

ACC 10000/143/2500 140/DD

PERSONALITIES

DEC. 1944 - JAN. 1945

SECURITY DIVISION

FILE
MINOR SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File No. of and 5th	From to	Subject
1	21 JAN.	-	-	MESSE BIA-1
2	26 Dec.	-	-	Super Garage - J. Verdi - Allegation against manager. (Vgo FLECCIA)
3	14 Jan.	-	-	Black list - Italians.
4	14 Jan.	-	-	BABIC Ziemko
5	2 April 44.	-	-	BITTER Carl
6	14 March 44.	-	-	Release of NEO SAKOBI Fleckhard.
7	4 Jan. 45	-	-	FANFANI Bruno
8	16 Jan.	-	-	BUCCELLINI Mario -
9	-	-	-	Extract from SWB dictated Italy file. report u. 48.
10	24 Jan.	-	-	LAVREATI Marcello
11	-	-	-	BOCCACCI Amedeo.
12	-	-	-	PARISI Count.
13	29 Jan.	-	-	SIMEONI Anigo (Lt. Col.)
14	-	-	-	VIZZINI dei BISACCIA Salvatore.

SEE FILE 140.80
Italian Foreign Office employees.

1. 11 JAN. - - - - - MESTI BIASI
2. 26 Dec. - - - - - Super Sarge S. Vardi - Allegation against manager.
(UGO FLECCIA)
3. 14 Jan. - - - - - Black list - Italians.
4. 14 Jan. - - - - - BATIC Zomko
5. 2 April 44. - - - - - BITTER Carl
6. 14 March 44. - - - - - Release of NEO JAKOBI Eberhard.
7. 4 Jan. 45 - - - - - FANTANI Bruno
8. 16 Jan. - - - - - BOCCOLINI Mario -
9. - - - - - Extract from PW's Librated Italy file.
report u. 48.
10. 24 Jan. - - - - - LAUREATI Mariano
11. - - - - - BOCCACCI Amedeo.
12. - - - - - PARISI Count.
13. 29 Jan. - - - - - SIMIONI Arnigo (Lt. Col.)
14. - - - - - VIZZINI dei BISACCIA Salvatore -
15. ~~24 Jan.~~ - - - - - ~~Italian design office employees.~~

SEE FILE 140.80
N. 11 -

140 / DD

44

44

10000 443

2500

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM DEC 44

TO JAN 45

CATALOGUE.

2450

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

785016

FULL
PIENO

VIZZINI Dei Bisaccia, Salva loro:

1. Repatriated from Egypt.
2. Is an Italian -
3. married an Egyptian in Egypt prior to being repatriated to Italy.
4. Was repatriated in Jan. 45.
- 5.

For further information see
Displaced Persons file

IR/RW - letter No. 68
43

He cannot be sent back
to Egypt - they will not except him there unless
he is working for the Allies —

AL COMANDO A.C.C.

ROMA

e per conoscenza. TO FORCE 133 G.H.Q. = M.E.F.

CAIRO

Il sottoscritto VIZZINI Dei Bisaccia Salvatore,

fa istanza a codesto On.le Comando affinché venga benevolmente ascoltato di quando segue:

-Lo scrivente in precedenza e precisamente in Cairo, presentando molte domande circa la di lui sistemazione dall'Armata Britannica; tenuto conto della sua opera prestata durante il servizio di Polizia presso la stessa Armata in Eritrea in qualità d'ispettore, egli nella sua dimanda chiedeva che per ragione personale di sicurezza non voleva far rientro in Italia, tanto è vero che chiesi altre località fuore quelle dell'Italia.-

Feci domanda di matrimonio acciòché io poteva restare assieme mia moglie in Cairo, ma lo stesso non è stato possibile, dopo il rito matrimoniale due giorni appresso immediatamente, mi si fece partire, dicendomi che al mio arrivo in Italia, si poteva provvedere con più facilità il rimpatrio presso mia moglie Vittorina PANTALANI-sita in atto EZBAT = el = MAKHL = CAIRO- Rue Caarai Kinisa N. 17 - Villa Pantala = mia abitazione di proprietà di mia moglie.-

Lo scrivente era sicuro almeno trovare una sistemazione presso l'Armata Britannica stessa dato che tale l'aveva chiesto, ma non fu così che alla sua partenza le venne consegnata una busta contenente N. 12 foglietti da lire Mille, la quale con la vita cara in Italia che solamente per solo mangiare occorre lire 400 giornaliere e lire 100 al giorno di solo alloggio; dato ciò ho dovuto stare diversi giorni a Napoli, mi sono presentato alla R. Questura di Napoli, per aver rilasciato il biglietto per potere proseguire per Roma e presentatomi con i regolari documenti di viaggio, questi, mi risposero che non potevano fare nulla e che mi rivolgesse di dove era venuto e precisamente dall'Armata Britannica.-

Quindi visto e considerato che non c'era nulla da fare, ho dovuto pagare la somma di lire 1.500,00 per proseguire per ROMA. Mi sono presentato per rintracciare qualche parente che io credevo di trovare ma non è stato possibile trovare, allora ho dovuto restare in albergo ove, ho trovato la pietadi uno che gentilmente mi a offerto un angolo per dormire, ho girato fino a oggi senza potere trovare da lavorare. =

Mi trovo, appena lire cento, ove ho cercato di fare delle più strette economie privandomi di tutto, mangiando solo pane acquistandolo al mercato nero al prezzo di lire 100,00 al Kg. e con questo ho tirato avanti privandomi di altro cibo necessario.

Sono stato mandato solamente con un foglietto di carta che rappresenterebbe la mia identificazione personale, perché tutti i miei documenti personali sono stati trattenute nell'Ufficio di Cairo, ove all'atto della mia partenza ne ebbe a fare regolare richiesta, poiché erano: - la carta d'identità personale, il permesso di porto d'armi rilasciato dalla R. Questura dell'Eritrea, il permesso di porto d'armi

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Mi domando e dico, perché all'atto della mia partenza non mi furono consegnati?... io veramente non trovo la ragione, ma è semplice.

simo per semplificare che io così potesse restare più tempo disoccupato e restare più tempo anche a potere soffrire la fame, dopo, in cambio della mia onestissima collaborazione con l'Armata Britannica.

Codesto On.le Comando sappia, che io affinché, non avro' una chiara sistemazione presso o dove a me non importa, io moralmente non mi sento sciolto dagli obblighi verso di voi, e cioè voglio dire ancora di più che anche la mia sicurezza personale qui in Italia non è tranquilla; proprio il giorno 27/10.8. verso le ore 3 del mattino all'ingresso dello stabile del Ufficio Anagrafe di Roma il sottoscritto s'imbatteva con 2 individui ex Ufficiali del R. Esercito Italiano fatti prigionieri in Eritrea, evasi dal campo di concentramento di Decameré (Asmara), per i veri questi si dedicavano a furti di gomme e automezzi di provenienza dell'Armata Britannica, scoperti dal sottoscritto li arrestava e venivano condannati presso il tribunale Britannico stesso a diversi anni di prigione, certamente dopo scontata la pena questi venivano rimpatriati (mi ricordo il fatto ma non mi ricordo i nomi), questi m'invitavano, avendomi riconosciuto ed attenderli, che sarebbero ritornati alle ore 13 precise per regolarsi certi conti arretrati che io certamente sapevo; quindi questo On.le Comando, dovrà comprendere la mia situazione, oltre a pensare che mi trovo disoccupato, privo di mezzi e di lavoro senza che alcuno mi venghi incontro, debbo avere anche la soggezione di avere fatto da un momento all'altro qualche brutto tiro a meno ch'io non me l'aspetto, da uno dei tanti delinquenti che oggi ancora hanno possibilità di potere scorazzare liberamente le vie della città senza essere scorti.

Ho anche una responsabilità da parte mia, il peso di dover mantenere la famiglia, cioè la moglie e qualche cosa che possa venire in seguito, quindi mi trovo fra l'incudine e il martello e non so a quale santo rivolgermi.

Io ancora una volta chiedo acciò che venga inviato per raggiungere mia moglie in Egitto, al Cairo, ove avrei assicurato il lavoro presso l'Officina Meccanica, riparazione automezzi, sita in una traversa di fronte BAR "GRUPPI" di via Soliman Pacha, di proprietà di mio Cugino Umberto MARCHESE, abitante in RCB- el FARAG a. 71 - CAIRO - che prenderebbe la responsabilità per il lavoro e tutto il resto che il Governo Egiziano a sua volta potrebbe richiedere.

Con la speranza che la presente venga benevolmente accolta da Codesto On.le Comando, in modo che il sottoscritto potrebbe al più presto ripristinare la vita e potere tirare onestamente avanti da potere mantenere la di lui famiglia, quello che io domando e ho sempre domandato.

