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O.S.S. BIOGRAPHIES

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TO JUNE 44

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SPEZZOTTI, Luigi
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PUPPINI, Umberto
PRATOLONGO, Ugo
REBAUDENGO, Eugenio
PARLA, Carlo
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PIAGGIO, Rocco
PIAGGIO, Armando
MALVEZZI, Giovanni
MAGGI, Carlo Mario
NOGARA, Bernardino
ORLANDO, Vittorino
ORLANDO, Luigi
MEDOLAGNI, Paolo
MATTIOLI, Raffaele
MANZI FE, Alberto
JACOBINI, Oreste
MARMONT, Franco
MARCHESANO, Giuseppe
LODOLO, Pietro G.
LOJACONO, Giuseppe
INVERNIZZI, Achille
KEINGER, Umberto
FRASSETTI, Alfredo
GUARNERI, Felice
GORINI, Alessandro
CATTANEO, Giustino
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FERRERO, Luca
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CONFIDENTIALOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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Name: BOSCELLI, Giuseppe
Comandante

Country: Italy

Region: Turin and Milan

Major Position(s): President, Societa Anonima Officine
Costruzioni Industriali (1937); Councillor of FIAT
(1937); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Brother-in-law of Senator Giovanni Agnelli

Education and Work History:

President, Soc. An. Officine Costruzioni Industriali,
Turin (1937) (Cap. 3,000,000 lire).
Councillor, Soc. An. FIAT, Fabbrica Italiana Automobili
Torino, Turin (1937)
Councillor, Soc. Vetroccke, Soc. Riunite Italiane Vetri
& Cristalli e Soc. Italiana Coke, Venice (1937).
Councillor, Soc. An. Officine di Villar Perosa, Turin (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. Assicuratrice Industriale, Milan (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. Commerciale di Navigazione, Venice (1937)

President, Soc. An. Grande Albergo di Rodi, Rhodes (1934)
President, Soc. An. Stabilimenti Grandi Motori, Turin (1934)
Councillor, Compagnia Adriatica di Navigazione, Venice
(1934 - not in 1937)

Political History:

According to a moderately reliable source, Com. Boscelli
is "of no political color and absolutely without any
special ability in the industrial or financial field."

Summary:

Boscelli does not appear to have been a very prominent
industrialist. The construction company of which he
was president in 1937 was comparatively small. His
membership on the board of directors of several large
and important industries should have put him in a

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BOSCELLI, Giuseppe

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Summary: (continued)

position to have a good deal of broad industrial knowledge. He does not appear to have held any offices in the Fascist party or political appointments controlled by the party.

Sources:

1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
2. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
3. BA PU-2954 (Excellent memory; good reliability, judgment and objectivity)

Not in: Chi E 194030 May 1944
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CONFIDENTIALOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTSecurity
DivisionRec'd
Book No
File No
ActionName: BORDONI, UGO
Professor, Engineer

(96)

Country: Italy

Region: Rome - Viale Parioli 10 (1940)

Major Position(s): Professor of Technical Physics,
University of Rome (1940); President of S.T.I.P.E.L.,
Societa Telefonica Interregionale Piemonte e Lombarda
(1940).

Birth date and place: 27 September 1884, at Rome.

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Pietro Bordon and Adele Falcioni.

Education and Work History:

Degree in Engineering.

Professor of Technical Physics, Faculty of Engineering,
Royal University of Rome (1940)Formerly Associate Correspondent (Socio Corrispondente)
of the Royal Academy of Lincei; now a member of the
Royal Academy of Italy.His works on thermodynamics, the electrical properties
of metals, the electrical measurement of the velocity
of gases, photometry, the properties of lamps, the
transmission of heat, the phenomena of illusion, applied
acoustics, electrical measurement of temperature, the
electrical phenomena of atmosphere, etc., appear in
Atti Accademia Lincei, Nuovo Cimento, Elettrotecnica
and Atti Internationale Commission pour l'Illumination.Publication: Fondamenti di Fisica Tecnica, Bologna 1936President, S.T.E.T., Societa Torinese Esercizi Telefonici,
Turin (1940).President, S.T.I.P.E.L., Soc. Telefonica Interregionale
Piemonte e Lombarda, Turin (1940).Councillor, T.I.M.O., Telefoni Italia Media Orientale,
Bologna (1937).Councillor, T.E.L.V.E., Societa Telefonica delle Venezie
Venice (1937).

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BORDONI, Ugo

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Political History:

Formerly Councillor of the Administration of State Railways.
Formerly Member of the High Council of Public Works.
Formerly President General of the Electrotechnical Italian Association.

President of the Physics-mathematics-Astronomy Committee of the National Council of Research (1940).

President of the Royal National Institute of Optics, Florence (1940) Member of the High Council of Health (1940).

President of the Giunta for the importation of machines and apparatus into Italy (1940).

Consultant in the Azienda Elettrica of the Rome Government (1940).

Summary:

Bordoni, in addition to being a technical expert in the electricity, has held the presidency of two major telephonic communications firms in Italy. His positions by political appointment have been largely technical in nature. There is no clue to his political attitude except that he has accepted technical appointments under the Mussolini regime. The one appointment as a member of the High Council of Health in 1940 does not, however, appear to be very closely tied to his professional career.

Sources:

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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Action

Name: BAITONI, Giovanni

Country: ITALY

Region: Perugia - Villa Baitoni (1940)

Major Position(s): President of Societa Anonima
Giovanni Baitoni & Fratelli (1937); former
podesta of Perugia (until April 1934)

Birth date and place: 6 November 1891, at Perugia

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history:

Education and Work History:

President, Soc. An. Giovanni Baitoni & Fratelli, Perugia
(1937)

Cap.: 1. 10,000,000

Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. "Perugina," Cioccolato
Confetture, Perugia (1937) (Cap: in 1936, L. 9,000,000)

Councillor, Soc. An. Rionione (Grancia di Sierata,
Trieste (1937)

Councillor, T.I.M.O., Soc. An. Telefoni Italia Media
Orientale, Bologna (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Maioliche Deruta, Perugia (1937)

Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. Arti Poligrafiche Italia
Centrale, Florence (1934)

Political History: Podesta of Perugia, until 9 April 1934

Summary: Baitoni ranks among the moderately important industrial-
ists of Italy whose primary business interests have been
in the confectionary industries. The firm of which he
was president manufactured a famous brand of chocolates.
His membership on the board of directors of two fairly
important firms (one financial in nature, the other
connected with telephonic communications), has put him
in a position to have a fairly wide knowledge of Italian
industrial life. His other two directorates were in in-
dustries which catered to luxury trades. His acceptance
of the Fascist appointment as Podesta of Perugia (1934),

Bustoni, Giovanni (continued)

Summary: (continued)

clearly marks him as a man who has been willing to cooperate actively with the Fascist government, at least on the local level.

Sources:

1. Chi R., 1940
2. Notizie Stomatologiche, 1937
3. Diografia Finanziaria, 1933-34

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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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Name: BROGLIA, Giuseppe
Professor, Senator

Country: Italy

Region: Turin - Corso Galileo Ferraris 107 (1940)

Major Position(s): President of the Cassa di Risparmio
of Turin (1940); etc. (see below).

Birth date and place: 1 May 1869, at Verona

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:

Degree in economic science.

Former Professor and Director of the Institute of Economics
and Commercial Science, Turin.

Former Director General of FIAT, Fabbrica Italiana Auto-
mobili Torino, Turin. Prof. Broglia is listed as Councillor
of this company in 1937, as well as in 1934.

Decorated with war cross, World War I.

President of the Cassa di Risparmio (Savings Bank) di Torino,
Turin (1940)

President, Istituto di Credito delle Casse di Risparmio
Italiane, Rome (1937)

Vice President, Compagnia Coloniale di Armamento, Turin (1934)

Vice President, Istituto Federale di Credito Agrario per
il Piemonte, Turin (1934).

Councillor, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Consorzio Nazionale per il Credito Agrario di
Miglioramento, Rome (1934).

Councillor, S.T.I.P.E.L. Società Telefonica Interregionale
Piemontese e Lombarda, Turin (1937).

Member, Consorzio per Sovvenzioni su Valori Industriali,
Rome (1937)

Councillor, Istituto per il Credito Navale, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica
Utilità, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste, (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Autostrada Torino-Milano, Turin (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Officine di Villar Perosa, Turin (1937)

Councillor, S.T.E.T. Torinese Esercizi Telefonici, Turin (1937)

President of the Federation of Piedmontese Casse di Risparmio
(1940)

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BROGLIA, Giuseppe

Political History:

Prof. Broglia took part in the directory of the Turin Fascio in 1923.

Commissioner of Turin, and then Vice Podesta of the commune of Turin, he was occupied chiefly with financial management and affairs.

He was among the first Fascists and a senior of the M.V.S.M. He donated his villa of Ceres to the Alpine Colonels of the Turin Fascist Federation.

Senator, 9 December 1933

Member of the National Council of the Federation of Italian Savings Banks (1940)

Member of the National Directorate of the commercial syndicates (1940)

Summary:

Broglia has held high positions in credit and financial firms, and has been on the board of directors of one key Italian manufacturing concern. He has been in a position to know a great deal about the financial structure of Italian industry. Politically he has been a member of the Fascist party since at least 1923, and has been actively identified with the party since then. He accepted a senatorship in 1933, which meant that he was recommended for this post by Mussolini.

Sources:

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

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1.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: BRUCHIERA, NINO

Country: Italy

Region: Milan

Office: Piazza Ciano, Direzione Centrale
Credito Italiano

Home: Via Giotto 36 (1940)

Major position(s): Administrator Delegate of the Credito
Italiano (1940); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 22 September 1882, Sondrio

Nationality; religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Giuseppe Brughiera and Dina Moizzi

Education and work history:

Administrator Delegate, Credito Italiano, Milan (1934-41)
(Cap. 1936: L. 500,000,000)Councillor, Associazione fra le Società Italiane per
Azioni (1940)

Councillor, Istituto di Cultura Bancaria, (1940)

Councillor, Banque Italo-Française de Credit, Paris (1940)

Vice president, "Roma", Soc. An. per Imprese e Costruzioni,
Milan (1934)President, Soc. An. Iniziativa Edilizia, Milan (1934 - not
in 1937) (Cap. 1934: L. 24,000,000)Vice President, Istituto Romano di Beni Stabili, Rome
(1934 - not in 1937)Vice president, "Aedes," Soc. An. figure per Imprese e
Costruzioni, Genoa (1934 - not in 1937)Vice president, Istituto Napoletano di Beni Stabili, Naples
(1934 - not in 1937)Councillor, "Saturnia," Compagnia Generale Finanziaria
Immobiliare, Milan (1934 - not in 1937) (Cap. 1934:
L. 50,000,000).Councillor, Credito Commerciale, Cremona (1934 - not in
1937) (Cap. 1934: L. 50,000,000)

Political history:

Member of the National Fascist Confederation of Concerns
of Credit and Insurance (1940) (Member of the Council).Member of the Council of the National Fascist Federation
of Credit Institutions of Public Right (Diritto Pubblico)
and banks of National Interest (1940)Security
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BRUGHERA, Nino

Political history, continued:

Although a member of the Fascist Party, he is said to have disagreed with Party policy, according to a source of unknown reliability.

Summary:

Brughera has been prominent professionally in the fields of finance and credit institutions and also in construction industries. His participation in construction industries, at least in an official capacity, seems to have antedated the year 1937. Thereafter he held offices exclusively in financial and credit organizations. The Credito Italiano, of which he has been administrator delegate since at least 1934, is among the top three financial institutions in Italy.

Brughera was a member of the Fascist Party, but held offices of a technical and financial nature only. Without confirmation from other sources, however, no definite opinion about his disapproval of Fascist Party policy can be formed.

Sources:

1. Chi E'? 1940
2. Notizie Stetiche, 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
4. Who's Who in Italian Banking, GHW, Washington, August 1943

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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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Action

Name: BRUSCHI, Rambaldo
Engineer

Country: Italy

Region: Turin

Major positions: Central Director of Società Anonima FIAT (1937);
etc. (see below)

Birth Date and Place: No information

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:

Central Director, Soc. An. FIAT, Fabbrica Italiana Automobili
Torino, Turin (1937)

According to a moderately reliable source, Ing. Bruschi is a
technical man of unusual ability and expert in industrial
organization.

Councillor, Soc. An. Autostrada Torino-Milano, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Officine di Villar Perosa, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Fabbrica Italiana Magneti Marelli, Milan (1937)

Councillor, L.P.A., Soc. Ligure Piemontese Automobili, Turin (1937)

Councillor, F.I.V.R.S., Fabbrica Italiana Valvole Radioelettriche,
Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Fonderia Fiat, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Aeronautica d'Italia, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Officine Costruzioni Industriali, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. V.I.S., Vetro Italiano di Sicurezza,
Florence (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. "Italiana Calate," Magazzini-Esportazione-
Imbarchi Porto di Genova, Genoa (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. "Radio Marelli," Milan (1937)

Sindaco (Inspector or Auditor), Soc. An. Italiana Bedaux, Turin
(1937)

Political history:

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According to a source of moderate reliability, Ing. Bruschi is
"of democratic and liberal tendencies." Though a member of
the Fascist Party, "he does not seem to have taken part

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BRUSCHI, Rambaldo

Political history, continued:

actively in Fascist manifestations or activities of any kind."

Summary:

Bruschi, from the evidence available, is primarily a technical expert in engineering and a business man whose connections are largely with mechanical and automotive industries. There is no evidence of his having been active as a member of the Fascist Party.

Sources:

1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
2. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
3. BR FU-2554 (Excellent memory; good reliability, objectivity and judgment); red BR 1943

Not in: Chi E? 1940

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COPY OF SUMMARY

DISSEMINATION

(92)

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File No
ActionName: BARUCCHELLO, Antonio
Doctor of Industrial Chemistry; ProfessorCountry: ItalyAddress: Rome
Office address: Piazza del Gesù 46
Apartment in Rome; villa in Archos
Secretary of Federazione Nazionale Fascista per
Industriali Prodotti ChimiciBirth date and place: (about 1896), ArchosNationality, Religion: ItalianFamily History: Married; five children; Venetian descent;
mother was the sister of the Marquis
Prof. Senator Camillo BarzantiEducation and work history: Degree in Industrial Chemistry, 1920Political History: An interview source gives the following
information: Fascist from the beginning of the regime.
Secretary, Federazione Nazionale Fascista per Industriali
Prodotti Chimici, Rome, and through this position became
one of the leaders in industrial chemistry field.
Professor Barucchello is considered honest, intelligent
and capable, as well as kind and particularly devoted to
his family. Has a dominating personality.
He is fully convinced that Fascism was the correct policy
for his country. He is the type of man, however, that
would be willing to recognize his mistake if he lost
faith in Fascism.Summary: From the limited evidence available, Barucchello appears
to be a technical expert in industrial chemistry who had
actively supported the Fascist government both profession-
ally and politically.Source: 1. BR 83-980.2 (source rated excellent in memory, and
good in reliability, objectivity and judgment) 119

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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Book No

File No

Action

Name: CARNELUTTI, Francesco
 Lawyer, Professor

Country: Italy

Region: Venice

Studio: Campo S. Angelo 3555

Home: Campo S. Paolo 2035 (1940)

Major positions:

Professor of Civil Procedure, University of Padua (1940)

Lawyer of Venice (1940)

Councillor of the Società Anonima Venetiana per l'Industria
 delle Conterie (1934) - etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 15 May 1879, at Udine

Nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic

Family history: Son of Giuseppe Carnelutti and Luigia Missaglia
 "born of a modest family of Udine;" married; father of
 Tito Carnelutti, adult.

Education and Work History:

Degree in Jurisprudence, University of Padua

Professor of Industrial Law, University Bicconi, Milan,
 1909-12.

Professor of Commercial Law, University of Catania, 1912-13.

Professor of Civil Procedure, University of Padua, 1915-(1940).

Founder (1924) and Director of Rivista di Diritto
 Processuale Civile.

Publications: Studi di Diritto Civile, Rome, 1916
Studi di Diritto Industriale, Rome, 1916
Studi di Diritto Commerciale, Rome, 1917
Lezioni di Diritto Processuale Civile
 (7 volumes), Padua, 1920-31
Infortuni sul lavoro, Rome, 1924
La Prova Civile, Rome, 1925

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CARNELUTTI, Francesco

Education and work history, continuedPublications, continued

Studi di Diritto Processuale Civile, Padua, 1925-28
Il Danno e il Resto, Padua, 1926
Programma di Riforma del Codice di Processo Civile, Padua, 1926
Teoria del Regolamento Collettivo dei Rapporti di Lavoro, Padua, 1927
Listene di Diritto Processuale Civile, Padua, 1936-38
Storia Italiana del Diritto, Milan, 1936
Teoria del Regolamento Collettivo dei Rapporti del Lavoro, Padua, 1936
Discorsi Intorno al Diritto, Padua, 1937
Teoria Giuridica della Circolazione, Padua, 1937
Teoria Compravente, Padua, 1937
L'Unificazione della Proprietà Industriale, Milan, 1938

According to an interview source of unknown reliability, Professor Carnelutti left Venice "some eight years ago for Milan" and "lately" (after teaching at the University of Padua) was Professor at the University of Milan. This source also mentions his having travelled extensively in Europe.

Professor Carnelutti is characterized as very brilliant and active and various sources agree that he is one of the best Italian lawyers and law teachers, prominent not only as a Professor of law but as a lawyer in Venice, where his legal office is the first in importance in the city. He became well-known not only in Venice and in the Tre Venezia region, but throughout the country.

Another interview source also notes that Professor Carnelutti also taught at the Istituto Superiore di Studi Commerciali (Ca' Foscari) in Venice.

Councillor, Loc. An. Veneziane per l'Industria delle
 Conterie, Venice (Cap. in 1936, L. 7,200,000) (1934)

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CARNELUTTI, Francesco

Education and Work History, continued

An interview source describes this company as unique in the Italian glass industry. It manufactures beads and certain products whose origin goes back to the days when Venice traded with the Orient. It has factories in Latis, Marseilles, Lyons, Bron and Gablons (Czechoslovakia) and produces four million kilograms of beads annually. This source designates Prof. Carnelutti as one of the heads.

The same source states that Prof. Carnelutti was one of Count Volpi's right-hand men and "assisted him in the direction of the numerous and vast undertakings in which he (Volpi) is interested." He emphasizes Prof. Carnelutti's close ties with Count Volpi and states that Carnelutti could have become a member of practically all the Boards of Directors of companies controlled by Volpi, but he remained apart so that Volpi might make use of his position as an eminent legal counsellor and lawyer, whenever advisable, without embarrassment or difficulty. This source adds that "people say in Venice that what Prof. Carnelutti cannot embrace is covered pretty well by his son, Tito, also a lawyer, working with his father."

The above source mentions a fortune of several million lire, land and a home on the Grand Canal as property of Professor Carnelutti.

Political History:

According to an interview source, Prof. Carnelutti "with his close ties with Count Volpi, could not be anything but a Fascist, of long standing, although on account of his great activity he was never able to accept any political post."

A source of unassessed value states that Prof. Carnelutti was a member of the Fascist Direttorio in Rome, and indicates that he was a prominent Fascist Party member in Venice.

A source of unknown reliability stresses Professor Carnelutti's "democratic leanings" and states that he was "never member of the Fascist Party," but "was consistently opposed to the Fascist regime without taking active part in anti-Fascist

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CARNELUTTI, Francesco

Political History, continued

movements." The source is "an one of the outstanding Italian lawyers, who was never identified with the Fascist Party, he may prove invaluable in responsible positions requiring legal knowledge. More useful as a legal expert than as an administrator." This source mentions also Prof. Carnelutti's great influence among lawyers and considerable influence among university professors.

Summary:

Carnelutti is an outstanding jurist and professor of civil and business law, with many publications to his credit. Through his connections with Count Volpi di Misurata (see report on him), through his own firm which manufactures glass products, and through his extensive legal practice he has become a very wealthy and well-known lawyer.

Evidence conflicts on the definition of his political attitude. As a University Professor he was obliged to take an oath of allegiance to Fascism. Professionally he was in the position of at least having to acquiesce to Fascist policies. There is no indication that he took any public stand against Fascism, but the reverse is, on the other hand, no confirmation of his having held a prominent place in the Party, either in Venice or Rome.

Sources:

1. CPI 2, 1940
2. Biografia Milanese, 1933-34
3. Notizie artistiche, 1937
4. BR PU-3279.10 (Excellent memory; good reliability; judgment and objectivity); Red BR 1943
5. BR PU-3458 (Same as above)
6. BR PU-2356.7 (Same as above)
7. Unnamed source, 21 Feb. 1944: JICALE, Guide no. 2990. 2 March 1944
8. BR H-3826 (Unknown reliability); 23 October 1943

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Not in: Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940
Annuario Generale, 1942-43
Guida Monaci, 1940
Italia, 1943

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Book No
File No
ActionName: CAO, Giovanni
Conte di San Marco. Lawyer.Country: ItalyAddress: Rome - via L. Mirador 1 (1940)Major positions: National Councillor to the Chamber of Deputies and Corporations (1943); Councillor of Airline, Soc. An. di Navigazione (1937); etc. (see below)Birth date and place: 28 July 1899, at CagliariNationality, Religion: ItalianFamily history:Education and work history: Degree in Jurisprudence, Councillor, Airline, Soc. An. di Navigazione, Airline (1937) (comp. in 1937 L. 150,000,000)Political history: Joined the Fascist Party in 1923. Deputy to Parliament for the 21st through the 23rd Legislatures (1925-19 January 1943); Under Secretary of Commerce, Mercantile Marine, July 1938-July 1942; President of the Fascist Shipowners' Federation, 1934-(1946); member of the National Council of Corporations, 30th Legislature (until 1943), as member of the council of the Corporazione Mare di Anis, representing the industrialists.Summary: Conte Cao is primarily a Fascist Party career man whose appointments have been closely connected with the shipping industry. His allegiance to the Fascist Party dates from early days; he became a fascist deputy, and has consistently held positions of trust and importance in the Fascist Corporative structure.Sources:

1. CH 6, 1940
2. Italia, 1943
3. I Consiglieri Nazionali, 1939
4. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
5. Unknown source, presumably 1940: R&A Italian Section; rec'd 20 June 1957

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

HIGH PRIORITY REPORT

Name: CELLA, Gian Riccardo
Grand Ufficiale

Country: ITALY

Region: ITALY

Major Position(s): President of Isotta-Fraschini
Company (1935); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: (about 1885)

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Son of an industrialist and inherited fortune
many millions; married; children.

