001.7

21 Sept 1944

TO: Major J. A. Mackay,
Security Branch, Hq. ACC

1. Attached is correspondence from Mr. PERUTZ, which we discussed this morning.
2. I would be grateful if you would keep me informed of any action you see fit to take in the matter.

J. A. Quayle
J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Chief Staff Officer

116

3 Incls:

1297

Hq. A.C.C. - Sec'y Gen.	
DISP	21 OCT 1974
Date Time	
Via	1520
Initials	4

Jan/1m.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

30

Ref. : SB/140. R. 29 September 1944

Subject : DE SCALZI Pietro Angeli

To : Information Division.

1. It is requested that you cause the telephone of the above named to be controlled by censorship and that copies of any conversations that take place be forwarded to us.

2. The address is Lungo Tevere Flaminio N°71 and the number is 393042.

3. Please treat this as a matter of urgency

FOR THE DIRECTOR :

JOHN A. McKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

SECRET

115

DE SCALZI Pietro Angelo, fu Augusto, nipote del
Conte Volpi di Misurata, abitante a Roma, Lungo-
Tevere Flaminio No 74, telefono No 39.30.42
Desidererei che il suo telefono sia controllato.

M-G

114

111

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O 394

29

Ref : SB/140 R.

28 September 1944

Subject : PARIBELLA, Simone - Internee

To : G-2 (CI), AFHQ.

1. Could you please inform this Branch of
the present situation as regards to the a/m Subject.

2. He was arrested by CIC I-BS in Palermo,
Sicily in November 1943, and was sent to internment Camp n. 131
Algeria.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

John A. McKay
JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

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CONFIDENTIAL

112

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref : SR/140 R.

28 September 1944

Subject : LAURO, Mario

To : Regional Commissioner, Reg. VIII

1. Please find attached a copy of
letter from Washington D.C., Civil Affairs Division
concerning a/m subject.

2. Forwarded for your information.


JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

112

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 201-Lauro

TBJ/jw
26 September 1944

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Information -
Lauro Avv. Comm. Mario, fu Filippo,
Quercianella.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

Transmitted for information and such
action as is deemed necessary is copy letter of
22 September and enclosures from Civil Affairs
Division, Washington, relating to the above.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

Incl:
as above



T. B. JACOMAN
Lt. Colonel



CONFIDENTIAL

24

copy to
Reg. Bureau concerned
(Livorno)
JAC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff
Civil Affairs Division
Washington 25

22 September 1944

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document.

TO: Brigadier General Charles M. Spofford,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, AFHQ,
APO 512, c/o Postmaster,
New York, N.Y.

The attached correspondence is forwarded as being
of interest to you.

J. H. HILDRING,
Major General,
Director, Civil Affairs Division.

1 Incl.

(Lauro, Avv. Comm. Mario, fu Filippo,
Quercianella, Commune of Livorno)

s/ R. E. Greaves
REX E. GREAVES
1st Lt., CAC
Administrative Officer

111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I.D.

15 September 1944

SUBJECT: LAURO, Avv. Comm. Mario, fu Filippo,
Quercianella, Commune of Livorno

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

LAURO, who renounced American citizenship and returned to Italy at the outbreak of the war, has expressed an earnest desire to return to the United States as an American citizen after the war. Information below will be useful if he again seeks U.S. citizenship.

Subject lived for many years in the United States, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1929, but renounced his citizenship at the outbreak of the present war and returned to Italy. He was legal adviser for the Commercial Department of the Italian Embassy in New York. He is reliably reported to have been a member of the Fascio all' Estero in the United States, and to have acted as a Fascist propagandist in America. He is also reliably reported to have spoken most unfavorably of the United States and its people after his final return to Italy.

LAURO was born in Naples on 17 October 1893. He obtained his law degree from the University of Pisa in 1921. He first came to the U.S. in 1923, and practiced law in Chicago. In 1930 he made a six months' trip to Italy. He again returned to Italy in 1932, where he remained until 1935. Since he had technically lost his American citizenship, he had difficulty in getting a passport. Eventually, however, he was successful, and returned to the U.S. as an American citizen. Upon his arrival in New York, he established a law practice there, most of his clientele being Italians. He was Legal Adviser for the Commercial Department of the Italian Embassy in New York from 1936 to the outbreak of the war.

On the outbreak of the war, Subject found that it was impossible for him to continue living in the U.S., so great was his sympathy for Italy and the Italian people. He made arrangements to appear before the U.S. District Court in New York to make a formal renunciation of his citizenship, but left the U.S. prior to the Court session in which he was to appear. It is presumed, however, that the Court revoked his American citizenship. LAURO and his family were exchanged for American citizens in Italy, and left the U.S. on 8 May 1942 on the S. S. Drotttingham with the Italian Diplomatic Corps. 110

LAURO is reliably reported to have been an enthusiastic Fascist and in contact with prominent Fascists both in Italy and the U.S. He is reported to have supplied information to the Italian Embassy.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Upon his return to Italy in 1942, Subject established his family at Quercianella, where he was employed for a time by Montecatini, Ltd., of Milano. He later opened a law office in Ardenza, but closed it shortly afterward. He accepted a legal position in the Italian Navy which gave him the rank of Captain, but Subject stated that he did not serve against the United States. He further stated that he was able to prevent his son from serving against the U.S. by entering him in the University of Florence for a year, after which he was to be sent to the Naval Academy in Livorno. Subject stated that he has not engaged in any political activity since his return.

He is reported to have been of assistance for several days to a reconnaissance unit after the arrival of Allied troops in Quercianella. He stated that he was considering an offer to act as interpreter for the AMG Court in Livorno.

Subject has made several changes of nationality and political sympathies, and it is thought that his loyalty to the U.S. is highly questionable in view of his renunciation of his American citizenship at a time when he could best have shown his loyalty to his adopted country.

He is not considered dangerous to Allied security, but it is recommended that Subject should not be employed by any Allied agency because of the unfavorable reaction such employment would cause in Livorno and Quercianella. It is further recommended that an effort be made to prevent any attempt on the part of Subject to re-acquire American citizenship.

DISTRIBUTION:

State Department
FBI
AMG

	EVALUATION	
-OF SOURCE	-OF INFORMATION	109
x	reliable	x

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

W/no

(28)

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

REF : SD/14CAA

15 November 1944

SUBJECT : ~~LUIRO~~ ~~Adv. Comm.~~ ~~Mario fu Filippo~~
Quercisilla, Comune di LIVORNO

TO : G-1 (Civilian Personnel) A.C.
Lt. Bongarione, Internal Security Officer A.C.

1. Please note that for security reasons the above named civilian should not be employed in any capacity whatsoever in any Allied installation.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.C.S.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

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CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS,
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 201-LAURE Mario (Civ).

13 November 1944

SUBJECT: Lauro, AVV. Comm. Mario, Fu Filippo,
Quercianella, Comune of Livorno.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. The attached report is forwarded for your information.
2. The above named person should not be employed in any capacity by any Allied installation.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

Security
Div 1
Rec'd 14/11.
Book No. 2914
File No. 1400A
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

Report concerning above.

F. J. Slaughter
F. J. SLAUGHTER,
Captain, A.G.D.

14 NOV 1944

107

Security

*B1,
3168*

COPY
CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
A.I.S.

15 September 1944

SUBJECT: MURO, Avv. Comm. Mario, Via Filippi,
Quercianella, Comune of Livorno.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

MURO, who renounced American citizenship and returned to Italy at the outbreak of the war, now expressed an earnest desire to return to the United States as an American citizen after the war. Information below will be useful if he again wants U.S. citizenship.

Subject lived for many years in the United States, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1922, but renounced his citizenship at the outbreak of the present war and returned to Italy. He was legal adviser for the Commercial Department of the Italian Embassy in New York. He is reliably reported to have been a member of the Fascist Party while in the United States, and to have acted as a Fascist propagandist in America. He is also reliably reported to have spoken most unfavorably of the United States and its people after his final return to Italy.

MURO was born in Naples on 17 October 1893. He obtained his law degree from the University of Pisa in 1921. He first came to the U.S. in 1922, and resided in Chicago. In 1926 he made a six months' trip to Italy. He again returned to Italy in 1932, where he remained until 1935. Since he had technically lost his American citizenship, he had difficulty in getting a passport. Eventually, however, he was successful, and returned to the U.S. as an American citizen. Upon his arrival in New York, he established a law practice there, most of his clientele being Italians. He was legal adviser for the Commercial Department of the Italian Embassy in New York from 1936 to the outbreak of the war.

On the outbreak of the war, subject found that it was impossible for him to continue living in the U.S., so great was his sympathy for Italy and the Italian people. He made arrangements to appear before the U.S. District Court in New York to make a formal renunciation of his citizenship, but left the U.S. prior to the Court session in which he was to appear. It is presumed, however, that the Court

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

revoked his American citizenship. LAURO and his family were exchanged for American citizens in Italy, and left the U.S. on 8 May 1942 on the S.S. Drotttingham with the Italian Diplomatic Corps.

LAURO is reliably reported to have been an enthusiastic Fascist and in contact with prominent fascists both in Italy and the U.S. He is reported to have supplied information to the Italian Embassy.

Upon his return to Italy in 1942, subject established his family at Quercianella, where he was employed for a time by Montecatini, S.p.A., of Milano. He later opened a law office in Arcore, but closed it shortly after war. He accepted a legal position in the Italian Navy which gave him the rank of Captain, but subject stated that he did not serve against the United States. He further states that he was able to prevent his son from serving against the U.S. by entering him in the University of Florence for a year, after which he was to be sent to the Naval Academy in Livorno. Subject stated that he has not engaged in any political activity since his return.

He is reported to have been of assistance for several days to a reconnaissance unit after the arrival of Allied troops in Quercianella. He stated that he was considering an offer to act as interpreter for the AMG Comet in Livorno.

Subject has made several changes of nationality and political sympathies, and it is thought that his loyalty to the U.S. is highly questionable in view of his renunciation of his American citizenship at a time when he could best have shown his loyalty to his adopted country.

He is not considered dangerous to Allied security, but it is recommended that subject should not be employed by any Allied agency because of the unfavorable reaction such employment would cause in Livorno and Quercianella. It is further recommended that an effort be made to prevent any attempt on the part of the subject to re-acquire American citizenship.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Int. Ind.

Ref : SB/140 R.
HQ. A.C.C. Security Branch A.P.O. 394 30 September 1944
To : Colonel Norman E. FISKE, Establishments Officer

1. The above is in reply to your memo of 19 Sep. 44 to Public Safety S/C Ref. 100/137/CA.
2. The present position re. this man is satisfactory.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

for *Atkins*
JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

104

- 2-10-10 -

SUBJECT:

DELLA CASA, Bruno

RAC

29/9

RAC

2248

RAC

14CR

RAC

1st. Ind.

1480 Security

SECRET

Office of the AD of SEC-2
POST MAILED WITH DELIVERY
DATE

C/112/BR

28 Sep 44

Security Branch, A.C.C.

Re: your 28/10/44, dated 26 Sep 44, forwarding copy of a letter from COLONEL VIERE.

1. The facts as stated in COL VIERE's letter are correct with the following exceptions:

- (a) DELLA CASA was originally arrested on information received at A.I. This information is substantially the same as that included in Para 3 of Col VIERE's letter and was known at A.I. (then 15 Aug 44) as long ago as Dec 43.
- (b) No letter has been written by CIC this evening to DELLA CASA stating that the investigation had revealed nothing which would justify his detention.

2. The arrest of DELLA CASA was made solely on the basis of information that he was an active collaborator with the Germans and had extremely anti-Allied sentiments. It will be seen therefore that the arrest was in no way connected with Col VIERE and was in no way motivated by any personal vindictiveness.

3. On 23 Sep 44, DELLA CASA was re-arrested and will be sent for internment as originally intended.



27
103
(D.A.D. 1000)
11. 01.
G.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

26

Ref. 2E/140 R.

29 September 1944

Subject : VOGLIETTI Pilelfo fu Adamo, Via Rovico 4

To : Labour Sub-Commission HQ. A.C.C.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of correspondence received by this Branch.

2. Is VOGLIETTI known to you in an official capacity.

FOR THE DIRECTOR :

John A. McKay
JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

102

CONFIDENTIAL

To; Major Harvey ✓
Security Branch, ACC
Copy to AC of S G2.

From; - O i/c 97 F.S.S.

Subject; - FOGLIETTI Filalfo fu Adamo, Via Norico 4.

Ref S/I

1. Enclosed copy of letter addressed to this section by Claims and Hirings Officer, 53 Claims and Hirings, CMF, (ref. CH/53/25), is forwarded to you for your information.
2. It would be interesting to know the nature of the documents which FOGLIETTI was interested in.
There may be nothing sinister in this, but the gentleman in question appears to be a curious type.

Encl.

CMF.
24 Sep 44

Security Branch
25/9.2209...
Rec'd
Book
File
Action

140 R
Laloun S/C.

Capt.
Officer i/c 97 F.S.S.
Intelligence Corps.

101

COPY.

SUBJECT: Security.

Ref; CH/53/25

O.C.
97 F.S. Section,
C.M.F.

1. On 21 Sep 44 TOGLIETTI Filelfo fu Adamo, Via Norico, 4, identity card No. 8,857,446, who says that he is an inspector of provincial offices for Confederazione Industriale, Rome, which previously occupied this building, called at this office on the third floor to get some statistical files which he says are stored in the basement.
2. He says he needs these statistics as he is going to Sicily to reorganize the Confederazione Industriali.
3. FRUGETTI Fabio is the chief executive of the organisation which now has offices at 102 Via Plebiscito, Rome.
4. TOGLIETTI made enquiries from my interpreters as to the amount of their pay and whether they were properly treated.
5. He asked that his request be forgotten when informed that no papers could be moved without your consent and proof of ownership.
6. For your information please.

22 Sep 44

RBH/JH

100

Captain
Claims and Hirings Officer
53 Claims and Hirings, CMF.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref: 14CR

29th September, 1944

Subject: Missing inclosure.

To 1 G - 2. R.A.A.C.

1. Reference your letter of 28th September, 1944, and further to my even number dated 27th September, 1944, I now enclose herewith document referred to in my original communication, concerning MUGGIANI Arrigo.

2. The omission of same is regretted.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

25

A.H. Ellis Capt.
A.H. ELLIS.
CAPTAIN.
SECURITY BRANCH.

99

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US Army

JWF/pab

28 September 1944

SUBJECT: Missing inclosure.

TO : ACO, Security Branch
(att. Capt. A.H. Ellis)

1. Reference your SB/140 R, dated 27 Sept 44, subject
MUGGIANI Arrigo.

2. Document referred to in paragraph 1 of a/m letter
was not enclosed with letter of transmittal. No action can
be taken by us until receipt of missing inclosure.

MUGGIANI

J. W. Fischer
J. W. FISCHER,
Lt. Col., GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

Security Branch
Rec'd 29/8
Book No 2242
File No 140 R
Action

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AG of S, G-2
APO 794, US Army

JWF/pab

28 September 1944

SUBJECT: Missing inclosure.

TO : AGO, Security Branch
(att. Capt. A.H. Ellis)

1. Reference your SE/140 B, dated 27 Sept 44, subject
MUGGIANI Arrigo.

2. Document referred to in paragraph 1 of a/m letter
was not enclosed with letter of transmittal. No action can
be taken by us until receipt of missing inclosure.

[Signature]
Lt. Col., GSC,
AG of S, G-2.

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.R.O. 594

25

REF : SB/140 R.

27 September 1944

Subject : MUCCIARI Arrigo

To : S-2 R.A.A.C.

1. Translation of a document received
by this Branch is forwarded herewith for information and
any action you may deem desirable.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

A. H. Ellis Capt.
A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Branch.

Copy to :-

Director Industry Sub-Commission
for Hemp Control

96

TRANSLATION

There has arrived in Rome recently and sent by the National Flax Spinning and Hemp Manufacturing Society of Milan, a Mr. Arrigo MUGGIANI, known as an ardent fascist, "Marzia su Roma" who wishes to make connections with the Hemp Control (Palazzo delle I.N.A., S. Nicola dei Tolentini).

He boasts of his friendship with the German Consul at Milan; it would be very interesting to know what authoritative pass he could have to come from Milan, crossing the lines, and what authoritative fascist credentials he brings.

The Flax Spinning factory now works in Northern Italy for the Germans and its very fascist directors send to Rome a fascist employee to seek connections with the allies, trying childishly to cover up their great society and its greater elements.

It is necessary that the authorities be on the watch in order to break off energetically any maneuvering to gain their confidence.

We hope that after a swift liberation of northern Italy, it will be possible for an immediate and complete operation of the Industrial Branch, removing from the Flax Spinning and Hemp Manufacturing Society too, all the fascists who for a long time have obstructed its activities, and it is necessary in order that Italy can recover after the fascist ruin.

Mr. MUGGIANI is a brother of Mr. Eugenio MUGGIANI, a great fascist who was a strong propagandist of the paper "Il Popolo d'Italia".

Mr. Arrigo MUGGIANI is the President of the Flax Spinning and Hemp Manufacturing, its Managing Director is the National Counsellor, Dr. Ugo Giallo. It is already mentioned on the Allied radio as a dangerous element worthy of operation.

Witnesses:-

Dr. Ugo MARGIGLIO Pensione Gelli
Via Lombardia

Cav. A. ASCOLI Largo Gritti 19, Rome

CECARE BASSANI
O/c VITALI
Via Magliani no. 9
Rome

12/9.1944

ARRIGO MUGGIANI

E' giunto in questi giorni a Roma inviato dalla S.A. Linificio & Canapificio Nazionale di Milano ^X il Signor ARRIGO MUGGIANI noto fascista intransigente, marcia su Roma, coll'incarico di prendere contatto colla Commissione Interalleata di Controllo per la Canapa "Hemp Control" con sede presso il Palazzo della I.N.A. S. Nicola da Tolentino. Malgrado la sua vantata amicizia col Console tedesco di Milano sarebbe interessante conoscere quale autorevole lasciapas=
sare gli ha permesso di compiere il viaggio da Milano ^{passando le linee} e di quali autorevoli ~~lasciapassas~~ credenziali fasciste sia ancora latore.

Mentre il Linificio svolge tuttora la sua attività nel Nord interamente al servizio della macchina bellica tedesca, i suoi fascistissimi dirigenti inviano a Roma naturalmente un dipendente di provata fede fascista per iniziare rapporti cogli Alleati nel puerile tentativo di ottenere la mimetizzazione di quella grande azienda e dei suoi maggiori esponenti. E' indispensabile che chi di ragione vigili e stronchi colla massima energia queste manovre di salvataggio e di affaristico camaleontismo. Confidiamo che colla rapida liberazione del Settentrione da parte degli Alleati si giunga ad una immediata e radicale epurazione nel settore industriale estirpando anche dal Linificio & Canapificio Nazionale la piovra fascista che per troppi anni ne ha inquinato ogni attività. Ciò è quanto si chiede alle Autorità competenti: ciò è indispensabile perchè l'Italia possa finalmente risorgere dal beratro in cui il fascismo l'ha malauguratamente precipitata!

Il detto Muggiani è fratello dell'Avv. Eugenio Muggiani, altro fascistone della prima ora, di cui si ricorda l'interessata ed opportunistica propaganda anche sul Popolo d'Italia.

di cui è tuttora Presidente o Consigliere Delegato il Consigliere Nazionale Gr. Uff. Giulio Sessa, già più volte segnalato dalle Radio Alleate fra gli elementi nefasti da tener presenti per l'epurazione.

WITNESSES:

GR. UFF. S. MARSIGLIO - PENSIONE GALLI
CAV. A. ASCOLI - LARGO CHIGI 19 ^{VIA LOMBARDIA} ROME

CESARE BASSANI

C/O VITALI - VIA BAGLIVI No. 9
ROMA

In these days, sent by the Nazionale Fascista - spinning and Hemp Manufacturing Society of Milan, has arrived at Rome Mr. Enrico Muggiani, known irreconcilable fascist, "Mugger in Rome", who wants to entertain intercourse with the "Hemp - Control", [Palace of the I.M.A. via S. Nicolo' da Tolentino].

He wants to be very friendly with the German Consul of Milan; it would be very interesting to know through what authoritative pass he could come from Milan, crossing the Alps, and what authoritative fascist credentials he brings.

The Fascist - Spinning Manufacturing works now at Northern Italy, for the Germans, and ~~send~~ its very fascist Directors send to Rome a fascist employee to entertain intercourse with the allies, trying childishly to mask their great Society and its greatest elements.