Fiducioso di quando spera - Invia ossequi -

Dev/uo

(Vizzini dei Bisaccia Salvatore)

presso Comm. Goffredo Manfredi

via del Tritone 67 - Intervento

Italiano fatti prigionieri in Eritrea, evasi dal campo di concentra-
mento di Decanéré (Asmara), per riveri questi si dedicavano a furti di
gomme e automezzi di provenienza dell'Armata Britannica, scoperti
dal sottoscritto li arrestava e venivano condannati presso il tri-
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Dev/ mo

(Vizzini dei Bisaccia Salvatore)

presso Comm. Goffredo Manfredi

Via del Tritone n. 183

Tel. 491339

Roma 29/Gennaio 1945

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

13

29 January 1945

REF

: BE/14000/4522

SUBJECT: Lieut. Colonel (Reserve) SIMON Arrigo

TO : G-2, RAAG.

1. I enclose for your information copies of two reports received referring to the above named.

2. Capt. Rafter has some information on the same lines I believe and this may be of use to him.

S. H.
JOHN H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, A.P.O.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

CBR/nb

40

TRANSLATION

COMMUNIST MILITARY MOVEMENT - It is reported that among the military Air Force is forming itself a communist organization divided in different sections depending from one Command. It has been found out that the Head of this organization could be Colonel Spartaco Baccari, officer of the Air Force and member of the 1st Grade Expiring Commission. It is reported also that this organization possesses a small quantity of arms which is however increasing, and that these arms are supposed to have been hidden by some elements of the Air Force in the aerodromes of Rome and of South Italy. It seems that the organization is trying to obtain the collaboration of General Piacentini, Minister of the Air Force under the last Bonomi Cabinet, who seems to encourage the movement. If an investigation on said movement will be considered necessary, a high officer of the Branch, presently on leave but who could be recalled, is a very reliable person for such a confidential work.

YUGOSLAVIAN MILITARY MOVEMENT - It is reported that the Yugoslavian Colonel Ciril Potnik (Via Salaria, 72) is organizing a Yugoslavian military movement "for the Italian cause". The political tendency of this movement is not known as Potnik, in his quality of diplomat, belongs to the monarchic movement. However, it is said that lately he expressed himself rather ambiguously on this subject. There are people who suspect Potnik of working for Russia, and it is also ascertained that he has a large amount of money at his disposition. This movement doesn't seem to possess any arms for the moment. However it would be necessary to control the activity of Mirko Jenko (Via Gorkia, 7), a very active and crafty man very much trusted by Potnik for his secret work. During the Nazi-fascist domination the above named worked for the Allied remaining in friendly relations with the Germans who used to give him commercial and circulating permits.

FASCIST CONJUNCTION MOVEMENT - It is reported that in the pharmacy administered by the ex Lieut. Col. Arrigo Simoni (Via Tritone-Piazza S. Claudia) take place pro-fascist meetings. Together with his wife Simoni has always been a real fascist and has collaborated with the German receiving many favours from them. It is also said that Simoni has lately mentioned an armed fascist movement which could act together with the communists. It seems, but it is not sure, that the Nazi-fascists of North Italy send their secret messages to the above mentioned pharmacy.

s/ Giuseppe

Rep

Capt Hayes

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA MILITARE = Consta che, presso l'organizzazione aeronautica militare, sta dilataendosi un movimento comunista con varie cellule organizzate e collegate ad un unico comando.

Sarebbe assodato che ~~il~~ capo di tale movimento apparirebbe il Colonnello Spartaco Baccari della R.A. Aeronautica, attualmente membro della Commissione di Epurazione di I° Grado.

Consta che il movimento potrebbe anche disporre di non eccessivo ma crescente armamento che si suppone celato, ad opera di affiliati dell'arma, nei vari campi del mezzogiorno d'Italia ed in Roma stessa.

Pare che l'organizzazione cercherebbe avvalersi dell'opera del Generale Piacentini, già Ministro dell'Aeronautica nel gabinetto Bonomi recentemente caduto, il quale Piacentini si sarebbe espresso con significative parole di incoraggiamento a favore dell'iniziativa e favorevoli all'attività comunista. Qualora si ritenga indagare sino in fondo, parte colarmente in merito ai quantitativi di armi, sarebbe possibile giovare dell'opera sicura e di piena fiducia di un alto ufficiale dell'arma, attualmente in licenza, ma che potrebbe - allo scopo - essere richiamato in servizio.

MOVIMENTO MILITARE JUGOSLAVO = Costa che, ad iniziativa del Colonnello jugoslavo Ciril Kotnik (Via Salaria, 72) sarebbe in costituzione un movimento militare jugoslavo " per la causa italiana".

Non è ben chiara la tendenza politica di tale movimento dato che il Kotnik appartiene quale diplomatico alla tendenza monarchica jugoslava, ma sembra che, da qualche tempo, il medesimo si sia espresso in forme ambigue circa la propria attività. C'è chi sospetta che il Kotnik possa svolgere

una segreta attività per conto ed a favore della Russia.

Vi accertato che egli dispone di cifre ingenti.

Non risulta, tuttora, che tale movimento sia corredato di armi; comunque sarebbe opportuno e prudente vigilare l'attività di tale Miro Jankole (Via Gorizia, 7), suddito jugoslavo, tipo molto astuto ed attivo che gode la piena fiducia e svolge molti incarichi riservati per conto del Kotnik. Lo Jankole fu, durante la dominanza nazi-Fascista, attivo nell'attività filo alleato, ma parimenti in ottimi rapporti con i tedeschi e godeva di permessi speciali di circolazione automobilista nonché commerciali.

MOVIMENTO CLANDESTINO FASCISTA = Consta che, presso la farmacia gestita dall'ex Ten.Col. Arrigo Simeoni (Via Triana-Piazza S. Claudio) si tengano riunioni improntate a sodalita filofascista. Il Simeoni è stato, con la moglie, convintissimo ed attivo fascista, collaborazionista dei tedeschi dal quale godeva favori, permessi automobilistici ecc.

Viene riferito che il Simeoni avrebbe accennato recentemente ad un movimento armato filo fascista che, eventualmente potrebbe fiancheggiare un eventuale pronunciamento militare in accordo coi comunisti.

Pare - ma non è ancora assestato - che detta farmacia sia meta di corrieri segreti inviati a Roma dai nazifascisti del Nord.

CIF

14030

Count PARTISI,
Via Nomentana, angolo Via Spallanzani,
ROME

(12)

Was made Count by Mussolini always Fascist interests
and still has a following among Fascists in Rome at
a recent meeting of these and of Communists from
Rome, Viterbo and others from Sicily and was decided
to help the Sicilian separatist movement which
according to them is mostly run by Communists.

SUBJECT:- BOCCACCI, A. 1st Lt Francesco

To:- Internal Security,
Hq Allied Commission.

Security
Division
Rec'd .. 251
Book No 4397
File No 14020
Action

9/10/38/Br.D

Ref your letter HEC/13 dated 23 Jan 45.

The under-mentioned employee has been discharged as from to-day:-

ARMANDO BOCCACCI.

In the Field,
24 Jan 45.

Copies to:- Billeting Officer,
G-1, Civ. Pers.
Security Division.

R. V. Dwyer
T. L. A. Souly, Captain,
O.G. British Detachment,
H.Q. Allied Commission, C.M.F.

36

11

CONFIDENTIAL

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

10

REF : SD/140DD/4383.

24 January 1945

SUBJECT : Marchesa LAUREATI

TO : Col. M.E. FISKE, Establishments Section A.C.

1. With reference to your enquiry, the following is submitted for your information on the above mentioned person.

2. Subject was born at Arezzo on 1-3-1880 and now lives at Pensione Pinciana, V. Veneto, Rome. Contacted many high Fascist Officials and members of Roman aristocracy, when living at the Hotel Excelsior. There was a rumour also concerning her connection with the OVRA. Subject had also a personal telephone extension which allowed her to call people without passing through the operator of the Hotel.

3. Marchesa LAUREATI wrote articles for the "Popolo di Roma", published in Rome. Her brother is M.E. GASPERINI, once President of the "Corte dei Conti, one of the highest officials of the Fascist Regime.

4. The Marchesa appears now to be very ill and she has been confined to bed for 7 months.

[Signature]
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission. 35

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 12 -

No. 48

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

Dr. Ravatti, speaking of the new taxes which will soon be applied, thinks they will bring in about 20 milliards. He doubts if the proposal of Di Vittorio -- imposing heavy taxes on large fortunes -- would be sufficient to finance national reconstruction. Without doubt, large fortunes made during the preparation for war and the war itself should make the greatest contribution toward state finance but in many cases the profit was put into the industries to enlarge them, give more work and greater production.

The plan to nationalize industry, banks and financial institutions forms part of the Socialist program but this plan is not approved of by the groups of other political parties, which form perhaps the majority. Italy has had enough of totalitarianism, state control, government or parastatal organizations which gave such poor results in the past 20 years. He hopes for the return of economic freedom of personal initiative and free trade and considers the state the worst enemy of industry and commerce. There are other things for the state to do, other and higher duties of control, coordination and guidance.