Education and Work History: Speculated on the Stock Exchange.
With late Count Mazzotti, Cella gained control of the
majority of shares of Isotta-Fraschini (cap. 60,000,000
lire in 1925) and became President of the Company. At
this time, according to an interview source the Company
entered on the construction of aviation engines. About
1926-27, he and Mazzotti offered to sell their shares to
the British Vickers-Armstrong Company (L. Basil Johnson), which
declined the offer. It is also reported that he and Mazzotti
did not develop and perfect the production of the company,
but chose to make a financial stroke which enriched them at
the expense of the other shareholders for a value of many
millions. He is not on the Board of Isotta-Fraschini as
of 1936 - 37. President, Unione Esercizi Alberghi di Lusso,
Rome (1934) (Cap.: in 1936, L. 3,000,000)

Political History: Fascist of the first hour, who helped to
finance the movement and who was the friend of many of the
party leaders, according to an interview source. Accompanied
Italo Balbo to the United States, December 1928. The same
source states that he is without political principles and
interested primarily in acquiring wealth.

Summary: Cella was prominent in the development of the Isotta-
Fraschini automobile industry. Information available
classifies him to be a Fascist of the first hour and closely
connected with fascist leaders.

It should be noted that no information has been secured on
him later than 1937.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

CARLA, Gian Riccardo

Sources:

1. Biografie Finanziaria Italiana, 1957
2. IN FU-2715 (Excellent memory; good judgment; objectivity and real ability); 1949
3. Notizie Stataliche, 1957

10 May 1944

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SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Security
Division
Rec'd
Book No
File No
Action

Name: CASTELLINO, Niccolò

Country: Italy

Residence: Naples - Rione S. Brigida 6 (1949)

Major positions: Professor of Industrial Medicine, University of Naples (July 1943); President of the Administrative Council of Giornale d'Italia (1940); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 5 May 1893, at Genoa

Nationality/religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Pietro Castellino and Giuseppina Scacchiavillo.

Education and Work History:

Degree in Medicine.

Professor of Industrial Medicine; University of Naples (1943)
President of the Società Italiana di Medicina del Lavoro (1940)
President of the Administrative Council, Giornale d'Italia
(1940) (1936, 1, 2, 150, 000)Author of scientific and political articles in Giornale d'Italia and of about 60 articles in scientific reviews.

Publications: In Nervosi Celivati; Naples, 1925
Infertuni Osteo-articolari; 1927
L'Organizzazione Nazionale del Lavoro; Naples, 1928
I Periodi Isoclettrici, 1932
La Malaria Professionale; 1932
Il Lavoro nei Porti; 1932
Il Cuore e lo Stomaco; 1933
Il Lavoro nei Campi; 1934
Il Lavoro sul Mare; 1935
Il Lavoro nella Chimica Industriale; 1939

Won the prize of the Royal Accademia d'Italia for his
 scientific activity; 21 April, 1940.

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Nicolo CASTELLINO

Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Editrice Demetria, Rome (1934) (1934,
L. 100,000)
Councillor, Soc. An. "La Nuova Antologia," Rome (1937) (1936,
L. 1,000,000)
Councillor, Soc. An. Italiana per Impresce Periodiche, Rome
(1934 - not in 1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 2,250,000)
Councillor, Aironia, Soc. An. di Navigazione, Naples (1937)
(Cap: in 1937, L. 150,000,000)

Political history:

Deputy to Parliament for the 8th Legislature (10 April,
1929 - 29 January 1934)
N.S.M. centrale C.A.L.I. (1940)
Member of the Corporazione Carta e Stampa (1940)
President of the National Fascist Federation of Newspaper
Editors, 29 September 1934 - (1940)

Summary:

Castellino's career has touched three general fields of endeavor. He is first a specialist in Industrial medicine. His writing on that subject led him into the field of journalism. Besides publishing a good many works in his specified field, he stepped into a political position as President of the Fascist Federation of Newspaper Editors. As a business man, his positions have dealt primarily with the field of publishing, although he has held two councillorships in totally unrelated fields. Politically, he has a record of being a Fascist Deputy, and of having occupied a high position in the Fascist Government as chief of one of the primary organizations for Fascist propaganda.

Source:

1. Chi e, 1940
2. Zone Handbook no. 6, 1 July 1943
3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
4. Borsa Finanziaria, 1933-34

6 June 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Security
Division
Rec'd
Book No
File No
Action

Name: CIANCI, Ernesto

Country: Italy

Region: Rome - Viale Pericoli 44 (1940)

Major Positions: Director General, Aziende Minerali Metallici Italiani; Minister of Corporations, Rome

Birth date, and place: About 1898

Nationality, Religion: Italian

Family History: No information

Education and Work History:

Director General, Aziende Minerali Metallici Italiani,
Rome (1940) (Cap. 1940, L. 100,000,000)

According to an interview source, Prof. Cianci is well-informed in his field and is a friend of Prof. Baraballo (see his report)

Secretary, Loc. An. Nichelino e metalli Nobili (of ANMI group) (1940)

Secretary, Loc. An. Rasse Italiane, Rome (1940)

Political History:

Member of the Fascist Party.

Aggregate Councillor, representing the employers, Section of Mining Industries, Ministry of Corporations (1940)

Summary:

Prof. Cianci has been Director General of the important government-controlled metallurgical trust. He has also been Secretary in two smaller metallurgical firms.

A member of the Fascist Party, he has also held the political office of representing employers in the mining section of the Ministry of Corporations. His political ties with Fascism appear to have been predominantly industrial in nature, but he has held a responsible political office in the Fascist corporative structure.

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STANCO, Ernesto

SOURCE:

1. BR FU-2017.14 (Source of excellent memory and good judgment, objectivity and reliability); information is prior to 1940, received BR 1943.
2. Guide Monaci, 1940

Not in: CHI 2, 1940
Annuario Ord. e Ger. 1940

10 May 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: GINO GALLI, Raul
Engineer

Country: Italy

Residence: Rome
Office: Via Aringo 10
Home: Via Plinio 31

Turin (1940)
Office: Via Arsenale
Home: Via Umberto Biondi-
gnani

Major positions: National Councillor to the Chamber of
Fasci and Corporations; Director General of S.I.R.R.
Ente Italiano Divisioni Radiofoniche (1940)

Birth date and place: 29 March 1896, at Rome

Nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic

Family history: Son of Martino Gallini and Cecilia Gualdi

Education and work history:

Degree in Industrial Engineering, 1919
Graduate of the telecommunications school of the
Experimental Institute, Ministry of Communications, 1920
Graduate as assistant mechanic, Machine applications,
Royal School of Engineering, 1920-23
Began his career in radio-diffusion, 1923
Director, URI, Universitario Radiofonico Italiano, 1925
Director General, URI, 1926
Director General, ENIR Ente Italiano Divisioni Radio-
foniche, Rome and Turin, 1928- (1940) (Cap: 1936,
L. 25,625,000)
Ing. Gualdi is also a member of the Administrative
Council, with the function of Councillor Delegate of
this organization.
He multiplied the number of transmitting stations from
2 in 1925 to 37 in 1929 and organized their functions.
Vice-President, Compagnia per Edizioni, Teatra, Registra-
zioni ed Affini, S.I.R.R., Turin (1934). 107 is
listed in 1940 as the Sole Administrator of this company.
(Cap: 1934, L. 124,000)
Councillor, Soc. Italiana Pubblica Radiofonica Anonima
S.I.R.R., Turin (1934). He is listed in 1940 as the
President of this company.

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CHIODELLI, Saul

Education and work history (continued):

Councillor, Soc. Sindacale Torinese S.C.T., Turin (1940)

President of the Sindacato (Inspectors), Industria

Spettacolo, Province of Turin (1940)

Sindacato, Soc. per Aziende Librarie, Giornalistiche e

Tipografiche, Rome (1934)

Entered the P.N.F. in 1926

Ing. Chiodelli concluded agreements between Italy and other nations for cultural exchanges by means of radio, and he was a member of the Italian Delegation to the Rome Conference in 1928 for the revision of the Berna Convention on artistic and intellectual protection and property.

Member of the Italian Delegation to the international conference on telecommunications and for the repartition of wave lengths: at Prague in 1928; at Locarno in 1933; at Cairo in 1938; at Montreux in 1939.

Participated in the work of the C.C.I.R. (International Radiotelectric Consulting Committee) and of the C.I.P.F. (International Phonoelectric Consulting Committee).

Cavaliere del Lavoro, 1937.

Member of the Council and various Committees of the U.I.R. (International Radio-Diffusion Union) and of the Italian Electrotechnical Committee (1940).

National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, representing the theatre (spettacolo) industrialists. (1940)

Member of the National Fascist Federation of the theatre industry and of the National Fascist Federation of the directors of business (Dirigenti Aziende Industriali) (1940).

According to an interview source, Ing. Chiodelli is "at heart not a Fascist, but greatly compromised."

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Page 3

CHIODELLI, Luigi

Summary:

Chiodelli was professionally trained in the field of industrial engineering and his career has centered primarily around the radio industry and governmental positions dealing with radio transmissions both for Italian audiences and outside of Italy. His most important business position was as Director General of EIR, the large government controlled radio trust. Credit is given him for enormously increasing the number of transmitting stations under EIR control.

His membership in the Fascist Party dates from 1926. He has consistently participated in Commissions and special Conferences to increase the effectiveness of Fascist radio techniques. In 1939 he became a National Councillor of the Chamber of Fascist and Corporations. There can be no question of his political support of, and participation in, Fascist governmental activities.

Sources:

1. CHI 8, 1940
2. Il Corriere Finanziario Italiano, 1933-34
3. BR PU-603 (Source of excellent reliability and judgment and very good memory and objectivity) 18 August 1943
4. Settimale Stettione, 1937
5. I Consiglieri Nazionali, 1939

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: COSTANZI, Giulio
General (Aeronautical Engineering Reserve)
Engineer
Country: Italy
Region: Rome - Viale Mazzini 6 (1940)
Major position(s): Councillor of Ala Littoria
(1940)
Birth date and place: 25 April 1875, at
Contigliano (Rieti)
Nationality, religion: Italian
Family history: Son of Francesco Costanzi and Rita Nardi
Education and work history:

Degree in Engineering; diploma as a Geographical Expert (Royal
Institute of Higher Studies, Florence) and in Geodesy (Military
Geographical Institute).

Former Director of experiments in Military Aviation and Vice
Director of Engineering and Aeronautical Construction.
Teacher of Aerodynamics, Royal Aeronautical Academy (1940)
aviator in the First World War, winning a solemn commendation
for war merit.

Many of his studies on geography, geodesy and aeronautics are
contained in various scientific reviews, such as the Rivista
Militare Italiana, Rivista Geografica Italiana, L'Aeronautica,
Rivista d'Aeronautica, Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des
Sciences, etc.

Publications: Sulla Esistenza di Più Regimi Quadratici di Res-
istenza per Corpi in Moto nei Fluidi, Rome 1913

Tradimenti e Terremoti, Rome 1914

Sulla Variabilità del Coefficiente di Deflusso,
Rome 1913

Elementi per un Nuovo Metodo di Calcolo Aerodin-
amico degli Aeroplani, Rome 1926

Councillor, Ala Littoria, Rome (1940)

Political history:

Councillor of State (Section III - Affairs of Finance, War
Marine and Air Ministries) (1940)

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COSTANTINI, Giulio

Summary:

General Costantini is a career aviator and technical, scientific expert in fields closely related to aeronautics. He has published a great many studies, both in periodicals and books, on his field of specialization. His position in the government as Counsellor of State was probably technical in nature. In the absence of other information about his political attitude, it is only reasonable to say that his technical knowledge and experience were used by the Fascist government through his position as Counsellor of State.

Bibliography:

1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
 2. Chi è, 1940
 3. Guida Mussolini, 1940
- Not in: Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Security
Division
Rec'd
Book No
File No
Action

Name: CITI, VITTORIO

Country: ITALY

Region: Venice
Rome

Campo 3, Via 732 (1940)
Via PG 25A (1940)

Major position(s): Senator; President of Industrial
Port of Venice; Former Minister of Communica-
tions; etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 20 February 1889, at Ferrara.

Nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic.

Education and work history:

Cavalry officer, World War I.

Senator Cini's rise in industry is closely connected
with that of Count Volpi di Misurata.

President, Compagnia Generale degli Acquedotti, Rome,
(1934) (Cap.: 1934, L. 150,000,000).

President, Soc. An. Acqua Pia, Rome, (1937) (Cap.: in
1935, L. 100,000,000).

President, Compagnia Adriatica di Navigazione, Venice,
(1937) (in 1937, L. 150,000,000).

President, "Telve" (Soc. Telefonica delle Venezia),
Venice, (1934 - not in 1937) (Cap.: 1936, L. 60,000,000).

President, Soc. An. Italiana di Navigazione Interna,
Venice, (1934) (1934, L. 20,000,000).

President, Soc. An. Distillazione Italiane Condutibili
(D.I.C.S.A.), Venice, (1934) (Cap.: 1934, L. 15,000,000).

President, "Ilva" (Alti Forni e Acciaierie d'Italia)
(1937) (1936, L. 535,000,000).

Councillor, SIP (Soc. Idroelettrica Piemontese), Turin,
(1934).

Councillor, S.A.D.E. (Soc. An. Adriatica di Elettricità),
Venice, (1934) (Volpi).

Councillor, Soc. An. Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico,
Trieste, (1934).

Councillor, Soc. An. per la Condotta di Acque Potabili,
Turin, (1934).

Councillor, Soc. An. Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Acquedotto di Napoli, Naples, (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Acquedotto di Palermo, Palermo, (1934)

Councillor, European Electric Corporation Ltd., Montreal,
(1934).

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Vittorio Cini

Education and work history: (continued)

Councillor, Soc. Veneziana di Navigazione a Vapore, Venice (1934).

Councillor, Soc. An. Veneta per Costruzione ed Esercizio di Ferrovie Secondarie Italiane, Padua, (1934)

Councillor, "Lloyd-Riciliano", Soc. An. Italiana di Assicurazioni Marittime e Riassicurazione Generali, Rome, (1934).

President, Porto Industriale di Venezia, Venice, (1934 - not in 1937) (Cap.: 1936, L. 5,000,000).

President, Credito Industriale, Venice, (1940) (Cap.: in 1936, L. 35,000,000; in 1932-35, L. 100,000,000).

The improvements of Pineta Destra and Giussago are due to his efforts.

Commissioner General of the Universal Exposition at Rome, 1942.

Political history: Cini was made a Senator of the Kingdom 23 January 1934. He was Minister of Communications February to July 1943, and resigned because of ill health a week before the collapse of Mussolini. He is said to be accused of resigning as Minister of Communications in order to support the anti-Mussolini plot, and to have manifested joy when Il Duce fell from power on July 25th.

Cini and Volpi di Misurata were both reported arrested by the Paris German controlled radio in October 1943. The arrest of these two men was said to have caused a world-wide sensation in financial quarters, as they were considered the wealthiest men in Italy.

A report of 15 March 1944 states that Cini has been threatened with reprisals by the Fascists, but no details of his imprisonment or trial are at hand to date.

Summary: Count Volpi di Misurata and Cini are linked together very closely in the minds of the Italians, in large part because both of them are very powerful and wealthy industrialists. Cini has held the presidency of major water supply and navigation industries, and has also headed the large government controlled "TELE" telephone company. He held the presidency of the large government controlled steel trust "ILVA". His other industrial holdings have extended into the fields of credit and insurance, ship-building, and railroad construction.

Vittorio Cini

He has been an active participant of the Fascist regime. He accepted nomination as Senator in 1934 and held the post of Minister of Communications under the former Mussolini government. Evidence indicates that with the waning of Mussolini's power, he was willing to become a turncoat. His arrest by the neo-fascists has doubtless furthered his inclination in that direction.

- Sources:
1. Chi E. 1940
 2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
 3. BR FU-614 (source rated as excellent in judgment and reliability, very good in objectivity and memory).
 4. Paris Radio, 6 October 1943: FCC Daily Report, 6 October 1943.
 5. Morgen Zurecher Zeitung, 15 March 1944: News Digest No. 1387.
 6. ATM, 27 January 1944, FCC S. Eur. Analysis, 27 January 1944.
 7. New York Times, 8 October 1943, p. 3
 8. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

22 April 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Security
DivisionRec'd
Book No
File No
ActionName: CROLLALANZA (GI), ArnaldoCountry: ItalyAddress: Rome - Corso Trieste
Bari - Via Benazzi 12 (1940)Major Positions: National Councillor to the Chamber of
Fasci and Corporations (1943); Councillor of the Banca
Nazionale del Lavoro; journalist.Birth date and place: 19 May 1892, at BariNationality, religion: ItalianFamily history: Son of Goffredo di Crollalanza (famous
craftsman) and Maria Noya.Education and work history: Entered journalism at an early
age and was reporter on numerous newspapers of Southern
Italy. Contributed to Popolo d'Italia, from its
beginning, and Gazzetta.
First Fascist of World War I.
Followed Mussolini in the interventionist campaign, 1915.
Councillor of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome (1937).Political history: Member of P.F.F., 1919
After World War I, Crollalanza organized the Fasci of
Public Works of Basilicata, 1919, of which he was the
regional Secretary until 1924.
Deputy to Parliament, 1924.
Under Secretary for Public Works, July 1928 - February 1930.
Minister of Public Works, February 1930 - 25 January 1935.
National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and
Corporations, 30th Legislature, a member of the council
of Corporazione Vitivinicola, representing the
agriculturalists. He is listed in 1943 as Vice
President of the Corporazione Acque, Gas e Eletticit .Author of publications illustrating the activity of the
Fascist regime in the field of Public Works.

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CROLLA D'AMAZO (di), Arnaldo

Political history (continued):

Podestà of Bari, December 1926 - July 1928.
 Administrator of the Ente Autonomo Fiera del Levante of
 Bari (1940).
 Member of the Administrative Council of the University
 of Bari "Gennaro Sansone" (1940).
 Member of the National Council of Corporations.
 President of the O.N.C., April 1935 - (1940).
 President of the agricultural technical cooperative
 consulting committee, attached to the Ministry of Italian
 Africa, 23 September 1936 - (1940).

Summary:

Crolla D'Amazo's career has been actively linked with Fascism
 since 1919. He was an early organizer of the Fasci; a
 deputy to parliament in 1924, rose in the Ministry of
 Public Works to be Minister 1930-1935, and became a
 National Councillor in the Chamber of Fasces and
 Corporations. He is clearly an outstanding Fascist.

Sources:

1. Chi è, 1940
2. Italia, 1943, Vol. XLVIII
3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
4. Unknown source, presumably 1940: RSI Italian Section;
 ref BR 30 June 1943
5. I Graniglieri Nazionali, 1939

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CONFIDENTIALOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTSSecurity
DivisionRec'd
Book No
File No
ActionIndex to Statements
in ReportName: CARTASEGNA, Francesco
Engineer

Country: Italy

Region: Milan and Turin 1,2

Position: President of the Societa Anonima
Tecnico Industriale per l'Oriente
(1937); Councillor of FIAT (1937);¹
etc. (see below)Birth date and place: No information
Nationality, religion: Italian
Family history: No information

Education and Work History:

Degree in Architecture. 4

President, Soc. An. Tecnico Industriale per l'Oriente,
Milan (1937)Administrator Delegato and Director General, Soc. An.
Autostrada Torino-Milano, Turin (1937)Councillor, Compagnia Italiana Idriche Strade, Turin (1937)
Ing. Cartasegna was President of this company in 1934.²President, Soc. Elettrica Litoranea Toscana, Leghorn (1937)
Vice President, "La Centrale," Soc. per Finanziamento di
Imprese Elettriche, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Elettrica del Valdarno, Florence (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Romana di Elettricit , Rome (1940)

Councillor, Soc. An. Tibertina di Elettricit , Rome (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Mediterranea di Elettricit , Rome (1940)

Councillor, Soc. An. Laziense di Elettricit , Rome (1940)

Councillor, Unione Cementi Marchino & C, Casale Monferrato
(1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Valdina di Elettricit , Rome (1940) 3

Councillor, Soc. An. Mineraria del Valdarno, Florence (1937)¹Councillor, Soc. An. Imprese Italiane all'Energia (1937)¹An interview source names Ing. Cartasegna President of
this company.⁴INFORMATION HEREIN IS A SUMMARY
OF INTELLIGENCE OBTAINED FROM ONE
OR MORE SOURCES OR INTERVIEWS.
CONCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON SUCH IN-
TELLIGENCE ONLY. INDEX NUMBERS
AND LETTERS ARE FOR FILING PURPOSES
ONLY.

CARTASOGNA, Francesco

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Education and Work History (Continued)

Councillor, Soc. An. Romana Immobiliare, Rome (1940)

Councillor, Soc. Telefonica Tirreno, Rome (1940)

Councillor, Sindacato Italiano Lavori Internazionali, Rome (1940)

Councillor, Consegna Nazionale Imprese Elettriche, CONIEL, Rome (1940)²

Councillor, FIAT, Fabbrica Automobili Italiana Torinese, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Vetrocche, Soc. Riunite Italiane Vetri e Cristalli e Soc. Italiana Coke, Venice (1937)¹

President, Soc. An. Immobiliare Agricola Torinese, Turin (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Costruzioni Edilizie Valentino, Turin (1934 - not in 1937)

Councillor, S.I.P., Soc. Idroelettrica Piemontese, Turin (1934 - not in 1937) 1,2

Political History:

Aggregate Councillor for the industrialists, Corporazione dell' Acqua, del Gas e dell' Elettricità (1940)³

According to a source of moderate reliability, Ing. Cartasogna is a "Fascist of long standing" and has held various positions in the Party.⁴

SUMMARY:

Cartasogna has held industrial positions of considerable importance, especially in the fields of hydroelectric power, (the Isonzo Industriale per l'Oriente was founded under the name of Imprese Elettriche Italo-Turche Sarelli), transportation, and real estate. He has also held many councillorships in related industries and in a few additional business fields.

An interview source says that Cartasogna is a Fascist of long standing and has held various positions in the Party. The only information available on such positions is his aggregate councillorship in the Fascist Corporation of Water, Gas and Electricity.

Sources:

1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937 Not in: Chi E 1940
2. Biog. Finanziaria, 1933-34
3. Guida Mondai, 1940 Annuario Ord. e ger. d' Italia, 1940
4. RR PU-2564 (Excellent memory; good reliability, objectivity and judgment); received BR 1943

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File No
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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTS

(81)

CONFIDENTIAL

Name: COBOLLI, Giulio Giuseppe
Engineer

Index of Statements
in Report

Country: Italy

Region: L S

Region: Rivas
Corno Trieste 10 (1940) 1

Occupation: 16 G
17

Position: Minister of Public Works, 1935-39;
President of Agenzia Generale
Italiana dei Petroli, 1939-April
1943; etc. (see below)

Political
Attitudes: 1

Birth date and place: 28 May 1892, at Trieste 1

Race, nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Nicolo Cobolli and Antonia Bonomo. 1

Education and Work History:

Volunteer in World War I; wounded.
Irredentist; imprisoned by Austria.