Control", [Palace of the S.M.A.,
 (Golenitsino).
 He wants to be very friendly with the German-
 leased of Milan; it would be very interesting
 to know through what authoritative pass
 he could come from Milan, crossing the lines,
 and what authoritative fascist credentials he

brings.

Flax - Spinning
 The Flax - Spinning
 Northem Italy; for the Germans, and ~~the~~
 its very fascist Directors send to Rome a
 fascist employee to entertain intercourse with
 the allies, trying childishly to mask their
 great society and its greatest elements. 93
 It is necessary that the authorities be on the
 watch in order to break off energetically every
 manoeuvring of masking.

We hope that, after a swift liberation of Northern
 Italy, it will be possible an immediate and
 complete operation in the Industrial Branch,
 removing from the Flax - spinning and Hemp Manu-

factory Society too, all the fascists who for too
a long time have defiled every its activity.
This is asked to the competent authorities, and it
is necessary in order that Italy can revive,

after the fascist ruin.
Mr. Muggiani is a brother of. Gov. Eugenio Muggi-
giani, great fascist who was a strong propagand-
ist of the newspaper ~~Il~~ "Il Popolo d'Italia".

Mr. Grigo Muggiani is the President of the Flax-
spinning and Hemp - Manufacturing; its Managing
Director is the National Counselor Gr. Uff. Giulio
Lorenz, already mentioned by Allies Radio, as
a dangerous element worthy ~~to be~~ of operation.

Witnesses:

Gr. Uff. S. Mangano - Penrose Gall. - Via Lombardina
Gov. A. Ascoli - Largo Chigi 19 - Rome.

92.

Cesare Bassani
C/o Vitalis - Via Baglioni No. 9
Rome -

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

(24)

SB/140 R.

26 September 1944

Subject : DELLA CASA Adelio

To : G-2, RAAC.

1. Reference the attached letter concerning the above named.

2. Would you please inform this office of the full details of this case and of what action, if any, has been taken to arrest subject on Col. Fischer's instructions vide his letter of 22 June 44.

*Indg. copy of attached
together with copy of Col
Fischer's letter of 22/6/44*

J. M. C.
JOHN M. C. KAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

ROME AREA COMMAND
Office of the AG of S, G -2.
APO #794, US ARMY

22 June 1944.

SUBJECT: Instructions

TO : CIG Chief, PAC, APO #794, U. S. Army.

1. DELLA CASA, Adelmo, was arrested by "G" Force on 5 June 1944. On 11 June 1944, he was ordered interned by Colonel G. S. Smith, CG, "G" Force, and was evacuated via POW channels to 371 POW camp at PAVULA.

Enroute, while at either NETTUNO or ANZIO, DELLA CASA was mistake released at an IPW point, and subsequently returned to Rome. He is now at large in Rome.

2. It is ordered by A. A. I. that DELLA CASA be returned to the status ordered for him; that is, internment.

3. Therefore, you will arrest DELLA CASA and return him to Regina Coele, pending his evacuation to 371 POW.

J. W. FISCHER,
Lt. Col., GSC,
AG of S, G -2.

Major Harry McC

Security
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Phone 478183

NEF/mrd

19 September 1944

Ref/100/137/CA

Memo:

To : Director, Public Safety Subcommittee, A.C.C.

1. I am informed that the CIC, shortly after our entry into Rome, detained on security grounds Signor Adelmo Della Casa, who is, I believe, the proprietor of the Ambassadori Hotel. The detention was reportedly made on authorization of Major Spinnagarn, CIC 5th Army. I am informed that Della Casa was subsequently released by Captain Joseph Kalisch, CMP, and that CIC wrote Della Casa a letter stating that an investigation had failed to reveal anything which would justify his retention.

2. Dr. Aldo Castellani called upon me at the instance of Della Casa to tell me that he was in very bad health, that he was in fact not a danger to security and that his retention would be prejudicial to his recovery. Monsignor Dionisi also called on me to intercede for Della Casa against his possible rearrest.

3. It was made clear to me that Della Casa considers that I am personally interested in his case because of the fact that in July 1941 he required me, along with other American residents, to leave his hotel and that I am motivated by personal vindictiveness. In common with the other Americans concerned who were evicted from the hotel, I feel no personal kindness toward Della Casa. It is well known that the Ambassadori Hotel was at that time an unofficial headquarters of the hierarchy of Fascist officialdom, the tenacles of which extended throughout Italy. Also, that Della Casa's sympathies were extremely anti-Allied and that the staff and organization of the hotel were in fact instruments of the Fascist Regime. After the German occupation, it is reported that this organization continued actively in German collaboration.

-1-

89

Security
Branch
22 Sep
28/
140R
Adm. Sec.

4. In view of the allegation of personal vindictiveness which Della Casa has made, I would very much appreciate a complete and impartial reinvestigation of his case to determine whether or not, purely in the interest of security, it is desirable that the head of this organization remain at large.

Norman E. Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive Commissioner

2

Security Branch

For any action you deem
necessary. Would you please contact
Colonel Fiske & explain ~~what if anything~~
that you are dealing with the matter

RF
688

20th Sept. 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.F.O. 304

(23)

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. 140 B.

26 September 1944

Subject : Denouncement of P.O.W.
ALIEGA and FUGIARILLI

To : Provincial Commissioner AQUILA

The attached translation of denouncement received
in this office is forwarded for investigation please.

JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

87

TO THE ALLIED COMMAND
ROME.

The undersigned, SALCICCIOLI Ivrea of Francesco Paolo, from Gagliano Aterno, informs you that for five months she has been taking care of the following English Prisoners:

155692 Capt. RENNIE E. U. - 129724 Lt. STORES U.J. - 134980 Lt. HAMPTON B.J.
Joseph BERGER Lt. U.S.A.A.R.

On 3rd March the above prisoners were arrested together with other Slav prisoners because of the denunciations made by ALLEGA Pasqualina and her son Virgilio and by FUCIAR LLI Zeno and his wife, all from Gagliano Aterno. The Slav prisoners were the following:-

74402 Capt. MAGGON U. - 132064 Lt. DEMOVALD N.S.J. - A.G. Phillips
1st. N.M., R.S.A.I.

What strongly affects all the people of the town today, is that an English or American Captain will marry the daughter of the above named spy ALLEGA Pasqualina, who is now living in the monastery of S. Giuseppe ~~sixia~~ di Cluni at Via Angelo Poliziano No. 38, ROME.

The above facts are true and the German interpreter Salciccioli Margherita can be witness.

The undersigned is ready to state verbally the facts and to give you more details.

Security Br.

Comando Aereo - Roma

Per info verita' sul caso di Francesco Paolo

da Palermo et cetera. Si parte a conoscenza quanto segue:
per l'ora 5 anni fa e presso a tutte le seguenti informazioni.

7155692 Capt REXNIE E. U. 129724 LENT STORES

134980 LENT BAMPTON B. J. Joseph e Berger T. V. S. A. F.

desonchi il primo e terzo per prova di spionaggio della

due agenti inglesi

di una famiglia ed il figlio di una famiglia. ucciso -

di un certo nome e famiglia di Palermo su un'isola

denunciato e peraltro morto. Ma il figlio era in una

vicinanza di quanto in tutte le 3 vie della giustizia alla

cattura e vice versa.

74402 Capt. H. S. CON. U. 129724 LENT D. A. S. T.

A. S. P. 1st N. N. B. d. A. T.

che quello che oggi sotto impressione in questa lettera da un

trabocco e che un'occasione migliore o l'occasione spaziosa

in Roma. La figura e sono della famiglia spie di Roma

Procuratore e l'occasione di parte. Per la prima volta si dimostra di

il gruppo di lavoro di 12 per il gruppo di lavoro

di parte su documenti rispondendo con l'occasione di parte e di

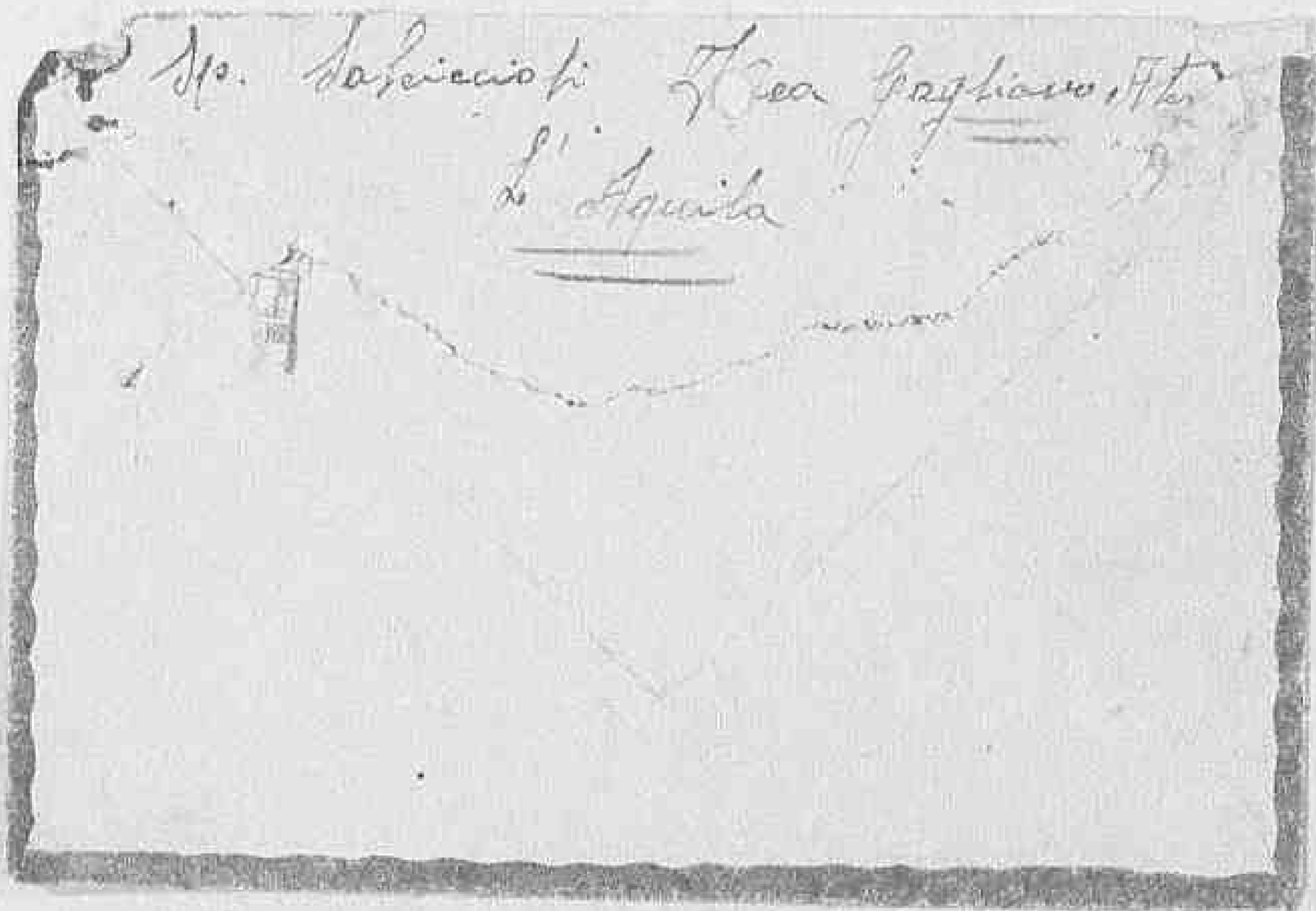
questa volta e informazioni della interruzione lavoro. 85

che tutte le informazioni occorrenti sono disponibili e di essere ascoltata

documenti tanto per la storia con tutti i nomi

documenti





HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

22

Ref : SB/140 R.

25 September 1944

Subject : Pro-German sentiments of
DI CESARE, Giuseppe at
Poggio Umbricchi (Terni)

To : R.P.S.O. Region 5

1. The attached letter relates to an allegation of the betrayal of four Allied soldiers by the above, and is forwarded for any action you may deem desirable.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:


JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

To the Allied Military Command
ROME

I must inform you that in January of February 1944 four or five Allied soldiers were betrayed at Poggio Umbricchi (Teramo). The above mentioned soldiers escaped from a German concentration camp and came to Poggio Umbricchi where they remained about 9 months.

On the 9th January or February 1944, Mr. Di Cesare Giuseppe son of Domenico, living in Rome via Trionfale where the tramway line "15 sbarrato" begins, came back to Poggio Umbricchi which is his native place. Together with a group of Fascists, he went personally to the Command of the "M" Battalion or to the German Command at Teramo and revealed them the presence of the Allied soldiers. After two days the Germans, with several soldiers of the "M" Battalion came to Poggio Umbricchi and made an inquest. As they were well informed by Di Cesare, they immediately found the prisoners. In the same time they arrested also four persons who gave hospitality to the Allied soldiers. These persons are .

1. Evangelista Giovanni
2. Evangelista Dionisio
3. Di Cesare Marco
4. Di Giacomantonio Pasquale

They were put in prison, ill-treated and released after a week. On the day they were arrested the Germans carried away their cattle which could never be found anymore.

It is said that Di Cesare received a good recompense from the German Command. I also inform you that Di Cesare is now in Rome and earns a lot of money with the Black market.

In Poggio Umbricchi lives a woman who had very fascist sentiments, and who used to make searches in the houses. Once she sequestrated two bicycles which did not have the permit for circulation, and she also helped Di Cesare to denounce the Allied soldiers.

In the same place lives also Ferretti Vincenzo son of Gabriele, who was arrested by the partisans of Montorio al Vomano (Teramo), but after four or five days he was released by mistake.

We beg the Allied Authorities to hear the wish of the inhabitants of Poggio Umbricchi, and arrest Di Cesare and Ferretti.

Further information can be given by the Carabinieri of Paladini (Teramo).

Teramo, 10 September 1944

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We beg the Allied Authorities to hear the wish of the inhabitants of Poggio Umbricchi, and arrest Di Cesare and Ferretti.

Further information can be given by the Carabinieri of Paladini (Teramo).

Teramo, 10 September 1944

Security
BranchResid. 2249
Roth. 280.

AL COMANDO MILITARE ALLEATO

R o m a

Security Br.

Ho necessità portarvi a conoscenza di un'operazione fatta contro quattro o cinque militari alleati nel mese di gennaio o febbraio u.s., in un paese Poggio Umbriacchio (Prov. Teramo) nel paese suindicato vi erano questi militari fuggiti dal campo di concentramento tedesco, senonchè di passaggio in questo paese vi trovarono accoglienza e ristoro che vi si trattene per circa 9 mesi.

In data 9 gennaio o febbraio u.s., il Sig. DI CESARE Giuseppe fu Domenico, abitante in Roma (Via Trionfale e cioè al capolinea del tram 35 sbarato, ritornando al paese perchè di colà nativo, si univa ad altri elementi fascisti e dopo un paio di giorni il DI CESARE, personalmente si recava a Teramo e precisamente dal Comando Battag. "A" e dal Comando tedesco per riferirgli di quando lui era a conoscenza. Dopo due giorni da Teramo partirono militari tedeschi e militari del battaglione "A" diretti a Poggio Umbriacchio ed all'alba cominciarono l'operazione di indagini, ed essendo ben informati dal DI CESARE fecero subito a procedere all'arresto dei militari alleati. Nello stesso tempo procedeva^{no} pure all'arresto di quattro capi-famiglia del paese per aver ospitato^{no} militari alleati:

1°) FALCISTIA Giovanni,

2°) FALCISTIA Dionisio,

3°) DI CESARE Marco,

4°) DI GIACUMANTONIO Pasquale, i quattro presari furono condotti in carcere mantenuti tutti i giorni e furono rilasciati dopo un mese. Al momento del loro arresto i militari tedeschi gli portarono via una quantità di bestiame che tuttora sono irreparabili.

A oggi si è avuto sapere il DI CESARE avrebbe avuto un magnifico premio dal comando tedesco. Si informo pure cos'è il Comando Militare Alleato che il DI CESARE qui a Roma svolgerrebbe e trarrebbe grande guadagno col fare la ber-
sa nera. =

Nel predetto paese (Poggio Umbriacchio) esiste pure una signora guardia repubblicana, che durante la repubblica procedeva inesorabilmente a sequestri e perquisizioni domiciliari, un bel giorno sequestravano due biciclette perchè sprovviste del relativo permesso di circolazione e come pure la partecipò col

DI CESARE per la cattura dei militari alianti (Venezia Repubblica)
Perretti Vincenzo di Gabriele, abitante a Foggia Umbriochio) che mentre
i tedeschi erano in ritirata fu arrestato da patrioti del paese stesso
e condotto dal Comandante dei patrioti di Montorio al Vomano (Mariano) che
dopo quattro giorni venne rilasciato in libertà per errore. =

Si pregano le Autorità Militari Alleate di voler procedere senza sosta
contro il DI CESARE come pure contro il PERRETTI, soddisfazione che spetta
e che bisogna dare al popolo di Foggia Umbriochio, per informazioni - al CC.
RR. di Pescedini (Mariano). =

Pescedini 11, 10 settembre 1944. =

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref : SB/140 R.

22 September 1944

Subject : Alleged fascist activities

To : Provincial Commissioner, Lecce, Southern Region

1. Forwarded for your information and
whatever action you deem necessary.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

John A. McKay
JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

80

CONFIDENTIAL

Handwritten signature
Cutrofiano 2 August 1944

ALLIED COMMAND
ROME

I report you, who work for justice, that all goes badly in Cutrofiano, because every activity is in the hands of Fascists.

Vice Commissary VANTAGGIOSO SALVATORE was a fascist and a member of the Directory, when our political Secretary was teacher Antonio Vergine. His brother NINO VERGINE, old fascist, directed always the dock of the Agricultural Society, and he directs it also now, although the Communal Commissary of Cutrofiano knows all his activity. Nino Vergine founded the Fascio of Cutrofiano; the first soldier of the Cutrofiano M.V.S.N., Mr. MELELE MARIO directs the Agricultural Office.

All are very friendly with the Commissary. His house never wants bread, because it is sent every day by the bakers.

Mr. GIUSEPPE TARANTINI, another strong fascist, has remained in his position; he vexed people, because of his "black shirt". Why are all these elements not changed, as in every other place? We wish to be directed by you, not by all these bad elements.

Waiting for your decision

Florente Luciano.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref : SB/ 140 R.

22 September 1944

Subject : GIORDANO Aroldo

To : Civilian Employment Officer HQ. Region IV.

1. The attached correspondence is forwarded
for such action as may be considered necessary.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

Matella Ferrigari

To: THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

ROME

I, GIORDANO AROLDI, of Giuseppe, born in 1913, furloughed now from 107 Battaglione Mitraglieri of the Friuli Division, with which I fought in Corsica (I inclose a report of this fact) ask you the following.

I hope you shall consent to my request, considering that for a year I have always served the Allies, before in Corsica and after as a workman, and that, because of my antifascist sentiments, I was denounced to the war Tribunal of Corsica for political reasons, and liberated only after 25 July.

Before my recall to military service 010-6-1940 I was a bookkeeper in a Society for fruit trade: I began my work when I was fifteen and my father had the same position during thirty years. When I returned, the Society was shut and I did not find another work, because all the positions are now occupied by boys.

For this reason, being without work, without vestments, and alone, I ask to obtain whatever civil work, and I am ready to go everywhere, also to the front.

I hope you shall consent to my request, but, if it is impossible, give me a permission for reaching Livorno, where there are my parents, of whom I have had no news for 14 months. I am in a very difficult situation; is this the reward of four years of recall to military service and of other five years of precedent service?

I should like to speak with you about several things; hoping you shall accept my request, I thank you.

Aroldo Giordano

Vicolo del Giglio 20

Rome

Rome 18-9-1944

77

107BATTAGLIONE MITRAGLIERI DIVISIONE FRIULI
COMANDO

Caporal Maggiore Giordano Aroldo, of Giuseppe, born in 1913, of this Battalion, from 12 to 17 September, fought at Levio (Corsica) against the Germans, acting honourably and showing bravery and love towards his duty and group.

P.M. 79 15 January 1944

Temporary Commandant
(Capt. Carlo Bianchi)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 334

16

Ref : SB/149 R.