He said, in speaking of industrial reconstruction, that the plan of the government to spend 2 milliards for the reconstruction of key industries will no doubt help to give work but it is nothing compared with what remains to be done. This decree envisages the intervention of the state as guarantor in financing the industries through the recognized financial institutes. Immense sums are needed for industrial reconstruction and he does not see how the problem can be solved without large loans by the allies, floated in the form of public bonds, guaranteed by the state. In banking circles, it is hoped that these problems will be satisfactorily solved by our financial experts who are now in America.

The cooperative movement, said Dr. Ravatti, deserves our attention and warm encouragement but care must be taken to avoid its being turned to the advantage of the privileged few.

P E R S O N A L I T I E S

Short Biographical Notes on Italian Exiles Recently Arrived from Switzerland

INAUDI, Prof. Luigi

Born in Caxrù (Cunio) on 24 March 1874. Received degree of LL.D. Professor of School of Finance at Turin University, and responsible for Political Economy and Industrial Legislation at School of Engineering in Turin. Former chief contributor to GIORNALE DELLA SERA and editor

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CONFIDENTIAL

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

8. Counterfeit Money A practical means of eliminating counterfeit money would be to substitute new Italian money for the occupation money and the old Italian bills, now in use.

Country	Occupation Exchange		Prewar Exchange		Prewar Proportion
	\$	£	\$	£	
Germany - Rmk.	10	40	2.5	10	1 to 4
Italy - Lira	100	400	19	77	1 to 5.26
France - Franc	50	200	43.8	176.6	1 to 1.14
Belgium - Franc	Same as prewar		43.8	176.6	
Holland - Flor.	"	"	2.67	10.69	

3) Interview with Dr. Ravetti of the Credito Italiano

In an interview Dr. Ravetti of the Credito Italiano said he thought that the emission of Allied Occupation currency had aggravated the state of inflation which was already bad, on account of the Italian emission. The gradual liberation of the rest of Italy will let their money mix with ours. Monetary disorders of this nature joined to other factors lead to speculation and favor the black market. This can be eradicated only by a sound economy and wise finances. It would seem advisable to adopt some temporary measures to limit the harmful consequences of this situation such as a greater control of staple food prices. We seem to have passed from too much control to too great freedom, which has become absolute power, even if not legally recognized. Actually the black market is too openly carried on, often under the indifferent eyes of the policeman, so that prices continually rise from one week to another, cutting seriously into the family budget.

If we observe the field of food producers, we note that the lack of price-control with production in deficit for various causes, affords them enormous profits. In the great majority of cases, considering the agrarian organization of the country producers do not have to bear such expenses as to justify their increasing sale-prices. We are really witnessing illegal profiteering on the part of agricultural producers at the expense of the majority of the population, which cannot retaliate by raising prices of some product of their own.

A peasant of Porto S. Giorgio (Macerate) confessed that a small piece of land adjoining his house, on which he raised fennel, had brought him in L. 40,000. Another said that 8 hectares which he cultivated on shares with the owner, paid him a net share of L. 180,000 in

Italy - Lira	100	400	19	77	1 to 3.20
France - Franc	50	200	43.8	176.6	1 to 1.14
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Holland - Guilder	"	"	2.67	10.69	

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A ceiling for prices would not be a radical solution but a rigorously applied discipline of prices might improve the situation. Another remedy as the CGIL suggests might be obtained by favoring cooperative stores run by industrial companies which buy from producers and sell without any margin of profit.

The question of exchange has no importance as yet on account of the war and the interruption of commercial activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 13 -

No. 48

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

His son is a well-known publisher in Turin (at present in Rome where he is carrying on his activity).

He fled to Switzerland in Sept; 1943 after Italian Armistice, where he remained until his return to Italy early this month.

GALLIANTI-SCOTTI, Tommaso, Duca di S. Pietro in Galetina, Principe di Malfetta, Conte di Coltorano, -archese di Cerano

Born in Milan on 18 November 1878. Milanese patrician. Degree in law. Principal representative of very old family of Lombardy which was heir of Spinola feudality and in which the families of Chaneellor Gerolamo Leone and Pope Pius V were absorbed. Had director of review RINNOVAMENTO in 1907. Was a volunteer in last war; received silver medal for gallantry. Wrote play "Così Sia", Rome, 1922, also wrote a number of political works, biographies and novels. Chief of liberal movement in Milan. Very religious, Catholic. Prominent anti-fascist, fled to Switzerland after Italian Armistice with Allies. Recently names Italian ambassador to Spain.

GASP. ROTTI, Luigi

Born at Saziole (Udine) on 31 May 1873. Degree in law. Son of a conspirator who was condemned by Austria. Garibaldine volunteer in three campaigns. As active member of Radical Party. Deputy in 1913. Vice-President of Chamber in 1921. He was responsible for the programme of military reform on the basis of one year's compulsory military service and for the organization of the permanent mobilization centres distributed all over the country. A volunteer in the last war, 1915-18; received 3 silver medals, 1 bronze, and 2 military crosses for gallantry. Was a member of the opposition to Fascism in Chamber of Deputies from 1924-29, voting against all reactionary laws of Fascism. Was persecuted and arrested by fascists on several occasions. Published books under fascist regime, dealing mostly with Milanese life under the Austrian tyranny before the Risorgimento; a lot of people recognized these books as a very transparent picture of the situation under fascist tyranny. Spoke to crowd in Piazza del Duomo in Milan on night of 25 July 1943 and started at once to organize the Party of Action of which he had been a clandestine leader. His son, Livio. Leopoldo was killed by the Germans in 1944 because he organized and commanded partisan action bands.

GALLIANTI, Prof. Francesco

(See p. 15 for interview)

33

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CLARENDOUCCI, Prof. Francesco

(See p. 15 for interview)

Born in Udine on 15 May 1879. Lawyer and University Professor. Professor at Bocconi University, Milan, from 1909-12; at University of Catania, 1912-15, and at University of Padova since 1915. In 1924 he founded the RIVISTA DI DIRITTO PUBBLICO E PRIVATO CIVILE; has written a number of books on civil law. One of Italy's greatest lawyers and students of law, civil and penal. Prominent anti-fascist, fled to Switzerland after Italian armistice with Allies.

BOERI, avv. Giovanni Battista

(See p. 17 for interview)

Born at Fossia on 10 November 1883. Was a member of the Central administration of the Italian Liberal Party until abolished in 1926. Was Deputy to the 27th Legislature in the anti-fascist bloc. Socialist. Member of the National Committee of Liberation. Practiced civil and commercial law. Fled to Switzerland after 8 September 1943.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 14 -

No. 48

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

MARCHESI, Prof. Concetto

Member of Communist Party. Professor of History of Latin Literature. After 25 July 1943, was appointed Rector of the University of Padova by Badoglio Government.

The following information was obtained from a generally reliable Italian source: "Prof. Concetto Marchesi was appointed Rector of Padova University by the first Badoglio Government after the overthrow of Mussolini. He retained his post under the Fascist Republic Government in spite of his Communist convictions. When he delivered an inaugural address at the University in 1943, Biggini, then Minister of Education, was present. The tone of the address was markedly Communist but Biggini was apparently unaware of the difference between this and other inaugural addresses, applauded with everybody else. Before he left for Switzerland, Prof. Marchesi is said to have made even more plain his Communist convictions."

Prof. Marchesi is best known in Italy for his first class work in classical (Latin) philology. His "Storia della Letteratura Latina" met with high praise in some University circles. He has also published books on Tacitus and Seneca. His works on Latin literature are entirely detached and academic and give no hint of his political belief.

COLONNETTI, Prof. Gustavo

Professor of Constructional Science and of National, Analytical and Graphical Mechanics in Polytechnic Institute of Turin. Prominent anti-fascist. Sentenced to 5 years penal servitude by fascist Extraordinary Tribunal at Vercelli on account of his anti-fascist attitude. Pontifical Academician. Fled to Switzerland after Italian Armistice with Allies.

JACINI, Stefano

Formerly Deputy of Popular Party. Today member of the Christian Democrats. Compelled to flee to Switzerland after Armistice. A founder of the C.I.N. in Lugano, Switzerland, and first President of the Branch. Jacini stated that the C.I.N. was formed in Lugano in March, 1943, with express purpose of keeping in touch with C.I.N. of Northern Italy, the Allies, the Swiss Government, and Italian Government in Rome. An excellent liaison organization was set up to keep in touch with Patriots in Northern Italy. Financing of Patriot bands was also arranged from there.

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MACCINETTI, Euphrasio

Political prisoner, released after fall of fascism. Formerly a Social-Democratic Deputy. Now a member of the Republican Party.