President, Agenzia Generale Italiana dei Petroli, 1939 -
April 1943 (Succeeded by Giuseppe Corla)³

Political History:

Federal Secretary, Trieste Section of the Fascist Party, 1927-
30.

Vice Podesta of Trieste (also held other political and
syndical posts), 1933.

Deputy to Parliament, 28th Legislature (30 April 1929 -
10 January 1934)

National Councillor, 30th Legislature, 1935 until October
1939.

Under Secretary of Public Works, 25 January 1935 - September
1935.

Minister of Public Works, September 1935 until 31 October
1939. 1, 2

COBOLLI, Gigli Giuseppe

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SUMMARY:

Cobolli's presidency of the Azienda Generale Italiana del Petroli 1939-43 (the government-controlled oil trust) has been his only industrial position. The major part of his career has been in Fascist Party positions and Fascist government offices. In 1929 he was a Federal Secretary of the Party in Trieste, and rose in public offices to be Minister of Public Works 1935-39.

Sources:

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Unknown source, presumably 1940: RIA Italian Section; Vol 52 30 June 1943
3. Rome Radio, 28 April 1943: FOC Daily Report, 30 April 1943

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Security
DivisionName: COMPTI, Ettore
Engineer, Senator; Count, Cavaliere del LavoroCountry: ItalyRegion: Milan
Gorno Magenta 65 (1940)Major Positions: President of the Banca Commerciale Italiana
(1943); etc. (see below)Birth date and place: 24 April 1871, at MilanNationality, religion: ItalianFamily history: Son of Carlo Compti and Giuseppina PalazzoliEducation and work history:

Degree in Engineering
Former professor at the Milan Polytechnical Institute
Pioneer of the electricity industry and of the utilization
of hydraulic forces
Founded and directed for 25 years the Società Imprese
Elettriche Compti, which first utilized in an integral
way a great basin or reservoir
Promoter of the majority of electrical undertakings in
Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria
Presided over all liquidation of war production after
World War I, and disarmament, for the passage from war
to peace production

President, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan (1934)
(Cap: 1936, L. 700,000,000)

President, S.I.P., Società Idroelettrica Piemontese, Turin
(1934) Gen. Compti is not listed as such in 1937.
(Cap: 1936, L. 360,000,000)

President, Soc. An. Elettrici Coloniali Italiani, Tripoli
(1934) He is not listed as such in 1937. (Cap: 1934,
L. 5,100,000; 1936, L. 21,000,000)

Vice-President, Terni, Soc. per l'Industria e l'Elettricità,
Rome (1934). He is not listed as such in 1937. (Cap:
1936, L. 130,000,000)

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Education and work history (continued)

Vice President, "Paristor" Soc. An. Paricelli per Lavori all'Intero (1934). He is not listed as such in 1937.
(Cap: 1936, L. 1,000,000)

Councillor, Soc. An. Quartiere Industriale Nord-Milano, Milan (1934). He is not listed as such in 1937.

Councillor, E.I.R. Ente Italiano Indagini Radiofoniche, Rome (1934). He is not listed as such in 1937.

President, Soc. An. Lombarda per Distribuzione di Energia Elettrica, Milan (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 400,000,000)

President, Cantillon, Soc. An. Italiana per le Fibre Tessili Artificiali, Milan (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 100,000,000)

President, Soc. An. Tecnomasio Italiano Brown Boveri (formerly Tecnomasio Italiano Ing. B. Gabella & C.), Milan (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 69,000,000)

President, Soc. An. Costruzioni Meccaniche Riva, Milan (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 12,000,000)

President, Soc. An. Officine di Vado Ligure, Milan (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 4,000,000)

Vice President, S.T.I.F.E.L., Soc. Telefonica Interregionale Piemontese e Lombarda, Turin (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 200,000,000)

Vice President, Soc. Nazionale per lo Sviluppo delle Imprese Elettriche, Milan (1937) (Cap: 1936, L. 80,000,000)

Councillor, Soc. Generale Elettrica Cisalpina, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. Italiana per le Strade Ferrate Meridionali, Florence (1937)

Vice President, Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, Milan (1934)

Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. Azienda Elettrica Bengasina, Bengasi (1934)

Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana e Greca, Athens (1934)

Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana e Bulgara, Sofia (1934)

Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan (1934)

Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana (France), Paris (1934)

Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto, Alexandria (1934)

Councillor, Associazione Tra le Societa per Azioni, Rome (1934)

Formerly provided over the Societa d'Incoraggiamento d'Arti e Mestieri, attached to which he founded the Scuola Superiore Ottore Conti.

Reconstructed at his own expense the church of S. Maria delle Grazie, Milan, 1930-38.

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CONTI, Steno

Political history

High Commissioner for Arms and Munitions and Aeronautical Supplies, 1918-19

Presided over the political-military mission in 1920 for the reorganization of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia and stipulated the political-commercial agreements with the three Transcaucasian Republics. At the Confederation of Genoa in 1922, he negotiated and signed the first commercial treaty with the USSR.

Presided at Geneva at the International Conference of Transports for the League of Nations.

Ambassador Extraordinary to Japan and Manchukuo, 1938.

He negotiated and concluded treaties of friendship and commerce between Italy and Japan and Manchukuo. Senator, 22 February, 1919. As Senator, he reported particularly on the budget and commercial treaties. Was made Conte, March 1939.

Said to have been a personal friend of Mussolini.

Summary:

Senator Conti is one of the leaders in the electrical industries in Italy. He was a pioneer in the development of power in Italy, and entered the business world professionally trained as an electrical engineer.

His industrial positions extend widely to the artificial fiber industries, mechanical construction, communications, and finally to the presidency of the Banca Commerciale. He ranks among the few top industrialists in Italy.

Conti's political career began in pre-fascist days in positions closely connected with military supplies and commercial agreements. His nomination to senatorship antedates Fascism. During the Mussolini regime, in 1938, he was appointed Ambassador to Manchukuo, and in 1939 Mussolini bestowed upon him the title of count. There can be little question of his sympathy with the Fascist regime and his active support of its policies.

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CONTI, Ettore

References

1. Cbi b, 1940
 2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
 3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
 4. It-11, 1943, Vol. XVIII
 5. Who's Who in Italian Banking, OEW, Washington,
August 1943
- Not in: Elenco dei Personali, 1939 and 1943

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In Report

Name: FERRERO, Luca (Di Ventimiglia)
Marquis

Country: ITALY

Region: Turin¹

Position: Councillor of Villar Perosa (1937)¹

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality and religion: Italian

Family History: Nephew of Senator Giovanni Agnelli, owner of Villar Perosa.²

Education and Work History:

President, Soc. An. Ferrovie, Penivis, Trenvie, Automobili, Turin
(1937) (Cap. 1936: L. 3,050,000)

Councillor, Officine Villar Perosa, Turin and Villar Perosa (1937)
(Cap. 1936: L. 25,000,000)

Councillor, Vetrococo, Soc. Riunite Metallurgiche Vetri e Cristalli &
Soc. Italiana Coke, Venice (1937)¹ (Cap. 1936: L. 50,000,000)

According to a source of moderate reliability, Marquis Ferrero "was
in an automobile accident some years ago which further compromised
his very limited intellectual capacity."²

Political History: No information

Summary:

According to an interview source Ferrero holds his positions more
because of his social position and his relationship to Agnelli (see
his report), than because of any merit. There is no information
available on his political attitude.

Sources:

1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
2. PR FU-2554 (Excellent memory; good reliability, objectivity and
judgment); read in 1943
3. Biografia Ricordata, 1935-34
Not in CHI E 1940

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On Region: B 6, L 3

On Occupation: 17

On Political
Affiliation: 1

Name: DOREGANI, Guido
Engineer

Country: ITALY

Region: Milan - Via Principe Umberto 18
Rome - Via Antonio Salandra 13 (1940)¹

Position(s): President and Administrator Delegato of Montecatini (1941)^{2,3}
etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 26 March 1877, at Leghorn¹

Nationality and religion: Italian, Catholic

Family history: Of Irish stock; his father settled in Milan as a young man;
his mother is English.²

Education and Work History:

Assessor of the commune of Leghorn;

Concerned in the development of the aqueduct, the new port and the industry of the city; his first prominent position.

Administrator of Montecatini, chemical and textile establishment of Milan; he rose to the position of President, through his development of the production of chemical fertilizers,¹ 1918.²

Under Doregani's management, the company became one of the largest European chemical industries, owning and operating hundreds of plants all over Italy, and a very important factor in Italian economic life.³ It became known as the "Italian Octopus" because of the colossal extent of its organization. A Federal Secretary of the Fascist Party, exclusively for the Montecatini employees and workers, was appointed to the central offices at Via Principe Umberto 18, Milan. The trust can be compared to I.G. Farben Industrie in Germany, Du Pont de Nemours or Allied Chemical in the United States.³

According to an interview source, "Doregani had great good fortune from the beginning of his career and was backed and favored by the financier Giuseppe Toeplitz of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. Energetic and intelligent, he knew how to take advantage of every possibility of national and especially international development which presented itself during and after the First World War in

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order to constitute a formidable group whose stock is quoted on the principal financial markets of the world." The above source adds that Donagani's activity also reached Asia and that it is well known that, only a few months before the outbreak of the present war, Montecatini had completed construction of a big plant in Japan for the preparation of synthetic ammonia. Patent Fausser, as his company had done previously in Poland and elsewhere."

Montecatini is described as a mining and chemical industry; dealing directly with pyrite and sulphur mines, manufacturers of phosphate fertilizers, antiscryptogamous plants and various other chemical products.

Montecatini's capital in 1937 was L. 1,000,000,000.¹⁷ In 1935, the jubilee volume celebrating Donagani's 25th year as President and Managing Director (Administrator Delegate) of Montecatini provided both a complete summary of the firm's achievements, and the information that the parent company was organized in 1888 to operate the Montecatini mine and that Donagani was Managing Director from 1910 to 1919, from which date he was also President. In an address before the general meeting of stockholders in 1935 (March), he summarized the expansion of the industry on a basic plan of utilizing Italian natural resources.¹⁸ He has always been a strong defender of the independence of Montecatini and, in 1941, it was reported that the firm had maintained its independence, although I.G. Farben has a 49 percent interest in the Aniline Subsidiary.⁷

The following companies are dependent upon Montecatini:⁹

- President, Azienda Colori Nazionali Affini, ACNA (Cap.: in 1933, L. 30,000,000) (1937)
- President, Società Anonima e Derivati (Cap.: in 1936, L. 2000,000,000) (1937)
- President, Società Elettrica Alto Adige (Cap.: in 1936, L. 60,000,000) (1937)
- President, Minerale Nobel, Soc. An. Italiana (Cap.: in 1936, L. 60,000,000) (1937)
- President, Montecatini, Soc. An. Mineraria (Cap.: in 1936, L. 25,000,000) (1937)¹⁷
- President, Società Italiana Alluminio (Cap.: in 1934, L. 80,000,000) (1934)
- President, Soc. An. Alluminio Milano (Cap.: in 1934, L. 500,000) (1934)²
- President, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia (Cap.: in 1936, L. 25,000,000) (1937)
- President, Soc. Italiana dello Zinco e del Piombo (Cap.: in 1936, L. 50,000,000) (1937)
- President, Lavorazioni Leghe Leggere, Soc. An. (Cap.: in 1936, L. 18,000,000) (1937)
- President, Soc. Elettrotecnica del Teco (Cap.: in 1933, L. 14,000,000) (1937)

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President, Soc. Rhodiopeta Italiana (Cap.: in 1936, L. 59,000,000) (1937)¹⁷

Donogani represented this company in the international agreement concerning market control of artificial textiles. He was assisted in this by the General Manager of the firm, Ing. Cecchini (later replaced by Gallotti). Donogani's contribution was so great that the Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, which held 51 percent of the capital, decided to discontinue their administrative controls.⁹

President, Soc. Generale Marmi e Pietre d'Italia (Cap.: in 1936, L. 24,000,000) (1937)

President, Società Jutifisi Riuniti (Cap.: in 1937, L. 12,000,000) (1937)

President, Soc. An. Italiana Acci (Cap.: in 1936, L. 1,500,000) (1937)

President, Soc. Solifera Siciliana (Cap.: in 1936, L. 3,200,000) (1937)

President, Soc. Finanziaria per lo Sviluppo delle Industrie e dell'Agricoltura (Cap.: in 1936, L. 10,000,000) (1937)

Vice President, Azienda Nazionale Idrogeno e Combustibili, ANIC (Cap.: in 1937, L. 500,000,000) (1937)

Vice President, Soc. An. Cokitalia (Cap.: in 1936, L. 60,000,000) (1937)

Sole Administrator, Soc. Nazionale dell'Alluminio (Cap.: in 1936, L. 25,000,000) (1937)¹⁷

Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Meridionale Ammonia (Cap.: in 1934, L. 25,000,000) (1934)² (Cap.: in 1936, L. 10,000,000) (1937)¹⁷

Councillor, Soc. Starchi, Imparchi e Trasporti (Cap.: in 1934, L. 2,500,000) (1934)²

Councillor, Unione Raffinerie Siciliane (Cap.: in 1936, L. 9,000,000) (1937)¹⁷

The Boards of the following companies are appointed with Donogani's approval:

Compagnie Scandinave de l'Azote

Ammoniacque Synthétique et Dérivés, Soc. An.

Soc. Generale di Esplosivi e Munizioni (Cap.: in 1937, L. 15,000,000)

Soc. Italiana Carboni Attivi

Soc. Concini Industrie Affini, SCIA (Cap.: in 1936, L. 4,500,000)

Soc. d'Esercizio Veneto Fertilizzanti e Prodotti Chimici (see below)

Soc. An. Idrogetti (Cap.: in 1936, L. 10,000,000)

Bord Carrara Marmi e Pietre d'Italia

Soc. Industriale Ferroviaria

Soc. Italiana Alumi Guinet

Soc. Italiana del Litopone (Cap.: in 1936, L. 10,000,000)

Soc. An. Titanium

Soc. Continentale des Raffineries de Soufre

Soc. An. Meridionale Lavorazione Solfi^{9,17}

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Additional posts held by Danegani:

- President and Administrator Delegate, Soc. An. Italiana Prodotti
Aromatici, Milan (Cap.: in 1934, L. 21,000,000) (1934)
President, Soc. Nazionale Chimica, Milan (Cap.: in 1934,
L. 10,000,000) (1934)
President, Soc. An. Calceant, Turin (Cap.: in 1934, L. 10,000,000)
(1934)
President, Soc. An. Istituto di Saponi, Milan (Cap.: in 1934,
L. 3,000,000) (1934)
President, Calciosinonido, Consorzio per la Vendita in Italia, Milan
(Cap.: in 1934, L. 500,000) (1934)
Vice President, Saponi, Soc. Italiana per l'Industria dell'Acido
Citrico ed Affini, Palermo (Cap.: in 1934, L. 30,000,000) (1934)²
Vice President, Soc. An. Chimica Lombarda, G. S. Bianchi & Co., no
(Cap.: in 1933, L. 20,250,000) (1937)¹⁷
Vice President, Compagnia Italiana Fabbriche Acido Citrico, CIFAC,
Milan (Cap.: in 1934, L. 300,000) (1934)
Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Venta Fertilizzanti e Prodotti Chimici,
Milan (Cap.: in 1934, L. 10,000,000) (1934)
Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Sarda Concimi e Prodotti Chimici, Milan
(Cap.: in 1934, L. 3,000,000) (1934)²
Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Industriale Lombarda, Milan (Cap.:
in 1933, L. 1,750,000) (1937)
Councillor, Soc. Meridionale di Elettrocita, Naples (Cap.: in 1933,
L. 750,000,000) (1937)¹⁷
Councillor, Soc. An. Fabbriche Riunite degli Agricoltori Italiani, Milan
(Cap.: in 1934, L. 0,000,000) (1934)
Councillor, Soc. Esercizio Impianti Portuali Annessi, S. A., Milan
(Cap.: in 1934, L. 15,000) (1934)²
Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana (Cap.: in 1933, L. 700,000,000)
(1937)¹⁷
Councillor, Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione, Rome (1934) ^{2,4}

According to well-informed sources, Danegani maintained close relations with the Belgian chemical industry in particular,⁴ and his authority as representative of all the Montecatini firms in foreign agreements depended largely on the fact that he was in a position to have the Italian government raise the customs tariff at his will, thus forcing foreign competitors to abide by his decisions in order not to lose the Italian market for other products.⁵

Political history:

Joined the P.S.I., 1925 16

Deputy to Parliament, 30th through the 29th Legislatures (1921 -
31 December 1934)

National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, 30th
Legislature (until 1943), as a member of the Council of the
Chemical Corporation, representing the industrialists.

President, Federazione Nazionale Fascista Corporati Industriali Struttivo
(1940)¹

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According to an interview source, Donogani is "another example of big business joining Fascism for convenience, necessity and monetary purposes. He was never a fanatic, and never strongly believed in Fascism, yet he joined it."⁹

On 4 March 1944, Donogani was reported arrested by the Fascists in Milan.¹¹ A few days later, another report confirmed this, saying that he, with Franco Larinotti and Dr. Giustiniani (one of his right-hand men), were charged with passive resistance against the government's economic claims.¹² It was known that Donogani opposed Mussolini's socialization plan,¹⁴ but his arrest caused a great sensation and was attributed to the order of the German authorities.¹⁰

Donogani and Larinotti were imprisoned in San Vittore, Milan and repeatedly questioned.¹²

A report of 15 March 1944 indicates hints by the fascist press that Donogani was to be tried before a Tribunal and that his removal from the chairmanship of Montecatini would facilitate its immediate nationalization; they consider it necessary to remove also his friends and supporters from their posts and to purge the subsidiary companies; it was added that Donogani used unscrupulous methods in incorporating the latter with Montecatini.¹³

A later report states that General Leyers, German Chief of Staff for Armaments of War, obtained Donogani's and Larinotti's release because their collaboration is indispensable.¹⁰

Summary:

As head of the great Montecatini chemical trust Donogani holds a top position in Italian industry. A glance at his other business offices and the list of the companies which Montecatini controls (listed above under Education and War Industry) clearly shows him to be one of the most powerful industrialists in Italy, whose interests and holdings range widely over the fields of finance and industry.

Since 1925 he has aligned himself closely with Fascism by joining the party, as a Fascist deputy, and by holding key positions in the corporative state. His arrest by the neo-fascists in north Italy at the time of the "March strikes" caused a great sensation. His subsequent release (reported to be at the instigation of the German occupation authorities) points to his continued power as an individual in Italian industry.

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DOLEGARI, Guido - 6

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Sources:

1. CIA R, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-4.
3. BR-640 (Source of excellent reliability and judgment and very good memory and objectivity); rpt 13 September 1943
4. ONI BRB RD Guido in Italian Banking, Washington; August 1943
5. SFE 23-532, Guido former executive and export manager of United Chemical and Metallurgical Works, Anasco; arrived US 1941; rpt BR 25 Oct 1943
6. Italian Chemicals formerly with Montecatini; arrived US April 1940; SFE Report #1-177/2, NY 23 Oct. 1943
7. Mario Biondini, Postwar Italy: Economic and Political Problems, Economic and Financial Series, Council of Foreign Relations, NY 18 July 1943
8. Ward Bowen, Dept. of Justice, Washington, on Montecatini; 30 Oct 1942
9. BR 28-2715-3 (Source of excellent memory and good reliability, judgment and objectivity); rpt BR 1943
10. Swiss Press: Press Wireless, Bern, 1 April 1944
11. Roma Radio, 4 March 1944; BSI Daily Digest #1693, 6 March 1944
12. Swiss Press, Chiasso, 11 March 1944; Press Wireless, Bern
13. Nachrichten Zeitung, 15 March 1944; Roma Digest #1397
14. FBI Southern European Analysis, 16 March 1944
15. Italia 1943, vol. XLVIII
16. L'Espresso Nazionale, 1943
17. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

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in Report

Name: **SEMINI, Alessandro**
Regioniere (Accountant)

Country: **ITALY**

Region: **Milan - Via Podgora 1 (1940)¹**

Position(s): **National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations (1943)^{1,2,3}**
President of the Societa Anonima Margaritha (1934)⁵; etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: **27 December 1891, at Turin²**

Nationality: **Italian**

Education and work history:
Degree of Regioniere.¹

Participated in the Italo-Turkish War, the Libyan campaign, the Italo-Austrian War and the Italo-Schepian War; twice wounded; silver medal for military valor, two bronze medals, two Crosses for merit and seven decorations.³

President of the Associazione dei Mutilati di Guerra, Milan and Lombardy (1940)

Director of the review, la Stampella (1940)

Publications: L'Italia a Locarno, 1925
L'Alto Adige e il Governo Fascista, 1927
Unificazione Tributaria, 1929
La Legge Fascista del Comune e della Provincia, 1930

Member of the Honorary Committee and of the Directorate of the Istituto del Basto Arzorro (1940)

Member of the Directorate of the Associazione Combattenti (1940)¹

Vice President, Soc. An. Nazionale di Trasporti Fratelli Condrand, Milan (1937)
(ap. 1936: L3,000,000)

Councillor, "L'Ancora Italiana," Soc. An. di Assicurazione e Rassicurazione, Milan (1937)

Councillor, "Pagliara," Soc. An. per l'Esportazione di Legumi, Fiume (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Pubblicita' Tramviaria, Milan (1937)

Sindaco (Inspector or Auditor), Soc. An. Alfa-Renno, Milan (1937)

Sindaco, Soc. An. Italo-Giudezza Fria, Milan (1937)

Sindaco, Soc. An. Fabbrica Cemento Portland Montandon, Como (1937)

President, Soc. An. Sacrificio Italiano Inv. Pietro Cavazzi, Milan (1934 - not in 1937)

Sindaco, Soc. An. La Fibra Vulcanizzata, Milan (1934 - not in 1937)^{4,5}

President, Soc. An. Margaritha, Milan (1934) ⁵

CORINI, Alessandro

2

President, Brian Docks, Soc. per l'Esercizio dei Magazzini Generali, Milan (1934)
 President, Soc. An. Vector, Turin (1934)
 Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Industriale Apriesia Valmadrera, S.A.I.A.V., Milan (1934)
 Councillor, Soc. An. Magazine Generali di Lombardia, Milan (1934)
 Councillor, Unione Cooperativa Milanese dei Consumi, Milan (1934)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Officine Colombo, Milan (1934)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Immobiliare Sergio, Milan (1934)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Biscotti Mondino, Turin (1934)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Italo Libica, Gallarate (1934)⁵

Political History:

Joined the P.N.F., 1924³
 Deputy to Parliament for the 27th, 28th and 29th Legislatures (1924-21 December 1934)¹
 National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, 30th Legislature (1934), as a member of the Corporazione Provvidenza e Credito, representing the workers of the credit and insurance concerns.^{2,3}
 (See above for his positions in Fascist veteran and combatant associations)⁴

Summary:

Corini has held several positions of moderate importance in Italian industry including the vice-presidency of a transportation firm. In 1934 he was listed as being president of several small firms, but these companies are not listed in 1937 in available sources. He has also held directorships and inspectorships in several different types of industry -- transportation, cement manufacturing, retail companies and cooperatives etc.