20 September 1944

Subject : Alleged fascist personalities

To : Provincial Police Officer, Terni

1. The attached translation of a denouncement of alleged fascist is forwarded for information and action as considered necessary.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:


JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

Taranto Sabino, July 1944

To the President of the Allied Control Commission
ROME

Being a real Italian who wants to see his Country cleared up from the fascists, I give you the names of several persons who have not the right to belong to the new Italy. My intention is to reveal you only their faults, asking you to make an inquiry and not let yourself be influenced by the Prefect of Rieti who is a real fascist.

GIUSEPPE BERARDI door keeper at via S. Vito, 1, Rome. When he took this post his financial conditions were very bad, now he has an apartment piazza Vittorio Emanuele and a car. He was agent of the "Milizia Forestale". He made many equivocal affairs together with his superiors. He also collaborated with the Germans. He used to sell them machines, liquors, shoes, clothes, benzine which he had previously sequestered without any right. Here in Taranto he and Pepe Rossetti have two trashing machines which they bought at Stimigliano from Mr. Petrarochini for 60,000.00 lire. He also has another trashing machine with other persons of Taranto. Together with COFFREDO and MARTELLI he collaborated with the Germans, and on September 1943 persons from Calvi dell'Umbria. (Province of Terni) were killed.

Also the brothers CENCIARELLI have provoked the arrest of many people and have helped the Germans to sequester the cattle and the radios. Through this activity they earned a lot of money.

Dr. MANNI is an old squadrista, who always took advantage of his position helping the Germans to persecute the Italians. He didn't have a penny and now he is the owner of two horses and two cars.

BERARDI has now at least two millions and always says that he does not care about the Allies. However, he collaborates with the Allies but ill speaks about the Allies to the Germans. At the present time he still is in touch with the Germans.

BELLUCCI PIETRO retired marshal of the "Guardia Forestale" was for several years attached to the mass of the Ministry of the forests and has always taken advantage of his position. Some time ago he was very poor, now he has property at Taranto and also an apartment in Rome, piazza Bolcena. He has also some cattle but, helped by the above named group, he never gives it to the mass. With Bellucci's help Giuseppe Berardi entered in the Ministry of forests as drivers and helped Bellucci to steal.

GIULIO ALBERICO is a butcher, is a well known thief in Taranto Sabino. Helped by the Germans he used to requisition the cattle which he sold afterwards at black market prices. He was especially very friendly with one German with whom he quarrelled later on for interest reasons. He certainly possesses seven or eight hundred thousand lire and his house is full of victuals.

GIULIO EDMONDO earned much money collaborating with the Germans.

Some persons from the above mentioned group were arrested and released at once as somebody paid money for them.

I beg you not to sent this letter to the prefects of Rieti.

who have not the right to belong to the new Italy. My intention is to reveal you only their faults, asking you to make an inquiry and not let yourself be influenced by the Prefect of Rieti who is a real fascist.

GIUSEPPE BERARDI door keeper at via S. Vito, I, Rome. When he took this post his financial conditions were very bad, now he has an apartment Piazza Vittorio Emanuele and a car. He was agent of the "Milizia Forestale". He made many equivocal affairs together with his superiors. He also collaborated with the Germans. He used to sell them machines, liquors, shoes, clothes, benzine which he had previously sequestered without any right. Here in Tarano he and Pepe Rossetti have two trashing machines which they bought at Stigiliano from Mr. Petrarocchi for 60,000.00 lire. He also has another trashing machine with other persons of Tarano. Together with GOFFREDO AND MANTREDO GENCIARELLI he collaborated with the Germans, and on his account six persons from Calvi del'Umbria (Province of Terni) were killed.

Also the brothers CINCIARELLI have provoked the arrest of many people and have helped the Germans to sequester the cattle and the radios. Through this activity they earned a lot of money.

Dr. MANNI is an old squadrists, who always took advantage of his position helping the Germans to persecute the Italians. He didn't have a penny and now he is the owner of two horses and two cars.

BERARDI has now at least two millions and always says that he does not care about the Allies. However, he collaborates with the Allies but ill speaks about the Allies to the Germans. At the present time he still is in touch with the Germans.

BELLUCCI PIETRO retired marshal of the "Guardia Forestale" was for several years attached to the mass of the Ministry of the forests and has always taken advantage of his position. Some time ago he was very poor, now he has property at Tarano and also an apartment in Rome, Piazza Bologna. He has also some cattle but, helped by the above named group, he never gives it to the mass. With Bellucci's help Giuseppe Berardi entered in the Ministry of Forests as drivers and helped Bellucci to steal.

GIULI ALBERTICO is a well known thief in Tarano Sabino. Helped by the Germans he used to requisition the cattle which he sold afterwards at black market prices. He was especially very friendly with one German with whom quarrelled later on for interest reasons. He certainly possesses 74 or eight hundred thousand lire and his house is full of dictums.

GIULI EDMONDO earned much money collaborating with the Germans.

Some persons from the above mentioned group were arrested and released at once as somebody paid money for them.

I beg you not to sent this letter to the prefects of Rieti and of Terni because they are fascists. For this investigation it would be better to send an American who speaks Italian. This person must go to Giulio Amato and ask him hospitality. He must also make him drink and with some money I am sure that he will explain everything.

I am very ill, but if I will not die, I hope that I will see these persons punished. Giulio Alberto is the brother of Amato Giulio and Edmondo is his son.

/s/ Pierdonati Fernando

Stalinski

gli alleati, e intanto adesso lavora pure cogli americani, dicendo ugualmente male degli alleati ai tedeschi. Tuttora riferiscono ai tedeschi ogni cosa e il povero popolo soffre.

BELLUCCI PIETRO, maresciallo in congedo della guardia forestale, addetto alla mensa al Ministero delle Foreste per tanti anni, ha fregato coi suoi superiori a tutto spiano. A Tarano ha una bella palazzina in campagna con tanti ettari di terreno, mentre prima era un disgraziato che non aveva nulla, e ora ha pure un appartamento nei pressi di Piazza Bologna a Roma ed è fornito di quattrini, di bestiame e di grano, senza consegnare il dovuto all'arresto e d'accordo con la cricca su citata. Il BELLUCCI Pietro fece mettere come autista il Berardi Giuseppe al Ministero delle Foreste come agente e facevano man bassa di tutto. GIULI ALBERICO, celebre macellaio landro di Tarano Sabino. Questo, in collaborazione coi tedeschi, requisiva bestiame che poi vendeva a prezzo di borsa nera, d'accordo particolarmente con un tedesco, col quale venne a lite per motivi di interesse. Avrà sette od ottocentomila lire in contanti e casa sua è piena di roba di provenienza oscura. GIULI EDMONDO, collaboratore anche lui e carico di quattrini. Gran parte di questa cricca venne arrestata, ma coi quattrini venne rimessa fuori. Sarebbe ora di finirla con questa canaglia. Quanto ci hanno fatto soffrire questi mascalzoni! La prego di non mandare per competenza questa pratica ai prefetti di Rieti e di Terni, perchè sono svergognati fascisti; perciò mandare un americano che parli bene l'italiano. La persona incaricata di questa investigazione, deve essere mandato in casa del sig. Giuli Amato, chiedendo ospitalità, e dopo averlo fatto bere molto, farla parlare senza testimoni e dandogli una forte somma, vedrà che lui spiegherà tutto.

Io sto male assai e spero di far imbucare questa lettera a Roma, e se non muolo, voglio vedere giustizia. N.B. Il giuli Alberico è fratello ⁷³ di Amato Giuli ed Edmondo è suo fratello.

Dev/no Pierdonati Fernando



Translated

Tarano Sabino, luglio 1944

Security
Branch
Rep'd 18 Sept.
File No. 140-R
Action

Ill.mo Sig. Presidente della Commissione Militare di Controllo

R O L A

Per dovere di autentico italiano che soffre da molti anni le angherie fasciste, fiducioso di una riscossa che sappia fare veramente piazza pulita di tanti mascalzoni che hanno succhiato il sangue del popolo, mi permetto di scrivere quanto appresso, citando i nomi delle persone che non sono degne di appartenere alla nuova Italia. Per ognuna delle persone, citerò brevemente le colpe, con preghiera di far fare un'inchiesta da una persona capace e che non si lasci influenzare dal Prefetto di Rieti che è un fascista che meriterebbe la forca.

GIUSEPPE BERARDI portiere in Via S.Vito n°1 (Roma), prese il portierato in disastrose condizioni finanziarie, mentre ora ha un appartamento in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, un'automobile, ed essendo agente della milizia forestale faceva loschi affari, servendosi della qualifica di agente, facendo a mezzo coi suoi superiori. Col governo tedesco ha collaborato in pieno, facendo un traffico di macchine, liquori, scarpe, benzina, stoffe ecc.ecc., che mettevano in vendita dopo averle sequestrate arbitrariamente. Qui a Tarano ha due macchine trebbiatrici in società con Peppe Rossetti, e le hanno comperate a Stimigliano dal Sig. Petracchini per L.60.000,00 e un'altra ce l'ha con altri soci di Tarano. Insieme con CENCIARELLI GOFREDO E MANFREDO, ha fatto la spia ai tedeschi, facendo razziare tante cose, e facendo ammazzare circa sei persone a Calvi dell'Umbria in Provincia di Terni.

Anche i CENCIARELLI hanno fatto arrestare diverse persone a Tarano e hanno fatto sequestrare dai tedeschi numerosi capi di bestiame, apparecchi radio, ed hanno fatto quattrini a palate coi tedeschi.

il Dott. MANNI, vecchio squadrista, ha fatto quattrini sfruttando il popolo in tutte le maniere insieme coi tedeschi; ed ora ha due cavalli, due automobili, mentre prima non aveva un soldo per far cantare un cieco.

BERARDI, avrà un paio di milioni e più, e dice che se ne frega di tutti

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 39A

(15)

Ref : SR/140 R.

20 September 1944

Subject : DI VIRGILIO Domenico

To : Hq. ACC., Public Safety, Sub-Commission

1. Herewith we forward two copy translations
of a document received from the Italian Communist Party.

2. Would you please cause the R.P.S.C. concerned
to have an investigation made as to the reasons for imprisoning
this man and as to the alleged political nature of the sentence.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. MCKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

72

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

To the Allied Control
Commission

Rome

We inform you that in the Penal House of VOLTERRA, province of Pisa, is detained the antifascist DI VIRGILIO Domenico of the late Vito, from Cerignola (Foggia). He was arrested at Marsiglia by the occupying Italian Authorities on 4th April 1948 and was convicted by the Military Tribunal of the IV Army to 8 years of prison "for purchasing arms and ammunitions from an Italian soldier".

The political appearance of DI VIRGILIO Domenico, the date of the arrest, the court which sentenced him, show distinctly the political character of the sentence itself. It would be a serious injustice to detain the patriot DI VIRGILIO any longer.

Therefore we ask the Allied Control Commission to intervene and take action in order that the patriot DI VIRGILIO can be immediately released.

The Secretary General
Palmiro Togliatti

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. : SB/140 R.

20 September 1944

Subject : FRANCESCHI Ferruccio

To : R.P.S.O. Southern Region

1. The attached denouncement is
forwarded for necessary Action.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOHN A. McKAY,
Major,
Security Branch.

70

To the War-Ministry and Direction
(Commission of defascistizzazione)

Much has been written and discussed about the defascism of the public offices, state and parastatal of employees infected by the Fascist microbe but, unfortunately, although it is now a year since the fall of the fascist regime, nearly all the fascists are in their jobs.

I therefore bring to your notice a certain FRANCESCO Ferruccio head-office (Capo Ufficio) at the military engineers office of Lecce, where for to last year he exploits his criminal activities. In fact FRANCESCO Ferruccio besides being a squadrista or something similar, is crowned in fascist honours he is a very pro-German and wishes that the whole world would be peopled by them because he says they are "people of value and intelligent."

He hates and loathes the Anglo-Saxons whom he describes as "ugly and decrepit". Of these sentiments he makes no mystery and I who have had the occasion to meet him at the Office in Palermo was amused when I heard him hint we have the courage still to keep a similar individual in a military office and the defascistizzazione.

I have denounced this man because the blood of my people fallen in this war and for revenge against these infamous government of Mussolini. Please do something for the good of Italy.

IL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA - DIREZ. AMMINISTRATIVA
 CENTRALE PERSONALI CIVILI E AFFARI GENERALI
 (Commissione antifascizzazione) **SECURITY**

ROMA

e per conoscenza:

ALL'ARMATA COMMISSIONE DI CONTROLLO

ROMA

A. B. E. IL CONTE CARLO STORZA

Presidente della Confascistizzazione Italiana

ROMA

Si scrive e si parla molto circa la defascistizzazione dei pubblici uffici, statali e parastatali, di personale infetto dal fascismo. Ma, purtroppo, dopo un anno dalla scoperta del vizio, si constata dolorosamente che, quasi tutti i FASCISTI, sono ai loro posti. E per citare uno di cui sono sicuro vi segnalo certo FRANCESCO VERGATO - Capo Ufficio presso l'Ufficio Lavori Sociali Militari di ROMA, che da un'ora coperta la sua delatante attività. Infatti il FRANCESCO VERGATO oltre ad essere socialista o simile di nome, è instigatore di conferenze fasciste e un grande telegrafo e non vorrebbe in tutto il mondo se non telegrafare perché "confe di valore" e intelligenti.

ODIA A MORTE gli Anglo-Sassoni che definiva "idioti e degenerati". - Per i suddetti conti non ne ha un mistero ed io che ho avuto l'occasione di conoscerlo presso l'Ufficio di Palermo sono rimasto meravigliato dal suo dire. - E mi ha il coraggio di fare, ancora, in un Ufficio Militare un simile contagio permanente e la defascistizzazione?

Ho voluto segnalare perché il sangue dei miei caduti per questa guerra chiede vendetta di quanti assassini che hanno appoggiato l'infame governo di Mussolini. - Certo che provverete per il bene d'Italia.

Impegno lungo (risposta)

68

*Transmitti (Duplicate) - Copy to
 Southern Region - Review Officer -*

CONFIDENTIAL

RE ALLIED ARMS IN ITALY

Tel: - FIVE AM 75

1469/12/6510.

15 Nov 44

(13)

SUBJECT: Forwarding of Correspondence

Major W. BARE,
Security Branch,
Allied Commission
APO 394 - US Army

1. Herewith as per your request correspondence in respect of one DONNA
ANGELICA GRACIOLO.

See - may have to be filed with
for 1st time. HARRISON

Security
Division
Box No. 18/11
File No. 29/10
Action

f. 1197211
Major. SSC
Brigadier
EGS(I)

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STATEMENT

I, the undersigned Imara Caracciolo di Torchiarolo married to Gaetano Sant'Ellice di Bagnoli, declare:

After the breaking of the seals of my sister Angelica Caracciolo Guerriero's house in via di Villa Torlonia 10, Rome, by the special agent René R. Francuzzi and George V. Terry of the CIC in taking charge of the above said property on behalf of my sister's two children who are minors, I found that the following objects, which were in my sister's house at the time of her arrest, have been stolen:

OBJECTS BELONGING TO THIRD PARTY.

A sealed parcel belonging to Marchesa Mennella Dupont de Montferret (French subject resident in Paris - 16 Avenue de Villars) given by Maria Palmieri di Sansevero to my sister Nora Caracciolo di Torchiarolo which contained family jewels and which she kept at the above address.

Two three-quarter coats made out of rare birds' feathers, one a canary coloured and the other canary coloured with black stripes.

Three python skins belonging to Gino Scarpa R. Console Generale c/o Astaldi - Via Porpora 12 - tel. 80765.

OBJECTS BELONGING TO MY SISTER ANGELICA:

Two rolls of white silk of the length of about 120 meters:

A length of grey woollen material:

One large embroidered cloth:

A leather suitcase:

A fountain pen:

A very valuable tortoise-shell vanity case:

8 Vermeil dessert service for six twelve:

A calculating machine:

All her linen handkerchief, several large silk scarves:

A camera:

2 albums of records:

several packets of cigarettes, several pieces of soap, a certain amount of foodstuff:

6 bottles of valuable French perfume:

JEWELS:

4 golden chains, one of which was big and heavy with a medal:

2 golden eagles:

1 big golden medal:

1 golden bracelet studded with topazes:

1 platinum bracelet studded with diamonds and sapphires:

1 platinum watch studded with diamonds:

1 platinum ring with three big diamonds surmounted by several smaller ones:

- 2 pairs of cuff links in heavy gold:
- 2 medals, one in blue enamelled gold, and the other in plain gold, both signed by Benvenuto CELLINI:
- 1 enamelled gold cigarette case:
- 1 enamelled gold photo holder:
- 1 evening shirt button in gold and with a diamond:

At the time in which the flat was given over to the undersigned, tenants living in the same building (Mr. Duranti and his son) came in and told American special agents that a few days before the flat was reopened (the date can be easily checked) two people were seen entering the apartment by the front door at 10 p.m. using the proper keys; they came out about five minutes later carrying a large and heavy bag and a roll about 1 meter long.

Imara Caracciolo Sanfelice di
Bagnoli

Three sisters Angelica Caracciolo widow of Carlo Guerriero,
Imara Caracciolo married to Gastano Sanfelice, and Eleonora
Caracciolo married to Pietro Migone.

Angelica Caracciolo di Torchiarolo, widow of Carlo Guerriero, was arrested at the end of July 1944, kept for a few days in the Regina Coeli prison in Rome and then interned at Padule.

Her flat was closed at the time of the arrest by American special agents, but the maid went back to the flat immediately after the arrest, and lived there until it was closed again a few days later and re-opened by the same officials on August 10th.

Donna Imara that day was invited by telephone call to her sister's apartment at 2 p.m. She arrived there and found the special agents waiting. They told her that the formalities should be gone through at once as they had little time at their disposal.

Donna Imara asked them to await the arrival of Avv. Paolucci and Dr. Ioni whom she had previously requested to be present. In the presence of these two gentlemen Donna Imara said that two rolls of silk were missing, but could not precise whether anything else had been taken from the apartment as it was in a great disorder.

Special agent Francuzzi said: "Either Donna Imara takes the apartment as it is or I will call the questore and have everyone arrested on charge of blackmarketing". He added "the flat could be requisitioned and the silk confiscated because made in Japan."

Donna Imara feared the worst and signed the receipt, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The special agents expressed their doubts on the maid who has been in Donna Angelica's service for several years and is absolutely trustworthy. 64

MEMORANDUM

Donna Angelica Caracciolo (widow of Carlo Guerritore - Via di Villa Torlonia 10, Rome) had made Mrs. Narbona's acquaintance through purely business relations, and knew her very slightly. The acquaintance was protracted over a period of a few years, during which however, Donna Angelica had no exact knowledge of Mrs. Narbona's activities. Regarding these activities, ample informations may be had from the Italian Central Police Office. The Central Police Office will undoubtedly have many reports concerning Mr. Guido Narbona so-called Captain and the supposed husband of the above-mentioned lady with whom he co-habitated carrying out business activities for which they were both arrested. Guido Narbona was also subsequently arrested as a dangerous fascist under the Badoglio government.

It is not our concern to insist upon this and other particulars, as it will be easy for the competent authorities to obtain the necessary informations regarding them from the Italian Police.

During the period of German domination the Narbonas turned communist and gave hospitality to some English prisoners, hoping thus to whitewash their past. On July 23rd, 1944, Mrs. Narbona went to Donna Angelica's house to warn her, that she, Mrs. Narbona had been questioned by the American police regarding her acquaintance with General Paolo Sbernadori and his friend Mr. Polloni who had been identified as a German spy. Mrs. Narbona led Donna Angelica to believe that she herself, had been subjected to a cross-examination by the American police; to prove this

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she showed Donna Angelica a letter in which her husband was ordered to report to the American police. Mrs. Narbana added, that she had been obliged to say that she had made General Sbernadori's acquaintance through Donna Angelica. Donna Angelica admitted as much but was totally in the dark as to whom Mr. Polloni might have been, whereupon Mrs. Narbana reminded Donna Angelica that Polloni was the man whom they met in Sbernadori's house when she and her husband and Donna Angelica had gone to pay Sbernadori a visit as the letter had expressed his desire to collaborate with communist bands. Donna Angelica having a perfectly clear conscience had no difficulty in declaring that she was at the American Police's entire disposal for any investigations they might deem fit to make.