ORLANDO, avv. Ambrogio

Born at Palermo in 1892; graduate in Jurisprudence in 1914. Director of Sicilian Lloyds', marine insurance company. Helped his father in his political activities and recently in the preparation of his memoirs.

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C O P YEXTRACT FROM FILE FVB LIBERATED ITALY NO. 48MARCHESEI PROF. CONCETTO.

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- 2 -

FACCINETTI CIRRIANO.

A political prisoner, released after fall of Fascism. Formerly a Social-Democratic Deputy. Now a member of the Republican Party.

BRILANDI AVV. AMBROGIO.

Born at Palermo in 1892; graduate in Jurisprudence in 1914. Director of Sicilian Lloyds', marine insurance company. Helped his father in his political activities and recently in the preparation of his memoirs.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 15 -

No. 48

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

9 Information on 2 Italian Personalities Recently Returned from Switzerland.

1) An Interview with Professor Carnelutti

Professor Francesco Carnelutti is considered one of the most successful lawyers in Italy. Born about 65 years ago in Udine, he became when he was still very young, one of the most promising attorneys of the Venice Bar. At the same time he started a teaching career. He taught civil procedure at various universities, and lastly at the Milan Royal University. He is a man of extraordinary activity; he has written innumerable treatises for his students and for the law profession. As a lawyer he made a fortune; he was one of the wealthiest lawyers in the country.

His character has been very severely criticized by his own colleagues. Although the opinion of the latter is probably biased by professional jealousy, it is nevertheless true that he was an unscrupulous lawyer in the choice of his clients as well as in the collection of his fees. The following "bon mot" used to circulate in Milan's court house:

"Io sono il Professore Carnelutti,

A me la carne, ed ai clienti i luttii."

His paternal benevolence toward younger lawyers and students looked like a carefully rehearsed role of an actor.

His political color is somehow similar to his professional character: he was never a member of the fascist party but his legal reputation was such that the most violent fascists did not hesitate to ask his advice whenever they needed it. Carnelutti assisted them with the best of his abilities of course the fees which he collected were in proportion with the client and the case.

In 1928 together with Farinacci and Jaresch (a Jewish banker of Milan) he brought a suit against Belloni, then Podestà of Milan and a protégé of Mussolini, alleging serious irregularities in the city administration. The evidence was collected by Jaresch. The suit was successful. Belloni was ousted and put in jail. The real reason for this action was that both Farinacci and Jaresch wanted to gain control of the city of Milan.

Interviewed shortly after his recent return from Switzerland³⁰ (15 December) Carnelutti said that he took sides with Farinacci because in that action Farinacci was taking sides against Mussolini.

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In the years 1937-8, his cooperation with Farinacci became very close. Farinacci had established a huge law office in Milan. However, since he never received any legal training, he had to rely on other more able lawyers. There is no evidence that the collaboration between Carnelutti and Farinacci went beyond professional terms.

Carnelutti never had any particular political color; he always felt that a real lawyer does not have any time for politics.

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So far as religion is concerned, Carnelutti has always been a sincere and convinced Catholic. He never boasted his Catholicism except possibly during the last two years when he wrote a short essay "Il Peter Noster" (which was published) and a sort of autobiography "Mio Fratello Daniele", which was denied publication by the Italian government. This latter was censured by the fascists not because of the profound religious sentiment therein contained, but because it made clear that Carnelutti owed his initial successes in the profession and in the university to his Jewish friends and protectors.

During the racial campaign Carnelutti's behavior was beyond reproach; he openly helped all his friends and their families with courage and generosity.

After 8 September, 1943, he fled to Switzerland. About a year before that date he had come to an overt breach with Farinacci, who attacked him most violently in "Regime Fascista". In Switzerland he found himself with Einaudi, Casette -archesi, and a small group of Italian intellectuals and several thousand Italian patriots who had to cross the border after the Italian armistice. He was allowed to organize some courses at the University of Geneva and in Lausanne. Apparently his initiative was very successful. His lectures were studiously attended by a large audience of Swiss students and Italian refugees. A few days ago he was invited by the Italian government with a group of ten prominent exiles to come to Rome.

In discussions with a P.B. officer Carnelutti expressed the following views on current problems:

1) Liberated Italy - Carnelutti has been here only a few days and his views on the matter are still hazy. He was obviously disillusioned. He said that not only he but also Einaudi would return to Switzerland if they could do so decently. He is a convinced monarchist; he feels that the King is intelligent, and that his policy should not be condemned. He has a cordial contempt for the women press and feels that is a mistake on the Allies' side to sponsor this political struggle. The influence which the Allies are now exercising over Italian politics is most harmful in the sense that they stimulate a vicious hatred among classes and parties. Hatred is something which is strange to the Italian nature. Italians are a kind-hearted people, extremely mild and they hate violence. There never was a civil war in Italy because Italians are incapable of carrying arms against their own people. But it might well be that because of Anglo-American pressure on the one side and Russian pressure on the other,

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ii) Epuration - Carnelutti said, "I am a lawyer in the first place, and my opinion on this matter is naturally influenced by my mental attitude. I feel that my people have more than any other nation in the world, a legal mind. Nothing is more unconstitutional, unjustified and dishonorable to the Italian legal tradition than the present law on epuration. Although, as any Italian, I would be most hostile to acts of summary justice (like lynching), with regard to prominent fascists or so-called war criminals, yet this proceeding would offend my sense of justice less than a trial under the law of

C. CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 17 -

No. 48

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

epuration. In the first place this law has violated the fundamental principle in force in all civilized countries, that penal law is not retroactive. We cannot try or otherwise condemn a man for acts which were legal and laudable at the time when he committed them. Now the law of epuration has this precise purpose: penalize men for having contributed to the support of the fascist cause when according to the Italian law this was perfectly legal.

"In the second place this law has been applied in the most outrageous way. I have seen members of the judiciary expelled (without benefit of pension) from the bench just because they covered fascist offices. Some of them were perfectly honest; they delivered their opinions and applied the law with complete fairness of mind. They were beyond any suspicion of bribery. On the other hand there are judges whose characters are most disreputable who are still sitting on the bench:

"This is the main accusation which I make against the Allies: they have introduced (and are now supporting) a system which is worse than the fascist regime. When the fascists passed the racial laws, the judges who were dismissed because of their race never lost their right to the pension. Judges who are now 'epurati' are practically thrown into direct misery.

"If we must renew Italy, we cannot begin by destroying anything which is left over; we must at least respect these basic principles of the law which are the base of society. We shall have to put aside those few people (200 or 300 at most) who are directly responsible for fascism. As to them too, we cannot try them because they did not commit any crime."

2) Interview with Sig.G.B.Boeri on his Return from Switzerland

The following information was obtained by a PWB Officer in an interview on 17 December:

29

Boeri gives the impression of being a typical Milanese lawyer; intelligent, successful, with a practical sense in business and politics. He never joined the PNF and during the fascist regime he maintained that aloofness and apparent lack of interest in public life which was the only practical way to achieve success in his profession. He represented Montecatini, the largest chemical trust in the country, and of course he was in close contact with Donegani, the President of

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Boeri lived quietly in Milan, raised a large family and a considerable fortune. His professional and moral reputation were beyond reproach. He did not impress the interviewer as a leader or a "strong man". During his stay in Switzerland, Boeri decided to join the Action Party as he felt that the Liberal Party to which he had always belonged was not adequate any longer. Without being radical, he feels it imperative that Italian politicians should move towards the left, especially if they are to increase their activities in the north.

C. CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 18 -

No. 48

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

According to him the Swiss press of Canton Ticino is now clearly in favor of the Allies. He had a special word of praise for POPULO E LIBERTA, the Catholic paper of Ticino, as being the only Ticino paper in the Italian language which maintained its anti-fascist policy even when the fascists were at the height of their power. He said that fascist propaganda has always been very strong in Canton Ticino and that whenever the Swiss and Italians opened a cultural league or society, the Italian government organized a similar competitive society through the Consulate there.

With regard to the press, Boeri said that he did not see any necessity for a too rigid control being imposed on the press when the Allies get to Milan. Provided the free press does not interfere with the war effort, he thought it should not be regulated in any particular way. According to him, it makes no difference whether there are two big daily newspapers with a circulation of 20,000 each or 20 papers with a circulation of 2,000 each; the public would decide which papers were worth keeping alive.

Epuration, according to Boeri, ought to be carried out but in an entirely different way, and the fact must be kept in mind that the most dangerous and most compromised fascists did not remain here but have fled north; that Milan is now ruled by "gerarchi" and "federali" from the liberated provinces who are more hated than the Germans. He said that there is great danger of their being lynched by the people when the Germans leave. The only way to prevent that happening is to show the people how efficient, speedy and thorough are the means in liberated Italy for disposing of fascists.