He joined the Fascist Party in 1924, was a Fascist Deputy, the National Councillor in the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations. He has also held the presidency of the Fascist Association of War Wounded and was a director of the Association of Combatants. He has clearly been active in his support of Fascism.

Sources:

1. Chi E., 1940
2. Italia 1943, Vol. XLVIII
3. I Consigli Nazionali, 1939
4. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
5. Riv. Finanziaria, 1933-34

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Name: GUARNERI, Felice

Regions: 1 3

Country: ITALY

Occupation: 17
49 A
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Region: Rome

Address: Via Rovigo 3 (2940)¹Political
Attitude: 1Position(s): University Professor; former National
Councillor; former Minister; etc. (see below)Birth date and place: 1882, at Poggiale (Cremona)¹

Race, nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic

Family history: Son of Lodovico and Giulia Brugnoli; married; had a brother who was a
bishop and who died while Guarneri was Minister.⁵

Education and Work History:

Degree in Economic and Social Science

Professor of Political Economics, Istituto Superiore di Commercio di Genova, 1909-14

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce of Genova, 1914

Secretary General of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, 1914

World War I - Infantry officer; two medals for military valor

Secretary General of the Associazione fra le Società Italiane per Azioni (Association
of Italian Joint Stock Companies), 1920

Director General of the Associazione fra le Società Italiane per Azioni, 1920

Member of various commercial delegations and economic conferences; Geneva, 1927;
London, 1935¹Member of the Directorial Committee of I.S.E. (Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione)
1934, 1, 2Member of Directorial Committee of Chamber of International Commerce¹Member of Directorial Committee of E.S.A.P.I. (Ente Nazionale Autonomia di Credito
per le Piccole Industrie e l'Artigianato), Rome, 1934²Member of Directorial Committee of I.M.I. (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano), Rome, 1934²Member of Directorial Committee of the Commission for new industrial establishments¹President of the Benedetti Roma¹Director of Bollettino di Notizie Economiche and V. Dir. of Rivista di Politica Econ.¹Director of Montecatini³

Political History:

Chief of the Economic Services of Fascist Confederation of Industry (1940?)⁷Royal Superintendent of Currencies, 18 May 1935¹Under Secretary for Foreign Trade and Exchange, 1936¹Minister for Foreign Trade and Exchange and National Councillor of the Chamber of
Fascists and Corporations until 31 October 1939 (Mussolini's chief financial advisor)⁴President of the Economic-financial Committee for the liquidation of the property of
inhabitants of the South Tyrol who voted for German citizenship (beni degli alto-
atesini trasferiti in Germania) (1940)^{1, 6}An interview source reports that Professor Guarneri was chosen by the Duce for his
soberly and honesty. He lived in the thick of political corruption without becoming
contaminated, attending to his tasks without concerning himself in politics. He was
one of the very few men who held high positions under the Fascist regime without
essentially comprising themselves.³ He is characterized politically as "conservative".⁶

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GARNERI, Felice

Summary:

Garneri is one of the top men in Italian financial affairs. He has been president of the Banca di Roma, a director of the Montecatini chemical trust, member of the Directorial Committee of the Chamber of International Commerce, also of the Ente Nazionale Autonomo di Credito for small industries, and other industrial associations.

He has been almost equally prominent in political affairs. In 1914 he was Secretary General of the Union of Chambers of Commerce in Geneva. Under Fascism he held the position of Minister of Foreign Trade and Exchange, and was a National Councillor of the Chamber of Fascism and Corporations. In 1943 he was president of the Financial Committee for the liquidation of property in the S. Tyrol for people who had voted for German citizenship. Although one interview source reports that he performed his tasks without concerning himself in politics, his high positions in the Fascist government show that he was accepted and trusted by the Fascist Party.

Sources:

1. CHI E, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. BR 80-1977.23 (source rated: excellent in memory; and good in objectivity, judgment and reliability)
4. State Department, File, 11 August 1943
5. Department of Justice, Econ. Warfare Section, Preliminary Report on Montecatini, Italy, Washington, 28 November 1943
6. BR 80-1977.23, What's Who in Italian Banking, Washington, August 1943
7. Unknown source, presumably 1940; BSA Italian Section

20 April 1944

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On Region: A 2

On Occupation: 17

On Political
Affiliation: unknown

Name: FRASSATI, Alfredo
Lawyer, Senator, Honorary Ambassador

Country: Italy

Region: Turin - Corso Galileo Ferraris 70 (1940)¹

Position(s): President of Societa Italiana per il Gas (1937)² etc.
(See below)

Birth date and place: 26 September 1868, at Pollone (Vercelli)¹

Nationality: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:

President, Soc. Italiana per il Gas, Turin (1937) (Cap.: 1936, L. 966,000,000)
Councillor, Soc. An. Veneta Industria Gas, Venice (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. Toscana Azienda Gas, S.T.I.G., Florence (1937)
Vice President, Soc. Romana del Gas, Rome (1937) Cap.: 1936, L. 85,000,000
President, S.T.I.G.E., Soc. Torinese Industria Gas Electricita, Turin
(1934) (Cap.: 1934, L. 60,000,000)
Vice President, Compagnia Italiana Fabbriche Acido Citrico, S.I.P.A.C.,
Milan (1934) (Cap. 1934, L. 300,000)
Councillor, "Arsella," Soc. Italiana per l'Industria dell'Acido Citrico
ed Affini, Milan (1934)
Councillor, S.I.P., Soc. Idroelettrica Piemonte, Turin (1937)^{2,3}

Political history:

Senator, 24 November 1913¹

Summary:

Frassati has held the important industrial positions of President of the Soc. Italiana per il Gas, and President of the Turin Gas and Electric Company. He has also been on the board of directors of several other gas and electric companies, and manufacturers of commercial acid. His nomination to senator in pre-fascist days is the only political information available about him. There is no evidence of his having actively supported Fascism.

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FRASCA, Alfredo
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Sources:

1. Chi E. 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche. 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria. 1933-34

29 May 1944

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On Region: L 5

On Occupations: 17
16 G

On Political Affiliations: 1

Name: KLINGER, UMBERTO

Country: ITALY

Region: Rome - Via Francesco Dezza 20

(1940)¹

Position(s): National Councillor to the Chamber
of Fasci and Corporations (1943)^{1,7};
President of Ala Littoria (1940)¹, re-
placed by Tedeschini-Lalli October 1943.⁶

Birthdate and place: 3 August 1900, at Saluzzo (Cuneo)¹

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: No information

Education and Work History:

Syndical and industrial organizer.
Director and Administrator of Soc. Aerea Mediterranea, Rome; later Ala
Littoria, President and Councillor Delegate (1940) (Cap. 1036;
L 18,000,000).
Veteran of World War I; decorated for military valor.
Contributor to Corriere Padano.^{1,2}

Councillor, Soc. An. Alta Roma, Milan (1937)^{2,3}

It was announced by the Berlin Radio in October 1943 that Klinger
had been replaced as President of Ala Littoria by Gen. Tedeschini-Lalli.⁶

Political History:

Member of the Fascist Party, 1920.⁷
Deputy to Parliament, 29th Legislature (23 April 1934 - 31 December 1934)
National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, 30th
Legislature, as a member of the Council of the Corporations and
a vice, representing the industrialists.^{1,2,7}
Klinger is listed in 1943 as Vice President of the Corporations
Occupation.^{4,5}

Former Federal Secretary and member of the National Directorate of the
P.N.F.

Former Commissioner of the Syndical Confederation of Industry.⁸

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KLINGER, UMBERTO--2

Summary:

Klinger was formerly president of the Ala Littoria, a large airline in Italy, and Councillor of the Soc. An. Alfa Romeo, manufacturers of aeroplanes and automobiles.

He has been a member of the Fascist Party since 1920, a Fascist deputy, a National Councillor of the Chamber of Fasses and Corporations, a Federal Secretary and member of the National Directorate of the Fascist Party.

Sources:

1. Chi, 3, 1940
2. Rivista Statistica, 1937
3. Rivista Finanziaria, 1934
4. Annuario Generale, 1942-3
5. Italia 1943, Vol. XVII
6. ECG, Berlin Radio, 22 October 1944
7. I Consigliari Parlamentari, 1939

5 June 1944

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Name: INVERNIZZI, Achille
Comm.

Index of Statements
in Report:

Country: ITALY

On Region(s): B 3

Region: Milan (factory and central offices in Malzo)

On Occupation(s): 17

Major Position(s): President, Soc. An. Egidio Galbiani^{2,4}
etc. (see below)

On Political
Attitude: 1

Birth date and place: About 1893²

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: Married; children; two brothers are co-proprietors of his business; the youngest brother was killed in an automobile accident several years ago.²

Education and work history:

President, Soc. An. Egidio Galbiani, Milan (1937)
(Rinaldo in Councillor Inglese)^{2,4}

Councillor, Soc. An. Generale Centrali Latte, Milan (1937)⁴

An interview source gives the following description of his industrial experience:

"The Egidio Galbiani concern of Malzo (outside Milan) produces many qualities of cheese, among them the well-known Bel Paese. Achille Invernizzi and his brothers direct this enterprise with subsidiary factories in France, Argentina and the United States. He concluded a manufacturing agreement in France with the powerful group of cheese producers headed by Mr. Belle, who manufacture the "Petit Gervais" brand and who have a large factory near Dijon. This accord alone brings Invernizzi three million French francs yearly, exclusive of the Argentine venture, which is greatly flourishing.

"The General Agent in the United States for the sale of Invernizzi's products was Lattia Locatelli, Inc. In June 1935, Achille Invernizzi, probably sensing the approach of the war, came here on the Conte di Savoia and remained a few days, during which he flew to Chicago to confer with the Directors of a big cheese corporation there and returned to New York where he formed the Bel Paese Sales Corporation with Robert P. Goodert, a native of Luxembourg and naturalized American, who for years was the employee of Lattia Locatelli, Inc. The Chicago Company wanted to buy outright from Invernizzi the secret formula for the production of Bel Paese cheese along with the trade mark, offering \$500,000, which Invernizzi refused. The Bel Paese Sales Corporation remained, of course, the absolute property of Invernizzi; Goodert was a mere employee. A few months before the outbreak of war, a procurator of the Egidio Galbiani firm arrived from Italy to make secret arrangements with Goodert in case of war for the manufacture of Bel Paese cheese here; and, in order to avert confiscation of the firm by American authorities, succeeded in disguising the whole thing as an American Company. The disguise seems to have been successful, since the corporation has continued to function undisturbed by official

INTERVIEW, Achille

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interference of any kind. The cheese is produced at the plant of the Melody Company, Strasburg, Pennsylvania and now constitutes a flourishing enterprise, while Goodert puts away the considerable earnings for consignment to his employer when the war is over.

As President of the Consorzio Produttori Latte della Lombardia (a post assigned him by the Fascist government), Invernizzi is said to have abused his authority by fixing a low price of milk to be paid by the cheese producers and a high one to be paid for cheese by consumers.²

Political History:

The same source² reports that Invernizzi is considered extremely astute and quite unscrupulous. He was attracted to Fascism primarily for the advantages it gave him and he knew the Party leaders in many cities of Italy, especially in Milan. He is enormously wealthy, his fortune running into the tens of millions of lire.

Information arrived in the U.S. at the beginning of the war that the Fascist Government had sent him to prison for failing to declare a large sum of foreign currency which he held abroad; but this report is not considered reliable and, in any case, it is believed that some of his political and business friends were able to clear him.

Another interview source states that Invernizzi is numbered among those industrialists who financed Fascism in its early stages.³

Summary:

According to an interview source, Invernizzi, as President of the cheese-producing concern, Ugallo Galbani, has played the role of a very opportunistic and unscrupulous business man. He is alleged to have arranged for the continuation of his business in the United States for the period of war, with the substantial profits to be his when the exchange of funds between the United States and Italy is arranged for on an orderly basis after the war. The same source accuses him of abusing his government office as President of the Consorzio Produttori Latte to fix milk prices to his own advantage.

Two independent interview sources agree in his close ties with Fascism and Fascist officials. One of them states that he helped finance Fascism from the beginning.

Sources: 1. Biografia Ringhiera Italiana, 1933-34

2. HR 77-25047

3. HR 77-2314-22

4. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

* Source rated as excellent in memory and good in judgment, objectivity and reliability.

Not in: HR 77-23 1940

24 April 1944

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L 3On Occupation: 17
49 AOn Political
Affiliation: 1Name: LOJACCHIO, GIUSEPPE
Engineer

Country: ITALY

Region: Genoa - Home: Via Malta 2-
Office: Piazza de Ferrari
Home - Office: Via Regina Elena (1940)¹Position(s): National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci
and Corporations (1943); President of Societa
Finanziaria Marittima (FINMARE) (1943)^{1, 6} etc.
(see below)Birthdate and place: 1 November 1884 at Bari¹

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: Son of Leonardo Lojacchio and Carmela Marfisi¹

Education and Work History:

Degree in Naval and Mechanical Engineering¹President, Societa Finanziaria Marittima, FINMARE (1943)^{1, 6}
Councillor, Soc. An. Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico, Trieste (1937)^{2, 3}Vice President, "Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Navigazione, Trieste (1934)
Vice President, Soc. An. Lloyd Triestino, Trieste (1934)
Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. "Italia" Flotte Riunite Cosulich, Lloyd
Stabilimento di Navigazione Generale Italiana, Genoa (1934)
Councillor, Soc. An. Riva Mecini, Genoa (1934)²Councillor, Soc. An. Ansaldo, Genova-Cornigliano (1937)
Ing. Lojacchio is also on the Directive Committee of the
latter company.
Councillor, Soc. Italiana Acciaierie Cornigliano, Genova-Cornigliano
(1937)³

Political History:

Joined the F.I.F., 1936⁴National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, 30th
Legislature, as a member of the council of the sea and air Corpora-
tion, representing the industrialists.¹ (1943)⁵CONFIDENTIAL

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LOJACONO, GIUSEPPE--2

Summary:

Ing. Lojacono was President of FILIARRE, the shipping finance corporation, a position of considerable importance, and was also on the boards of a number of the great Italian shipping concerns. He was connected with the steel and construction industries of Genoa as well.

His early membership in the Fascist Party and his serving until 1943 as National Councillor indicate his support of the Fascist government.

Sources:

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1953-54
3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
4. I Consiglieri Nazionali, 1939
5. Italia 1943, Vol. XVII

17 May 1944

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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTCONFIDENTIALIndex of Statements
in ReportName: LODOLIO, PIETRO GIUSEPPE
Admiral of a Squadron (auxiliary)¹

Country: ITALY

Region: Rome - Via Po 34 (1940)¹Position(s): President of the High Council of the
Marines (1940 - not in 1943)^{1,2}; Councillor of Società Metal-
lurgica Italiana (1937); President of the Soc. An. Colonia
Alberto Lodolo (1937)².

Birth date and place: 20 September 1873, at Genoa.

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:

Midshipman, 1892

Participated in the campaign against the Bosphorus, the Italo-Turkish
campaign and in World War I.During the naval battle of 15 May 1917, he commanded the "Aquila"
and won a silver medal; later, he won a bronze medal as Commander
in the battle of Gargi; he is also decorated with two crosses for
military excellence.¹President, Soc. An. Colonia Alberto Lodolo, Milan (1937) (Cap. 1936;
L. 8,900,000)Councillor, Società Metallurgica Italiana, Milan (1937) (in 1936;
L. 60,000,000)²

Political history:

Governmental Commissioner Extraordinary to Sebenico (after World War I).
Former Commander in Chief of the Maritime Departments of Ionio and Egeo
Adriatico, 1931-32.

Commander in Chief of the 2nd Naval Squadron, 1932-34

Admiral of a Squadron, since 2 July 1932.

President of the High Council of the Marines, 1 February 1934 - (1940)¹.

Summary:

Admiral Lodolo is president of the Lodolo company, which organizes and
directs mountain and marine colonies and games and field sports,
and he is on the board of one of Italy's largest metallurgical firms,
the Società Metallurgica Italiana.

MOSELO, Pietro Giuseppe (cont.)

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Summary (cont.)

Although his first government post was held directly after World War I, his career in the Ministry of Marine extended throughout the Fascist regime. No Fascist Party appointments were given him, however, and there is no available record of Fascist cooperation and sympathy on his part.

Sources:

1. CHI E, 1950
2. Notizie Statali, 1937
3. Italia, 1943, Vol. XLVIII

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Name: MARCHESANO, Giuseppe
M/1.

Country: ITALY

Region: Rome - Via Andrea Vesalio 22 (1940)¹

Major Position(s): President, Lloyd-Siciliano (1940)⁴;
President, Soc. An. Generale Italiana della Viscosa
(1937)²; etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 6 December 1863, at Palermo¹

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: Son of Vincenzo Marchesano and Marianna Fiorenza.¹

Education and work history:

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On Occupation(s): 19, 17

On Political
Affiliation: Unknown

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Degree in Jurisprudence, 1889.

Won prize of the Fondazione Magliana of Political Economy, 1885.

Civil and commercial lawyer - practiced first in Palermo and then, from 1901,
at Rome. In Sicily, he took part in a vigorous struggle against the Mafia.

He was the defending lawyer of Ruffini in the Bullismo proceedings;

took part in important discussions on civil and penal matters; defended

before the High Court of Justice Lombardo (acquitted) in the Ruffi case,

and G. Tozzetti (accused of fraudulent financial dealings; also acquitted).

Medal of Merit in Public Health, for his work in the cholera epidemic, 1885.

Medal for Military Valor, World War I.

Member of the Council of the Order of Lawyers, Rome, for ten years.

Former President of the Societa' Teatro Internazionale.

President or Administrator of numerous industrial companies.²

President, Soc. An. Generale Italiana della Viscosa, Rome (1937); Councillor
(1940) (Cap.: L. 54,250,000)

Councillor, Tirrenia, Soc. An. di Navigazione, Naples and Rome (1940)
(Cap.: L. 150,000,000)

Councillor, Soc. An. Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Acquedotto di Palermo, Rome (1940) (Cap.: L. 18,000,000)

Councillor, Soc. An. Innocente Langili Adriatico, S.A.I.M.A., Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Tenare Florio, Rome (1937)

Councillor, G.I.T., Compagnia Italiana Turismo, Rome (1940) (Cap.: L. 23,000,064)

President, Lloyd-Siciliano, Soc. An. Italiana di Assicurazioni Marittime e
Rassicurazioni Generali, Rome (1940) (Cap.: L. 2,000,000)^{2,4}

Vice President, Soc. An. Decorat. Mobili e Arti Decorative, Milan (1934)
not in 1937)^{2,3}

Councillor, Istituto Italiano di Credito Marittimo, Rome (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Finanziaria L. & V. Florio, Milan (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Pincio, Rome (1940) (Cap.: L. 800,000)

Councillor, Soc. Cinematografica Colombo, Rome (1934)

President, Soc. An. Gestioni Sanatoriali (1940) (Cap.: L. 5,000,000)^{3,4}

MARCESANO, Giuseppe

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Councillor, Soc. St. Supertessile (1940) (Cap. L. 60,000,000)
Lawyer and Procurator, Rome (1940)⁴

Political history:

Deputy to Parliament for the 25th Legislature (1919-21)¹

Summary:

Avv. Marchesano won an outstanding reputation as a lawyer in Sicily and Rome (see cases under Education and Work History). In industry, he has held the positions of president of the large Società Generale Italiana della Viscosa and of Lloyd-Siciliano (maritime insurance) and has been on the boards of numerous insurance, public utilities and financial concerns.

His political activity dates back to the pre-Fascist period; it is only by his flourishing career that it might be assumed that he was cooperative during the Fascist regime.

Sources:

1. Chi E. 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
4. Guida Ansel, 1940

6 June 1944

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Name: MARMONT, Franco (DU HAUT CHAMP)²
Doctor of Economics

Country: ITALY

Region: Milan¹

Position(s): President and Administrator Delegate of
Societa Anonima "Filme Fabbriche Plastiche Prodotti
Fotografici Cappelli e Ferrania (1937)"¹⁻²; etc.
(see below).

INDEX OF STATISTICS
IN REPORT:

On Region(s): B 6

On Occupation(s): 17

On Political
Affiliation(s): Unknown

Birth date and place: (About 1890) in Milan¹

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: "Good family of French origin;" married; children.¹

Education and work history:

Degree in Economics, University Bocconi, Milan.