The next morning, in fact, namely on July 24th, about eight o'clock, Donna Angelica being in bed with temperature, two American agents who were later identified as the same who on August 10th returned the keys of the apartment, asked to see her. These were Mr. Terry and Mr. Francozzi. Outside a car was waiting, in it were Mrs. Narbana and another agent. Mrs. Narbana said that they were going together to Via Illia. In the meantime, no sooner had Donna Angelica left her apartment, another agent accompanied by Mr. Guido Narbana, penetrated into it, and started perquisitioning every corner and looking over everything. Finally they took various papers

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and putting them into a bag left the apartment about 10 or 11 o'clock. While Marbona and the agent were looking over the apartment they told Donna Angelica's maid and her little boy to leave the house and not return to it. On leaving, Marbona and the agent, closed the front door but left the service door open. Whereupon the maid Gina Caramel, a trusted servant who had been in Donna Angelica's employ for many years was able to return to the apartment.

On July 29th, at 10.30 o'clock the agents (Terry and Francuzzi) returned to Donna Angelica's apartment ordering the maid to leave it and adding that the apartment would be watched day and night. On that day they not only closed the front door, of which they had the keys since July 24th, but they also closed the service door, fastened it with a rope on the inside. The maid asked hospitality of the hall-porter and remained in his lodging, so as to be able to keep an eye on the apartment. The above mentioned agents returned repeatedly to the apartment the following days during daylight hours, and remained in it for various hours at a stretch. On the evening of August 5th, at about 10 o'clock p.m. the same agents returned to the house in a car and entered the apartment. They came out a short while later carrying with them two large bundles and a suitcase. They were seen on their way out by a Mr. Duranti and by his little boy. Mr. Duranti lives in the house next door in Via di Villa Torlonia 10.

When she was taken to Via ⁶¹⁴ Silvia, Donna Angelica was shown into a room where she remained with one of the agents who spoke Italian. This man

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asked her if she owned real estates, and insisted particularly on a house she owned in Capri, accusing her of wishing to escape and hide there. To prove this he stated that in Donna Angelica's house there was a rucksack already packed (this rucksack belonged to Donna Angelica's sister Nora Gigone who had recently returned from the country).

Mrs. Narbona came into the room at this moment and both of them shouting at the top of their voices asked Donna Angelica what she had done with the german code which a certain Mr. Marocco had allegedly given her. With this and other violent demands which rapidly degenerated into a disgusting scene, they reduced poor Donna Angelica, who was ill at the time, to the impossibility of undergoing a cross-examination, which, as a matter of fact, did not take place at the time. Donna Angelica who was by then semi-conscious was taken to Regina Coeli. However, before leaving Via Emilia, Mrs. Narbona who had remained alone with Donna Angelica, reassured her saying that she herself (Mrs. Narbona) was firmly convinced of Donna Angelica's absolute innocence. Mrs. Narbona also dictated 2 notes which Donna Angelica wrote, one to Mrs. Milly Spinola, and another to Mr. Pesoli. In the note addressed to Mrs. Spinola Mrs. Narbona obliged Donna Angelica to write the following words: "in our common interest speak to Mrs. Narbona as though you were speaking to myself". This note made no sense because Donna Angelica and Mrs. Spinola had nothing in common, their relation being of a business nature and limited to a question

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relating to a loan of \$200,000 which Donna Angelica had obtained for Mrs. Spinola guaranteeing them with pictures belonging to Mrs. Spinola. As Donna Angelica did not wish to write such a note, Mrs. Narbona suggested that there was no harm in it, but that it would be useful to set her free sooner, and that in consequence of this note, Mrs. Spinola would not be put to the trouble of undergoing a cross-examination. Besides this, Mrs. Narbona obliged Donna Angelica to write another note to Mr. Pesoli (Via Serpieri 3, Rome) insisting that she should write a sentence concerning "certain reels" which Donna Angelica could not make any sense out of. Again Mrs. Narbona, persuaded Donna Angelica that this sentence would help her to regain her liberty immediately, as it would furnish the means to carry out a more thorough investigation regarding Pesoli. Donna Angelica, owing to the physical conditions she was in did not understand what was going on.

From Via Italia, Donna Angelica was immediately taken to Regina Coeli. She remained in Regina Coeli in solitary confinement up to August 1st. On July 28th, she was visited by Mrs. Narbona who subjected her to a cross-examination to which she had never been subjected before. After this Mrs. Narbona wrote out several small sheets which she did not read aloud to Donna Angelica, assuring her however, that she had made an accurate summary of what Donna Angelica had said. ⁵⁹ She also assured Donna Angelica, that ~~these~~ ^{these} formalities had been undergone, she would be set free without more ado and requested her to sign the last sheet of the

- 6 -

of paper only. (On this occasion Mrs. Marbona explained to Donna Angelica that while they had been together in Via Sicilia she (Mrs. Marbona) could not reveal that she was Donna Angelica's friend otherwise the American police would not believe what she said but now that they were alone she was speaking absolutely frankly.

Should any accusation against Donna Angelica be found on the sheets of paper written by Mrs. Marbona, these should be considered as absolutely false or resulting from sheets added subsequently after the so-called cross examination for it should be remembered that Donna Angelica only signed the last sheet without reading it over. The cross-examination to which Donna Angelica was subjected, was carried out by Mrs. Marbona along the lines we are stating below. Any other statement written by Mrs. Marbona which differs from what is written below, should be considered false.

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10 - Angela was asked how much she knew regarding General Sbernadori and how she had made his acquaintance.

Donna Angelica had known General Sbernadori and his wife for many years; Sbernadori was also a friend of the late Colonel Guerriero, Donna Angelica's husband. Sbernadori had the reputation of being a very good officer absolutely correct in all his undertakings. He had greatly helped Donna Angelica when, several years ago, she had been obliged to carry out proceedings in order that her husband's death should be recognized by the competent Authorities as deriving from illness contracted in service, in the Air Force. In consequence of this recognition, Donna Angelica was awarded an increase in her pension as an officer's widow, and her children were accepted free from charge in the Loreto College for the children of aviators who died in active service or following illness contracted in Service. Sbernadori was at one time Italian Air Attache in Washington, he had the manner of a gentleman and it is only natural that Donna Angelica should have considered him as a devoted friend. After the 8th of September 1944, Sbernadori declared he would not collaborate with the Germans and went into hiding for many months, during which, he avoided going home as much as possible. He used to go very often to Donna Angelica's house where he also very often stayed to lunch. Donna Angelica was in absolute good faith concerning him, and when General Sbernadori was obliged to report to the Republican Command she believed his assertions that, although obliged to report, his patriotic sentiments remained unchanged. Owing

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- 3 -

to the respect and gratitude she felt for Sbernaderi, she also believed in his sincerity to be of use to the patriots, and had helped him to make contact with communist elements. Knowing that the Marbenas were communists, she spoke to Mrs. Marbona of General Sbernaderi and the former accepted General Sbernaderi's invitation to his house. An appointment was made and the meeting took place in General Sbernaderi's house where besides the General, Donna Angelica and the Marbenas, a friend of the latter was present. Another person was also present at the interview, a man whom Donna Angelica had never seen before and whom General Sbernaderi introduced as Mr. Pelloni.

2° - Donna Angelica is requested by Mrs. Marbona to state the degree of her friendship with Mrs. Nelly Carbonelli.

Donna Angelica admitted that she had known Mrs. Carbonelli for some time. The last time she had seen her was on Christmas Day 1942, when she had taken her children to Mrs. Carbonelli's house for a Christmas Tree. Donna Angelica being employed at the time with the Parisi Transport Firm, she had business relations with Mrs. Carbonelli to the extent of trying to obtain that Mrs. Carbonelli should file orders with the firm, Donna Angelica represented. The only private business transaction between Donna Angelica and Mrs. Carbonelli was of a very limited nature, namely Donna Angelica, knowing the late manager of S. Paolo Mineral Water Company, Mrs. Guerriore, a distant relation of her husband, obtained from the same the sale to the C.I.M.E.S. Company (of whom Mrs. Carbonelli was a manageress) of 5,000 bottles of mineral water; for this business transaction Donna Angelica received the commission of £100.

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3° - Mrs. Marbona requested Donna Angelica to state the nature and extent of her acquaintance with German subjects.

Donna Angelica met Mr. Metzger on Christmas Day 1942 in Mrs. Carbonelli's house where, as we have already stated, Donna Angelica went on that day. She saw Mr. Metzger again only in the following month of March again in Mrs. Carbonelli's house, where she had not been for the last three months. Mr. Metzger asked Donna Angelica to give him Italian lessons, which she did, but the lessons themselves only amounted to eight or ten. This occurred in 1943. Mr. Metzger was a queer looking individual and he did not appear to be very intelligent. He left Rome in June 1943. Before leaving, Mr. Metzger invited Donna Angelica to a concert. Donna Angelica went with her friend Angela Massari, and on this occasion she met Captain Springer of the German Navy. This happened in the month of April 1943. Donna Angelica only saw Captain Springer twice, as he also left Rome in June 1943.

4° - Mrs. Marbona asked Donna Angelica whether she is in possession of a list of gasoline distributors.

Donna Angelica was allegedly in possession of a list of gasoline distributors of the A.G.I.P. This list, as a matter of fact, was a list of gasoline distributors where her late husband Colonel Guerriore, as an airforce officer was entitled to the fuel paying reduced rates, and it concerned gasoline distributors in various Italian cities. In fact, there was one such distributor in every Italian city where the late Colonel Guerriore was entitled to refuel at reduced rates.

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5° - Mrs. Warbona investigated the nature of Donna Angelica's acquaintance with Mr. Marocco.

Donna Angelica had met Mr. Marocco who had been introduced to her by Mr. and Mrs. Wehlem in a boarding-house where they and Mr. Marocco lived about eight or nine years ago. Mr. Marocco was at that time chief of a mobile squad of the police, and she asked him to help her to obtain a passport which, however, eventually she did not need; this occurred about five or six years ago. After this day Donna Angelica only saw Mr. Marocco four or five times. In the first days of the current year Mr. Marocco phoned to Donna Angelica from the Wehlem house in Via Casalpine, asking her to meet him there. When she arrived in the Wehlem's house, Marocco informed Donna Angelica that he had joined the P.A.I. and was in a position to know all the German secret codes and the name of German spies. He suggested that these might be valuable information which Donna Angelica might make good use of. Donna Angelica answered that she had not the possibility of attending to the matter personally, and added that she only had irregular contacts with the patriots, and that eventually she might have mentioned the matter to friends who might be interested in it. Once a ring had been stolen from her, and Donna Angelica had resorted to Mr. Marocco, who on that occasion had been particularly kind and helpful. Therefore she had no serious motives for disbelieving or suspecting him. Donna Angelica reported this conversation to Mrs. Warbona explaining who Marocco was, and then gave the matter no further thought as she was convinced that Mr. Marocco had clearly understood that she had not intention of following the matter up. A few days later Marocco called up again and asked to see Donna Angelica, on this occasion he gave her a small note on which was written that Marocco and other members of the P.A.I. had betrayed the

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patriots and deserved to be shot. Marocco added that he wished to know the source these news came from as (he asserted) he found it was unfair that he should be suspected. Donna Angelica limited herself to handing over Marocco's note to Mrs. Barbona. Following these meetings with Marocco, which occurred in January or February 1944, Donna Angelica never saw Marocco again nor did she speak of the matter again with Mrs. Barbona.

6^a - Mrs. Barbona questioned Donna Angelica as to what she did with a list of initials of commercial firms which she had given her.

Towards the end of 1943 Donna Angelica thought it might be useful for the patriots to have a list of industrial firms in Northern and Central Italy. In fact she was in contact with elements belonging to the Perigo-Polchi Group (the 1st Via Garibaldi 37 and the 2nd Via Paisiello 41). Donna Angelica had already been in possession of such data which had been at her disposal during the period from September 1939 to June 1940 when she was secretary and steno-typist with the Italo-French Company of Ethiopia and contemporarily with the French Mission for Purchases in Italy. These data had been furnished to the French Mission by the "Confindustria". Besides, Donna Angelica had been entrusted with various record books belonging to the French Mission which contained all the data in question. However, towards September 1943 when the Germans entered Rome, in order not to keep these books, which as they might have ⁵³ even even a remote impression of being suspect, she preferred to hand them over to the Swiss Legation which represented French interests, and more precisely she handed them over to Mr. Chauvet of the Swiss Legation in his office in Via Veneto (these record books, if requested might be presented for examination). Towards the end of 1943 Donna Angelica, as we have said before, thought that an accurate

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list of commercial concerns might be useful to the patriots, and as Mrs. Harbana had a well organized commercial office, she preferred to ask Mrs. Harbana for such a list instead of recurring to Mr. Chauvet. A few days later, in fact, Mrs. Harbana handed over to Donna Angelica papers containing the detailed reports which Donna Angelica had asked her for. On handing over the report to Donna Angelica, Mrs. Harbana had specified that the report itself was secret. However Donna Angelica did not have at that time a favourable occasion to let her friends of the above mentioned group of patriots see the list. In the meantime Donna Angelica met Mr. Burkhalter of the Swiss Legation whom she had known for some time. Speaking of common friends, Mr. Chauvet was mentioned, and Donna Angelica said she had left the books described above with him. Mr. Burkhalter, on hearing that, asked explanation concerning the initials belonging to the firms. Donna Angelica saw no harm in granting this wish, and she made from the list an extract limited only to the meaning of the aforesaid initials of firms. After that Donna Angelica returned the report to Mrs. Harbana.

7° - Mrs. Harbana asked Donna Angelica the nature of her acquaintance with Mr. Bernasconi and Baron Pietro Genta.

Donna Angelica has never known either Mr. Bernasconi or Baron Pietro Genta.

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All that has been stated above is the absolute truth. Had a regular cross examination been carried out, Donna Angelica would undoubtedly been in a position to give perfectly satisfactory answers in the sense that we have stated above. As it is, we have no possibility of knowing what Mrs. Harbana actually wrote, nor have we the possibility of knowing what she managed

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to contrive in the way of depositions against Donna Angelica, for, considering the methods she adopted with Donna Angelica herself, she may have persuaded other people to undersign any kind of statements according to her wishes, inducing them to do this in order to avoid further trouble for themselves. It should be remembered that Mrs. Marbona had veered round briskly from fascism to communism and may have interest in collaborating with the police; all the more so if one considers that Mrs. Marbona having followed a false scent, rather than admit as much, has probably preferred to insist in her error. This might be the case considering actual political problems in Italy it is evident that communists have not sympathy for people like Donna Angelica, who have collaborated with patriots of monarchist tendencies. The qualification of "society woman" contemptuously applied to Donna Angelica by Mrs. Marbona has no sound basis, as Donna Angelica, confronted with serious financial difficulties, has given proof of knowing how to work, and put up with many hardships. From this point of view Mrs. Marbona's enmity towards Donna Angelica is utterly unjustified, while her desire to call attention to herself by an attempt to lay hands on a band of "aristocratic traitors" is evident.

We confidently hope that justice will be done to Donna Angelica, who has been cruelly separated from her children. This has deprived them of all means of support and besides she herself is suffering from very poor health with is proved by the fact that she is at present in hospital at Salerno, where sanitary conditions are such, that they may prove irretrievably harmful for her in the future.

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The following persons, after Donna Angelica's arrest requested by Mr. Gaetano Paolucci, lawyer of Donna Angelica's minor children (Viale Parioli 73, tel. 871755) have written letters stating Donna Angelica's activities during the period of German domination:

Miss Angela Massari - Via del Leoncino 32 -

Marchese Carlo Spinola - Via Porpora 2 - tel. 80725 -

Mr. Giulio Guido Pengo - Via Ruggero Mauro 37 - tel. 873671 -

Mr. Maurizio Polchi Vici - Via Paesiole 41 - tel. 80812 -

Mitta Francesco Perisi - Corso Umberto 184 - tel. 683945 -

Mr. Franco Pietrabianca R. Consigliere Commerciale - Via

Eustachio Manfredi 21 - tel. 870205 -

Mr. Gino Scarpa - R. Console Generale - c/o Astaldi - Via

Porpora 12 - tel. 80765

Mr. Carlo Coraggia - Via Poggioli 19 -

Miss Maria Grazia Boccella - Via Flaminia 56 - tel. 35585 -

Mr. Mario Fantini - Officer c/o "F." Reel Squadron - 13 Corps
8th Army. Reel

The above said letters, if requested, can be presented, for examination.

Subject : Result of the information about Guido Narbona and Maria Mottura.

Guido Narbona, son of Pietro and of Corinna Masoero, born in Turin on the 25 July 1899, living in Rome via Guattani, 18 came from Turin to Rome on the 5th May 1940. His address in Turin is Corso Quintino Sella, 106.

Since May 1940 He lives with Maria Mottura daughter of Ferdinando and of Andreina Galli, born in Turin on the 5th October 1913. Narbona says that she is his wife, but in fact she is separated from her husband, a certain Antonio Lupo, who lives now in Turin.

Narbona and Maria Mottura have no children. They live at via Guattani, 18 in apartment of four rooms at the ground floor with a garden and a garage. Until May 1944 they had also another apartment of eight rooms in the same house for which they paid 3200 liras monthly. As this apartment was empty, last June it was requisited for the Officers Mess 553. In order to preserve it from eventual bombardments, the furniture was removed to Castel di Sangro. The comfort in which they live show that they have money. Before they had also a beautiful car, and until May 1944 they had two servants.

The Provincial Economical Office of Rome gave the following information about their industrial and commercial activity.

1. On the 22 July 1942 Narbona and Maria Mottura, with the notarial deed of Dr. Scrivano helped by Mr. Colapietro, Notary, have founded a Society called "Società in Accomandita semplice Narbona Guido e Co." with office at via Guattani, 18.

2. The above said society was registered on the 29 July under the number II9479, and can exist for 10 years. Its social capital is 100.000 liras. 50.000 were paid by Guido Narbona, 25.000 by Maria Mottura, both acting partners, and 25.000 by a certain Giovanni Golzio, sleeping partner.

3. The purpose of the society, is to buy, to sell and to change for private compensation for itself and on behaviour of others wares, victuals etc..

For his office letters Narbona uses a paper with the following heading :

"Narbona Guido and Co. Exportation and Importation. Foreign Trade."

Especially in the past the affairs of the Society went on very well and Narbona with Maria Mottura were able to live very comfortably. It seems that Maria Mottura was the most important partner of the Society, being very clever she managed the affairs with other Firms.

Until October 1942 they lived in viale Gorizia, 16 where Narbona presented Maria Mottura as his secretary. They did this in order not to be found out by her husband.

Narbona is also counsellor of the "Istituto di Credito ed Anticipazioni" via Campo Marzio 12, and Mayor of the "Società Editoriale Grafica Italiana" via Piemonte, 75.

Their names were not found in the local records and they have no precedents in the documents of the Questura and of the Tribunal of Rome.

CIF 140R.

Guattani, is in apartment of four rooms at the ground floor with a garden and a garage. Until May 1944 they had also another apartment of eight rooms in the same house for which they paid 3200 liras monthly. As this apartment was empty, last June it was requisited for the Officers Mess 553. In order to preserve it from eventual bombardments, the furniture was removed to Castel di Sangro. The comfort in which they live show that they have money. Before they had also a beautiful car, and until May 1944 they had two servants.

The Provincial Economical Office of Rome gave the following information about their industrial and commercial activity.

1. On the 22 July 1942 Narbona and Maria Mottura, with the notarial deed of Dr. Scrivano helped by Mr. Colapietro, Notary, have founded a Society called "Societa in Accomandita semplice Narbona Guido e Co." with office at via Guattani 18.

2. The above said society was registered on the 29 July under the number II9479, and can exist for 10 years. Its social capital is 100.000 liras. 50.000 were paid by Guido Narbona, 25.000 by Maria Mottura, both acting partners, and 25.000 by a certain Giovanni Golzio, sleeping partner.

3. The purpose of the society, is to buy, to sell and to change for private compensation for itself and on behaviour of others wares, victuals etc..

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However, the information taken in the geols of Regina Coeli and Mantellate, gave the following result.

1. The above named persons were imprisoned and put at the disposition of the political office of the Questura from the 12th November to the 27th December 1942. This fact was not found in the documents of the Questura.

2. After the fall of Fascism Narbona was arrested after an order of the Questura of Turin as dangerous fascist and imprisoned for eight days.

3. Later on he was controlled by the Public Safety.

He is a well known fascist. Captain in the Reserve, squadrista, marcia su Roma, sciopio littorio, he joined the Fascist Party on the 28th March 1919 and received the card numbered 464498 XVIII released in Turin by the Section of the Association of the mutilated and wounded for the Revolution (Sezione associazione mutilati e feriti per la rivoluzione).