The present system, according to Boeri, is a complete failure. He thinks that there should not be a "court" or a "trial" for anything like a legal proceeding, which makes the same mistake as the fascists with their Special Tribunal, but rather a commission which could handle cases much more quickly. "Above all," he said, "let's not try to be legal because we don't have any law on our side." Otherwise, he thinks that there will be a large number of Garretta cases.

Boeri said that the present system of epurating the senate left the majority of people in the north most unsatisfied. Once it had been resolved to have a constituent assembly as soon as practical, then the only reasonable thing to do was to dissolve the entire senate and let the assembly decide later what to do with deserving senators.

With reference to Sicilian separation, Boeri does not think that the movement can have any following in Sicily.

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With regard to the press, Boeri said that he did not see any necessity for a too rigid control being imposed on the press when the Allies get to Milan. Provided the free press does not interfere with the war effort, he thought it should not be regulated in any particular way. According to him, it makes no difference whether there are two big daily newspapers with a circulation of 20,000 each or 20 papers with a circulation of 2,000 each; the public would decide which papers were worth keeping alive.

Epurazione, according to Boeri, ought to be carried out but in an entirely different way, and the fact must be kept in mind that the most dangerous and most compromised fascists did not remain here but have fled north; that Milan is now ruled by "gerarchi" and "federali" from the liberated provinces who are more hated than the Germans. He said that there is great danger of their being lynched by the people when the Germans leave. The only way to prevent that happening is to show the people how efficient, speedy and thorough are the means in liberated Italy for disposing of fascists.

The present system, according to Boeri, is a complete failure. He thinks that there should not be a "court" or a "trial" for anything like a legal proceeding, which makes the same mistake as the fascists with their Special Tribunal, but rather a commission which could handle cases much more quickly. "Above all," he said, "let's not try to be legal because we don't have any law on our side." Otherwise, he thinks that there will be a large number of Cervetta cases.

Boeri said that the present system of epurating the senate left the majority of people in the north most unsatisfied. Once it had been resolved to have a constituent assembly as soon as practical, then the only reasonable thing to do was to dissolve the entire senate and let the assembly decide later what to do with deserving senators.

With reference to Sicilian separatism, Boeri does not think that the movement can have any following in Northern Italy. He feels that if the Italians de-centralize the administration leaving a greater local autonomy to communes and provinces, Sicilian separatism will fade out.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
(SECURITY SECTION)

Ref: PS/ EG/64.

Date 16 Jan. 1945

SUBJECT: BUCCOLINI, Mario.

TO : HQ. Allied Commission
(for attention of Public Safety Sub-Commission
Security Branch).

1. The attached letter respecting subject received at this HQ. from Mario Cernia, is forwarded for your information and any action deemed desirable.

For the Regional Commissioner:

L.W. Jones Capt
for G. RICHARDSON,
Major,
Regional Public
Safety Officer.

Encl:
1 letter.

CN/cm.

Security
Division
Rec'd 19 Jan
Book 425
File No 1485
Action 69 Jan

28

SOUTHERN H. C. P. U.

11 GEN 1945

in

Al Sig. Presidente della Commissione di Epurazione
per il Personale del Comune di ROMA e Aziende di-
pendenti

e p.c. Al Quartier Generale - Ministero Guerra -
Comando S.I.R.

e p.c. Al Comando Forze Alleate della Campania
Ufficio "I"

NAPOLI

Oggetto: Dichiarazione.

IO sottoscritto dichiaro che giunto in Roma in missione speciale
il 22 gennaio 1944 fui dal ^{mie} ~~dal~~ fratello avviato al Sig. Buccolini Mario al
quale chiesi ospitalità. (Via Roma 29)

Essendo in possesso di mezzi di collegamento col Comando "5^a
Armata" ed esplosivi (necessari alla mia missione) dovetti dire al Buc-
colini la verità sulla mia posizione di Ufficiale Italiano.

Il Buccolini accettò, senza compenso, la mia ospitalità con
mio fratello e quando per ragioni di lavoro permanevo al domicilio,
il Buccolini si adoperava a sorvegliare i dintorni.

Il servizio reso è durato dal 22/1/1944 al 4/4/1944 ed è stato
di utilità indiscussa xxx e me ed ha molto reso alla causa italiana ed
alleata.

Il Buccolini è messo a rischio senza brama di compensi la sua
vita e quella dei suoi per salvare la mia vita e l'andamento del servi-
zio.

A richiesta dell'interessato e da servire per una pratica di
epurazione della quale è colpito il Buccolini per il suo passato di ap-
partenente alla discolta M.V.S.R. ed alla sua posizione ²⁷ fascista.

Roma, 4 gennaio 1945

MARIO CERBIA

Ufficiale dei Quastatori effettivo al C. de Forze Armate della
Campania 'Ufficio I'

distaccato all'O.S.S. '5^a Armata' per missioni speciali

26

T R A N S L A T I O N

To : President of the Epuration Commission for the Personnel
of the Rome Commune and dependent Firms ROME
and for knowledge :

To : War Office Headquarters - S.I.M. Command ROME

To : Allied Forces for Campania H.Q. - Office I NAPLES.

Subject : Declaration.

I, undersigned, state that on 22 January 1944, as soon as I arrived in Rome where I had been sent for war special mission, following my sister's advice, I went to Mr. Mario Buccolini's, asking him for hospitality.

Being in possession of connecting means with the 5th Army H.Q. and of explosives (necessary for my duty), I was obliged to let Buccolini know the truth about my position of Italian Officer.

Buccolini accepted, without reward, to give me hospitality, together with my brother, and when for duty reasons I had to stay at home, he used to watch about his house.

The service he gave lasted from 22/1/1944 to 4/8/1944 and was very useful for me, and also for the Italian and Allied cause.

Buccolini has risked his life and his relatives', to save mine and help me in my duty without wishing to be rewarded.

I state the above on request of the interested person and that this may serve in an epuration matter in which Buccolini has been implicated, owing to his past of belonging to the M.V.S.N. and to his position of fascist.

Rome, 4 January 1945.

signed : Mario Cernia.

26

Mario Cernia
Demolition Officer in permanent service
with the Campania Allied Forces H.Q.
Office I.
Detached to O.S.S. 5th Army for special missions.

TO THE ALLIED COMMISSION
R O M E

7

The undersigned FANFANI Bruno of the late Benevento of Florence at the moment residing in Montemiletto (Avellino) informs as follows:

On the 1 September 1944 I was arrested in Florence by the Italian police without any justified reason I was only notified that I was expelled from the city of Florence.

After some days in prison, I was interned in the concentration camp of Pantano, then to the camp at Afragola and from there to the Prison of Poggio Reale of Naples. On the 28 October I was transferred to the prison of Avellino and then confined at Montemiletto.

As I have already stated above I do not know the reason of all this as I have never taken part in politics and have never harmed anyone, all I have done is to think of my work and my family.

Now I am here after a very painful period, without clothing or money, suffering with hunger and in a very cold locality. I therefore turn to you begging you to please examine my case in order that I may return to my dear family and to my work.

Respectfully,

/S/ FANFANI Bruno.

4 January 1945 Montemiletto (Avellino)

*cannot be released into Army hands
D.F. 20/6/45. J.F. 16/5*

AF.

25

Al Comandante Generale Alleato

Porta

Ho sottoposto Giuseppe Bruno
fu detenuto da Fenece attualmente
in esilio in Portofino
e di nuovo di esporre quanto segue
Il primo settembre corrente fu
fermato in Fenece, dalla polizia
italiana senza che mi venisse
contestato al cui addetto mi fu
solo motivata la espulsione dalla
città di Fenece

Dopo alcuni giorni di permanenza
in quel carcere, fu accasato
al campo di concentramento di Portofino
e poi al campo di Aspromonte e in
fine trasferito alle carceri di Reggio
Reale di Napoli, di qui il 28 ottobre
fu trasferito alle carceri di
Portofino, e in fine confinato
a Portofino
come ho già accennato non

un esponente del partito (Cavallaro)
 e si amano di esporre quanto segue
 Il primo tentativo, convenuto per
 fermarlo in Firenze, dalla polizia
 italiana senza che mi venisse
 contestato o che mi addolito mi fu
 solo notata la espulsione dalla
 città di Firenze
 Dopo alcuni giorni di permanenza
 in quel carcere, fu accennato
 al campo di concentramento di Pontano
 e poi al carcere di Asinara e in
 fine trasferito alle carceri di Reggio
 Reale di Napoli, di qui il 2 settembre
 fu trasportato alle carceri di
 Anversa, e in fine confinato
 a esponente
 come ho già accennato non
 conosco gli autori che mi si
 menovano stato che non ho mai

24

Spett.le
 Divisione
 Roma 15 Jan
 41-41
 14020
 Roma
 Divisione

fatto della politica, e non ho mai
molestato nessuna persona in solo
pensato al mio lavoro e alla mia
famiglia