Employee of the Lamine Company, Milan. This company was founded by the industrialist, Senator (Maffei), for the manufacture of nitro-cellulose films. Dott. Marmont became President and Managing Director and the company absorbed others, such as the Cappelli (photographic plates) and Tensi (photographic papers). It took the name of Soc. An. Fabbriche Plastiche Prodotti Fotografici Cappelli e Ferrania; offices at Corso Littorio 12, Milan and factories at Ferrania, Province of Savona. The company holds a monopoly for the manufacture of all kinds of films (cinema, photograph, X-ray) and has a capital of more than 100,000,000 lire and about 5,000 workers, controlled by the FIAT group of Turin. Before World War II, it exported all over the world, competing with Eastman Kodak, Du Pont, Agfa, Ilford, Gevaerts, etc.¹ It is noted that from 1926 until 1936, the capital of this company never exceeded 26,000,000 lire.²

President, Soc. An. Officine Meccaniche, via Miani, Silvestri & C. --

A. Grandona, Comi & C., Milan (1937) (Cap.: in 1936, L. 25,000,000)

President, Soc. An. Fabbrica Bresciana Automobili O.M., Milan (1937)

(Cap.: in 1936, L. 42,000,000)

Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. Compagnia Finanziaria Nazionale, Milan

(1937) (Cap.: in 1936, L. 1,500,000)

Councillor, "L'Appula" Soc. per l'Industria Chimica Italiana, Milan

(1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Fratelli Orsenigo, Pagine Giarra (Comp) (1937)²

President, Soc. An. Officine Meccaniche e Cantieri Navali di Napoli,

Naples (1934) (Cap.: in 1934, L. 500,000)

Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Immobiliare Lazzaro Palazzi, Milan

(1934) (Cap.: in 1934, L. 600,000)

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MARMONT, Franco

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Education and work history cont.:

Councillor, Soc. An. Officine e Cantieri Portenopoli, Naples (1934)
 Sindaco, Istituto Finanziario, Milan (1934)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Industria Nazionale Surrogati di Caffè French,
 Milan (1934).²
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Acciaierie e Ferrerie Lombarda Falck, Milan (1937).²
 Vice President, Soc. An. Cantieri Navali del Quarnaro, Piuma (1934 -
 not in 1937) (Cap. 1936; L. 5,000,000)
 Councillor, Consorzio Italiano Tartarico "Italtartar", Milan (1934 -
 not in 1937)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Finanziaria di Elettrotecnica, Milan (1934 - not in 1937)
 Sindaco, Soc. An. "Le Gallara", Milan (1934 - not in 1937)
 Sindaco, "Saturnia", Compagnia Generale Finanziaria Immobiliare, Milan
 (1934 - not in 1937).^{2,3}

Summary:

Political history:

According to an interview source, Dr. Marmont gave financial aid to
 Fascism and surrounded himself with people who were "literally
 sold to Fascism."¹

Summary:

Dr. Marmont has been President and Administrator Delegate of a concern
 for the manufacture of photographic plates, papers and other equip-
 ment which, according to an interview source, ranks with the largest
 in the world. He has also been president of mechanical construction
 corporations in Milan and Naples and has held councillorships and
 inspectorships in a wide field of Italian industry.

There is no record available of his being officially linked with
 Fascism, but the interview source claims that he supported the
 regime and was surrounded by Fascists.

Sources:

1. ER FU-231A (excellent memory; good reliability, judgment and objectivity);
 red R 1943
2. Notizie Stetiche 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria 1933-34

Not in Chi E. 1940

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In Report

Name: JACOBINI, Gaetano
Engineer, Senator

Country: ITALY

Region: Rome - Via Civitavecchia 1 (1940)^{1,2}

Position(s): Vice President of the Società Anonima
Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli (1940); etc, (see below)

Birth date and place: 2 October 1867, at Genzano (Rome)¹

Nationality and religion: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:

Vice President, A.G.I.P., Soc. An. Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli,
Rome (1940)^{1,2}
Vice President, Raffineria di Olii Minerali Soc. An., R.O.M.S.A.,
Milano (1937)^{3,4}
Vice President, Soc. An. per le Ferrovie Secondarie della Sicilia,
Rome (1940)^{2,4}
Director General, Azienda Nazionale Idrogenazione Combustibili, Rome
(1937)

Political History: Senator, 20 October 1939¹

Senator, 20 October 1939¹.

Ministry of Communications: Sen. Jacobini is a Functionary (at the
disposition of the Director General) of the State Railways. He
is also Chief of the Azienda Italiana Petroli e Boschi Albania (1940)²

Ministry of Corporations: Sen. Jacobini is in the General Direction of
Industry, as a member of the Commissione per la Disciplina Petrolifera
and member of the Consiglio Superiore delle Riforme (1940)²

Summary:

Jacobini has been connected very closely with the government sponsored
oil industry in Italy. He was vice-president of the AGIP, the
government controlled oil trust and held high positions in two subse-
diary oil refining companies. He has also held the vice president
of a Sicilian railroad company.

He has held two government posts under Fascism, one with the Ministry
of Communications and the other with the Ministry of Corporations.
He was nominated to the post of Senator by Mussolini in 1939.

JACOBINI, Greste (cont.)

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SOURCES:

1. Chi E., 1940
2. Guida Ippoliti, 1940
3. Relazione Statistiche, 1937
4. Biblioteca Ippoliti, 1933-34

2 June 1944

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in Report

Name: MANZI FE, Alberto
Mobile - Don¹

On Region: L 3

Country: ITALY

On Occupation: 17

Region: Rome²

On Political
Affiliation:

Position(s): Director of Montecatini, Società
Generale per l'Industria Mineraria ed Agricola (1941)^{1,3},
Councillor of Soc. Metallurgica Italiana (1937)¹, etc. (see below).

No information

Birth date and place: No information

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Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: No information

Education and work history:

Councillor, Soc. An. Montecatini, Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria
ed Agricola (1937) (Cap. 1937: L. 1,000,000,000)
Manzi Fe is listed as Director of this company in Rome (1941)^{1,3}

Councillor, Soc. Metallurgica Italiana, Rome (1937) (Cap. 1936:
L. 60,000,000)

Vice President, Soc. An. Italiana per le Saline Eritree, Asmara (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. Compagnia Italiana Trasporto Olii Minerali, Genoa
(1937) (Cap. 1936: L. 11,000,000)

Councillor, S.O.R.I.M.A. Società Ricupero Marittimi, Genoa (1937)
(Cap. 1936: L. 2,000,000)¹

Councillor, Istituto Finanziario per la Ricostruzione delle Zone
Terremotate, Rome (1936)²

Summary:

Don Manzi Fe has been on the board of Montecatini, the mining and
chemical corporation which is one of Italy's greatest industries,
and also on the board of the Italian Metallurgical Company, one
of the largest of its kind in Italy. His activity has extended to
a company for the transport of mineral oils, Eritrean salt mines
and a reconstruction company for earthquake zones.

There is no available information on his political activity, if any,
or his political attitude.

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Sources: 1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana 1938

3. Preliminary Report on Montecatini, Italy, Economic Warfare Section,
Dept. of Justice, Washington, 28 November 1943; information 1941.

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Name: MATTIOLI, Raffaele
Dottore

Country: ITALY

Region: Milan
Banca Commerciale Italiana (1940)¹

Major Position(s): Administrator Delegate of the
Banca Commerciale Italiana (1940)²; etc.
(see below).

Birth date and place: Unknown

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Unknown

Education and Work History:

Assistente (Instructor), Universitario Bocconi, 1920-21¹

General Director of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan; then Admin-
istrator Delegate. (Cap.: in 1936, L. 700,000,000)^{1,2,3}

President, Soc. An. Immobiliare per il Miglioramento Agricolo del
Lombogiorno d'Italia, S.I.M.A.R.I., Milan (1934) (Cap.: in 1934,
L. 50,000)

Councillor, "Sofindit," Soc. Finanziaria Industriale, Milan (1934)
(Cap.: in 1934, L. 500,000,000)⁴

Political History:

Secretary General of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan (formerly)^{3,4}

According to a report of August 1949, Dott. Mattioli was actively opposed
to Fascism in the twenties and only joined the Party in 1936; he is
"not considered a Fascist."⁴

Summary:

As Administrator Delegate of the Banca Commerciale and Councillor of
Sofindit, Dr. Mattioli has held influential posts in Italian finance.

He is not considered a Fascist, having been opposed to the regime at its
beginning and having joined it as late as 1936, according to an ITA
source.

Sources: 1. Chi E. 1940

2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34

3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

4. Who's Who in Italian Banking, 037, Washington, August 1949

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Name: MEDOLAGHI, Paolo
Professor, Senator

Country: Italy

Region: Rome
Via Terme Deciane 7 (1940)Security
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On Region: 13

On Occupation: 19
17
49 APosition(s): President of the Istituto Italiano degli
Attuari e del Credito Fondiario Sardo (1940)¹; Council
member of the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (1937)³; etc.
(see below)On Political
Affiliation: 1Birth date and place: 24 November 1873, at Florence¹

Nationality: Italian

Family history: Son of Salvatore Medolaghi and Clarice Siccoli.¹

Education and work history:

Degree in Mathematics

Libero Docente of infinite analysis, then ordinario (on the staff) of
economics and finance of insurance undertakings, University of
Rome (formerly)¹President of the Istituto Italiano degli Attuari e del Credito Fondiario
Sardo (1940) (Cap.: in 1936, L. 23,000,000)^{1,3}Author of notes on the theory of continuous groups, on calculus of
probability and on the technique of insurance and on social
insurance. (These are included in such reviews as Assicurazione
Sociale)¹

Councillor, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, Rome (1937) (Cap.: 1936, L. 166,330,000)

Councillor, Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche, Rome (1934)

Councillor, Istituto Nazionale di Credito per Lavoro Italiano all'
Estero, I.C.I.E., Rome (1934)Sindaco (Inspector), Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica
Utilita, Rome (1934)Councillor, Istituto per il Credito Navale, Rome (1934)²

Political history:

For years, Prof. Medolaghi was Director General of the National Fascist
Institute for Previdenza Sociale, Rome (formerly; he is listed as
such in 1934)^{1,2}

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MEDOLAGHI, PAOLO - 2

Political history (continued):

Senator, 13 June 1939¹

Summary:

Medolaghi is a Professor of mathematics and author of mathematical studies of insurance. He has been president of the Istituto Italiano degli Attuari e del Credito Fondiario Sardo and councillor of several other important Italian credit institutions.

During the Fascist regime, he was Director General of the National Fascist Institute for Social Insurance, a very influential position, and he was made Senator in 1939. There is no ^{available} evidence, however, of his having supported the regime in any way outside his field as financial expert.

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

Not in: Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia 1940

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No information

On Occupation: 17

On Political
Affiliation:
No informationName: ORLANDO, Luigi
Engineer

Country: ITALY

Region: No information

Position(s): President, Societa Metallurgica
Italiana (1934); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality and religion: Italian

Family History: No information

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Education and work history:

All information comes from the 1933-34 Biografia Finanziaria
Italiana:

President, Societa Metallurgica Italiana, Rome
 President, Societa An. Generale Industrie Metallurgiche, Milan
 President, Soc. An. Metallurgica Bressiana, Bressia
 President, Soc. An. Silurificio Whitehead di Piuma
 President, Societa An. Elettroitaliana di Posateria e Oggetti di
 Metallo in Genere C.A. Esar, Milan
 President, Soc. An. Ferrovia Alto Pistoiese, Milan
 V. President, Soc. An. Romana di Elettrocita, Rome
 V. President, Soc. An. Colonie Alberto Rodolo, Milan
 Councillor, Societa An. Elettrica Del Valdarno, Florence
 Councillor, "La Centrale," Societa per Finanziamento di Imprese
 Elettriche, Milan
 Councillor, "Elis", Societa Elettrofonica, Milan
 Councillor, Soc. An. Telefonica Tirrena, Florence
 Councillor, Soc. An. Forze Idrauliche dell'Appennino Centrale, Pistoia
 Councillor, "I.T.E.P.", Impianti e Manutenzioni Elettriche e Tele-
 foniche, Florence
 Councillor, Soc. An. Immobiliare "L'Edificio", Milan
 Councillor, Soc. An. Elettrica Maremmana, Leghorn

Summary:

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Ing. Luigi Orlando has been President of the Societa Metallurgica
 Italiana and other highly important metallurgical companies of Italy.
 He is also a figure of average power in the fields of mechanical con-
 struction and electricity.

There is no available evidence of his having been connected with the
 Fascist Party and no information on his personal political attitudes.

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Name: ORLANDO, Vittorio(?)
Engineer

On Regica: E 6

Country: ITALY

On Occupation: 17

Region: (Milan)

On Political
Affiliation:

No information

Position(s): Employee of Ala Littoria (now Ala Roma)

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:

All information comes from one interview source (see below):

Specialist in aviation engine production.
Formerly with Isotta Fraschini, Fabbrica Automobili, Milan
Engineer, Ala Littoria

Has been in the United States and knows American Aviation.

Slightly deaf, due to the fact that he has spent much time in aviation
engine testing rooms.

Summary:

Eng. Vittorio Orlando is described by the source (who provides the
only information) as a specialist who has never held any position
of industrial control, but whose experience and ability are con-
siderable in the field of aviation engineering. There is no available
information on his political attitude; it is assumed that he was
not connected with the Fascist Party, except possibly by a formal
Party membership.

IR FU-732 (Source of excellent objectivity and
and reliability); 26 August 1943

good memory, judgment

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On Region: B 6

On Occupation: 17

On Political
Affiliation:

No information

Name: ROGARA, Bernardino (Bernardini)⁴

Country: ITALY

Region: Milan
Banca Commerciale Italiana (1940)¹

Position(s): Administrator of the Banca Commerciale
Italiana (1940)¹; etc. (see below).

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: No information

Education and work history:

Administrative councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan (1940)¹
Represents the Vatican interests in this bank (1943)⁴

Councillor, Società Anonima Generale Immobiliare di Lavori di Utilità
Pubblica ed Agricola, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Egidio Calbani, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Miniere Cave di Predil, (Raibl), Rome (1937)³

Councillor, Consorzio Ibbiliare Finanziario, Milan (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Commercio d'Oriente, Milan (1934)²

General Manager, Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du
Sud (1943)⁴

Political History:

No information

Conclusions:

Ing. Rogara has held one financial position, among others, which is
of considerable importance, that of Administrator Delegate of the
Banca Commerciale. The report of his representing Vatican interests
in this bank is also significant, as this was an important responsi-
bility. There is no available evidence that he has been connected in
any way with the Fascist Party (although it is presumed, from the
high post he held, that he is a member) and no information on his
personal political attitude.

Sources: 1. Chi E. 1940

2. Biografie Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34

3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

4. Who's Who in Italian Banking, 324, Washington, August 1943

Not in: Annuario Ord. e Gov. d'Italia 1940

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On Region: L 3

On Occupation: 49 A
17On Political
Affiliation: 1 (?)Name: MAGGI, CARLO LARIO
Lawyer

Country: ITALY

Region: Rome - Via Piazza 45 (1940)¹Position(s): Director General in the Air Ministry (1940)¹;
Councillor of Ala Littoria (1937)²Birthdate and place: 6 March 1884, at Mortara (Pavia)¹

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: Son of Sebastiano Maggi and Giordina Regis.¹

Education and Work History:

Degree in Jurisprudence.
Avv. Maggi has written on Administrative Law.¹Councillor, Ala Littoria, Rome (1937)²

Political History:

Director General in the Air Ministry (1940 - not in 1943)^{1,2,3}

Summary:

Avv. Maggi has been on the board of Italy's major aviation corporation and has been a Director General in the Air Ministry. Both of these positions indicate that he was acceptable to the Fascist regime, although there is no evidence available of his having engaged in any Party activity or having held Fascist sympathies or convictions.

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
3. Annuario Generale 1942-43

Not in: Biografia Finanziaria 1933-34
Annuario Ord. e Gov. d'Italia, 1940

Information herein is a summary of intelligence obtained from one or more sources or interviews. Conclusions are based on such intelligence only. Index numbers and letters are solely for filing purposes.

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Name: MALVEZZI, GIOVANNI
Dottore

Country: ITALY

Region: Milan 182

Position: Councillor, Societa Anonima Mineraria
Argus (1934 and 1944);²⁸³ etc. (see below)

Birthdate and place: Unknown

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Unknown

Education and work history:

Sindaco (Inspector), FINIRE, Soc. Finanziaria Marittima,
Rome (1937)¹
Councillor, Societa Anonima Mineraria Argus, Piancastagnaio
(1934)². Dott. Malvezzi is reported as a Director of this
company in 1944.

Councillor, Soc. An. Autostroda Torino-Milano, Turin (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. Nazionale per lo Sviluppo delle Bonifiche,
Milan (1937)
Councillor, S.T.E.T., Soc. Torinese Esercizi Telefonici, Turin
(1937)¹

Director, Societa Elettrofinanziaria, Milan (1934)
Sole Administrator, Soc. An. Immobiliare Fruges, Milan (1934)
(in 1934, Cap. L. 350,000)
Councillor, Soc. Finanziamento Titoli, Milan (1934)
Councillor, Soc. An. Iniziativa Milizia, Milan (1934)
Dott. Malvezzi is not on the Board of this company in 1937.
Councillor, Soc. An. Industria Nazionale Surrogati di Caffè
Frank, Milan (1934)
Councillor, Soc. An. Aero-Espresso Italiana, Rome (1934)
Councillor, Soc. An. "Electa," Milan (1934)
Secretary, Soc. An. Istituto Sardo per la Bonifica Integrale,
Milan (1934)² - not in 1937)³

Councillor, Chatillon, Soc. An. Ital. per le Fibre Tessili
Artificiali, ('37)¹

According to a report from Spain in March 1944, Dott. Malvezzi
was to meet representatives of the Spanish company, Almaden
Mercury, in Zurich in April 1944. The meeting was originally
planned for Bratislava, where officials of the German Govern-
ment and the Metallbank were to be present also.³

On Region: B 6

On Occupation: 17

On Political
Affiliation(s): 27
Unknown

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VALVEZZI, Giovanni

Political History:

No information

Summary:

Mr. Valvezzi has been on the boards of such a wide range of financial, construction, textile and electrical concerns that it may be assumed that his influence in industry was considerable.

- His plan of commercial negotiation with Spanish and German officials, reported in 1944, would indicate that he not only supported the Fascist regime but the German alliance. No report of Fascist or further Neo-Fascist activity on his part is available.

Sources:

1. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
2. Rivista Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. Spain, 3 March 1944; OSS Washington (dissemination), 9 March 1944 (Source of usual reliability).

Not in: Chi E., 1940Acquisto Orl. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Name: PIAGGIO, Armando
Engineer^{1,2}

Country: ITALY

Region: Genoa²

Position(s): Councillor of Società Anonima
Piaggio & C. (1937)¹

Birth date and place: (about 1900)²

Nationality and religion: Italian

Family History: Son of the late Senator Rinaldo Piaggio; brother of
Rinaldo Piaggio.²

Education and Work History:

Degree in Engineering, Politecnico of Turin.²

Councillor, Soc. An. Piaggio & C., Genoa (1937) (Cap. in 1936,
L. 15,000,000)¹
(See Rinaldo Piaggio)

Political History:

According to an interview source, Eng. Armando Piaggio, as well as
his brother Rinaldo, is a Squadrist and Fascist of the first hour.
"anti-Anglo-Saxon, anti-American, imbued with Fascist-Nazi teachings
for over 20 years."²

Summary:

Eng. Piaggio has been Councillor of the machine-manufacturing concern
formerly owned by his father and under the management of his brother,
Rinaldo.

An interview source describes him as thoroughly Fascist; there is no
available evidence of his having held any Party posts, engaged in
any Party activity or received any Party favors.

Sources:

1. Notizie Statistiche 1937
2. RR FU-1925 (Excellent memory; good reliability, judgment and objectivity);
see RR 1943
Not in. CHI E 1940, Biografia Finanziaria 1938-39, Annuario Ord. e Ger.
Attuali, 1940.

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Name: PIACCHIO, Rocco

Country: ITALY

Region: Genoa^{2,3}Position(s): President of the Societa Anonima Mira Lanza,
Fabbriche di Saponi e Candele (1937)^{2,3}, etc. (see
below)

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: He and Erasmo Piaggio are related to the Rinaldo Piaggio
branch of the family.

Education and work history:

President, Soc. An. Mira Lanza, Fabbriche di Saponi e Candele, Mira (1937)
(Cap.: in 1936, L. 60,000,000)Vice President, Italia, Soc. An. di Navigazione, Genoa (1937) (Cap.: in
1936, L. 500,000,000)Vice President, G.E.P.-I.A., Generatori, Economizzatori, Accumuli e Impianti
Affini, Soc. An. Italiana, Genoa (1937) (Cap.: in 1936, L. 1,500,000)Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. Ligure d'Armamento, Genoa (1937) (Cap.:
in 1936, L. 20,000,000)Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. Cantieri Navali Riuniti, Genoa (1937) (Cap.:
in 1936, L. 15,000,000)

Councillor, Soc. An. Navigazione Alto Italia, Genoa (1937)

Councillor, Soc. Italiana per l'Industria degli Zuccheri, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Zuccherificio Landinerece, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Saponerie Riunite, Genoa (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Cartiera di Ortona, Genoa (1937)^{2,3}Councillor, Banco di Sicilia, Rome (1934)³

Summary:

Ing. Rocco Piaggio has been President of a large soap corporation, Vice
President of "Italia," one of the great Italian shipping companies, and
on the Board of numerous shipping concerns of lesser importance.The industrial and financial posts which he held during the regime are
the only evidence that his sympathies or activities were in accord with
Fascism.Sources: 1. BR 10-1825 (Excellent memory; good reliability, judgment and
objectivity); red BR 1943
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34Not in: CHI E, 1946

Anatorio Ord. e Cor. d'Italia, 1946

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Name: PIAGGIO, Rinaldo
Doctor of Economics¹

On Region: C 3

Country: ITALY

On Occupation: 37

Region: Genoa¹

On Political
Affiliation: 1 (?)

Position(s): Councillor Delegate of Societa
Aeroma Piaggio & C. (1937)^{1,2}; etc. (see below).

Birth date and place: (about 1905)¹

Nationality and religion: Italian

Family history: Son of the late Senator Rinaldo Piaggio; brother of
Armando Piaggio; married.¹

Education and Work History:

Degree in Economics, University of Genoa.¹

Councillor Delegate, Soc. An. Piaggio & C., Genoa (1937) (Cap. 1936:
L. 15,000,000)

This company was formerly owned by Senator Rinaldo Piaggio and
Senator Attilio Odero (Senator Odero is still President ~ 1937)
and originally manufactured wooden furnishings and fixtures for
mercantile passenger boats at Sestri. Later it was one of the
first companies to devote itself to the aviation industry, expending
with the acquisition of a factory at Pontedera (Pisa) and a manufac-
turing agreement with Gnome et Rhone of Paris for the construction
of the Bristol-Jupiter IV, the first air-cooled radial engine built
for Italian aviation.^{1,2}

Councillor, "San Giorgio," Soc. An. Industriale, Stabilimenti Riuniti
San Giorgio, Officine Elettromeccaniche, Genova-Sestri (1937)²

President, Consorzio Italiano Produttori Bocce, Genoa (1934) (Cap. 1934:
L. 50,000)

Councillor, Soc. An. Navigazione Aerea, Genoa (1934)³

Political History:

According to an interview source, Dott. Rinaldo Piaggio is a Squadrist
and Fascist of the first hour. "Anti-Anglo-Saxon, anti-American,
imbued with Fascist-Nazi teachings for over 20 years."¹

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PIAGGIO, Rinaldo, cont.

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Summary:

Dr. Piaggio has been Councillor Delegate of a machine-manufacturing concern with international connections and has held other posts of considerable importance in Genoese industry. An interview source describes him as thoroughly Fascist; there is no available evidence of his having held any Party posts, engaged in any Party activity or received any Party favors.