Naturally, under the Fascist Regime Narbona could prevail over the others for his very favourable political precedents.

He is reported to be a man capable of ill-treating weak and unarmed persons, he was also very often rude and brutal with his servants.

While he was squadrista he stayed at Monferrato, and until a few time ago, in his house were exposed photographs recalling the famous "Vigilia Fascista".

Narbona and Maria Mottura are not very much esteemed by their acquaintances.

It does not seem that they had any relations with the Germans during the Nazi-fascist domination.

As they are both from Turin their penal precedents can be found in the local criminal records.

cf. Gel. Impres to

OGGETTO: Esatte informazioni sul conto di HARBONA Guido e Mottura Maria.-

A. S. S.

HARBONA Guido fu Pietro e di Masoero Corinna, nato a Torino il 25 luglio 1899, abitato in Via Quattani n° 18, risiede nella capitale, proveniente dalla città di origine, Corso Quintino Sella n° 106, dal 5 maggio 1940.

Convive da tale epoca con MOTTURA Maria di Ferdinando e di Colomba Andraia, nata a Torino il 5 ottobre 1913, che presenta come moglie, separata di fatto dal marito, certo LUFO Antonio, non meglio indicato, residente a Torino.

Non hanno figli ed occupano al seminterrato dello stabile di Via Quattani n° 18 un appartamento di 4 camere ed accessori con annessi un giardino ed una autorimessa.

Fino al maggio 1944 però, oltre agli ambienti suddetti, avevano anche in affitto, per complessive L. 3200 mensili, al primo piano dello stesso stabile, un ampio appartamento, di otto camere ed accessori, occupato nel giugno successivo, perché vuoto, dallo "Officere Kap. 553". I mobili che lo arredavano, infatti, forse al fine di preservarli da eventuali offese aeree, erano stati qualche tempo prima ~~alla~~ trasferiti nel comune di Castel di Sangro. L'agiatezza e la signorilità del loro tenore di vita, passato e presente, denotano sempre disponibilità finanziaria. In passato sono stati proprietari di una lussuosa automobile e fino al marzo 1944 avevano due donne per i servizi domestici.

Circa la loro attività industriale e commerciale, per la quale sono a contatto e ricevono numerose persone, presso l'ufficio pro-

- 2 -

vinciale dell'Economia di Roma risulta:

- a) che il NARBONA e la MOTTURA con rogito del Dr. Scrivano conduttore del Notaio Calapietro hanno costituito il 22 luglio 1942 la "Società in Accomandita semplice Narbona Guido e C." con sede in Via Quattrini n° 12;
- b) che tale Società, registrata il 29 luglio successivo al n° II 9479, ha la durata di dieci anni ed un capitale sociale di lire 100.000, di cui L. 50.000 versate dal Narbona Guido, L. 25.000 dalla Mottura Maria, entrambi soci accomandatari, e L. 25.000 da certo Guido Giovanni fu Emanuel, socio accomandante;
- c) che, infine, questa ha per oggetto sociale: "Comprare, vendere e scambiare mediante compensazioni private tanto in proprio quanto per conto di terzi, merci, derrate ecc. ecc."

Il Narbona fa uso, inoltre, nei suoi rapporti commerciali, di carta con la seguente intestazione: "Narbona Guido e C. - Esportazioni ed importazioni con l'estero".

L'attività commerciale, questa in passato, è stata oltremodo redditizia, tanto da permettere ^{al suo} ~~loro~~ di vivere comodamente ed in essa risulta abbia avuto una parte preponderante la Mottura. Contatti personali con Enti ed uffici commerciali e finanziari sono stati infatti in gran parte cura diretta di costei, forse perchè più scaltre ed avvedute del suo marito in materia di affari.

Inoltre, al Viale Gorizia n° 16, dove hanno abitato fino al 1° ottobre 1942, la Mottura veniva presentata come segretaria e ciò evidentemente per parte spiacevoli sorprese nel caso il marito la ricercasse.

Il Narbona risulta anche consigliere dell'Istituto di Credito ed anticipazioni, con sede in Via Campo Marzio n° 12 e Sindaco della Società Editoriale Grafica Italiana, sita in Via Piemonte n° 75.

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= 3 =

Non sono iscritti all'anagrafe locale e non hanno precedenti o pen-
sanza di sorta al casellario generale ed alle schedarie politico
della locale R. Questura, al casellario giudiziario centrale ed alla
R. Procura presso il Tribunale di Roma.

Littorio, a seguito di confidenza seria e concreta, dopo opportuni
accertamenti praticati presso gli uffici matricola delle carceri
di Regina Coeli e delle Mantellate, si è potuto stabilire:

- 1°) che i predetti sono statiivi detenuti, a disposizione dell'uf-
ficio politico della R. Questura di Roma, dal 12 novembre al 27
dicembre 1942. La pratica inerente non risulta presso il predet-
to ufficio;
- 2°) che il Harbone, subito dopo la caduta del Governo Mussolini, è
stato fermato e detenuto per otto giorni, a seguito di ordine
della R. Questura di Torino, perchè fascista pericoloso;
- 3°) che successivamente nei suoi confronti fu disposta una costante
vigilanza da parte della P.S. =

Fascista convinto e fedele alle sue idee, capitano automobilista di
complemento, squadrista, marcia su Roma, sciagura littorio, iscritto
al P.M.F. dal 28 marzo 1935 con tessera n° 464498 XVIII del fascio
di Torino, sezione associazione mutilati e feriti per la rivoluzione,
il Harbone (suo) ha potuto evidentemente prevalere in passato sugli
altri per i suoi non comuni ed allora favorevoli precedenti politici.
E' un tenuto elemento capace di sfogare la sua ira verso persone de-
boli e inermi, arrivando finanche a via di fatto; per cui non di rado
si è dimostrato inafferrante e minaccioso verso le sue donne di serva-
zio.

La sua attività di squadrista, stando a quello che si è potuto sapere, 45
li avrebbe avute nel Mantovano, e fino a qualche tempo fa nella sua
abitazione custodiva fotografie rievocanti le balde azioni della
"Vigilia fascista".

HOME OFFICE
GENERAL DIRECTION OF P.S.

Division: A.G.R. Section I
Ref. : No 447/3616
Subject : Cipollone Mario

To the ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

ROME.

For competency, we transmit this declaration, with which
Cipollone Mario asks for himself and his brothers, Ettore and
Osvaldo, the revocation of their arrest in a War Camp, ordered
by Allied Authorities.

The Head of Police.

TO THE COMMISSARY FOR THE DE-FASCISTIZATION
ROME.

I, Mario Cipollone, born and resident at Orsogna (Chieti), write you in order to make you known the following:

I and two brothers of mine, Ettore Cipollone, 50 years, married, war mutilated (1915-18) and Osvaldo Cipollone, 33 years, married and father of three children, seven five and three years old, since November 8 were evacuated from our country to Contrada Carloni (Arielli): with us lived also our parents Ing. Luigi Cipollone and Angelina Cipollone and our sister Lilla, 52 years.

On the 2 January 1944 we decided to cross the bridge, and to go in liberated Italy; but, unfortunately, only my brothers, their wives, their children and I, we could cross the bridge; our parents (80 and 70 years) and sister remained back, because there was much snow and they could not walk. We hoped to come back in order to take them, but, as soon as we reached the English lines, we were arrested and taken to the 371 War Camp of Padula (Salerno): I was received at the Bari Sanatorium, touched with tuberculosis, after all the endured privations.

This condition lasts from eight months and we have now known that our parents and sister have been shot by the Germans.

I cannot say more, because of my sorrow, but I ask you for mercy and justice. Set free all the three in order that we can go to our country, look for the corpses of our dear persons and bury them worthily. We are poor people, compelled formerly to have a P.N.F. card for living. Our house was destroyed and our property squandered.

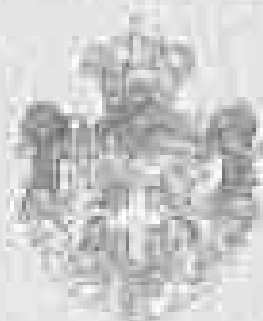
I beg your help in order to set free three innocent persons, whose family has been destroyed by this damned war.

And three little children too beg you, in order to have again their father, only support of their life.

May God enlighten your spirit and bless your work.

Humbly

Mario Cipollone.



Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione A.G.R. Via 12
Aut. N. 447/3616 Allegati

Oggetto: Esposto di CIPOLLONE Mario-

Roma 11 settembre 1944

Security Branch

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
DI CONTROLLO

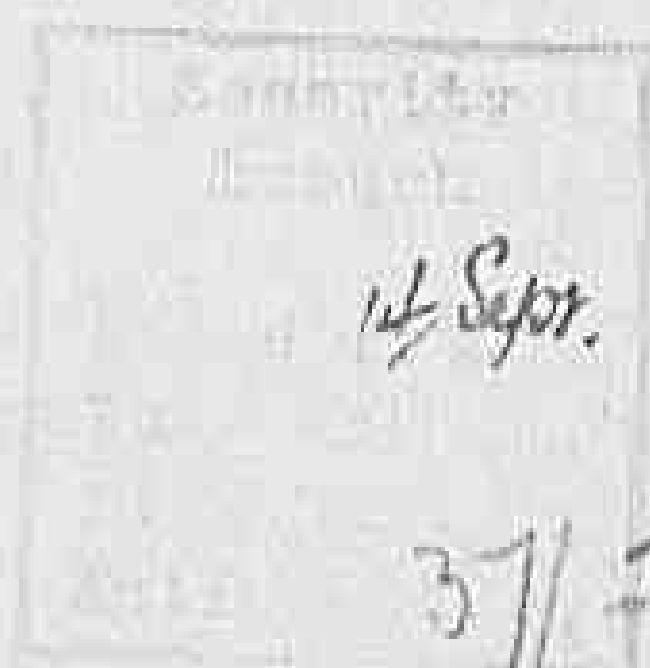
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE DELLA
PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Segretario del ROMA
Dir. Via N°

Per l'esame di competenza, si trasmette l'unito
esposto, con il quale Cipollone Mario chiede per
sé e per i suoi fratelli, Ettore ed Osvaldo, la
revoca del provvedimento di internamento in campo
di concentramento adottato nei loro confronti dal-
le Autorità Alleate.

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

Garner



41

MITCHELL: Enrico Diapolone
Inviato S. "Eugenio"
Gari

556 N. a. f. Bari 20-8-944

A. J. E. L'Alto Commissione

per la defascistizzazione - Roma

Eccellenza,
Chi vi scrivo è l'internato Mario Diapolone,
nato e domiciliato in Crocogna (Chieti) il quale
vi rivolge a voi per esporvi quanto segue:
Il sottoscritto e cinque suoi fratelli Ettore Diapol-
one di anni 50, ammogliato, gravemente invalido di
guerra 915-18 e Ottavio Diapolone di anni 33 am-
mogliato con tre bambini della rispettiva età
di 7, 5 e 3 anni, erano sfollati dal loro paese
nato nella contrada Carboni in territorio di
Oricelli con i propri genitori Ag. Luigi Diapolone
e Angiolina Diapolone e la loro unica figlia
Lilla di anni 52 dal giorno 8 nov. 1943. Per
giorno 2 gennaio di quest'anno decisero di abban-
donare il paese per rifugiarsi nell'Italia liberata
peruviana per un breve periodo solo e tre fratelli
Aurelio Ettore e Ottavio con le mogli e i bambini

Eccellenza,

Chi vi scrive è l'internato Mario Lipollone,
nato e domiciliato in Oragna (Crete) il quale
vi rivolgo a voi per esporvi quanto segue:

Il sottoscritto è di un'età di 44 anni. Ettore Lipol-
lone di anni 50, ammogliato, gravemente invalido di
guerra 915-18 e Oswald Lipollone di anni 33 an-
ni, sposato con tre bambini della rispettiva età
di 7, 5 e 3 anni, erano sprofundati dal loro pec-
cato nella conchada Carboni in territorio di
Oricelli con i propri genitori Aug. Luigi Epollone
e Eugenia Epollone e la loro unica figlia
Killa di anni 52 del giorno 8 nov. 1943. Il
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donare il paese per rifugiarsi nell'Italia liberata
permanendo per un breve periodo solo e tre fratelli
Mario Ettore e Oswald con la moglie e i bambini
in tutta otto persone poterono attraversare il paese
pervenendo provvisoriamente in un luogo e due vecchi
genitori di 80 e 78 anni e la sorella per potersi andare
a riprendere in un secondo viaggio, essendo

molta uerità e non era possibile per li camminare -
 Senonchè appreso giunto ha la sua ingenua perorare
 venuti e tradotti in campo di concentramento / N341.
 Padula (Poleno) e il sottoscritto fu ricoverato nel
 laboratorio di Bari dovendosi affetto da tbc, per la
 stessa parte. Questa tristissima situazione si pose
 ancora dopo otto mesi ed ora siamo appreso con
 quasi mezzo, la morte dei tre casi umani per i tedeschi
 per aver questi facilitati!!

Eccellenza!

non sono di lunganini perché il dolore non mi dà la
 forza di perorare, compilo da voi solo pietà e
 giustizia. Potrei liberare in modo da poter
 essere al vostro paese onde poter recuperare
 i poveri venti dei vostri cari e dare loro degna sepoltura!

Siamo dell'umile gente, conosciuta ad avere nel paese
 solo la terra del nostro fascista per vivere! la nostra
 casa è stata distrutta e ogni nostro aver distrutto -

Sono ad implorare da voi tutto l'incenerimento
 per una liberazione di tre innocenti che in questa
 terribile guerra hanno visto distrutta la loro famiglia.

Vivono tre piccole creature che vi pregarò onde nas
 ciate con il vostro unico sostegno! In attesa della

1087
ventali e ridotti in campo di concentramento, 1837.
Padula (Salerno) e il sottornito fu ricostruito nel
favorito di Bari bonaudon affetto da tbc, per le m
frenesi patite. Questa tristissima situazione n' ha
avuta dopo otto mesi ed ora amino appreso con
quali mezzi, la morte dei re cari vivanti per i tentati
per aver questi lucidati!!

Esce l'opera!

non posso di lunganini perché il dolore non mi dà la
forza di perseguitare, compilo che voi solo pietà e
quarantid. pochi liberare in modo da poter
correre al nostro paese onde poter ricuperare
i poveri venti dei nostri cari e dare loro degna sepoltura!

Siamo dell'utile gente, comita ad avere nel pas
sato la tempra del partito fascista per vivere! La nostra
casa è stata distrutta e ogni nostro aver è disperso -

Cono ad imparare da voi tutto l'incertamente
per una liberazione di re innocenti che in questa
realizzata guerra hanno visto distrutta la loro famiglia.

Vivono tre piccole creature che vi pregano onde non
ridate loro il genitore unico sortito! In attesa della
grazia che solo il Signore ha visto questa morte e bene,
dice la vostra opera - Unicamente

Antonio Lipollone

TO: THE HOME OFFICE

and, for information:

to: THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

ROME.

I, Parson Insetti Antonio, during 14 years of my pastoral life was always vexed and persecuted by the local fascist mob; now, called to work with the Allies, I ask a serious and detailed inquisition against Comm. VINCENZO PINTOZZI.

He acted always very badly, helped by fascist Prefects and Senator De Marinis, now deceased.

A few time ago he said, in the public square of our village, he had about a million of Lire. On the 20 December 1939, he wrote to a friend or relation of him, who lives in America, the following: "...Maintaining my family in a decorous level." In fact he has a son doctor at Naples, the second graduated in jurisprudence, the third captain of the Bersaglieri, another is a book-keeper, a daughter graduated in literature, another daughter is teacher. Six children and all have a profession. How could he place six children so well? And, in the same letter, he continues so: "...and a poor man, as am I, without money and help." He says: "without money and help"; but how could he be so successful, having only his little pay of secretary and, later, Head Secretary of the dei Tirreni? And now he has here the best house of the village, many properties and a million; only with an illicit enrichment he could reach this situation.

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We all know that his father was a well known robber, and I think his son followed his hereditary activity. He has been faulty of the following:

I) Usurpation of communal money (for this he was dismissed

from his position of secretary.)

- 2) He did not pay his contribution for the pavement before his house.
- 3) Usurpation of communal soil at Costa della Taverna.
- 4) A great profit on the communal fountain, which gives water not at all potable, when it rains.
- 5) Of Lt. 54000 for repairing a chapel, he employed only Lt. 31000; he wanted to restore the church-yard with the other money, but a part vanished.
- 6) He spent enormous sums for cleaning some rural syphons.
- 7) He built his family grave with iron and copper, given to our Nation by the citizens, when it was severely forbidden to employ it.
- 7) Two years ago he sold corn of the granaries and he simulated theft of it, with a regular denunciation. This year, he said that he should have sold some corn very willingly, but he feared the parson, a spy.

I think it is necessary to mind this dishonest person.

Insetti Antonio

Ricigliano 12 September 1944.

Al Ministero dell'Interno
e per conoscenza alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo
ROMA

Il sottoscritto Parroco, che per ben 14 anni di vita pastorale è stato continuamente vessato e perseguitato dalla canaglia locale fascista, chiamato ora dalla fiducia Alleata a collaborare, si sente in dovere d'invocare una seria ed accurata inchiesta nei riguardi dell'eterno siruttatore di questo minuscolo paese: COMM. VINCENZO PINTOZZI.

Costui venuto su dalla melma e protetto sempre da prefetti fascisti e con l'appoggio del defunto senatore De Marinis, ha avuto sempre sua libera su tutte le sue malefatte.

Tempo fa affermava in pubblica piazza di possedere un milioncino. Fatto sta che lui in data 20 Dicembre 1935 scriveva ad un suo amico o parente in America queste precise parole: "...portando la famiglia ad un livello decoroso...." difatti: un figlio medico-chirurgo di stanza a Napoli; un secondo laureato in legge; un 3° capitano dei bersaglieri; un 4° Ragioniere; una figlia laureata in lettere un'altra maestra. In tutto 6 figli professionisti. Come ha potuto situare così bene tanti figli?....ascoltiamo dalla di lui stessa bocca secondo la citata lettera: "..... E bada che un poveretto come me, senza mezzi e senza appoggi....dice tutto...."Dunque senza mezzi e senza appoggi !!!! Poteva col semplice mensile di segretario semplice prima e segretario capo poi in Cava dei Tirreni, riuscire a tanto? ed ora avere qui il migliore dei palazzi, abbondanza di terreni e per giunta vantare il possesso di un milioncino, significa che solo un illecito arricchimento ha potuto far miracoli.

E' notorio qui, che il di lui padre era un ladro per eccellenza e perciò, stando alla legge atavica, il commendatore in parola ha dovuto seguirne l'impulso. Certo si è che a lui vanno attribuiti i seguenti fatti:

- 1° Usurpazione del soppegno comunale, per cui fu sospeso da segretario.
- 2° Pianerotto in marnette antistante la casa e il Comune non pagato la quota spettante.
- 3° Usurpazioni di terre demaniali in contrada Costa della Taverna.
- 4° Forti speculazioni sulle fontane del Comune, con acqua per nulla potabile nei forti acquazzoni.
- 5° Di 54000 lire per restauri di una cappella, appena 31, secondo lui spese, il resto scomparso in parte e parte doveva servire per accomodi del cimitero.
- 6° Per pulizia di alcuni cunicoli campestri in contrada Pantano altre spese enormi.
- 7° Col ferro dei manufatti di rame, destinati per la Patria, si costruiva in tempi di assoluta proibizione, la tomba di famiglia.
- 8° Due anni fa si vendeva notte tempo il grano destinabile all'annasso ~~ne~~ simulava con un presunto furbo l'atto, facendo regolare denuncia. Quest'anno poi si è pure lasciato sfuggire dalla bocca che "ben volentieri venderai altro grano se non fosse per il Parroco spione."

E' bene che la disinfezione sia generale.

Con osservanza.

RICIGLIANO 12 Settembre 1944
(Sae. Insetti Antonio)

San. Insetti Antonio

Comm. ^{General} Giordani comes from the ^{CIF}
(of Agriculture, where he was a ¹⁴⁰⁸
Head Clerk. Trustworthy person of Excellency
Soleri, with whom he worked at the Office

for supplying of provisions during ^{the} war

1918-18, he was appointed ^{by him}
Director General of J. M. A. (being Presi-
dent Excellency Berio). From 1929 until

1944 he always was Director General, be-
cause of his absolute obedience to the

Fascist Government, to ^{which} ~~where~~ he gave ^{un-}
scrupulously all the money of his clients.