Ora sono qui dopo tante nottate
vicine in località fredda, fredda
nella mia famiglia senza vederli
e senza soldi in cui non conosco
la gente da tanto tempo a soffrire
la fame e i nervi della scienza
un'invocazione di voi con preghiera
di un lavoro e bene. C'è un
perché volete esaminare la mia
poetica e mi restituisce alla
mia cara famiglia e al mio
lavoro

firmato attento

con ossequio

Francesco Bruno

presentato al suo lavoro e alla sua

famiglia

che sono qui dopo tante sofferenze
avute in località fredda durante
questa mia famiglia senza soldi
e senza soldi di cui non avevo
la parte da tanto tempo e soffriva
la famiglia e i vicini della fabbrica
un lavoro di cui con pochissima
di un lavoro e senza certezze
perché volete esaminare la mia
posizione e mi restituire alla
mia casa, famiglia e al mio
lavoro

firmato attento

con osservanza

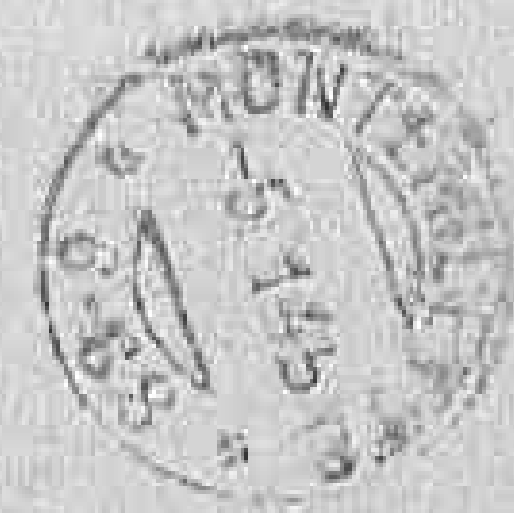
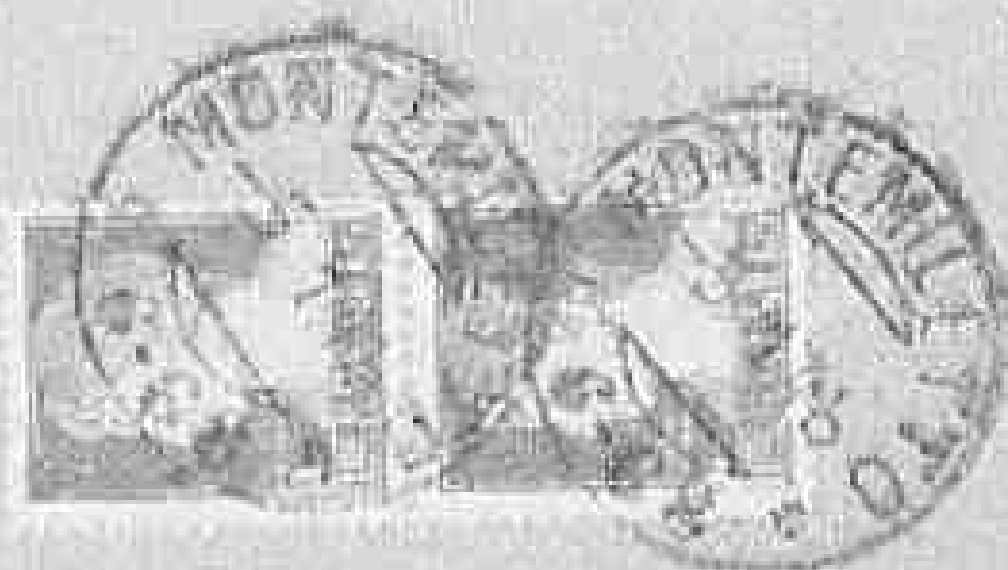
23

Franco Bruno

4 Gennaio 1945 c'è un'attestato (Gretchen)

2487

Assigno e Rimborsament
R
RINTENDETTA
397



Al Comandante General
Allegato in Roma
E. G. Ardon
Roma

22

Gregorio Bruno

de la Cruz (Avalero)



General of the Technical Troops(II)
with Supreme Command of the Army
Gen/Garrison of the Army/Gen.H.Q.

14 March 1944

File Ref.: 2227 Nr.I. 107352/44

Subject : Release of NCO.Jakobi.

To : Supply Replacement Dept.4, Senftenberg.

It is requested that NCO (ROB) Dr;ing; Eberhard Jakob i
who was on temporary duty as TKVR() ~~may~~ be released.
As useful specialist in all branches of machine construction, gas and
thermal technics he is needed for the Technical Troops. It may be added
that he belongs to classes which may stay with the technical troops.
It is requested to get eventually his army records, penalty book and
medical certificate. The assignment will then be arranged by this headquarter.
ters.

Lt.Col.

unreadable

over !

Supply
Armament Replacement Dept.4
Berlin

Section: Employment(Ro)

original

To: Army Supply Command
He Wi Fu (Herreswirtschaftsfuehrung)
Commander in Chief South

to proper military authority forwarded.

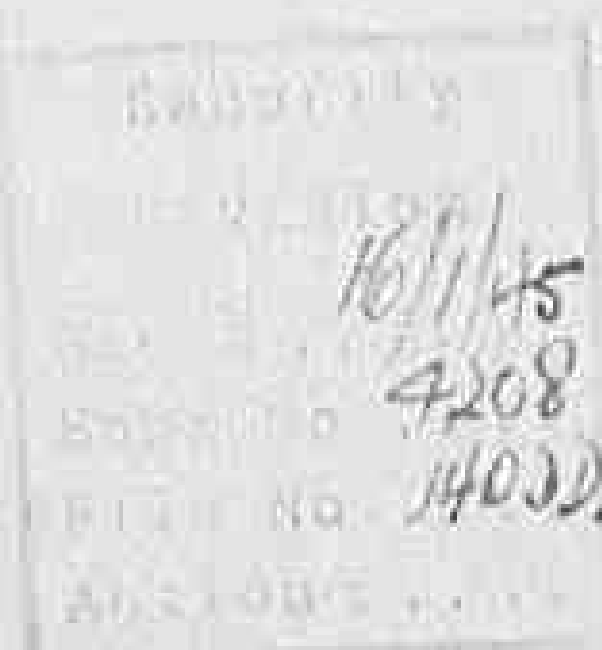
NCO Jakobi has been assigned to Techn.Troops on 15.11.43.

By order

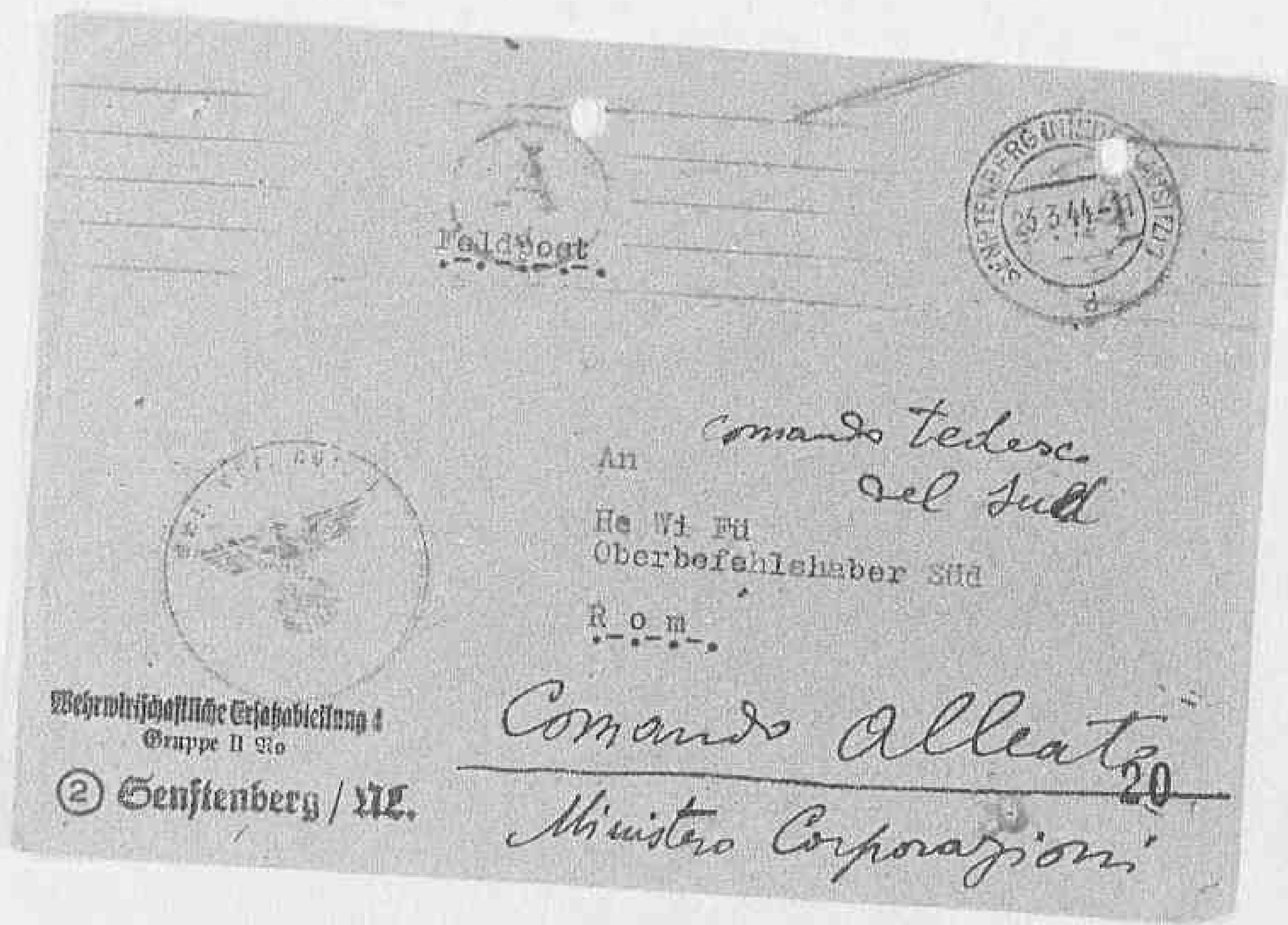
unreadable

1st Lt.