Sources:

1. BR PU-1075 (Excellent memory, good reliability, objectivity and judgment); red BR 1943
2. Notizie Statistiche 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana 1933-34

Not in: Chi E. 1940 or Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia 1940

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Name: PAREA, Carlo
Conte

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Country: Italy

On Region: A 2

Region: Turin (1940)¹

On Occupation: 17

Position(s): Administrator of the Banca Commerciale Italiana (1940)¹; etc. (see below)

On Political
Affiliation: 1

Nationality: Italian

Work history:

Administrative Councillor, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan (1940)^{1,4}

President, Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, Milan (1934)

President, Banca Donn, Turin (1934)

V. President, Soc. An. Piemonte Centrale di Elettrocita, Turin (1934)

V. President, Soc. An. La Marnaglia & C., Turin (1934)

Councillor S.I.P., Soc. Idroelettrica Piemontese, Turin (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Finanziaria Finamiferi ed Affini, S.A.F.F.A., Milan (1934). Conte Parea is listed as V. President of this co. in '37

Councillor, Banque Francaise & Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Paris (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Cartiere di Maslianico, Maslianico (Como) (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Campa di Mirafiori, Turin (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Immobiliare e Mobiliare Cappuccini, Milan (1934)²

President and Administrator Delegate, Soc. An. Strade Ferrate
Secondario della Sardegna, Turin (1937)

President, Societa Mobilo, Turin (1937)

President, Soc. An. Biella-Cropa per Trazione Elettrica, Biella (1937)

President, Soc. An. Cassa Editrice Nazionale, S.A.C.E.N., Turin (1934)

Vice President, Soc. An. "Paricelli" Strade e Cave, Milan (1934)

V. President, C.I.R. Soc. An. Conceria Italiana Riunita, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Consorzio per Sovvenzioni su Valori Industriali, Rome (1937)

Councillor, Parionter, Soc. An. Paricelli per Lavori all'Estero, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Zosforo e Derivati, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Biellese per Distribuzione di Energia Elettrica, Biella (1937)³

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Parea (continued) - 2

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Political history:

Deputy to Parliament for the 28th Legislature (20 April 1929 - 19 January 1934)¹

Summary:

As Administrative Councillor of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, Conte Parea held an important position in Italian finance. His presidencies and councillorships of a wide range of financial, construction, electrical and editorial concerns place him among the more powerful of Italian industrialists.

He was Deputy to Parliament for the 28th Legislature; there is no available record of his having participated in any political activity after the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

1. Chi E?, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
4. Who's Who in Italian Banking, COW, Washington, August 1943

Not in: Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940

Information herein is a summary of intelligence obtained from one or more sources or interviews. Conclusions are based on such intelligence only. Index numbers and letters are solely for filing purposes.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
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Region : A 2

Occupation : 19
17

Political
Attitude : 10

Name : REBAUDENGO, Eugenio
Conte, Senator

Country : ITALY

Region : Turin
Via Giustiniani 8

(1910) (1)

Security

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Action

Positions : President of the Società Anonima per la Condotta di Acque
Potabili (1937) (2) ; etc. (see below)

Birth place and date : 29 June 1862, at Turin (1)

Race, nationality and religion : Italian

Family history : Son of Giovanni Rebaudengo and Cristina Simonetti (1)

Education and Work History :

Degree in Jurisprudence

Occupied with agriculture ; for merit in this field, he was
awarded a Gold Medal

Formerly President of the Consiglio Agricoltura di Torino

In 1899, he founded the Osservatorio di Fitopatologia (botanical
diseases)

In 1913, he founded the Stazione Sperimentale (Experimental Station)
against the infectious diseases of animals

For ten years, he was a member of the High Council of Agriculturists

President of the Turin Agriculturists Syndicate, which distributed
chemical fertilizers in Piedmont (formerly) (1)

President, Soc. An. per la Condotta di Acque Potabili, Turin (1937)

President, Soc. di Monteponi, Turin (1937)

President, Soc. An. Italiane Acquedotto per il Monferrato, Turin (1937)

Vice President, Soc. An. Lloyd Sabaud, Genoa (1937)

Vice President, Monteverchie-Soc. An. Mineraria, Milan (1937)

President of this company in 1934

Vice President, Soc. An. FIAT, Fabbrica Italiana Automobili
Torino, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Soc. Cartiera Italiana, Turin (1937)

President of this company in 1934

Councillor, Soc. An. Mineraria Insulare, Turin (1937)

Vice President of this company in 1934

Councillor, Enin-Finocosa, Soc. Nazionale Industria Applicazioni
Finocosa, Turin (1937)

Councillor, Banco Ambrosiano, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Aeronautica d'Italia, Turin (1937)

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REBAUDENGO, Digenio

-2-

Councillor, "La Reale", Soc. An. di Assicurazione contro i
Danni Prodotti dalla Pericolosa della Grandine, Bologna (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. La Fiduciarie Piemontese, Turin (1937) (2,3)

President, Soc. An. La Polare, Genoa (1934) (3)
President, Compagnia Coloniale di Amamento, Turin (1934)
President, Soc. An. Materiale Ferroviario, Turin (1934)
President, Soc. An. Croce & C. Milan (1934)
Councillor, Compagnia Generale degli Acquedotti d'Italia,
Rome (1934)
Councillor, Banco Italo-Francese de Credit, Paris (1934)
Councillor, Soc. Italiana del Riscio, Rome (1934)
Councillor, C.I.T.I., Compagnia Italiana del Tabacchi
Indigenti, Rome (1934)
Councillor, Commercio Produttori Tabacchi Nazionali, Rome (1934)
Councillor, Sindacato Internazionale fra gli Annatori, Associazione
di Mutua Assicurazione, Genoa (1934) (3)

President, Unione Italiana di Sicurtà Marittima, Genoa (1934-not in
1937)

President, "Intercontinentale", Soc. An. di Trasporti e
Comunicazioni, via S & W. Hoffmann, Trieste (1934-not in 1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Istituto Sordo per la Poniſſione Integrale,
Milan (1934-not in 1937) (2 and 3)

Political History :

Deputy to Parliament for the 21st through the 23rd legislatures,
representing Tre (before 1913)

Senator, 16 October 1913

In the two branches of Parliament, Conte Rebaudengo was
primarily concerned with agricultural interests. He also
reported on various Bills (disegni di legge).

Secretary to the Presidency of the Senate, 27th legislature
(1925-28) (1)

According to an interview source, Conte Rebaudengo was a political
friend of Giovanni Giolitti and was named Senator for his
riches (before World War I) (4)

Summary :

Conte Rebaudengo was an eminent and active authority on agricultural
problems, having headed the Turin agricultural committee and having
founded experimental stations for botanical diseases and infectious
diseases of animals. His positions on industrial boards are
imposing, as they include those of Fiat, Alfa-Viaccia and a wide
range of public utilities, construction, insurance and financial
concerns.

A very elderly man, he was Senator before the first World War,
a friend of Minister Giolitti and representative of agricultural
interests in the pre-Fascist Parliament.

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REMADEINGO, Eugenio

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Sources :

1. Chi E, 1940
2. Notizie Stetiche, 1937
3. Rivista d'Informazioni, 1933-34
4. BR FC-255h (Excellent memory ; good reliability, objectivity and judgment) ; add BR 1943

INFORMATION HEREIN IS A SUMMARY OF
INTELLIGENCE OBTAINED FROM ONE OR
MORE SOURCES OR INTERVIEWS. CONCLUSIONS ARE
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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Name : PRATOLONGO, Ugo
Professor

Country : ITALY

Region : Milan - Largo Rio de Janeiro ? (1940) ¹

Major Positions : Professor at the Royal University
of Milan (1940)¹; Sindaco (Inspector) of Caproni
Vizzola (1937)².

Birth date and place : 26 June 1887, at Polaveno (Piacenza) ¹.

Nationality, religion : Italian.

Family History : Son of Pietro Pratolongo and Pia Re. ¹

Education and Work History :

Degree in Agricultural Science.

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Royal University of Turin (1940)
Director of the Laboratory "L. Spallanzani" for research on fermentation.
(1940).

Socio Correspondence (Correspondent Associata) of the Istituto Lombardo and
of the Accademia Georgofila, (1940) ¹

Sindaco (Inspector or Auditor), Scuola Aviazione Caproni, Vizzola Ticino
(1937).^{2,3}

Author of numerous works on agricultural science. ¹

Summary :

Prof. Pratolongo's career has been concentrated upon scientific research.
It is presumed that his duties as Sindaco of the Caproni Aviation School
were essentially scientific.

He has apparently not been active in politics and there is no information
on his political attitude.

Sources : 1. Chi E, 1940
2. Notizie Statalistiche, 1937
3. Finanza Finanziaria, 1933-1934

Not in : Annuario Ori. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940

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On Political

Affiliation : unknown

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OPINIONS OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
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BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Name: PUPPINI, Umberto
Prof.

Index of Statements
in Report:

Country: ITALY

On Region(s): F 6

Region: Bologna - Via di Trino 3 (1940)¹

On Occupation(s): 49A

Position(s): National Councillor to the Chamber of
Fiscal and Corporations (1943)^{1,2}; Professor at
Royal School of Engineering of Bologna¹; Presi-
dent of the Azienda Generale Italiana dei Petroli,
1935-1939^{1,3}; etc. (see below)

On Political

Affiliation(s): 1

Birth date and place: 16 August 1884, at Bologna.¹

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Raffaele Puppin and Adele Nocchi.¹

Education and work history:

Degree in Engineering.

Professor of Hydraulics and Hydraulic Construction, Royal School of
Engineering, Bologna.

Author of numerous studies on filtration, the measurement of the courses
of underground rivers (the English term for such a specialist is
"ground-water geologist"), the vibrations of liquid contained in a
tube, the efficiency of artificial lakes, the heating of water in con-
duits, drainage, armored concrete, the metric pressure of wells
(artesian), the trajectory of projectiles in the air, etc., published
in Monitore Tecnico, Atti della Società Ingegneri e Architetti
Italiani, Giornale dell'Associazione Nazionale Ingegneri, L'Energia
Elettrica, Ann. Accademia delle Scienze Bologna, etc.

Publication: Le Opere Pubbliche del Fascismo, Padua 1939

Participated in World War I, as Lieutenant of Artillery.¹

His scientific work won the Boileau Prize of the Academy of Science,
Institute of Paris.¹

President, A.G.I.P., Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, Rome, 1 February
1935 - 31 October 1939.^{1,3}

Vice President, A.N.I.C., Azienda Nazionale Idrogenazione Combustibili,
Rome (1937)³

Political history:

Joined the P. R. F., 1923⁴

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PUPPINI, Umberto

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Political history (cont.):

Member of the national minority in the Council of the Commune of Bologna, 1920.

Mayor of Bologna, March 1923 - December 1926. He promoted many hygienic and building works.

Deputy to Parliament for the 28th and 29th Legislatures (20 April 1929 - 31 December 1934)

Under Secretary of Finance, 20 July 1932 - 30 April 1934.

Minister of Communications, April 1934 - January 1935.

National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, as a member of the *Corporazione Combustibili Liquidi e Combustibili*, representing the industrialists. (1943)^{1,2}

Member of the National Council of Research (1940)

Member of the National Council of Corporations (1940)¹

Summary:

Professor Puppinì is an eminent scientist who attained under the Fascist regime one of the most important of government-controlled industrial positions, that of President of the petroleum industry. His full collaboration with Fascist policy is illustrated by his numerous Fascist posts, such as that of Under Secretary of Finance and of National Councillor, representing the *combustibili* corporation, until the fall of Fascism. No information on his activity since that date is available.

- Sources: 1. ibid., 1940
 2. Italia 1943, Vol. XVIII
 3. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
 4. I Councillori Nazionali, 1939

Not in: Rivista Finanziaria, 1933-34

2 June 1944

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On Region: B 6

On Occupation(s): 17
19On Political
Affiliation: UnknownName: TAJANI, Filippo
Professor, Engineer

Country: Italy

Region: Milan - Via Cassino del Panto 4 (1940)¹Major Position(s): President of the Società Anonima Ferrovie Elettriche
Biellesi (1937);² etc. (see below)Birth date and place: 18 April 1873, at Lagonero (Potenza)¹

Nationality: Italian

Family history: Son of Gasparo Tajani and Filomena Ballo.¹

Education and work history:

Degree in Engineering

Formerly a railway engineer

At present (1940), he teaches railway engineering in the Politecnico
of Milan; he also teaches technology and transports in the University
Bocconi.He has translated technological arguments into popular terms and has
published many articles in technical reviews; since 1908, he has
contributed to Corriere della Sera.Publications: Tariffe Ferroviali, Turin 1909I Valli Alpini, Milan 1914I Trasporti sotto l'Aspetto Economico, Milan 1920Trattamento Economico di Materiale Mobili ed Eserciziodelle Ferrovie, Milan 1921-24Concorrenza e Monopoli nell'Esercizio dei Trasporti,
Milan 1936Il Veicolo Elettrico ad Accumulatori, Milan 1937¹President, Soc. An. Ferrovie Elettriche Biellose, Biella (1937)
(1936: L.15,000,000)President, Soc. An. Officine Meccaniche Stigler, Milan (1937)
(1936: L.15,000,000)President, Soc. An. Tramways Vercellesi, Vercelli (1937)
(1936: L.2,000,000)President, Soc. An. I.V.E.M., Industrie Vicentine Elettromeccaniche,
Milan (1937) (Cap. in 1936, L.3,000,000)Vice-President, Soc. An. Tramvie Vicentine, Vicenza (1937)
(1936: L.15,000,000)Councillor, "Omnitline," Soc. An. per Distribuzione di Energia
Elettrica, Novara (1937)

Councillor, Compagnia Generale di Elettricità, Milan (1937)

Councillor, Soc. An. Tramvie Elettriche Bresciane, Brescia (1937)

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PROF. TAJANI

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Education and work history: con't

Councillor, "L'Ausiliario," Locazione di Vagoni - Imprese Ferroviarie e Tramviarie, Milan (1937)
 Councillor, Soc. An. Biellese per Distribuzione di Energia Elettrica, Biella (1937)²
 Sindaco (Inspector or Auditor), Soc. Generale Italiana Edison di Elettricità, Milan (1937)²
 Sindaco, Soc. An. Ferrovie Nord Milano, Milan (1937)²
 Councillor, Soc. An. Biellese Autotrasporti, Biella (1934)³
 Councillor, Soc. An. Strade Ferrate Sovvenzionate, Milan (1934 - not in 1937)^{2,3}

Political history:

Secretary General of the Parliamentary Commission for State Railways, 1915-17
 President of the Federation of Transport, 1917-23
 Member of the High Council of Public Works (formerly)
 Member of the Permanent Commission of the International Association of Railways at Brussels, (formerly)¹

Summary:

Tajani is an engineer by training, and a professor of railway engineering in the Milan University of Bocconi and the poly-technical institute. He has published both technical and popular works in his field. He has also held industrial positions both in the railway and electrical industries, including the Presidency of four moderately small firms.

His political offices all date to pre-fascist days, and were all directly related to his professional and business interests.

- Sources: 1- Chi E, 1940
 2- Notizie statistiche, 1937
 3- Ric. Finanziaria, 1935-36

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(50)

Name: SPEZZOTTI, Luigi
Regioniere (accountant), Senator

On Region: B 2

On Occupation: 17
49A

Country: Italy

Region: Udine - Via Prefettura 15 (1940)

On Political
Attitude 1Position(s): President of Azienda Demaniale
delle Grotte di Postumia, 1926-(1940); President of
Telve, Società Telefonica della Venezia (1937)³; etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 7 July 1876, at Udine

Nationality: Italian

Family History: Son of Giovanni Battista Spezzotti and Anna Zoccoleri.

Education and Work History:

President, Telve, Società Telefonica della Venezia, Venice (1937)
(1936: L. 60,000,000)Vice President, Chatillon, Soc. An. Italiana per la Fibra Tessili
Artificiali, Milan (1937). (Cap. in 1936 L. 100,000,000)Vice President, Soc. An. Confinificio Udinese, Udine (1937)
(1936: L. 8,000,000)

Vice President, Banca del Friuli, Udine (1937) (1936: L. 4,000,000)

Councillor, S.T.E.T. Torinese Esercizi Telefonici, Turin (1937)

Vice President, Banco Commerciale Italiano, Milan (1937) (Cap. 1936:
L. 700,000,000)^{2,3}One source refers to him as "very influential in Udine."⁴

Political History:

President of the provincial deputation of Udine, 1912-17.

Royal Commissioner for the provincial administration of Udine, 1917-19

Again President of the provincial deputation of Udine, 1919-20

President of the Cattedra Agricoltura del Friuli, 1919-20

Mayor of Udine, 1920-23

Commissioner of the commune of Udine, 1923-26

Deputy for the 17th (sic - 27th may have been intended) Legislature,
for Venezia Giulia.

Under Secretary of Finance, July 1924 - July 1925

President, Azienda Demaniale delle Grotte di Postumia, 1926-(1940)

(a government owned tourist resort)⁴Senator, 24 January 1929.¹

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SPAZZOTTI, Luigi

Summary:

In the industrial world Spazzotti has held a high place. Of particular importance is his presidency of the TELVE telephone company, his vice presidency of the large Chatillon artificial fiber works, and his vice-presidency of the Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Politically Spazzotti has held posts of both a local and national sort under Fascism. He was Under Secretary of Finance 1924-25 and accepted the Mussolini nomination to a senatorship in 1929. There is no information available on his activities since the fall of Mussolini on 25 July 1943.

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TELLIGENCE ONLY. INDEX NUMBERS
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Sources:

1. Chi E. 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. Notizie Stataliste, 1937
4. The New York Times, Washington, August 1943.

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Name: ROSSINI, Giovanni
Lawyer

Country: Italy

Region: Rome - Via Giosue Carducci 3 (1940) ¹

Position(s): Sindaco (Auditor) of Credito Italiano (1940) ¹; etc.
(see below)

Birth date and place: 14 September 1869, at Florence ¹

Nationality: Italian

Family history: Son of Cesare Rossini and Malvina Salvagnini ¹

Education and work history:

Director of the Associazione fra le Società Anonime, 1911-12
Councillor, Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni, 1912-31.
Sindaco (Auditor or Inspector), Credito Italiano, 1914 - (1940)
Councillor, Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario, 1924 - (1940)
Councillor, Istituto Centrale di Credito (1940) ^{1,2,3}

Councillor, Compagnia di Antivari, Cetigne (1940) ^{3,4}
Sindaco, Soc. An. Tesuta di Tofano, Milon (1934) ³
Councillor, Soc. An. Imprese Italiane all' Estero, Milon (1934 - not in
1937) ^{2,3}

Councillor, Magazzini Generali in Roma (1940)
Revisore Ufficiale dei Conti (1940) ⁴

Political history:

An official in the Ministry of Public Works, 1893-1905 ¹

Summary:

Avv. Rossini is a financier whose career dates from before the first World War. As an auditor of Credito Italiano, he is connected with one of Italy's greatest financial institutions.

He was an official in the pre-Fascist Italian government and already established in his financial positions before the advent of Fascism. Although he maintained his influence throughout the regime, no report

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ROMIRE, Howard
page 2

is available that he was active politically or had a Fascist attitude.

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Sources:

1. Chi E. 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche. 1937
3. Biografia Finanziaria. 1933-34
4. Guida Romani. 1940

Not in Annuario Ord. e Cor. d'Italia 1940

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Name : STAVIA, Giuseppe
Doctor of Engineering

Country : ITALY

Region : (Milan, Turin)¹

Position(s) : President, Società Anonima Stabilimenti
di Palmiro (1937)²; etc. (see below)

Birth date and place : (about 1895) ³

Nationality, religion : Italian

Family History : Married³

Education and Work History :

President, Società Anonima Stabilimenti di Palmiro, Milan (1937) (L. 60,000,000)²

President, Soc. An. Officine Meccaniche e Italiane, Reggio Emilia (1934)
(L. 42,500,000)

President, Soci. Tubi Centrifugati Italia, Milan (1934) (L. 9,000,000)

President, Soc. An. G.E.F.L.A., Generatori, Economizzatori, Picozzi, ed
Impianti Affini Società Anonima Italiana, Genoa (1934) (L. 1,500,000)

V. President, Soc. An. F.N.L. e Ceramiche Imbarbato, Leghena (1934) (L. 5,000,000) ¹

Councillor, ILVA, Alti Forai ed Acciaierie d'Italia, Genoa (1937)²

Councillor, Soc. Italiana per il Gas, Turin (1934)

Councillor, Società Romana del Gas, Rome (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Gas e Coke Milano, Milan (1934)

Councillor, "Cledca" Conservazione Legno e Distillerie Catrame, Milan, (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Amministrazioni Commerciali Industriali A.O.I., Milan, (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Unione Siderurgica Italiana, Milan (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Acciaierie e Ferriere Nazionali, Genoa (1934)

Councillor, Magazzini Frigoriferi Genovesi, Genoa (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Frigoriferi Generali, Trieste (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. Consorzio Siderurgico Italiano, Milan (1934) ²

Director of the Stabilimento della Fumera, Sampierdarena (near Genoa), of
the Ansaldo Company (some years before 1943)

Member of the Board of Directors of Caproni A.O.I. (1943)

Member of the Board of Directors of Aeronautica Sicula (1943) ³

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Affiliation : 1

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SCAVIA, Giuseppe -2

Political History :

According to an interview source, Ing. Scavia became a member of the Fascist Party for its business advantages rather than from political conviction. 3

Summary :

Scavia has held high positions in the mechanical industries in Italy, his most important office being that of President of the Balmaine works in Milan. Other posts of particular importance include the Presidency of the Soc. An. Officine Meccaniche, a directorship of the Ansaldo-controlled Stabilimento d'Alti Pomeri, councillorship of ILVA, and membership on the board of directors of the Caproni aeroplane manufacturing concern. From the limited information in hand does not appear to have been active in Fascist Party affairs, although he is reported to be a member of the Party.

Sources : 1. Enciclopedia Finanziaria Italiana, 1939-34
 2. Notizie Storiache, 1937
 3. BR 80-2556-9 (Source of excellent memory and good judgment, objectivity and reliability); received BR 1943

Not in Chi E 1940

Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940

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Action

Name: VOLPI DI MISURATA, Count GIUSEPPE
 Country: ITALY
 Region: Venice - San Beneto (1940)
 Rome - Via del Quirinale 21 (1940)

Major Position(s): Former head of Assicurazioni Generali
 (to 17 November 1943); President of various
 utilities companies (see below).

Birth date and place: 19 November 1877, Venice

Nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic

Family History: Of an old Bergamo family, established first
 at Piacenza and later in Venezia; son of Ernesto Volpi and
 Emilia De Nitri; according to an American journalist,
 he is married (wife has only one daughter and has lost
 her eyesight); he has a French mistress and a son by her
 (has considered divorcing his wife and legitimizing
 his son).