In the Management of Mr. Berio there
were the most known fascists, as Rio

Maria Gray, Giovanni Marinelli, Secretary
of the Party, Gualdo Sebastiani, Secretary

of Mussolini, etc, who received always
much money, also ~~where~~ they ~~were~~ did not
work (as Calce Bini and others)

nothing from the Mussolini's Cabinet was enough

Director General of J. C. A. (being President Excellence Benigno). From 1929 until

1944 he always was Director General, because of his absolute obedience to the

Fascist Government, to ~~which~~ ^{which} he gave un-scrupulously all the money of his clients.

In the Management of Mr. Benigno there

were the most known fascists, as Eric Maria Gray, Giovanni Mannelli, Secretary

of the Party, Osvaldo Sebastiani, Secretary

of Mussolini, etc, who received always

much money, also ~~where~~ they ~~was~~ did not

work (as Calisto Tanzi and others)

36

A letter from the Mussolini's Cabinet was enough

in order that Mr. Giordani gave the money

of the Society: the newspaper "Il Lavoro Fascista",

for instance, had from Mr. Giordani ~~at~~ 2000000

every year, pre-payment, only after a mere

request of the Secretary of Mussolini. Other

millions were given to the G. I. L. and to

the "Dopolavoro". And also after 25 July 1943,

Mr. Giordani ~~icked~~ ⁱⁿ the same Fascist way. (3)
 The following fact proves it: having been
 arrested Pietro Garroth (who, among all the other
 persons, was also the General Agent of the
 J. N. A. at Turin) Mr. Giordani gave Lt. 17,000
 monthly to Adriano Stramignone, collaborator
 of Garroth; known ^{STRAMIGNONE} Squadrata, driven away
 from Turin, in order that Mr. Stramignone
 could live quiet in Rome, where later he
 became the trustworthy person of General
 Kirielleison. The most known "Squadrata"
 of the J. N. A. is Le Grana, Mapstone, Bruni,
 Crociano (Inspector of the Fascist Party)
 Filippo Masci - Federal Secretary of Reggio
 Calabria - Pietro Crottaelli, Alberto Allmeyer
 (both "Sciarpa Littorio" and physicians of the
 Militia) Adalberto Gipli - ^{very} Console of the Militia -
 had, with his help, a swift career.
 After the foundation of the Fascist Republic,
 Mr. Giordani helped the foundation of
 the Republican Fascio of Rome, giving
 personally Lt 20,000; he allowed that
 the machinery of the Society was taken
 by the Germans, instead of reducing it

Commander of P.A. P.A.I. the Fascist Republic

of Garibaldi, known as
Curio, in order that Mr. Stravignone
from live quiet in Rome, where later he
could become the trust worthy person of General
The most known "Squadristi"
Kisselison. Maslone, Bruni,

The most known squares
 of the F. N. A: La Grana, Maphione, Bruni,
 Crociano (Inspector of the Fascist Party)
 Filippo Masci - Federal Secretary of Reggio
 Calabria - Pietro Crottaelli, Alberto Allmeyer
 (both "Sciarpa Littorio" and phisicians of the
 Militia) Adalberto Gipli - ^{very} swift career.
 had, with his help, a u. Fascist Republic,

had, with his help, a party
After the foundation of the Fascist Republic,
Mr Giordani helped the foundation of
the Fascio of Rome, giving
the Republican £20,000; he allowed
personally £20,000; the Society was taken
the machinery of the Society of reducing it
by the Germans, instead of reducing it
used; he helped the transport of the money
of the T. N. A. to Venice (£650,000 and
nearly all the bottles), worked with Director
Olson, appointed by the Republican Fascist
Government, as High Commissioner; persuaded
the employees to go North. On the other side,
he said to the anti-fascists, that he remained

at his post, also under the Fascist Regime = 3
publican Government, in order to save the
Society. And this is not true, because he
believed on the German victory: ~~and~~ the
proof of it is that he changed his liquidation
(L+ 200000) in Postal Bills, and this money
he sent to the North. After the arrival
of the Allies at Rome, Mr. Giordani
tries to partake to the new Political life,
and, under the pretence of being remained
at his post during the Government of
Badoglio (there was no time to dismiss
him) he returned to his position, trying
to mark his sentiments. But when the
the Committee of the Society began the
epuration, Mr. Giordani tried to prevent
its work, wishing to save much money
Fascists, as Ernesto Ameroso, Pietro Cottarelli,
Alfieri and others, trying to delay the
work of the Committee of Epuration. 35
When a Commissary was appointed, Mr.
Giordani, through the newspaper "Avanti",
sought the

of the Allies at Rome, Mr. Giordani tries to partake to the new Political life, and, under the pretence of being remained at his post during the Government of Badoglio there was no time to dismiss him) he returned to his position, trying to mark his sentiments. But when the Committee of the Society began the epuration, Mr Giordani tried to prevent its work, wishing to save much known Fascists, as Ernesto Ameroso, Pietro Bottarelli, Alliney and others, trying to delay the work of the Committee of Epuration. 35 When a Commissary was appointed, Mr Giordani, through the newspaper "Avanti", tried to demonstrate not right the appointment of the Commissary. Besides, for demonstrating who is Mr Giordani, are enough the words ~~at~~ which Memo 2 him said, during the Cabinet Council, about him, when Minister Pellegrini proposed to give the position of Mr Giordani

to Sup. Olasui, after 8 September. "Remember
"Remember that, after twenty years - (4)
of Fascism, he is worthy of your
gratefulness, for his faithful contribution"
Dr. Girolami, referred speaking of the
high consideration of Mussolini towards
Mr. Girolami, referred, as a title of
pride, of these words of Mussolini.

Dr. Crottarelli Petro, an ardent Fascist,
member of the P. N. F. from 20-12-1928,
is a Primo Seniore, Head of the ~~Office~~
Health Service of the 24th Group Legion
(like a director of Health Service of
an Armored Corps) "Lionello" made
use of his acquaintances in the Fascism for
his career, which was the most rapid
swift of the I. C. A. Of a very little
technical competence and without scientific
qualities, he was appointed in 1930 without
concours (against the law) Principal Physician,
jumping the lower ranks. He made all
the career only in twelve years, being a
source of scandal to the other employees.

pride, these words of Mussolini.

Dr. Crottarelli Pietro, an ardent Fascist, member of the P. N. F. from 20-12-1928, is a Primo Seniore, Head of the ~~Office~~ Health Service of the 24th Group Legion (like a director of Health Service of an Armored Corps) "Seyda Littorio", he made use of his acquaintances in the Fascism for his career, which was the most rapid swift of the I. C. A. Of a very little technical competence and without scientific qualities, he was appointed in 1930 without concours (against the law) Principal Physician, jumping the lower degrees. He made all the career only in twelve years, being a source of scandal to the other employees, because ^{not only} he directed the II Service of the Health Office, being far, recalled to the Army, but, after a year, in 1941, he was promoted Superior Inspector. As a Head of Health Service (where he was promoted after another year, in 1942)

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he offered to ~~the~~ M. V. S. N. all ~~the~~ medical
organization of the J. N. A., making [to the
members of the Militia, with the money of his
society] every analysis, radioscopies, medical
visits ~~by the physicians of the Service etc.~~ He
allowed the admission into his branch of
bad physicians only for their fascist
merits, against the statute of the Society. Mr
Brottanelli canvassed for the Fascism out-
side and into the Society, where often he gua-
relled with the employees for his fascist
zeal. He wore the uniform of the M. V. S. N.
with "Piarpa Littorio" in all the occurrences.
After 8 September, he worked with the
Fascist Commissary, trying to persuade
the employees to go North, and when
they would not, he tried to oblige them,
assuring that, if they remained in Rome,
would be denounced as unoccupied to
the organization of the German North. He
proposed that 80% of the physicians went
North, leaving the J. N. A. offices of

ments, against the stance of
Brottanelli canvassed for the Fascism out-
side and into the Society, where often he gua-
ranteed the employees for his Fascist
zeal. He wore the uniform of the M. V. S. N.
with "Fascista Littorio" in all the occurrences.

After 8 September, he worked with the
Fascist Commissary, trying to persuade
the employees to go North, and when
they would not, he tried to oblige them,
assuring that, if they remained in Rome,
would be denounced as unemployed to
the organization of the German North. He
proposed that 80% of the physicians went
North, leaving the I. N. A. offices of
South nearly empty of physicians.

Having known that in his Branch many
people canvassed against the Fascists, he often
threatened many of them. As a member
of the Commission for the employees who
could not go North because ^{see} ill, he was
very irrefutable ^{see} Memorandum of

Dr. Polit] dying also the most 16
prisoners cases. After 8 September,
he always believed in the German
Victory and showed a great fascist faith.

Donati Agemore, professor, is believed a
natural son of Comm. Ignazio Giordani.
He is a Jew; during the Fascism, before
the ~~new~~ racial laws, he directed the ~~Review~~
review "L'Amicizia" of the I. N. A. and
the service of Printing and Propaganda.
For his relations with Comm. Giordani, he
was one of the most responsible of his
philo-fascist politics. Having took
an interest in the film industry, he knew
Vittorio Mussolini and became his intimate
friend. After the racial laws, he
escaped to America, but he remained
very friendly with the son of Mussolini,
who obtained by his father a ~~law~~ writ,
in order to modify the said laws. But
this writ saved very few persons, because
it was absolutely personnel; so Donati Age-
more and his brother, Agent General
of the I. N. A. at Groneto, could live

He is a Jew; during the Fascism, before the racial laws, he directed the ~~Review~~ review "L'Espresso" of the J. N. A. and the service of Printing and Propaganda. For his relations with Comm. Givodani, he was one of the most responsible of his photo-fascist politics. Having took an interest in the film industry, he knew Vittorio Mussolini and became his intimate friend. After the racial laws, he escaped to America, but he remained very friendly with the son of Mussolini, who obtained by his father a ~~law~~ writ, in order to modify the said laws. But this writ saved very few persons, because it was absolutely personal; so Donati Age-more and his brother, Agent General of the J. N. A. at Genoa, could live quietly in Italy. For his friendships with Vittorio Mussolini, he was hated by the Jewish Community. Now Mr. ~~Donati~~ ^{Donati} tries to use the ~~friendships~~ ^{relations} of Mr. Givodani and his own relations in order to participate to the new political Italian life. In fact he succeeded to approach

Mr. Bonomi through his personal friend (7
Mr. Ruini, and tries at any rate to
become again a director of the I.N.A., also
in order to help all the friends of his father,
who, being all fascist, ~~to~~ were dismissed
by the Commission for the Repuration.
Mr. Donati is always in relation with
them, specially with Pietro Trottaelli, his
personal friend, and with Amosato Sonesto,
one of the most direct collaborators of Com.
Giordani.

M+G

Il dott. Trottarelli Pietro, fervente fascista, iscritto al P.N.F. il 20/12/1922 è 1° Seniore Capo Ufficio di Sanità del 21 Gruppo Legioni (pari a Direttore di Sanità di Corpo d'Armata). Sciarpa Littorio sfruttò al massimo la sua posizione nel fascismo per avvantaggiarsi nella carriera, che è stata la più rapida che si sia verificata nell'I.N.A. Di scarsa competenza tecnica e privo di titoli scientifici, nel 1930 fu assunto senza concorso (contrariamente al regolamento) col grado di medico principale sorpassando i gradi inferiori. Percorse tutta la carriera in soli 12 anni, essendo fonte di scandalo per gli altri impiegati perché, non solo ebbe la reggenza del II Servizio dell'Ispettorato Sanitario pure essendo assente in quanto richiamato alle armi; ma a distanza di un anno nel 1941 ebbe una nuova promozione a Ispettore Superiore. Come Capo Servizio (promozione avuta a distanza di un anno nel 1942) oltre a mettere a disposizione della M.V.S.N. l'organizzazione medica dell'I.N.A., facendo a spese dell'Istituto ai membri della Milizia, esami di laboratorio, analisi di urine e di sangue, visite mediche fatte da medici del Servizio, radioscopie etc. facilitò l'ammissione nel Suo Servizio di elementi mediocri solo forniti di meriti fascisti, furviando le disposizioni regolamentari. Il Trottarelli esercitò propaganda fascista fuori e nell'Istituto, dove ebbe incidenti con gli impiegati per il suo zelo settario. In tutte le ricorrenze indossava l'uniforme della M.V.S.N. con Sciarpa Littorio. Dopo l'8 settembre collaborò con il Commissario fascista facendo opera di persuasione sul personale per indurlo a partire per il Nord e in caso di diniego esercitava manifesta coercizione asserendo che o si partiva per il Nord o quali disoccupati si era denunciati all'organizzazione del lavoro tedesco. Propose l'invio del 1'80% dei medici al Nord lasciando le sedi Sanitarie dell'I.N.A. nel Meridione quasi del tutto sprovviste di medici. Venuto a conoscenza che nel Servizio vi erano focolai di propaganda antifascista ne ostacolò l'azione diffidando a più riprese gli elementi più compromessi. Quale membro della Commissione che esaminava i casi degli impiegati impossibilitati a partire per il Nord perché malati, il Trottarelli si dimostrò di una intransigenza assoluta (vedi memoriale dott. Polito) misconoscendo anche dei casi pietosi. Dopo l'8 settembre ha sempre dimostrato sicurezza nella vittoria tedesca.

M+G.

(2)

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Donati Agenore professore libero docente ritenuto comunemente come figlio naturale del Comm. Ignazio Giordani, ebreo, durante il fascismo, antecedentemente alle leggi razziali dirigeva la rivista "L'Assicurazione" dell'I.N.A. e il Servizio di Stampa e Propaganda. Dati i rapporti con il Comm. Giordani era uno dei più responsabili della politica filofascista del medesimo. Avendo avuto interessi nell'industria cinematografica ebbe occasione di conoscere Vittorio Mussolini del quale divenne intimo amico. Sopravvenute le leggi razziali il Donati si rifugiò in America, mentre non tralasciò di coltivare l'amicizia con figlio del Duce, il quale ottenne il ben noto decreto che modificò le leggi razziali e del quale beneficiarono pochissime persone tanto era specificatamente parziale, cosicchè il Donati Agenore e il fratello Agente Generale dell'I.N.A. di Grosseto poterono vivere indisturbati in Italia. La ben nota amicizia del Donato con Vittorio Mussolini lo rese invisibile alla Comunità ebraica. Sopravvenuto il movimento antifascista il Donati ha sfruttato l'amicizia del Comm. Giordani e proprie per inserirsi nella nuova vita politica, egli infatti è riuscito ad avvicinarsi a S.E. Bonomi per mezzo dell'amico personale Kulni e tende in tutti i modi a ritornare tra i dirigenti dell'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni allo scopo di poter reintegrare nelle loro posizioni gli amici del padre, che tutti fascisti, sono stati allontanati dalla Commissione di epurazione. Il Donati è sempre in relazione con costoro specialmente col dott. Pietro Trottarelli suo amico personale e col l'Amoroso Ernesto uno dei collaboratori più diretti del Comm. Giordani.

Il Comm. Ignazio Giordani proviene dal Ministero dell'Agricoltura dove era Capo Divisione. Uomo di fiducia dell'Eccellenza Soleri che lo ebbe quale collaboratore nel Commissariato di Approvvigionamenti nella Guerra del 1918 fu da questi proposto quale Direttore Generale dell'I.N.A., sotto la Presidenza dell'Eccellenza Beviere. Dal 1929 fino al 1944 egli è stato sempre confermato dal Governo fascista quale Direttore Generale per la sua cieca obbedienza al Governo fascista al quale profuse senza scrupoli 1 milione degli assicurati. Nell'amministrazione Beviere figuravano i più noti fascisti quali Ezio Maria Gray, Giovanni Marinelli Segretario del Partito, Osvaldo Sebastiani già segretario di Mussolini ect. che anche quando non furono in carica percompirono vistosi assegni "ad personam", come anche Calzabini ed altri.

Bastava una lettera del Gabinetto del Duce perchè Giordani desse 1 milione dell'Istituto tipico è l'esempio del giornale "Il Lavoro Fascista" che con una semplice richiesta del segretario del Duce ebbe assegnati dal Giordani 2 milioni l'anno con pagamento anticipato. Altri milioni furono dati alla G.I.L. e al Dopolavoro. Ne si può dire che il Giordani dopo il 25 luglio avesse smesso nelle sue fascistissime abitudini. Ne è dimostrativo il seguente fatto: in conseguenza dell'arresto di Piero Gazzotti che fra l'altro era anche agente Generale dell'I.N.A. a Torino, il Giordani concesse al collaboratore di questo Adriano Stramignone, noto squadrista espulso da Torino un assegno di L. 7.000 mensili perchè potesse vivere indisturbato a Roma, dove è stato la persona di fiducia del Generale Kirielsion. I più noti squadristi dell'Istituto: La Grassa, Maglione, Bruni, Troppano (Ispettore del P.N.F.) Masci Filippo, segretario Federale per Reggio Calabria, Trottarelli Pietro, Alliney Alberto (Sciarpa Littorio e medici della Milizia) Gigli Adalberto Console della Milizia hanno fatto sotto la sua protezione la più rapida carriera possibile. Dopo l'avvento della Repubblica fascista il Giordani contribuì alla fondazione del Fascio "repubblicano di Roma con un'elargizione personale di L. 20.000, permise che il macchinario dell'Istituto cadesse in mano dei tedeschi mentre poteva utilizzarlo, agevolò il trasporto dei capitali dell'Istituto a Venezia (ben 65 milioni e quasi tutti i titoli al portatore) collaborò col Direttore Oldani nominato dal Governo "repubblicano fascista sotto forma di alto Consulente, fece opera di persuasione presso gli impiegati per farli partire per il Nord. Dall'altro lato faceva intendere agli antifascisti che egli era rimasto al suo posto anche sotto il Governo Repubblicano Fascista per cercare di salvare l'Istituto, asserzione falsa, in quanto il Giordani aveva piena fiducia nella vittoria tedesca tanto che alla vigilia della fuga del P.F.R. egli investì la sua liquidazione ammontante a ben 2 milioni in buoni fruttiferi postali, capitale che come è noto prese il volo per il Nord. Sopravvenuto l'avvento degli Alleati in Roma il Giordani tende di inserirsi nella nuova vita politica e con la scusa che durante il Governo Badoglio non fu sostituito nella sua carica di Direttore Generale (perchè non ce ne fu il tempo) riprese nuovamente il suo posto tentando di mascherare i suoi sentimenti, ma quando il Comitato Aziendale incominciò ad iniziare l'opera di epurazione il Giordani ne ostacolò l'opera perchè voleva a tutti i costi salvare fascisti molto compromessi quali Amoroso Ernesto, Trottarelli Pietro, Alliney ect. tentando di sabotare e ritardare l'opera del Comitato di epurazione. All'avvento del Commissario il Giordani fomentò la stampa (Avanti) attaccando la costituzionalità della nomina del Commissario.

Del resto a lusingare la figura dei Giordani bastano le parole che Mussolini pronunciò nel Consiglio dei Ministri sul suo conto quando il Ministro Pellegrini propose la sostituzione dei Giordani con l'ing. Oldani dopo l'8 settembre: "Ricordatevi che in vent'anni di fascismo è degno della vostra riconoscenza per la sua fedele collaborazione".

Questo episodio è stato riferito con titolo di orgoglio dal dott. Trottaresi parlando dell'alto conto in cui era ritenuto il Giordani dal Duce.

W.O.R. ~~4~~ Indecently
The address on the ~~file~~
back can give information
on this, about these two
men who helped the
Germans
Info M^r ~~Barman~~ ~~let~~ Office 27 ^{May} 44.

SCHEDA DI NOTIFICAZIONE

Cognome Damari
Nome da famiglia Damari
Nome Enrico
prenome di Romolo
Paternità di Rieti Domerica
maternità Roma
Luogo di nascita 15-3-1926
lieu de naissance
Data di nascita
date de naissance
Nazionalità e razza (ebreo - non ebreo) Italiano
nationalité
Professione operatore
profession
Domicilio Roma
demeure habituelle
Luogo di provenienza Roma
lieu de provenance
Giorno 19 mese 10 anno 1943 dell'arrivo
Jour mois année de l'arrivée

Documenti di identificazione *documentos de identid* *Carabinieri*

Autorità che li ha rilasciati *11-11-44*

Data e numero del rilascio *11-11-44*

DENOMINAZIONE DELL'ALBERGO - LOCANDA E SIMILI

Del Negro *Laccarini*

COGNOME E NOME DEL CONDUTTORE

Via *Listo* *67* *cf. 48* *Roma*

GIORNO DELLA CONSEGNA ALL'UFFICIO DI P. S.