21



2482



Feldpost



An *Comando Tedesco*
del Sud
He Wi Fu
Oberbefehlshaber Süd
R. o. m.

Comando Alleato
Ministero Corporazioni

Wehrmachtliche Befehlshaberei 4
Gruppe II Ro
② Genstenberg / AL.

General der Techn. Truppen (II)
im Oberkommando des Heeres

Gen St d H / Gen Ju

Az.: 2227 Nr. I 107351/44

20 MARS 1944

14.3.44.

Betr.: Freigabe des Uffz. Jakobi

An

W. Ers. Abt. 4
in Senftenberg

19. MRZ 1944

Es wird um die Freigabe des Uffz. (ROB) Dr. ing. Eberhard
J a k o b i nach der Entleihung als TKVR gebeten, da er als
wertvolle Fachkraft auf dem Gebiete des allg. Maschinenbaues,
Gen- und Wärmerechn. bei den Techn. Truppen dringend benötigt
wird und den Jahrgängen angehört, die bei den Techn. Truppen
verbleiben dürfen. Gegebenenfalls wird um Übersendung des Kriegs-
stammbollen- und Strafbuchauszuges, der Beurteilung und des trup-
penärztlichen Befundes gebeten. Die Versetzung wird dann von hier
aus veranlaßt.

I.V.

Oberstleutnant

Eingangsstempel

20 MARS 1944

19

Wehrwirtschaftliche
Ersatzabteilung 4
Berlin
Gruppe Einsatz (Ro)

Urschriftlich

An
He Wi Fü
Oberbefehlshaber Süd

zuständigkeitshalber weitergereicht.
Uffz. J a c o b i wurde am 15.11.1943 nach dort versetzt.

Senftenberg III, den 22.3.44
Barenegasse 4
Telefon 791/92

Im Auftrage

[Signature]
Oberleutnant

File 0000

Sender: Carl Bitter, Krefeld.

KREFELD, 12 April 44

To: German Embassy to Vatican,
Rome.17/Nov
4209
14000

5

Ireland is a little weak suppressed country, with only 3 million people, while 9 million people of Irish origin live in the USA. If your president wants to be elected again in November, he has to consider the people. De Valera knows, which aces he holds in his hands against USA, England and Russia with his "keep out of war"/David against Goliath/!

It seems that de Valera studied the book of his famous countryman Swift "Gullivers Voyages" very well and that he knows that the biggest dwarfs live in this Jewish England! Liliput!

The Vatican city is yet smaller than Ireland and also without any real power! But in the USA and on the whole world live much more Christians than Roosevelt and his Jewish friends may wish! R. has to consider these people, if he wants to be elected in November! Therefore Pope Pius XII has got much more power and the biggest aces than the war maker with his Jewish friends may wish! There is only one hope that the pope uses his power and finishes this madness! He is only without fail, if he speaks ex cathedra. But then it will mean: Roma locuta, causa finita! It can be assumed that our enemies too would like the pope to use his spiritual power if any Christian responsibility for duty is yet alive!

to: German Embassy to Vienna,
Vienna.

Krefeld, formerly St. Anton street 152
now Frankenberg 115

Excuse my handwriting because of my
age and rheumatism in the right hand

[illegible]

It seems that the United States has been the best of all lands
in the world for the "unlucky" people. They will find the
best of all the places to live in this world.

The Vatican city is yet smaller than Ireland and also without any real power! But in the USA and in the whole world live many more Christians than in Ireland (??) and the Jewish friends may think: R. has no influence upon people if he would be elected in November! There love Pope Pius XII has got much more power and the biggest area than the war maker with his Jewish friends may wish! There is only one hope that the Pope uses his power and finishes this madness! He is only without fail if he speaks as Catholic. But then it will mean: Rome Jewish, German Jewish! It can be assumed that our enemies too would like the Pope to use his spiritual power if any Christian responsibility for duty is yet

1514

Treefrog, 2-4-14½

Mr. James Smith, Esq.
to the Hon. Secy.

[illegible][illegible]

15

[illegible]

with the same style

Leinfelden-Echterdingen

Local Rider

Tirefeely, for Dr. Chubbuck \$15.20
 Total Chubbuck \$195.00
 \$195.00 for the 1st year of the 1st year
 in the 1st year of the 1st year

no.
// *Imperial Post Office*

-18

bb

Rome

Ambasciata di Germania

30

- Comando alleato - *Master Corporation*

Mr. Carl Böller,
Krefeld

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

4

Ref : SD/140 DI /4/55
Subject : BABIG Scannio - Via Fevere 16, Rome
To : O.C., 97 74 Section G.M.P.

14 January 1945

1. Reference your 97/1/134 dated 12 January 1945.
2. The a/n was engaged by this Commission on 13 July 1944, but ceased employment after having worked for only two days.


JOHN W. CLIFTON
Colonel J. W. C. L.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

14

13

To:- Major Harvey, / **SECRET**
Security Branch,
A.C., R.A.A.C.

Ref S. 1/134.

From:- G.C. 97 F.S. Section,

Date:- 12 Jan. '44.

Subject : JUGOSLAV SUBJECT.

1. This section has received information from a reliable source that there is a man named BABIC employed by A.C. who was an announcer of the CROAT Wireless Propaganda Station, RAKOVICA, which formerly functioned from Monte-Mario.

2. It is further stated that BABIC was employed by the Great Legation in Rome.

3. For your information and necessary action.

4. May this section please be advised of any development.

Donald Harris Capt.
Officer i/c 97 F.S. Sects
Intelligence Corps.

C.M.F.
Security
Division
Rec'd. 13 Jan.
Book No. 4114
File No. 14020
Action.....

CONFIDENTIAL

1st Indorsement

Ref : SD/140 DE/4161.

14 January 1945

HQ. ALOOL, Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission

To : G-2 RAO

1. Attached forwarded for your information.
2. The "fail report" mentioned in para. 2 of Pte Morris's letter was not received by this office but presumably by you.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Security 78313

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

FJS/ceb

12 January 1945

G-5: 311.10

SUBJECT: Black list - Italians.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
APO 394.

The attached copies of letters from C. F. Morris, 7619105,
R.A.O.C., with photostat inclosures is forwarded for such action as
you deem necessary. *to G. Raab sec 4161*

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

13 JAN 1945

[Signature]
H. J. SLAUGHTER
Captain, A.G.P.

Incl:
as above.

Division	
Sec'd	14 Jan
Book No	4133
File No	14030
Action	...

11

CONFIDENTIAL

C O P Y

While an escaped P.O.W., in ITALY I stayed near the village of VIVARO ROMANO in the ROME province from approx. No. 1st 1943 to January 16th 1944 when I was recaptured by German troops. During this period certain pro-fascists in the village were active in causing inconvenience to Allied P.O.Ws., in the vicinity and as a result of their work the village was surrounded on January 16th 1944 and 32 Allied P.O.Ws., were taken by the enemy.

A full report of these anti-British activities, containing names of the persons responsible, was made in July after the occupation by Allied Troops. This report was held by the Secretary of ~~the~~ VIVARO ROMANO and the signorina Garibaldi of Rio Freda (Rome Province). As a result of the activities by the Fascists one villager Mariani Cerini, was shot and five men of the village were imprisoned in Rome for aiding Allied P.O.Ws. These men were released on the occupation of Rome by Allied Troops.

In a letter recently received by me from Vivaro Romano these fascists are still unapprehended by the Allied Forces and continue to annoy the other villagers in an arrogant manner and causing much discontent among the pro-British Villagers.