Education and work history:

Entered the business world at an early age. One report
 of an interview source states that he started as a
 simple traveling salesman of soap and that he owes
 the first important steps of his career to the favor
 of Countess Calbo-Grotta, who was older than he and
 very influential at that time in the rich industrial
 circles of Venice. He first formed the company for
 the Tobacco Monopoly of Montenegro and later, with
 Count Nevada, Count Corinaldi of Padova and a few
 others, proceeded to the formation of the nucleus
 which was to become his colossus, the Societa Adriatica
 di Elettricit , S.A.D.E. (Capital in 1937: Lire
 696,000,000), the key electrical industry of Veneto
 and bordering provinces.

Travelled extensively in the Orient.

Upon returning from his travels, he extended S.A.D.E.,
 which included establishments of Veneto, of part of
 Emilia and of Romagna and controlled the major part
 of mechanical, iron and navigation industries of
 Veneto. His financial companies which he also founded
 at this time were intertwined with a vast network of
 interests coordinated with Italian foreign policy.

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Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata

(Page 1)

Negotiated in 1912, first as the Secretary at Constantinople and later as Minister Plenipotentiary at Ouchy, the Peace with Turkey.

Vice President of the Balkan Financial Confederation, Paris, 1913.

Member of the Supreme Economic Council, Paris, and Delegate to the Peace Conference, 1919.

Invited to Belgrade for the preparation of what was later the Treaty of Rapallo, 1920.

Governor of Tripolitania, July 1921. He undertook immediately the enlarging of the Italian occupation, then limited to a small coastal zone; 25 January 1922 with the landing at Misurata Marina (from which is derived Volpi's title of Count di Misurata, 18 August 1925, for his distinguished service there), he initiated the operations which were to bring Italian troops to the edge of the Sahara; later he took charge of the civil administration of the colony, giving it a military, judicial and civil structure. He promoted the development of the capital, and furthered the excavations of Sabratha and Leptis Magna. He also directed the construction of many hundreds of kilometers of roads.

President Assicurazione Generali, Trieste, 1943 (biggest Italian Insurance Company).

Vice President, "Moldavia-Generali-Sekuritas" Versicherungs (Insurance Co.), Prague.

President of the Board of Directors, Erste Allgemeine Unfall und Schadenversicherungs-Gesellschaft (Insurance Co.), Vienna, 1943.

President, Soc. Nazionale per lo Sviluppo delle Imprese Elettriche, Milan, (1934).

President, Soc. Veneziana di Navigazione a Vapore, Venice (1934).

President, S.E.R., Soc. Elettrica Romagnola, Bologna (1934).

President, Compagnie Italo-Belge pour Entreprises d'Electricite et d'Utilite Publique, Brussels (1934).

President, European Electric Corporation Ltd., Montreal (1934).

President, Compagnia di Antivari, Cattigue (1934).

President, "Sofina," Soc. Financiere di Trasporte et d'Entreprises Industrielles, Brussels (1934).

Vice President, Salinio, Soc. An. Hollendique d'Electricite, Athens (1934).

Vice President, Soc. An. Elettrica del Venezia Giulia, Trieste (1934).

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SECRETGiuseppe Volpi di Misurata
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Councillor, Soc. Meridionale di Elettricità, Naples (1934).
Councillor, Soc. Italiana delle Strade Ferrate Meridionali,
Florence (1934).
Councillor, Soc. An. Generale Immobiliare di Lavori di
Utilità Pubblica e Agricola, Rome (1934).
Councillor, Soc. An. Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste (1934).
Councillor, L'Anonima Infortuni, Milan (1934).
Councillor, Soc. An. Porto Industriale di Venezia, Venice
(1934).

One source of high reliability reports that the industrial life of the entire region of the Veneto and elsewhere was directly controlled by him or at least bore the mark of his control and protection. For many Italians, Volpi was the exponent of despotism in the industrial and financial fields, even before the rise of Fascism.

His right-hand men in the direction of the numerous and vast undertakings in which he was interested are Senator Vittorio Cini, Gr. Off. Campione, Professor Carnolutti, Gr. Off. Angelo Gaggia and others.

He has very large assets, deposited both in England and America, the latter made when he came to the U.S. to negotiate a revision of the Italian war debt. It is reported that, at one time, his investments in the U.S. amounted to about 2,000,000 dollars, which is quite a fortune in Italian currency. Siro Fusi (who lived at Babylon, Long Island, Carl Street, and who is now dead) handled Volpi's business in New York at the outbreak of hostilities; he had an office with Marshall Field, Glove and Company (name now changed) at 38 Wall Street.

According to a source considered well-informed, a small section of the Volpi electrical interests were controlled by Elektro Bank of Zurich; Volpi could not have established any association with German capital unless for certain political reasons and only in the less important section of his enterprises.

His publications are La Rinascita della Tripolitania, Milan 1926; La Politica Coloniale del Fascismo, Padova 1933; La Repubblica di Venezia e i suoi Ambasciatori, Milan.

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SECRETGiuseppe Volpi di Misurata
(Page 4)Political History:

Minister of Finance, 1925-28 (presided over the strengthening of the budget, the reduction of money in circulation, the defense of Italian money until the abolition of forced exchange December 1927, the systematizing of the Italian war debt with the U.S. and Great Britain, 1925-26.)

Senator, 1922.

Honorary Governor of Colonies, 1922.

In memory of his work as Minister and his work in the reconstruction of Venezia and the creation of the industrial area, he was rendered solemn honors in the hall of the Grand Council of the Palazzo Ducale, Venice, 27-28 February 1926.

Member of the Fascist Grand Council, 1940.

Member of the National Council of Corporations, 1940.

President, Fascist Confederation of Industrialists (replaced 29 April 1943 by Professor Giovanni Sibalenda).

President, Assicurazioni Generali, Venice (1943).

President, Biennali Veneziane (Art), (1940).

Fascism is said to have made Volpi's fortune. He was in the Government as Finance Minister at a time when an "insider" could make a lot of money in financial speculations. His extraordinary ability to do so, thus amassing one of the greatest Italian fortunes, was recognized by Mussolini, who, according to an American journalist, on retiring Volpi from the post of Finance Minister, ordered that the official portrait should show him full length with his hands in his pockets; and Il Duce is reported to have remarked, "This is the only time we have ever caught Volpi with his hands in his own pockets." Neither the Fascists nor his own countrymen have been able to trust Volpi and he is judged to be an unscrupulous and clever scoundrel.

It was reported in 1941 that he sometimes went across to Switzerland to keep in with the Swiss as well as with the Italians. A report as to his standing with the Italian people describes his arrival in Tuscany 23 August 1943, together with his servants and his family. He reserved an entire floor at a resort, but left the following day after demonstrations staged by the local population.

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SECRETGiuseppe Volpi di Misurata
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Despite Volpi's reputation as a financier and despotic industrialist and despite his close ties with Fascism, it was reported as far back as 1 December 1942 that he, with Grandi and Badoglio, was ready to force Mussolini into exile and to offer peace with the Allies, if the Germans lost in North Africa. At a meeting of the International Pullman Company in Paris 11 March 1943, he and other prominent Italians who attended were reported to be looking for a formula that would free Italy from her German masters and permit peace negotiations. They considered the war lost and wished to cooperate with the U.S. forces when these arrived. A report coming from Switzerland in January 1944 stated that he had given money to Bottai of the Grand Council in order to found an anti-Fascist newspaper in Rome and that, after Bottai left the Ministry of Education, Volpi gave Italia, founded by Cavour in 1859, a fresh start. He has been accused by Neo-Fascists of having backed Bottai's veiled campaign of defection in Popolo di Roma and of having supplied considerable financial aid to the coup d'état which overthrew Mussolini. It is also reported that he declared a special bonus for his workers in Milan the day after Mussolini's fall.

The news of Volpi's arrest in October by the Neo-Fascists caused a world-wide sensation in financial quarters, as he with Vittorio Cini were considered the wealthiest men in Italy and formerly in the closest contact with the Fascist authorities. It was reported 16 October 1943 that his release was expected soon, as he had been careful enough to deposit a collection of important papers in Switzerland which, if published, would greatly compromise all prominent Fascists, including the families of Mussolini and Grandi.

Volpi was released, according to a report of 29 October 1943, because of his bad health. He was described as being still under hospital arrest 5 November, but soon to be arraigned before a Military Tribunal. On the 7th, it was stated that his trial would begin in a few days. On the 17th, Antonio Cosulich replaced him as President of the Assicurazioni Generali.

He was again reported as released (this time with confirmation) 7 January 1944 and it was stated that he returned to Venice. On the 26th of January, he was reported to be in Rome, recuperating after being released from the

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SECRETGiuseppe Volpi di Misurata
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clinic. Because of his illness (diabetes), he cannot return to his home in Venice, but is forced to remain in his home palace. It is stated that his case is deferred to the Special Tribunal, for he is believed to have been definitely opposed to Mussolini at the time of his deposition. On the 27th, it was again reported that his trial was to start soon, and on 15 March 1944, he is reported to be threatened with reprisals.

Summary:

Count Volpi di Misurata stands out as one of the most powerful and important industrialists of Italy. Although primarily concerned with the building up of and control of hydro-electric industries in the North of Italy, his financial and business interests have extended, both nationally and internationally to the spheres of insurance and transportation.

Politically, the evidence shows clearly that Volpi did cooperate with and work for Fascism by holding top political-industrial positions in the government. Many sources substantiate his turncoat attitude with the rising fortune of the Allies. Several interview sources point at his being considered a despotic sort of individual who commanded great financial and business power. He is clearly one of the top fascist industrialists of Italy, although expediency has now caused him to favor cooperation with the Allies.

Sources: 1. Chi ET 1940

2. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
3. Interview with Whitaker, left Italy April 1941: OSS 11 Jan. 1943.
4. BR FU-2956 (Excellent memory; good judgment, objectivity and reliability); red BR 1943.
5. BR FU-733 (Excellent objectivity; very good memory; judgment and reliability).
6. OSS, New York: red BR 1943.
7. Italian executive with Banca Commerciale Italiana, arrived U.S. 1941: SEE, Report NO.2075, New York, 4 May 1943.
8. FCC Western European Weekly, 2 September 1943.
9. OSS No.10550, 1 December 1943.
10. Leroy-Beculieu (c.v. Algeria): OSS No.14147 Algiers, 25 March 1943.
11. Agence Telegraphique Suisse, 26 Jan. 1944: News Digest No.358.

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SECRETGiuseppe Volpi di Misurata
(Page 7)

Sources: (Continued)

12. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 26 Jan 1944: FCC S. Mur.
Analysis 3 Feb. 1944.
13. Paris Radio, 6 Oct. 1943: FCC Daily Report, 6 Oct.
1943.
14. Aftontidningen, 16 Oct. 1943: News Digest No. 1268.
15. Transocean, 29 Oct. 1943: News Digest No. 1278, 30
Oct. 1943.
16. Fascist Radio: FCC Daily Report, 5 Nov. 1943.
17. Nat. Fasc. Govt. Broadcast, 7 Nov. 1943 : FCC
Daily Report, 8 Nov. 1943.
18. DMB (for Europe), 17 Nov 1943; News Digest No. 1295,
19 Nov 1943.
19. Swiss Radio: FCC Daily Report, 7 Jan. 1944, p. A6
20. Hungary Radio: FCC Daily Report, 27 Jan 1944, p. A4
21. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 15 March 1944: News Digest
No. 1397.
22. Rome Radio, 29 April 1943: FCC Daily Report, 30
April 1943.
23. What to do with Italy, Salvemini & La Piana (1943).
24. Notizie Statistiche, 1937.

1 June 1944

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

1.

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Security

Division

Rec'd

Book No

File No

Action

Name: BIAGI, Bruno
Lawyer, Professor

Country: Italy

Region: Bologna - Studio: Via Rizzoli 26
Rome - Home: Via Vittorio Veneto 81 (1940)

Major positions: National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations (1943); Councillor of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (1937); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 27 October 1889, at Lissano in Belvedere (Bologna)

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Ferdinando Biagi and Erminia Fabbrì

Education and work history:

Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry and Councillor General of M.V.S.N. Participated in the World War from early 1916 till 1918; decorated with one silver medal, one bronze medal and two war crosses.

Degree in Jurisprudence; practising lawyer.

Libero Docente (lecturer) in the legislation of labor, and Professor of corporative law, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, University of Bologna. (1940)

Teacher of corporative law at the Commercial University L. Bocconi, in Milan (1940)

At other universities, Prof. Biagi held courses of lessons and conferences on matters relative to corporative law, political economy and social legislation. (1940)

Director of the school of the Perfection of Corporative Discipline (since its foundation - 1940), attached to the Istituto Superiore of economic and social science (now the Faculty of Economics and Commerce) of Bologna. Prof. Biagi developed this school in 1932-33.

Honorary Degree from the Technical Faculty of Lisbon.

Prof. Biagi has contributed to the Enciclopedia Treccani (Legislazione Sociale e Mutualità), to the Nuovo Digesto (Consiglio Nazionale delle Corporazioni) and to various ²⁵dailies and reviews.

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BIAGI, Bruno

Education and work history, continued:

Publications: Lezioni di Politica Sindacale, Bologna 1932
La Cooperazione, Florence, 1933
Lezioni di politica del Lavoro, Bologna, 1933
Lo Stato Corporativo, Rome, 1934
Scritti di Politica Corporativa, Bologna, 1934
Lineamenti di Economia Corporativa, Padua, 1936
Lineamenti dell'Ordine Corporativo Fascista,
 Bologna, 1936

Councillor, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro - Sezione Credito Ordinario
 and Sezione Autonoma di Credito Fondiario, Rome (1934)

Prof. Biagi is listed in 1937 as on the Administrative Council
 and the Executive Committee of this bank.

Councillor, Banca Cooperativa di Bologna, Bologna (1934)

Councillor, A.G.I.P., Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, Rome (1940)

Councillor, Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Rome (1940)

Councillor, T.I.M.O., Telefoni Italia Media Orientale, Bologna
 and Turin (1937)

Councillor, Finmare, Soc. Finanziaria Marittima, Rome (1940)

On Administrative Council of Istituto Nazionale Luce (1940)

Councillor of Azienda Carboni Italiana (1940)

Councillor of Azienda Minerali Metallici Italiani (1940)

Councillor of Ente Nazionale Industriale Cinematografiche (1940)

Director of Le Assicurazioni d'Italia (bi-monthly organ) (1940)

The Rome Radio announced 29 April 1943 that Prof. Biagi had
 succeeded Giovanni Fabbrici in the post of Vice President of the
 Textile Corporation.

Political history:

Joined the Fascist Party in 1920

Deputy to Parliament for the 27th, 28th and 29th Legislatures
 (1924 - 31 December 1934)

President of the Istituto Nazionale Fascista Previdenza Sociale,
 January 1935 - November 1939. As such, Prof. Biagi was a
 member of the corporation of insurance and credit.

National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations,
 30th Legislature (1935-1943), as a member of the corporation
 of the textile products, representing the workers of the
 business.

After the first world war, Prof. Biagi held various civil posts,
 such as member of the Consiglio Disciplinario dei Processi,
 member of the Commissione Forense of Bologna, Director of the
 Emilian Cooperative and the Bologna Syndicate of Labor,

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Page 3

BIAGI, Bruno

Political history, continued:

President of the Bologna provincial federation of the Association (National) of War Veterans (Combattenti), and Councillor of the comune of Bologna.

At Pal. d'Accursio on 21 November 1920, he was wounded by a Communist, together with Giulio Giordani.

Constantly engaged in activity of a political, economic, syndical and cooperative character.

President of the Federazione Nazionale Fascista Cooperativa Consumo, 1926-31.

President, Ente Nazionale Fascista Cooperativa, and as such a member of the Cooperative Central Committee, 1929-31.

Commissioner of the National Fascist Syndical Confederation of Industry, and as such a member of the Fascist Grand Council, 1931-32.

Under Secretary of State for Corporations, 1932-35.

Member of the Council of Ministers of the Associazione Italiana della Croce Rossa (1940).

Member of the administrative council of Ist. Naz. Fascista per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro (INPAIL) (1940)

Director of Difesa Sociale, organ of the Init. Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale (1940)

It was reported by the Rome Radio in September 1943 that the Committee Investigating Fascist fortunes had seized Prof. Biagi's entire fortune.

In this connection, Prof. Biagi sent a letter to the Giuffrè, refuting the statement which appeared in the Tribuna that proceedings had been instituted against him and that his "illicitly-gained" fortune had been confiscated. He stated in this letter: "The wording of the notice might give the impression that the Commission had already investigated and pronounced judgment upon the persons mentioned. This is not the case. I am glad that the Commission should investigate my far from large fortune, the fruit of 30 years' work as a barrister, a publicist, a writer of textbooks and an administrator. But with much surprise and not without bitterness, I must reveal the strange fact that on the grounds of certain suspicions, the results have been reported of a

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BIAGI, Bruno

Political history, continued:

trial which has not yet begun, and this induces me to state that nothing has been confiscated from me."

Summary:

Professionally, Biagi has held important positions as a specialist in corporative law, and has published several books on the subject. He has placed his professional skill at the disposal of the fascist party by holding political-economic offices culminating in his National Councillorship in the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations. The directorate positions which he held in very diversified industries are all government controlled agencies with a high degree of influence over various phases of Italian economic and political life.

His support of the Fascist party began as early as 1920 and was active and continuous throughout the former Mussolini regime. The attack on him by the neo-fascist committee to investigate Fascist fortunes has, to date, not been followed up by concrete action.

Sources:

1. Ghi E', 1940
2. Italia 1943, Vol XLVIII
3. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
4. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
5. Rome Radio, 29 April 1943: FCC Daily Report, 30 April 1943
6. Rome Radio, 2 September 1943: FCC Daily Report, 3 Sept. 1943
7. Gaffaro, 5 September 1943: News Digest no. 1278, 30 October 1943
8. Guida Monaci, 1940
9. I Consiglieri Nazionali, 1939

22 May 1944

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CONFIDENTIALOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTName: BERTUCCIOLI, VIRGINIO
Grand' Ufficiale

Country: Italy

Region: Rome

Lungotevere delle Navi 30 (1940)

Major Position(s): Head of Division of Legislation and
Commercial Institutions in the Direzione Generale of
Ministry of Corporations (1940); Inspector General of
same Division (1943).

Birth date and place: About 1885

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family History: Married, two children, a boy about 18 and a
girl several years older.

Education and work history:

Doctor of Economics and Commerce
Ragioniere (Accountant)

Political History:

Former Cabinet Chief under Professor Ciampi, Under-
Secretary of the Ministry of Public Works.Former Delegate of the Ministry of Corporations to the
Direzione Generale del Turismo.Government delegate to various companies in which the
State had a direct interest, through the Istituto per
la Ricostruzione Industriale.Former employee of Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and
Commerce, and later the Fascist Ministry of Corporations.
In 1940, he was head of the Division of Legislation and
Commercial Institutions. In 1943, he was Inspector
General of the Direzione Generale del Commercio.Elected member of the Commercial Section of the Rome
Provincial Council of Corporations (1940).

According to an interview source, Dr. Bertuccioli became
a member of the Fascist party because obliged to do so
as a member of the government. But the source states
that he is anti-Fascist in principle - so much so that
his duties as an official were often repugnant to him.
He is described by the same source as a man of con-
siderable ability and of extensive knowledge and exper-
ience. Word reached the source in 1940 that Dr.
Bertuccioli had suffered a nervous breakdown from over-
work.

Security Division
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CONFIDENTIALVirginio Bertuccioli
(Page 2)

Summary:

Bertuccioli has held moderately important positions in the Fascist Ministry of Corporations. Consequently, he has had some experience in governmental administration of industrial concerns, and doubtless has a good knowledge of these matters.

Regardless of Bertuccioli's personal political attitude, he had held moderately important positions of trust and responsibility in the Fascist regime. He could not have occupied these offices unless he had been willing to cooperate with and implement Fascist governmental and economic policies.

- Sources: 1. BR FU-2017.5 (Excellent memory; good reliability, judgment and objectivity); rec'd BR 1943.
2. Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940
3. Guida Monaci, 1940
4. Annuario Generale, 1942-43

Not in: Chi E? 1940
Italia 1943

1 June 1944

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1.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: BERTARELLI, Ernesto
Professor

Country: Italy

Region: Pavia - Royal University (1940)

Major positions: Professor of Hygiene; Councillor of Châtillon,
Società Anonima Italiana per le Fibre Tessili Artificiali (1937)

Birth date and place: 6 July 1873, at Arona (Novara)

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Pietro Bertarelli and Caterina Protasi

Education and Work History:

Degree in Medicine

Professor of Hygiene at the Royal University of Pavia

His works in biology are the most highly regarded; among other

things, the reproduction of syphilis in rabbits and caving

is due to his experiments; also he initiated the experimental

reproduction of trauma in monkeys and the demonstration of

the filtrability of the virus tracomatoso.

He contributed scientific articles to reviews and journals.

Publications: La Casa Salubre, Milan 1908

La Sostituzione degli Alimenti, Milan 1908

Acque Potabili, Milan 1909

Trenta Anni di Vita delle Scienze Sperimentali in Italia, Parma 1910

Tuberculosi Umana e Bovina, Milan 1910

Attraverso i Sentieri della Salute, Rome 1911

La Vecchiaia (with A. Ghelfi), Milan 1911

Igiene delle Abitazioni, Milan 1912

I Consigli della Mensa, Turin 1913

Conosci se Stenno (with E. Figuer), Milan 1914

Il Pensiero Scientifico Tedesco, la Civiltà e la Guerra, Milan 1916

Difendi te Stesso, 1935

Esculapio Ride, 1936

Trattato di Igiene, 1937

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BERTARELLI, Ernesto

Education and work history, continued:

Councillor, Chatillon Soc. An. Italiana per le Fibre Tessili
Artificiali, Milan (1937)
Councillor, Soc. An. Egidio Galbani, Milan (1937)

Political history:

No information

Summary:

Professor Bertarelli's importance lies mainly in his scientific work in the field of biology. His writings range over a good many years, and indicate a broad application of biology to public health matters. His positions on board of directors of two companies were probably more of a technical or scientific than of a business nature, however, available evidence fails to show that he has special competence in industrial fields. Except for the fact that as a University Professor he had to take an oath of allegiance to Fascism, no information is available on his political attitude.