20-10-1943

BOLLO
UFFICIO P. S.

Firma del
Funziionario di P. S.

Montanari

Cognome Donati
 Nome de famille
 Nome Uario
 prenome
 Paternità di Pietro
 Paternité
 Maternità di Lola Giovanna
 maternité
 Luogo di nascita Roma
 lieu de naissance
 Data di nascita 10-6-1925
 date de naissance
 Nazionalità e razza (ebreo - non ebreo) Italiano
 nationalité
 Professione Apprentista muratore
 profession
 Domicilio Roma
 demeure habituelle
 Luogo di provenienza Roma
 lieu de provenance
 Giorno 19 mese 10 anno 1942 dell'arrivo
 Jour mois année de l'arrivée

Documenti di identificazione *Carta d'Identità*
documentos de identite
Autorità che li ha rilasciati *Podestà*
Data e numero del rilascio *2-2-44-CP 588884*

DENOMINAZIONE DELL'ALBERGO - LOCANDA E SIMILI

Del Signore Maccarino

COGNOME E NOME DEL CONDUTTORE

Arronietto Roma

GIORNO DELLA CONSEGNA ALL'UFFICIO DI P. S.

20-10-1943

BOLLO
UFFICIO P. S.

Firma del
Funzionario di P. S.

M. Maccarino

MEMORANDUM

(Cucchiara Pietro)

SB/40R

C.I.F.

il comm. dott. Pietro Cucchiara, di anni 64, non è tenente colonnello e non appartiene alla locale questura. E', però, un Ispettore Generale di Pubblica Sicurezza, entrato nell'amministrazione della polizia il 1 marzo 1907, al grado attuale dal 1936.

Il quadro biografico del Cucchiara Pietro è facile ed è notorio. Mi spiego:

Dall'inizio della carriera il su ricordato funzionario si dedicò in prevalenza al servizio segreto politico. Infatti lo si ricorda alle dirette dipendenze dell'ora defunto comm. dott. Battioni, circa 25 anni or sono, quest'ultimo ideatore, organizzatore e propulsore dell' "Ovra" organismo che ebbe, in un secondo tempo tutto l'appoggio organizzativo del defunto Capo della Polizia Ecc. Arturo Bocchini.

Il funzionario che interessa, dott. Pietro Cucchiara, dimostrò subito la sua spiccata inclinazione a tale genere di servizio e la sua tendenza ad aggravare col suo spirito ignobile il già tanto ingrato servizio, fino al punto estremo di esercitare la odiosa parte del provocatore pur di presentare ai suoi superiori anche un insignificante servizio. Quella del provocatore di anime confuse è il ruolo più infame del poliziotto.

Egli in un certo momento non soddisfatto della sua autorità e delle sue illimitate possibilità derivanti dalla carica e dal grado rivestito è giunto al punto di avvalorare i suoi rapporti e le sue affermazioni, dirigendo lettere anonime ai suoi stessi superiori tanto che scoperto fu punito e trasferito.

Ha militato nell'Ovra con la più assoluta dedizione ed ha contribuito notevolmente, con la sua azione intransigente e continua, al mantenimento del regime fascista. Fino all'ultimo momento lo abbiamo veduto in Sicilia, capo del su ricordato orga-

- 2 -

nismo di polizia, nonostante che anche lui, com'è ora di moda, voglia darsi l'aria dell'indifferente e dello smemorato.

Attualmente è detenuto nelle locali carceri di Regina Coeli, a disposizione dell'Alto Commissario Aggiunto per l'Eguazione delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni.

16/9/1944

G.D.A.

SIAMPOI or CIOFINT, Maria Luisa.

With reference to information received in this Office that the above-named, alleged to be an ardent fascist, was employed by the Allied Government, enquiries at A.C.C., R.A.C. and R.A.A.C. reveal that she has not been employed by any of these bodies.

R.W. BACHENETTE
Capt. Security Branch.

Public Safety and Commission

ATTN: 251th Fehr

Hq A.C.C.

The undersigned, informs the A.C.C. that Mrs Ciampoli Maria Luisa, widow Ciofini, living at Via Chiama 87 at present employee as interpreter by the Allies, after the 8 of September till to 4 June was an ardent and very active collaborator of the Germans.

Her home was daily frequented by them. Immediately after the liberation of Rome, she was relieved of the "Ferrovie dello Stato", where she worked, for the a.m. motives, and are good reasons to think that she is member of the Fifth Column.

Her father Ciampoli Renato, fu Pompeo, living with his daughter, he also an ardent fascist, was before the 4 June chief sector of the fascist group "Meazzi" and till the 4 June chief sector of the group "Ettore Muti".

He leaved Rome ten days about, before the liberation, towards Avezzano and came back to Rome exactly the 11 July.

I am inquiring to know his present activity.

He also was employee at the Ferrovie dello Stato and he was relieved of his position for his many fascist activities.

Is well that Mrs Ciampoli is immediately relieved of his present position by the Allies, being untill a convinced fascist and could be of some harm to the progresses of the war.

26/8/44 Not in A. b. b. Not in R. A. C. Not in RAAC. 26

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMM.

ATTN. 251th MEMO

Hq A.C.C.

Il sottoscritto segnala a codesta A.C.C. la signora Ciampoli Maria Luisa vedova Ciofini, abitante in Via Chiana, 87; attualmente impiegata come interprete presso gli Alleati; facendo presente che la suddetta signora dopo l'8 settembre fino al quattro giugno è stata una fanatica e attivissima collaboratrice dei tedeschi. La sua casa era giornalmente frequentata dai medesimi.

Impiegata presso le ferrovie dello Stato, subito dopo la liberazione di Roma, fu licenziata per i motivi cui sopra e vi sono buone ragioni per ritenere che faccia tuttora parte della V colonna.

Suo padre, Ciampoli Renato fu Pompeo, abitante con la figlia, fascista anch'egli fanaticissimo, capo settore del gruppo fascista "Meazzi" prima e del gruppo "E. Madi" fino al 4 giugno. Circa 10 giorni prima della liberazione di Roma si allontanò recandosi ad Avezzano facendo ritorno a Roma precisamente l' 11 luglio. Sto facendo indagini per conoscere la sua attuale attività.

Impiegato anch'egli alle Ferrovie dello Stato, fu subito allontanato dall'impiego per le sue molteplici attività di fascista.

E' raccomandabile che la signora Ciampoli venga immediatamente allontanata dall'attuale impiego presso gli Alleati essendo tutt'oggi convinta fascista e potrebbe rendersi nociva agli scopi della guerra.

Roma, 23/9/1944.

Francesco Raffalli
Via Chiana, 87

Security Branch
Rec'd 24/9
Book No. 1810
File No.
Action

URGENTE CONFIDENTISSIMA

1 MEGNA FERNANDO (genero del noto commerciante di Roma Zingone) abita in Via della Maddalena, casa di proprietà del Zingone e precisamente al quarto piano. *not connect MM.*

2 Già ispettore capo del P.N.F. e di seguito del P.F.R., come pure alla S.S. con regolare tessera di riconoscimento. *non.*

3 Il giorno della venuta a Roma delle Forze Armate Germaniche indicò loro immediatamente il palazzo Braschi e lui stesso con un camion delle autorità tedesche e con un gruppo della S.S. presero possesso del Palazzo Braschi.

4 Sul massacro di Palazzo Braschi fece parte attiva e diede il più largo appoggio alla S.S. in questo criminoso gesto.

5 Testimonio oculare è il Brigadiere dei RR.CC. Cocetti Giovanni attualmente in servizio alla Stazione CC.RR. presso il Carcere Giudiziario di Regina Coeli.

6 Il Megna è armato e pronto a qualsiasi evento, perciò il suo fermo deve essere fatto con la massima precauzione perché pericolosissimo.

7 Nella sua abitazione deve essere nascosto parecchio materiale come armi, munizioni ed apparecchi radiotrasmittenti, nonché una forte somma di monete d'oro rubata in comune accordo con la S.S.

CVE

140 R

85

Usual heading.

5 September, 1944.

Ref.

Subject

To

MEGNA Fernando.

Director, Security Branch

1 Megna Fernando, 40 years of age, fu Pasquali, a trader, resides at Piazza Coppedelli 64, Rome. The house, which he rents, is the property of his brother-in-law, one ZINGONE.

2 MEGNA became a squadrista in 1922 and became a member of P.N.F. In 1926 he left both positions, but in 1934 he re-joined. He was never a member of the SS.

3 In November, 1943 he went to Palazzo Braschi on one occasion only to intercede for the release of a friend NINO Antaldi. NINO had been arrested because of a

2

quarrel with BARDI, then secretary of the Republican Fascist Party in Rome. He had nothing to do with any massacres.

4. In April, 1944, his wife was denounced as a Jewess and was arrested by the German SS. She was subsequently released when it was proved she was not a Jewess.

5. He has no arms in his possession.

6. On 6th August, 1944 he was arrested in Piazza Bologna by the Gruppo Rev. Comunista and taken to Via dei Bononari and interrogated by them on a similar denunciation. He was released, but later same day, they searched his house along with a member of the Pubblica Sicurezza. They were very polite and took nothing. On 13 August: several members of the Commissariato per i

delitti fascisti. ~~They~~ searched his house and took away an empty jewellery case some silver plate and three gold coins, one Albanian, one French, and another unknown. They left a receipt for the property from the Ministry of the Interior.

4/ Megna admits frankly being a member of the Fascist party for many years, and states that the denunciations are sent because it is imagined he is a rich man. This is not the case. His brother-in-law Zingone is very rich, but Megna himself has very little.

MMW ackew ge. 21
b apl.

Memorandum

(5)

V. Questore Doct. Agostino Manzi

The V. Questore Doct. Agostino Manzi, was always official of Cabinet at the Questura of Rome.

In a first he worked with Cocchia, after with the very known fascist Palma Amedeo, with Peruzzi ex director of the O.V.R.A. and at present prisoner, with Roselli, and at last with Caruso.

All these men are known as the columns of the Fascist Regime.

He is a bad man, he worked for Mussolini, collaborating with Caruso against the officials and the agents of the P.S.

For his obedience to the Germans the employers could not sabotage the orders of the Nazi-fascists.

He was the trusted man of the questore Palma, who is responsible to have obeyed to all the fascist hierarchs even the least important and who named him chief- cabinet and "Vice questore vicario".

He worked actively and the same faithfulness for Caruso as "vice questore vicario".

In this work he not avoids control, menaces and inquires.

At present is "vice questore" at the Questura di Roma.

How you can rely of these men?

MEMORANDUM

(V. Questore Dr. Agostino Manzi)

Il V. Questore Dr. Agostino Manzi è stato sempre funzionario di Gabinetto presso la locale questura. Prima con Cocchia poi col notissimo fascistissimo Palma Amedeo, quindi con Peruzzi già dirigente dell'Ovra ed ora detenuto, con Roselli e per ultimo con "Caruso" tutti conosciuti come colonne del regime fascista.

Dotato di particolari bassezze d'animo è stato cieco strumento della perfidia di Mussolini e della sua politica in danno dei funzionari e degli Agenti di P. S. spiegando uno zelo sfacciato nell'imbastire contro di essi capi di accusa e nel condurre spietatamente le inchieste che gli venivano affidate in modo particolare dal "Caruso".

Si deve alla sua supina diligenza nell'obbedire ai tedeschi e ai fascisti se nella questura e nei commissariati della capitale si era formata un'atmosfera di oscuro terrore che impediva di sabotare con la dovuta ampiezza gli ordini dei tiranni fascisti e degli oppressori tedeschi.

Ha goduto l'intera personale fiducia del fascistissimo questore Palma Amedeo, l'uomo sul quale pesa la gravissima responsabilità di avere abdicato di fronte ai gerarchi fascisti, sia pure d'infimo grado, il quale lo ebbe per capo di gabinetto e vice-questore vicario.

Ha servito con identica fedeltà "Caruso" del quale è stato vice-questore vicario, spiegando un'affannosa attività, perchè le sue direttive fossero perfettamente assimilate dal personale di P. S. e perchè i servizi rendessero al massimo.

A tal fine non ha risparmiato controlli, minacce e inchieste. È tuttora vice-questore presso la locale questura.

Ci si può fidare di questi elementi?.....

6/9/1944

J.D.A.

MEMORANDUMMr. Angelo De Gado

Mr. Angelo De Gado, engineer, is 35 years old. He is a bachelor and lives at via Sistina, 149. He went to Afghanistan as chief of a Commission of volunteer engineers, after the request of King Aman Ulla who needed engineers for drainage works.

Mr. De Gado is "squadrista" and "antemarcia", the first thing he did when he arrived at Cabul was to establish a "fascio di combattimento" in this town.

He even neglected his professional activity, making Fascist propaganda. After King Aman Ulla was turned out by the revolution, Mr. De Gado came back to Italy and bought a property at "Fontana Quagliola" near Civitacastellana which he improved very much and which has now a value of several millions.

During the Nazi-fascist period he was very friendly with the collaborators of the well known Questore Caruso, and it is said that he denounced many patriots to the SS.

In April 1944 De Gado was arrested and taken to the Questura centrale. He was accused of illegal traffic of foreign exchange and of jewels. In fact, during the search of his house, jewels and Italian and foreign exchange for the sum of 10 millions were found in his bedroom. However, because of the intervention of his friend Lina Villani, living at via Simone Saint-Bon n.18, tel. 364.490, ex "legionaria fiumana", and "medaglia d'oro di d'Annunzio" and great friend of the Questore Caruso, he was released after three days of imprisonment and received back the jewels and the money.

De Gado is a dissipated man, he often changes his mistresses and has natural children. Lately he got engaged with Miss Luosi Di Donato, who was born in Brazil. The wedding is fixed for the 21st of September, but De Gado, feeling that something unpleasant might happen to him, helped by his friend Mr. Galeazzi, engineer, who probably lives in Vatican, settled everything in order to run away on an airplane immediately after the wedding.

Here are the names of several persons who could give further information about him.

- I. Maria Baroni-Rendola, piazza Bologna, 6
2. Olga Attenis (Austrian citizen) via Cavour, 10 by Bianco.
3. Luciano Tosi, via Flaminia, 380 tel. 39479. (squadrista)
4. Dr. Lorenzo Pecoraro, via Bruxelles, 41, tel. 859277
5. Giorgio Genesi via Orsini, 19, son of the owner of the cinema Barberini.
6. Vera Tamaccio (his mistress) Tel. 882.153
7. Ines Candotti, via del Boccaccio tel. 483.175
8. Contessa Maria Pia Soderini, Corso Umberto I, 60, tel. 632.32
9. Antonietta Balducci, via del Traforo 133, tel. 488.758
10. De Marich Alfredo, via Avignonesi, 26 tel. 483.306
- II. Ciro Pescini via della Ferratella, 41 tel. 767.455

De Gado is a man who deserves to be punished.

4/9/1944
G.D.A.

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De Gado is a man who deserves to be punished.

4/9/1944
G.D.A.

Chiaro del. S. S. S. S.

MEMORANDUM

(ing. Angelo De Gado)

L'ing. Angelo De Gado di anni 55, celibe, abitante in via Sistina n° 149, fu in Afghanistan a capo di una commissione di ingegneri volontari, allorché il Re Amen Ullā li richiese per numerosi lavori di bonifica.

Il De Gado, squadrista, antemarcia, si recò a Cabul e prima sua preoccupazione fu di fondare, in quella capitale, il fascio di combattimento.

Si occupò essenzialmente di politica e la sua opera, anziché professionale e tecnica, si svolse per allargare la macchina del fascismo.

Sopravvenuta la rivoluzione che cacciò il Re Amen Ullā, il De Gado ritornò a Roma dove comprò a Civitacastellana una tenuta, presso la località denominata: "Fontana Quagliola" che bonificò intensamente e che è valutata a molti milioni.

Durante il periodo nazi-fascista il De Gado ha vissuto sempre in grande intimità con gli emissari del noto questore "Caruso".

Il De Gado è maestro nell'esercitare il doppio gioco ed è noto come egli facesse arrestare dalle SS molti patrioti.

Nell'aprile 1944, il De Gado, fu fermato dalla polizia e condotto alla Questura centrale sotto l'accusa di traffico e commercio di preziosi e di valuta estera. In quella occasione la perquisizione eseguita in casa del De Gado portò al rinvenimento, nella sua camera da letto, di un nascondiglio che conteneva gioielli, periziati per un valore di oltre 10 milioni e un non precisato ammontare di valuta estera ed italiana.

Immediatamente dopo l'arresto è intervenuta una sua amica certa Villani Lina, abitante in via Simone Saint-Bon n° 18, telef. 364490, ex legionaria fiumana, medaglia d'oro di D'Annunzio, confidente del questore "Caruso" che dopo appena tre giorni di detenzione

- 2 -

ne lo faceva escarcerare con tutti gli onori e la totale restituzione di quanto era stato sequestrato.

Il De Gado è uomo dissoluto che passa da un'amante all'altra. Ha figli naturali.

Si è, in questi giorni, fidanzato con la signorina Luosi Di Donato, nata nel Brasile. Il matrimonio è stato fissato per il 21 corrente, ma presentando il De Gado qualcosa di poco gradito a suo carente, ma presentando il De Gado qualcosa di poco gradito a suo carico e aiutato dall'ingegnere Galeazzi, che ritengo risieda in Vaticano, sta facendo il possibile per prendere il volo subito dopo il matrimonio, a mezzo aereo, e così sfuggire gravissime responsabilità.

Nominativi che sono in grado di deporre e dare di lui ancora più minuziose notizie:

- 1°) Baroni Maria in Rendola, piazza Bologna n° 6
 - 2°) Olga Attenis (austriaca) via Cavour n° 10 presso Bianco;
 - 3°) Tosi Luciano via Flaminia n° 380 tel. 39479 (aquadrata);
 - 4°) Pecoraro Br. Lorenzo via Bruxelles n° 41, tel. 899277
 - 5°) Genesi Giorgio via Orsini n° 19, figlio proprietario del Cinema-Barberini;
 - 6°) Tamaccio Vera (da lui sedotta) tel. 882153;
 - 7°) Candotti Ines via del Boccaccio tel. 483175;
 - 8°) Soderini contessa Maria Pia, Corso Umberto I 60, tel. 63232
 - 9°) Balducci Antonietta via del Traforo 133 tel. 488758;
 - 10°) De Marchi Alfredo via Avignonesi 26 tel. 453306. **16**
 - 11°) Fascini Ciro via della Ferratella n° 41 tel. 767455.
- E' individuo da perseguire e da punire prima che parta.

4/9/1944

G.D.A.

? any former
pups on this road?

Niente !

Capt McKenzie?
Do you know him?
Nothing known ~~all~~

File.....

CIRCULATION SLIP
 (please circulate quickly)
 Date.....

From: INFORMATION DIVISION
 Hq. A.C.C.

To:

Seen &
 Initialed
 by

Acting Chief Commissioner
 V.Pres. Admin. Section
 V.Pres. Economic Section
 V.Pres. Political Section
 Executive Commissioner
 Deputy Executive Commissioner
 Chief Liaison Officer
 Liaison officer to
 Foreign Reps
 Public Relations Officer
 Director of Sub Commission:
 Displaced persons
 Italian Refugees Brd
 Security Br.
 Navy
 Army
 Air
 Communications
 War Material Disposal
 Regional Commissioner:
 Region

S.C.A.O.
 ASST

See:

for information and action

REMARKS.....

15

CIF

Spettabile Comando Inglese

Sono a conoscenza che il Fig: Giuseppe
Sanvitale abitante in via Propaganda
N° 22, si è presentato tempo fa a que-
sto comando per chiedere lavoro, sapien-
do parlare inglese avendo stato qual-
che tempo in India.

Non so, cosa abbia potuto dire per
essere entrato subito nelle vostre
grazie e favorito.

Ora vi faccio sapere che questo
Fig: Sanvitale non è che un
traditore avendo collaborato
fino agli ultimi giorni dell'ar-
rivo degli alleati in Roma, assie-
me al Tedeschi allo scalo di
Ostia, come Capitano di machi-
na a bordo di un piroscafo
contro gli Inglesi, e con questi

« pure collaborato » hanno del-
la popolazione di Ostia Lido, sot-
traendo più che gli era possibile
oggetti, indumenti dalle loro
case e a mezzo di camion tede-
schini si faceva mandare alla
mia abitazione. Di più, la mia
casa era sempre un via vai
di tedeschi dove si faceva
baldoria con dei buoni bicchie-
ri di vino. Il proprietario dello
stabile ne sa qualche cosa!...
Ora si sono cambiate le carte
non più i tedeschi ma bensì
gli Inglesi si vedono continua-
mente alla mia casa.
A questo, mi fa pensare che
potrà essere pure una spia
dato anche la vita splendido

sai che fa. Sempre a mangiare
in ristorante con la sua amica,
e che pranzano?.... Senza guardare
il prezzo. Noi parliamo poi
di altre cose!....

Ora mi domando: come può aver
avuto tanta spacciatagine
questo Sig. Tanvitale presen-
tarsi a questo vostro comando
quando ha agito sempre
contro gli Inglesi?

Cosa vi meriterete ora, que-
sto bravo uomo?

A voi, il compito.

Un Partigiano

14013
3

To the British Command

I know that Mr Giuseppe Sanvitale, some time ago was engaged
By this Command, because he speaks english, having been during
long time in India.

I send for your information that Mr Sanvitale was, since the last
days before the Allied coming, collaborator of the Germans. He worked
for the Germans at the Quay of Ostia as engineer captain on a ship
stealing at the population of Ostia every kind of articles and sending
it to his house with German cars.

His home was always frequented by the Germans but at present is
frequented by the English soldiers.

For the expensive life which he lives, seems be a spy.

How he could have the effrontery to present him self to the British
Command, he always worked against you?

How we can punish this man?

This is your task.

11/9/44 Not known. Not employed
by A.C.C. or R.A.C. N.M.M.

Memorandum

2 140R
Doct. Pasquale Tempesta

The Commissary of P.S Pasquale Tempesta, director of the office of Borgo under the orders of who is the Vatican, belongs to his group of Police Officials who must be eliminated not only for the national arrangement, but also because the task of the Allies is more easy.

I am sorry to must make a no flattering report against my own fellows country men, but is also degrading think that many Italians are still of fascist sentiments and continue their inouspicious work no satisfied to have ruined their country.

Mr Tempesta was and will be also an ~~anti~~ fascist and a pro-german man.

During the Badoglio Government he proposed for a police provision Mrs. Bice Centanni, living at Via Cagliari No 42, in the house of who ~~he made a search~~ with abuse of authority.

He meddled obtaining by the Home Office a gratification of two thousand liras for execution of the patriots, mentioned in the news paper of yesterday 5 1. "Italia Nuova".

He arrested many young men making trasport them in Germany for the in force labour.

He obtained by the fascist authorities the prohibition for all the persons to approach the diplomats who had taken refuge at the Vatican no allowing them to go out the same Vatican for no reason.

Copy of translation to Public Safety for Info. 12/9

he obliged all the persons who for any motifs were obliged to go to the house of these diplomaticians to have a permits issued by the Questura di Roma.

So that he could control them, perhaps with espionage with the Germans and the Fascists.

He is protected by the questore Amedeo Palma and by the prefect Presti, who are yet free. Profiting of his position he lived with all his family, the most large and elegant part of the built of the P.S. reducing the offices to the discomfort and to the indecency.

That I report and many other facts can be confirmed after a sudden inspection at the archives of the Police office (archives department) if Mr Tempesta has not made disappeared the witness of his bad actions.

Would be necessary that the Allied Authorities intervene energetically in these serious cases, especially in this moment in which the numerous politic parties no enable to provide directly.

The case as that of Mr Tempesta are numerous and very dangerous.

MEMORANDUM(Dr. Pasquale Tempesta)

Il Commissario di P. S. dirigente l'Ufficio di Borgo, nella cui giurisdizione ha sede il Vaticano, Pasquale Tempesta, appartiene a quell'ancora folto gruppo di funzionari di polizia da epurare e ciò non solo per il riassetto nazionale, ma anche per rendere agli Alleati più agevole il loro arduo compito.

Non è piacevole dover riferire non in senso lusinghiero, per dei connazionali, ma è anche avvilante pensare come molti italiani siano tuttora affetti dall'inguaribile morbo del fascismo e che prima in forma ufficiale ed ora larvata, continuano imperturbati nella loro opera nefasta, non ancora paghi di aver ridotto il paese in questa tragica situazione.

Il nostro signor Tempesta è stato, e lo sarà ancora, un fascista fanatico ed un filo-tedesco.

In regime badogliano propose per un provvedimento di polizia la signora Dice Centanni, abitante in via Cagliari n° 42, in casa della quale per una perquisizione eseguita, con abuso di autorità, trovò delle fotografie di MATTEOTTI.

Per l'esecuzione dei patrioti fucilati, di via Gelsomino, della quale si è interessata ieri 5 corrente, il giornale "L'Italia Nuova" si autopropose ed ottenne dal Ministero dell'Interno una gratifica di lire duemila.

Fu accanito rastrellatore di numerosissimi giovani che inviava forzatamente al servizio del lavoro.

Sfegò il suo livore contro gli Alleati, ottenend¹⁰ dalle autorità fasciste il divieto per tutti di avvicinare i diplomatici alleati rifugiati in Vaticano. Ne ostacolò in tutte le maniere l'uscita dal Vaticano stesso anche per ragioni di cura, acquisto di medicinale, scarpe etc. Obbligò tutti coloro che dovevano recarsi per qualsiasi motivo nelle abitazioni dei predetti diplomatici ad essere muniti di permesso rilasciato dalla Questura di

- 2 -

Roma, al fine di controllarli, evidentemente a scopo spionistico a favore dei tedeschi e dei fascisti.

Creatura dell'allora Questore Amedeo Palma e del Prefetto Presti (che circolano tranquillamente per le vie di Roma), sfruttò la situazione facendosi assegnare la parte più ampia e più elegante dell'Ufficio di P. S. di Borgo, ad uso di abitazione della propria famiglia, riducendo così l'ufficio di P.S. in evidenti condizioni di disagio e di indecenza.

Quanto sopra viene riferito e molte altre circostanze potranno ottenere conferma, disponendo un'improvvisa visita all'archivio di quell'ufficio di polizia (reparto archivio Vaticano), sempre che il signor Tempesta non si sia premurato di far sparire le sue malefatte.

Ritengo doveroso aggiungere che quando le circostanze lo impongono, pur usando un sistema umano e corretto le autorità alleate, dovrebbero intervenire energicamente in questi casi gravi, specie in questo momento in cui il caos della sequela illimitata dei partiti politici non dà alle autorità italiane di governo la possibilità di provvedere direttamente.

I casi Tempesta sono innumerevoli e pericolosi.

6/9/1944

G.D.A.

9

Confidential Security B

TO : Patriots Sub-Commission A.C.C. HQ. 9321
FROM : Region V HQ. A.M.G.
SUBJECT : Lt; PERINI Spartaco
REF : R5/514/30
DATE : 25 September 1944.

1. With further reference to our letter R5/507/24 dated 12 September 44, para 3.

2. Herewith for your information copy of report sent to A.P.M. No.2 District by Provincial Public Safety Officer Ascoli re PERINI.

For the Regional Commissioner:

S. Pickering
S. PICKERING,
Lt. Colonel,
R.P.S.O.

Copy to : Security Sub-Commission A.C.C.

Security	
Region	
File	2669
Book	2216
File	110 R
File	Any file?



C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Governo Militare Alleato

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE
Ufficio Provinciale di PubblicaSicurezza
ACCOLI PIENO22 Sept. 1944
AS/PA/701/ITo: A.P. HANSMAN,
No. 2 District
S.M.S.Italian Officers.Special enquiries re

1. Prior to the Allied occupation of this area, a party of irresponsible youths were led in a series of alleged actions against the Germans, by a Lieutenant Sparsco PAKI of the Italian Army.
2. These people were alleged to be patriots, but as far as information can be obtained, of a reliable source, no important work to assist the Allies was done.
3. Since the occupation this man has returned on various occasions to the district and is looked upon by the youths here as a hero. When he does return these youths make themselves a general nuisance, causing disaffection and upsetting the Community generally. When brought to order they allege they are patriots under the command of the Lieutenant. This he denies and states he has control over them.
4. The Lieutenant is wearing a semi military uniform and armed. He was at one time a member of the Italian Bersaglieri but has since been directed by the C.O. of the Italian Division stationed at Chiati to discard the uniform as he is no longer a member of the Italian forces. He states he is still wearing the uniform because he assisting the Allies.

5. He further stated that he is working for 'A' Force and on the last occasion I had him before me he produced a recommendation, (copy attached) alleged to have been given by a member of this Force. This was written on British foreign office note paper. He was also in possession of a document given by a Lieutenant Robinson of the P.M.B. Force. This latter document commended him on the broadcast work he had performed and the good work performed in the Ascoli area with the patriots. To my knowledge no member of the P.M.B. has ever visited this area, hence all state any enquiries concerning the activities of the

Italian Officers.Special enquiries re

1. Prior to the Allied occupation of this area, a party of irresponsible youths were led in a series of alleged actions against the Germans, by a Lieutenant Sparaco PERINI of the Italian Army.
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6. Perini is not in possession of any official Military or A.M.C. pass permitting him to roam the countryside, and when I last questioned him he stated he was going to Bari on a special and secret mission. I now understand he has gone to Rome.
7. He was in possession of two O.R.N.S. envelopes addressed as follows:
 - (1) Capt. L.C. James; I.S.9. R.A.4. (C or E).
 - (2) I.S.9. No. - 2 District.
 Both envelopes were marked contrary to British Army orders.

c/c

-3-

8. It is true that Pepini is conversant with the names of many more personnel, and he may have performed good work on their behalf and of the Allies. But he is certainly ~~not~~ has influence on the district while he returns, and remains in authority as a member of British intelligence.

9. Could therefore some special enquiries please be made concerning this man and his connection with intelligence. At the same time action taken to point out the inadvisability of issuing recommendations of this kind.

10. Should any detrimental facts be revealed could I please be informed as to the actions taken or desired.

/s/ H. Hambury

/s/ H. Hambury
Captain.
Provincial Public Safety
Officer.

Copies to: -
Regional Public Safety Officer.
Provincial Commissioner.
File.

(1)

~~Problems Security~~
Security Branch

This case of PERINI is one, I think,
for you. I visited ASCOR
ten days ago & had a long talk
with PERINI. I would be
glad to give you my
impressions, if you wish.

P.D. Maguire

Major

Security Branch
Rec'd .. 9/4
Book No. 1196
File No. 140 R
Action C.F.

8 Sep 44

ALP

18 - SEP 1944

64

TO : AGC.HQ. Patriots Sub.Comm.
 FROM : HQ. REGION 5 - R.P.S.O.
 SUBJECT : Ten. PERINI SPARTACO
 RTF : R5/514/31.
 DATE : 6 September 1944.

Herewith translation of report on Tenente
PERINI Spartaco, forwarded for your information.

FOR THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER/:

S. Picherrin
 S. PICHERRIN
 Lt. Colonel
 R.P.S.O.

Copy to: File 501/20

RECEIVED
 17 SEP 1944
 A.C.C.

NAME	INITIALS	DATE
MR. MCGEE	PD	
MR. DRAKE	PD	
MR. S. V. GORI		
MR. FAY		
MR. G. J.		
		5

4617

TRANSLATION CONFIDENTIAL

Spartaco Perini, son of Pietro Perini was born in Ascoli on December 23 1919 and belonged to the National Fascist Party since October 16 1940.

Called up for Military Service during this war, he took part as sublieutenant of the Alpini, in Russia, from where he was invalided home on account of tubercular trouble.

On September 12 1943, called by the fascist Renato Stella, some German troops came to Ascoli Piceno, and some fighting took place near the barracks, because it was thought that German prisoners were being hidden.

On the same day the men of the 49th Infantry Regiment, stationed here, and the men of the Battaglione Avieri, in barracks at S. Filippo, disbanded, so as not to fall into the hands of the Germans, and hid in the woods of the S. Marco hill with Perini and captains Torelli and Pignoni.

The partisans immediately started giving the group a political intonation, instead of a purely patriotic one.

Perini insisted on taking over the command, whilst his father, who is a communist and who had joined him played the part of commissary of the people, giving the group a communist intonation and also giving military orders.

Meanwhile, at the orders of Perini, many excursions to Ascoli were made, in order to provide his people with food, clothing, arms and munitions.

In broad daylight they came into the town, which was full of Germans, and blocked the streets, taking provisions from warehouses, in the presence of all the people.

Perini was repeatedly warned, also by the authorities, to send his men at night, and not to make useless display of force, so as to avoid the danger of reprisals from the Germans.

Nations, arms etc. were taken to S. Marco also by civilians, but Perini, who even then wished to show himself the head of the town, went on sending armed men.

Perini himself, thinking perhaps to increase the force of his group, induced the young men of the 1925 class, who had left their work, to join him on the hill of S. Marco.

In this way many young, inexperienced men joined Perini's band causing more disorganization.

On Sept. 25 Perini himself in broad daylight arrested the well known Fascist Adriano Menghi, who was taking to the S. Marco hill.

So as to avoid the danger of German intervention Perini was at once advised by the Podesta himself and by the well known anti-fascist Avv. Egidio Cesari to release Menghi whose family threatened to inform the enemy command.

Perini was not to be moved.

And he was also deaf to warnings from Col. Santanchè and other Superior Officers who knowing of the disorganization of the group

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And he was also deaf to warnings from Col. Santonchi and other Superior Officers who knowing of the disorganization of the group through Perini's followers begged him not to give annoyance to the Germans, to leave the town and only to start guerrilla actions against the enemy, without ever accepting battle, the result of which was certain.

Also Capt. Pigoni and Capt. Torelli, having seen that Perini wanted only to pursue politics and compromise the war of all of them, left him and went to S. Giacomo with the men of the 49th Regiment.

Perini remained with only a few men, part of whom were unarmed and all unexperienced, whose great part was constituted by the above mentioned young men of the 1925 class: their presence, however, was not certain, because many of them come backwards and forwards from Ascoli.

It last what every one feared happened.

Menghi's wife and brothers in law went to Ancona and, it is said, to Cremona, and caused the German intervention, particularly because

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Perini had been imprudent enough to take a transmitting wireless set from the Anti-Aircraft Militia who informed the Germans of this fact.

On October 2, the Battalion of parascutists of Crete under May-Pels arrived in Ascoli with numerous lorries, automatic weapons, canons and also two Stork aeroplanes.

Perini was immediately told, but the effect obtained was contrary.

The same evening in fact several young men of Perini's group, started firing from the hill on some German soldiers who were on their way to visit a house at Forte Cartare.

A woman who was passing in Via Malta, was hit by a bullet.

Their disorganization and inexperience was evident.

The reaction of the Germans was immediate and violent.

The same night the Germans reached the hill.

Spartaco Perini, as soon as the battle was engaged, fled away to S. Vito di Vallecastrillana, and took no care of Menghi, who reached the town.

Then a great part of the young men, who had remained abandoned and not even united amongst themselves, were massacred. And in the town Menghi began, through the Germans, revenges against the communists, the Jews, the authorities.

Lt. Perini from S. Vito went to Martin Sicuro di Colonnella (Geramo), and on Dec. 16 he left for Bari.

He came back to Martin Sicuro after some time and again returned to Bari on April 28.

On June 17, the Germans, left the town, after destroying the bridge of Porta Maggiore.

The population, who in the last days had remained in the houses, fearing the revenges of the Germans, went out in the streets and squares, waiting for the liberators.

They prepared flowers and demonstrations, in order to welcome the Allies.

On the 19th of the same month, when the Germans had already left the whole province, Perini entered the town, preceded by a few young men with red neck-ties.

The population who were ready to welcome the Allies, gave to Perini, who was exploiting the particular feelings of the people, honours which were reserved to others.

At once Perini appeared at a window of the house of Col. Biz-

zarri, presenting himself as the liberator, of the town, and announced the definitely avoided danger of a return of the Germans, because "the allies had landed at Sanigallia, Allies had liberated Florence and British and Americans had taken Paris with 60.000

paratroops."

The red flag was planted on Palazzo del Popolo and the same evening Perini repeated the speech he already made and in the following days he made several others of the same sort.

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At the Palazzo itself where the "Communist party" provincial Federation of Ascoli appeared, a Political Office was immediately installed.

A team of pseudo-patriots (the real ones who were still in bands, where in the mountains far from Ascoli) was organized with the worst malefactors of the town who proceeded to arrest numerous people, very often for personal grudges of Perini.

Accusations were collected, witnesses were heard, people were let out of gaol.

It is a fact that there is no written accusation of many who are still in gaol, and this is due to the anarchy which reigned in these days.

-3-

It will be sufficient to give the example of one BROTONI LAMPANICO who was arrested only because "he did not react against a German soldier who got hold of a donkey."

Spartaco Perini's name appeared on Orders and proclamations regarding the curfew, enlisting of workmen and Perini gave permits and authorisations of all sorts; for travel, for the circulating of cars etc.

Though proclaiming himself to belong to no political party, he was fond of representing himself as the red dictator.

Surrounded and financed by Communists, he tried to gain credit with every illegal measure.

Several public offices were invaded and office records were destroyed.

The mafefactors of Ascoli under the name of C.A.P. were at work at Perini's order. At the Questura the records relating to the past of Perini father and son, and Loreti father and son, as well as of others, were seized.

Everywhere motor-cars and arms were taken. Besides the Loreti's, well known investigators such as the so called Avv. PARISI, who has been sent away from Ufficio Trasporti, because he was a mad, and VITTORIO PASINOVIC, of Jugo-Slav origin, a Communist propagandist, an unscrupulous fellow, collaborated and are still collaborating with Perini.

Then the struggle for "Power began".

He joined the well known Major STRINATI and Captain PINOCCHI, who were infuriated at not having been able to have the command in the Prefettura, and the fight against Col. Perini began.

They printed and posted notices, trying to show that the people wanted only Perini, and nobody else.

The notices were printed at Offida and posted in Ascoli by Pasinovic.

Perini also tried to make propaganda in his favour with money.

He gave without economy tickets for meals in restaurants, present of every kind and subsidies.

Where did he take such funds from.

Part of them from the Communist party, but the greatest part from the Labour Centre.

In fact the Germans abandoned, in the Labour Centre, 3,300,000 Lire, of which 800,000 lire in money, the remaining in cheques.

The cheques, blocked by the bank of Italy, were stopped, but the money was given by the Communist Loreti to Perini.

Major Fiore, of the Allied Government, asked him for an account but it was never given.

In order to justify this undue appropriation, Perini made the families of the fallen Patriots give him receipts for money which they had never received.

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the effectors of Ascoli under the name of G.A.P. were at work at Perini's order. At the Questura the records relating to the past of Perini father and son, and Loretto father and son, as well as of others, were seized.

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The case of Sig. FEDERICO DANTE, who lives outside Porta Maggiore is worth being quoted; He was asked to give a receipt for 10,000 Lire which he had not yet received.

Perini also tries to make people believe that he is highly thought of by the Allied Government in Ascoli, making use of the fact that he and his political Office are still installed in the Palazzo del Popolo, where the Allied Government, have their Offices.

All the demonstrations in Ascoli against Prefettura have been organized for him by the Communist LUIGI LORETTI.

-4.-

ing has been called to the Supreme Command in Rome, which has given him a mission in the liberated towns of Tuscany. Perini however immediately returned to Ascoli and continues his political activities whilst he assures every body of his immediate departure.

It is owing to him that the various foodstuffs which are not rationed have been stopped from coming to Ascoli, and he is at the bottom of the questionings of buyers and sellers. It is only two days ago since the episode took place at Foggia di Bretta in which two pseudo-Patriots, Communists at Perini's orders, under the pretext of a requisition, searched and upset the house of the parish priest.

Yesterday Communist elements of Perini's group inspected the butchers' shops in order to control the sales.

And it is also Perini who is paying at his for the board and lodgings at the Hotel Face of a Communist, so called Sergeant Buatti Odo who lives there with a woman.

Perini has also tried to obtain arms for his people in order to use them for his personal political aims, by spreading rumours of imaginary fascist bands in the Valle Castellana.

Notwithstanding all this campaign made in his favour, only part of the communist and precisely the worst elements follow Perini.

He has no followers anymore amongst the Patriots; in the sound public he never had any.

27 August 1944.

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