Sources:

1. Chi E', 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

27 May 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: BELLORA, Giacomo and PierinoCountry: ItalyRegion: Gallarate (Milan)
Office: Corso Concordia 5
Factory: Val Brembana

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Book No.
File No.
Action:

(43)

Major positions: Owners of Pietro Bellora & C. (Cotton Mills);
Giacomo Bellora is listed as President of the Soc. (n.
Tessitura Loma Lombarda (cap. 1,500,000 lire), 1937Birth date and place: (about 1890 and 1895, respectively)Nationality, religion: ItalianFamily history: Pietro Bellora, the father of the brothers,
founded the company which they now own.Education and work history:

No information

Political history:According to a report of moderate reliability, the brothers
became members of the Fascist Party, although they were
antagonistic to the regime.The same report stresses their ability and their kindness
to the workers.Summary:The Bellora brothers appear to be industrialists on a small
scale in the textile industry in Milan. Without further
confirmation from other sources it is impossible to state
their political attitudes definitely.Sources:

1. BR PU-2715.7 (Source of excellent memory and good
judgment, objectivity and reliability); red BR 198
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

11 May 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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File No

Action

Name: BARNABA DI BUIA, Pier ArrigoCountry: ItalyRegion: Buia (Udine)
Rome - Viale Megli 42 (1940)Major Positions: Councillor of Rome, Istituto Immobiliare
Italiano (1937)Birth date and place: 25 February 1891, at Buia (Udine)Nationality, religion: ItalianFamily history: Old family of FriuliEducation and work history:

During the Italo-Austrian war, Barnaba was decorated with a Gold Medal, with the following statement:

"Although incapacitated for war action because of a wound suffered in combat, with high sense of patriotism he offered himself voluntarily to be transported in an airplane and dropped on territory invaded by the enemy. Ignoring the grave consequences in which he would find himself, were he discovered, he sent for several days, by means of airplanes, important news of the enemy. Such act of his was a brilliant example of valor and patriotism. Piave - Tagliamento, October-November 1918."

He was also decorated with a silver medal, a bronze medal and three war crosses, as well as a silver medal for civil valor for saving a family during a flood.

Councillor, Rome, Istituto Immobiliare Italiano, Rome (1937)
Councillor, Istituto Romano di Beni Stabili, Rome (1937)

Political history:

Deputy to Parliament for the 27th Legislature (1924-1928), for Venezia Giulia.

Administrative Secretary General of the P.N.F., 1924

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Page 2

BARNABA DI BUIA, Pier Arrigo

Summary:

Barnaba di Buia has apparently not been a very prominent figure either in industry or politics. It should be noted that his Secretaryship of the Fascist Party dates back to 1924 (the year of the Matteotti murder), and that all information on his activities since then is non-political. Although an early fascist supporter, there is no clear evidence of his active support of the regime in later years.

Sources:

1. Chi E', 1940
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937

Not in: Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
Annuario Ord. e Ger. d'Italia, 1940

29 May 1944

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1.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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File No

Action

Name: BALBILA, Giovanni

Country: Italy

Region: Rome -- Via Fuccini 11 (1940)

Major positions: Director of the Confederazione Generale Fascista dell'Industria Italiana (6 February 1943); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: No information

Nationality, religion: Italian

Family history: No information

Education and work history:Degree in Economic and Commercial Science
Libero Docente (Lecturer) in Labor Legislation and Social
LegislationAuthor of Lezioni di Legislazione del Lavoro, Rome, 1927;
Lezioni di Legislazione sugli Infortuni del Lavoro, Rome, 1932;
Lezioni di Diritto Corporativo, Rome, 1934.Political history:Director of the Confederazione Generale Fascista dell'Industria
Italiana, 1934
Councillor, Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale,
Rome, 1934
Councillor, Istituto per Ricostruzione Industriale, Rome, 1934
Director, "Esuminario di Giurisdizione del Lavoro" and Director
of the newspaper, L'Organizzazione Industriale since 1929
Member of the National Council of Corporations, 1934
President of the Confederazione Generale Fascista dell'Industria
Italiana, May 1943 (replacing Volpi di Misurata)
Directed by Mussolini to order all industrialists to give war-
workers a bonus, 1943As the Director of the Italian Confederation of Industrialists, etc,
Balbilla was largely responsible for the economic policy of
Italian manufacturers. On his appointment as President of the
Confederation of Industrialists, he became a member of the
Grand Council of Fascism.

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BALELLA, Giovanni

Political history, continued:

He is considered a reactionary Fascist, but at the Grand Council meeting of 25 July 1943, he opposed Mussolini and supported Grandi. As a result of this, he was tried and sentenced 'in absentia' in January 1944 by the Verona Special Tribunal for treason. His whereabouts since the fall of Fascism is unknown.

Summary:

In spite of his opposition to Mussolini in the Grand Council meeting of 25 July 1943, it is clear from the record that Balella was an active Fascist, having occupied many positions of trust and importance of an economic-political nature. He has been in a good position to know how the industrial structure of the Fascist state operated.

Sources:

1. Chi Ee, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
3. New York Times, 1 May 1943: Press Survey Files
4. D. T. Brigham, Bern, 6 February 1943; New York Times, 7 February 1943
5. FE no. B 2000, New York, 7 August 1943
6. Rome Radio, 26 May 1943: FCC Daily Report, 27 May 1943
7. BR-208: FCC Special Report no. 108, 13 January 1944

1 June 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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File No

Action

Name: AGNELLI, GiovanniCountry: ItalyRegion: Turin

Office address: Via Nizza 250 (1949)

Home address: Via G. Giacosa 38, Torino 106 (1949)

Major positions: Senator; President of FIAT; owner of Villar Perosa; etc. (see below)Birth date and place: 13 August 1866, at Villar Perosa (Turin)Nationality and religion: Italian, CatholicFamily history: Son of Adolfo and Aniceta Frisetti; married; according to a reliable source, managed Villar Perosa until 1938, when he was killed in an airplane accident; his daughter, separated from her husband, had a villa near Rome on Via Flaminia; his remaining two (?) sons are more inclined toward Fascism than he.Education and Work History:

Classical education; military academy

Cavalry officer, 1886-92

Entered industrial career, 1892

Made a Senator 1 March 1923

Owner of La Stampa in TurinFIAT

Founded Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino, nucleus of FIAT works, 1899

Produced the first FIAT aviation motor, 1908

Produced machine guns during World War I

Extended FIAT from one establishment, employing about 50 workers and with a capital of 800,000 lire, to fifteen establishments and subsidiary industries, employing about 60,000 workers and with a production extended into all fields of mechanical construction.

President of FIAT since 1920

When Mussolini inaugurated Fiat-Mirafiori 15 May 1939, he declared it "one of the greatest and most beautiful establishments in the world, a source of pride and prestige for the whole nation,"

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AGNELLI, Giovanni

Education and work history, continued:

according to an interview source.

Villar Perosa (he is not listed as an officer of the company in 1937)

Produced ball-bearings and roller-bearings at Villar Perosa, 1906

Purchased the Villar Perosa firm from Roberto Incerti when it consisted of only one plant and developed it into an establishment producing 80 percent of Italian ball-bearings, roller-bearings and needle bearings and comprising one plant at Villar Perosa, with 3000 (1500) workers, and one in Turin, with 5000 (3000) workers.

Every important mechanical industry in Italy is a consumer of ball-bearings; FIAT in Turin, Alfa-Romeo in Milan, Isotta Fraschini in Milan, Soc. An. Magneti and Marelli, Milan, Lancia in Turin, Soc. An. Piaggio at Campiodarena and Montedera, Edoardo Bianchi in Milan, Breda at Sesto San Giovanni, etc. The rail road association became one of the largest users of ball-bearings, when Italian locomotives and railroad cars changed from brass anti-friction to ball-bearings.

Agnelli negotiated an agreement in 1934 or 1935 by which the French and other European manufacturers of ball-bearings were not to export their products to Italy and other Mediterranean countries, in return for Agnelli's undertaking not to compete in France and certain Central European countries.

Other industrial positions include (as of 1934):

President of Istituto Finanziario Industriale, Turin
 President Soc. Vetrocote - Soc. Riunita Ital. Vetri e Cristalli
 and Soc. Ital. Coke (of which he is reported to hold 50 per cent of the stock), Porto Marghera, Venice
 President of Soc. An. Autostrada Torino-Milano, Turin
 President of Unione Cimentari Marchino & Co., Casale Monferrato
 President of Soc. An. Starnit Pietra Artificiale, Genova
 President of Soc. An. Edilizia Isolato San Federico, Turin
 President of S.I.A. (Soc. Ligure Piemontese Automobili), Turin
 President of Soc. An. Assicuratrice Industriale, Milan
 President of Soc. An. Fonderia FIAT, Turin
 President of Soc. An. Aeronautica d'Italia, Turin
 President of Soc. An. Commerciale Navigazione, Venice
 President of Soc. An. Ali (Avio Line Italiane), Rome
 President of Soc. An. Metalli, Turin
 President of Soc. An. Piemontese Cementi e Calce (Fabbrica Prodotti Speciale per l'Eternità), Casale Monferrato
 President of the Soc. An. Editrice La Stampa (owner), Turin

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AGNELLI, Giovanni

Education and work history, continued:

President of Soc. An. Italiana Bedaux, Turin
 President of Soc. An. Casa dell'Automobile, Rome
 President of the Soc. An. Radio Marzilli, Milan
 President of the Soc. An. Incremento Turistico del Centro, Turin
 President of Soc. An. Sanatori Agnelli
 President of Soc. An. Egiziane Fiat Oriente, Alessandria d'Egitto
 Vice President of Soc. An. Fabbrica Italiana Magneti Marelli, Milan
 Vice President of Istituto Fiduciario di Gestioni, Revisioni e Controlli, Turin
 Councillor of E.I.P. (Soc. Idroelettrica Piemontese), Turin
 (with Volpi, Agnelli is head of the hydroelectric monopoly)
 Councillor of Credito Italiano, Genova (1943)
 Councillor of S.T.I.F.E.L. (Soc. Telefonica Interregionale Piemontese e Lombarda), Turin
 Councillor, Soc. An. Cantieri Riuniti del Adriatico, Trieste
 Councillor of E.I.A.R. (Ente Italiana Audizioni Radiofoniche), Rome
 Councillor of Soc. An. Unione Vetraria Italiana, Milan
 Councillor of Soc. Alberghiera del Centro, Turin
 Councillor of Soc. An. Ferrovie del Centro, Turin
 Councillor of Associazione fra le Società Italiane per Azioni, Rome
 Vice President of F.I.V.R.E. (Fabbrica Italiana Valvole Radioelettriche), Milan

Donations to the State:

Two sanitariums of Pra Catinat (Pensstrelle), given to Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza
 Civic hospital, "M. Agnelli", at Sinerolo
 Torri Balilla, Genova
 Faro della Vittoria, on Hill of Maddalena (work of the sculptor Rubino and bearing an inscription by Gabriele D'Annunzio), city of Turin
 Summer colonies for the sons of FIAT workers
 Workers' village at Villar Perosa
 Hospital of Orbassano for the war wounded
 Tourist center of Cestriera
 Church of San Edoardo at Cestriera (in memory of his son)

Political History:

According to an interview source, Senator Agnelli joined the Fascist Party in 1932, about nine years after the beginning of the regime, and this move is attributed to his desire to avoid any threat to his enormous enterprises. Being one of the greatest industrialists of Italy and on the Board of Directors of many

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AGNELLI, Giovanni

Political history, continued:

big businesses of that country, he was highly valued by the Fascists, but his adherence to the Party is considered only nominal, as he took no active part in political life and held no government posts.

The same source states that he made steadfast efforts to keep FIAT free from any government influence or control and that he succeeded in making it a sort of oasis in the desert of non-political national initiative. (He formed the Board of Directors of his company at his own pleasure and was guided in his choice exclusively by standards of personal esteem or family connections. For this reason, aged aristocrats without knowledge of industry or finance, and personal friends and relatives are represented on the Board.)

He is supposed to have contributed to the finances of the Fascist Party, but the sources state it is likely that he did not do so at the beginning from any personal political conviction. He was wholly concerned with his industrial interests, and it may be that he was inclined to find cooperation or fortune for the sake of the business and under the pressure of "patriotic" demands upon him as a philanthropist.

It was reported 7 February 1944 that he had been arrested by the Fascists on the instigation of Indro Montanelli; later, 19 February, his arrest was reported as unconfirmed, and on 25 February it was reported as completely untrue. He was threatened with reprisals by the Fascists and accused of having adopted an anti-Hitler and anti-Nazi attitude, according to a report of 15 March.

Summary:

Senator Agnelli ranks among the very top industrialists in Italy with highly important international connections. His industrial control, besides being wide as to the number of companies in which he holds the offices of president and director, covers industries of key importance, such as the manufacture of ball bearings for most of the mechanical industries, coke production, iron foundries, road construction, and financing concerns. He is clearly a man of such importance and influence as to be quite independent of political pressures. There is no evidence of his having held positions controlled by the Fascist Party.

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AGNERLI, Giovanni

Sources:

1. Ghi E', 1940
2. BR PU-564 (Source rated as excellent in judgment and reliability, and as very good in memory and objectivity.)
3. Technical Manager of FIAT up to 1938: SFE no. R 651/2, anti-friction ball-bearings, N.Y., 12 April 1943
4. Italian partner of Fratelli De Leon in Turin, arrived US in 1939: SFE no. R 667, Interview on FIAT and Villar Perosa, 10 April 1943
5. Italian expert in industrial applications of glass, arrived US 1939: SFE no. R 176, Soc. Ital. Vetro-Coke, Porto Marghera; NY 14 January 1943
6. State Department, File, 8 July 1937
7. BR PU-2554-1 (Source rated as excellent in memory, and as good in judgment, objectivity and reliability)
8. Der Bund, Berne, 7 February 1944: News Digest No. 1366, 10 February 1944
9. Popolo e Libertà, 19 February 1944: News Digest No. 1379
10. Agence Télégraphique Suisse, 25 February 1944: News Digest No. 1381, 28 February 1944
11. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 15 March 1944: News Digest No. 1397
12. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
13. Who's who in Italian Banking, O.S., August 1943
14. Notizie statistiche, 1937

21 April 1944

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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File No

Action

Name: ALFIERI, Dino
 Loccenza, Doctor of Law

Country: Italy

Region: Rome - Piazza Arscilla 4 (1940)
 Switzerland - October 1943

Major positions: Italian Ambassador to Germany (after 1940 until July 1943); etc. (see below)

Birth date and place: 8 July 1886, at Bologna

Nationality, religion: Italian, Catholic

Family history: Son of Antonio Alfieri and Maria Bedogni

Education and work history:

Degree in Jurisprudence

World War I: volunteered; was wounded and decorated

Councillor, E.T.A.B. Ente Italiano Audizioni Radiofoniche, Turin (1937)

Political history:

One of the founders of the Nationalist Movement; posts in the communal administration of Milan; organized Mostra della Rivoluzione Fascista, etc.

Was at the head of the cooperative movement and reorganized it in the technical, legislative and economic fields.

Deputy to Parliament, 27th, 28th and 29th Legislatures.
 National Councillor to the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations,

30th Legislature until 31 October 1939

Under Secretary of State for Corporations, November 1929-July 1932

Under Secretary of State for the Press and Propaganda, August 1935-June 1936. Then Minister of Propaganda until 31 October 1939.

Ambassador to the Holy See (1940)

Ambassador to Germany: until July 1943, when he was among those members of the Grand Council who voted against Mussolini, 25 July.

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ALFIERI, Dino

Political history, continued:

At large in Rome under the Badoglio regime, until September 1943
Sentenced to death by the Fascist Special Tribunal and is in
Switzerland (24 October 1943), being treated in a hospital.

Summary:

Alfieri was one of the early organizers of Fascism, and had a
leading role throughout the Mussolini regime in organizing the
fascist state and extending its influence abroad. There can
be no doubt of his complete support of Fascism for twenty-one
years. His motives for voting against Mussolini as Prime
Minister in July 1943 are as yet unclear.

Sources:

1. CHI 31, 1940
2. Telephone from Berna, 21 January 1944: New York Times,
22 January 1944
3. ITA Italian Region, Intelligence Section London,
29 September 1943
4. FOO Special Report no. 93, 16 September 1943
5. Notizie Statiche, 1937

16 May 1944

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CONFIDENTIALOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

1.

Name: AMATI, GIUSEPPE

Engineer

(An interview source also refers to him as
Antonio Amati.)

Country: Italy

Region: Bologna

Major positions: Director General of the Soc. An.
Bolognese di Eletticità (about 1927-).

Birth date and place: (about 1885)

Nationality; religion: Italian

Family History: Married; children; wife formerly a secretary.

Education and work history:

Technical Director in Soc. Adriatica di Eletticità, the large concern controlled by Count Volpi di Misurata (Cap. 1937: L. 690,000,000), first in Venice and then in Padua; later as Director of the Padua Branch, which became Soc. Elettrica Veneto Centrale. He is listed as vice-president of this latter firm in 1937 (Cap. 1937: L. 14,000,000).

Director General, Soc. Bolognese di Eletticità (Cap. 1936: L. 70,400,000), which was controlled by the Soc. Adriatica di Eletticità from 1927, when it was acquired by Count Volpi.

A list of his additional industrial positions as of date indicated is as follows:

Vice president and consigliere direttore Soc. An. Idroelettrica del Bresimone Bologna 1937 (Cap. L. 2,000,000).
Consigliere direttore Soc. An. Elettrica del Veneto Centrale, Padova 1937 (Cap. L. 14,000,000).
Consigliere Soc. An. Idroelettrica Veneta, Venezia, 1934 (Cap. L. 257,500,000).
Consigliere Soc. An. Idroelettrica Val Benta, Bassano (Venezia), 1937 (Cap. L. 12,500,000).
Consigliere Soc. An. Alessandro Galzoni - Costruzioni Meccaniche e Fonderie, Bologna, 1937 (Cap. L. 10,000,000).
Sindaco Soc. An. Elettrica della Venezia Giulia, Trieste, 1937 (Cap. L. 42,000,000).
Sindaco Soc. An. Elettrica Padana, Ferrara, 1937 (Cap. L. 15,000,000).
Sindaco Soc. An. Costruzioni Meccaniche Riva, Milan, 1937 (Cap. L. 12,000,000).

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AMATI, GIUSEPPE - page 2

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Summary:

Anati has held very high offices in important electrical industries in Italy, and has been connected with two fairly large mechanical construction industries. He has, unquestionably been in the position to know a great deal about the technical and business end of these key industries.

His politics, from the evidence available, remain an unknown factor. Count Volpi di Misurata, with whom he is allied politically, according to one source, worked in cooperation with and for Fascism under Mussolini in the years of his complete control of Italy, but recent reports indicate that he has turned against Fascism in favor of cooperation with the Allies. Until further information is available on Anati's political attitude, it is not safe to assume that he has followed the same pattern of political attitude.

Sources:

1. BR PU - 2716.4 (Source rated: Excellent in memory; good judgment, objectivity, and reliability); red BR 1943.
2. Notizie Statistiche, 1937.
3. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34.

11 May 1944

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1.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: ANZO, Comm. AmadeoCountry: ItalyRegion: Naples

Office address: Via Pilliero 29 (1943)

Major positions: Managing Director of "Sorveglianza"; etc.
(see below)Birth date and place: (about 1885), at GenoaNationality, religion: ItalianFamily History: Married; first wife died; two sons, one by his first wife, one by his second, who is reported to be FascistEducation and Work History:

Secondary school education; speaks some English and French.

Employed by "Sorveglianza" Società Anonima Italiana per Assistenza agli Ebrei ed Imbrei, Genoa, 1916 -

This company was founded by a group of capitalists, most of whom were Dutch Jews.

Managing Director, "Sorveglianza."

Councillor, R.I.V.O.S.E. Società Anonima di Navigazione, Naples (1934)

Councillor, Società Anonima Viterbese di Bonifica Agraria, Rome (1934)

Councillor, Società Anonima Nello Jesurum, Trieste (1934)

After leaving Genoa, Anzo resided in Rome for some time.

Political History:

As Director of "Sorveglianza", Anzo had important contacts with the Fascist government and supported it. He was a party member from the beginning, but never engaged actively in politics. According to the interview source which provides the above information, he is an opportunist without political principles.

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AONZO, Comm. Amedeo

Political history, continued:

and should not be trusted, although his knowledge of Italian mercantile shipping is thorough.

Summary:

From the evidence available he is an industrialist, largely connected with the matters of international transportation. The nature of his industrial activities has put him in close touch with Fascist policies on immigration and shipping, and necessitated his cooperation with the regime.

Sources:

1. Biografia Finanziaria Italiana, 1933-34
2. BR FU-2017-3 (Source of excellent memory and good judgment, objectivity and reliability); report received BR 1943

10 May 1944

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SECRETOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

1.

Name: AZZOLINI, VIRGINIO

Country: Italy

Region: Rome

Office: Via Nazionale

Home: Via Mazzarino 12 (1940)

Major positions: Governor of the Banca d'Italia (1943).

Birth date and place: 5 December 1881, Naples.

Nationality; religion: Italian

Family history: Son of Alfonso Azzolini and Maria Carolina Serreo.

Education and work history:

Degree in Jurisprudence.

Entered the Finance Administration, 1905.

Silver Medal for Military Valor, World War I.

Official Treasury delegate to Rothschild (Paris), 1906-1915.

Director General of the Treasury, 1927-28.

Member of the Board of Directors for the Bank of International Settlements.

President, Consorzio per Sovvenzioni su Valori Industriali, Rome (1934)

Councillor, Soc. An. "La Nuova Antologia," Rome (1934).

Governor of the Banca d'Italia 1931 -

President of the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano Rome (1937-43) (Cap. 1937: L. 165,000,000).

Political history:

Director General of the Treasury, 1927-28.

Member of the Corporazione provvidenza e credito (1940).

Head of the Inspectorate for the Protection of Savings and Regulation of Credit, 1936 -

Director of the National Institute for Foreign Exchange (1943).

He is considered a "conservative" politically.

He has been reported under house arrest in Rome, after the city fell to the Allies. Source describes him as the "highest type of public servant, never pro-German or pro-Fascist."

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SECRET

AZZOLINI, VINCENZO - page 2

SECRET

Summary:

Azzolini was a leading financier in Fascist Italy, and as such held positions in the Fascist government and the governorship of the Banca d'Italia. He has unquestionably been in a position to have a good deal of information on the financial structure of Fascism. He has recently been reported arrested by the Allied authorities in Rome.

Sources:

1. Chi E?, 1940
2. Biografia Finanziaria, 1933-34
3. Italia, 1943
4. Who's Who in Italian Banking, OEW Washington, August 1943
5. Notizie Statistiche, 1937
6. OSS No. 34301, Bern, 15 June 1944

15 June 1944

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SECRET