(Sed) C.F.Morris 7619195
R.A.O.C.,

"H.Q." Coy.,
No. 1 C.B.S./R.A.O.C.
Saltburn on Sea - Yorks.
8th December, 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIANCE COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission

Folio Date

DPS..... 2/8/14

DDPS.....

X Ex. Officer.....

POLICE

Lt. Col. Wilcox.....

Major Wilson.....

Prisons.....

Reg. & Lic.....

A.O.....

Maj. Harvey.....

Capt. Brown.....

Security Division.....

REMARKS..... Major Harvey

.....

..... I think you will

be interested in this (H)

Major Harvey
Jan 12. 1914

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

Public Safety Division.
26th December, 1944.

File No. :- LUR/14/PS.
Subject :- Super Garage, Piazza Verdi, Rome.
Allegation against Manager.
To :- The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
HQ., AC., Apo 394.

The attached note on the subject referred to above is abstracted from a letter addressed to this HQ. by Ugo Flecchia, 25 Via Umbria, Rome, who asks that his name is not disclosed in any investigation which might follow. It is forwarded for information and such action as is considered necessary.

For the Regional Commissioner;



C.T. Francis
C.T. FRANCIS.
Lt. Colonel.
RPSO., Lazio-Umbria Region.

Mr. Chiaretta, manager or attached to the Super-garage, located at Piazza Verdi, declares that without his permission no motor-vehicle can be taken from the above mentioned garage which is requisitioned by the Allies. One motor-vehicle comes out very often and it is put at disposal of Mrs. Gilè, widow of Mr. Muio and Mr. Gilè a formerly medical Officer attached to the "Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale" and actually inlisted as communist and at his own disposal. This motor-vehicle is bound for Viterbo, Ostia, etc. -

It seems that Mr. Chiaretta is protected by tenor Beniamino Gigli. He supplies Mrs. Gilè the food allotted by the Allies to the personnel employed at the garage, and also very white bread.

CONFIDENTIAL

CIA

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



REF : SD/14000

11 January 1945

SUBJECT: ^{NT} MESITI Siegie - Internee

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

1. I enclose for your consideration copy of a letter sent to this office by GIULIANI Maria MESITI, wife of the above named internee.

C. Hays
JOHN W. CHAFFIN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

1st. Ind.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, APO 522,
U.S. ARMY.

15 January, 1945. 7

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

Security
Division

Rec'd. 4247
Back No. 14000-1
File No. 14000-1
Action. File for
future development

1. This section has no information concerning subject.
2. Enclosures are returned herewith for appropriate action.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

CONFIDENTIAL

Vladimir Vucintich
VLADIMIR VUCINTICH,
Major, Air Corps,
G-2 (CI) Section.

C O P Y

TO THE ALLIED AMERICAN COMMAND

Fiumicino 3-1-45

The undersigned Mrs. Giuliani Maria Mesiti wounded by the Americans in the factory S. Chiara via della Cisana 270 owned by Mr. Pasini begs that her husband Mesiti Biagio be set free. She is in bed ill and all alone. He was arrested about 2 months ago and knows nothing more about him. She ignores why he was arrested but it appears for a question of "party", and for denouncing several people to the American Allied Command including the owner of the factory. If her husband cannot be set free at least could she be given a closed means of transport and the permit to go and see him in prison. She doesn't know where that is. Her husband is a sculpture and literary man and could work for this Command.

Case popolari 75 Fiumicino.

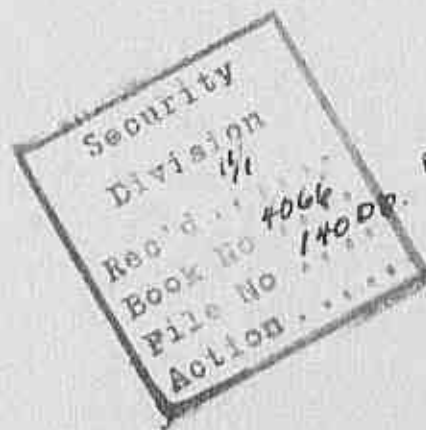
B/M

To the Allied American Command

Fiumicino 3-1-45

The undersigned Mrs. Guiliani Maria Mesiti, wounded by the Americans in the factory S. Chiara via della Lisana 270 owned by Mr. Pasini begs that her husband Mesiti Biagio be set free. She is in bed ill and all alone. He was arrested about 2 months ago and knows nothing more about him. She ignores why he was arrested but it appears for a question of "party", and for denouncing several people to the American Allied Command including the owner of the factory. If her husband cannot be set free at least could she be given a closed means of transport and the permit to go and see him in prison. She doesn't know where that is. Her husband is a sculpture and literary man and could work for this Command.

Case popolari 75 Fiumicino



MESITI BIAGIO PINO

SCULTORE GRANISTA

PRESIDENTE DELL'ASSOC. PROLETARIA ANTI-FASCISTA

PRESIDENTE DELLA COOPERATIVA

DI PRODUZIONE E COMMERCIO "ITALIA LIBERA"

PIUMICINO

Simbricino 3-1-1945

Comando alleato Americano

La sottoscritta signora Giuliana Maria Meriti priva d'istito
e ferita di guerra dagli alleati Americani per un accidentale
equivoco del quale fui subito soccorsa dal medesimo Americano
e compagni con tutti i riguardi che me serbo un grato e affettuoso
ricordo. mi accadde nella fattoria S. Chiara Via della
Cisarna 210 Proprietà del signor Barini ove si erano installati
da padroni parecchi tedeschi. Io mi trovo ora completamente sola
in casa, sono priva di tutto, e sono sempre a letto con la bronchite
e tosse continua, quindi mi è impossibile che io medesima mi
occupi di Meriti Biagio che era tutto per me, sono più di 4 mesi
che è stato arrestato e sono circa 2 mesi che non so più nulla
di lui, e non mi sono mai impacciata dei miei affari ma da
due settimane per forza o dovuto occuparmene, non so
precisamente di che casa sia incagato, ma a forza di cercare
mi risulta che è stato arrestato per questioni di partito e di
avere annunziato parecchie persone al vostro medesimo comando
compreso il padrone e fattore della fattoria S. Chiara di via della
Cisarna 210 — io non so se a fatto male o bene? e non so
neanche se io faccio bene a rivolgermi al vostro comando:
e non so nemmeno se questa mia lettera contiene parole
adatte a scrivere al comando, ma ipotesi sono solo malata e
priva d'istito, mi pare di occuparmi di Meriti e di farglielo
restituire se è possibile; e se è in vostro potere. Che il mio
appello d'italiana al comando alleato Americano non rimanga invano
io voglio tanto bene a tutta l'America alleata Italia. Se la mia
preghiera sarà impossibile mi si permetta almeno di avere
un mezzo di trasporto chiuso per riguardo alla mia salute
che è poca dibole e fragile: un permesso di entrata

Sinnicino 3-1-1945

Comando alleato Americano

La sottoscritta signora Giuliani Maria Meriti priva d'utero
e ferita di guerra dagli alleati americani per un accidentale
equivoco del quale fui subito soccorsa dal medesimo Americano
e compagni con tutti i riguardi che ne serbo un grato e affettuoso
ricordo: ciò mi accadde nella fattoria S. Chiara Via della
Sisana 270 Proprietà del signor Basini ove si erano installati
da padroni parecchi tedeschi: Io mi trovo ora completamente sola
in casa, sono priva di tutto, e sono sempre a letto con la bronchite
torace continuando quindi non è impossibile che io medesima non
occupi di Meriti Biagio che ero tutto per me, sono più di 4 mesi
che è stato arrestato e sono circa 2 mesi che non so più nulla
di lui; io non mi sono mai impacciata dei suoi affari ma da
che mi manca per forza o dovuto occuparmene, non so
precisamente di che casa sia incaricato, ma a forza di cercare
mi risulta che è stato arrestato per questioni di partito e di
vere denunciate parecchie persone al vostro medesimo comando
compreso il padrone e fattore della fattoria S. Chiara di via della
Sisana 270 — io non so se a fatto male o bene? e non so
neanche se io faccio bene a rivolgermi al vostro comando:
non so nemmeno se questa mia lettera contiene parole
fatte a vivere al comando? ma ripeto sono sola malata e
priva d'utero, mi pare di occuparmi di Meriti e di farglielo
restituire se è possibile; e se è in vostro potere. Che il mio
appello di Meriti al comando alleato Americano non rimanga invano
veglio tanto bene a tutta l'America alleata Italia: Se la mia
richiesta sarà impossibile mi si permetta almeno di avere
per mezzo di trasporto sicuro per riguardo alla mia salute
che è poca debole e fragile: un permesso di entrata

alle prigioni per vederlo e parlargli, io non so più
in quale prigione sia stato trasportato, a voi di grazia
fannelo sapere.

Io che o vissuto accanto come moglie
~~accanto~~ a Mersiti Biagio vi assicuro che lui è un uomo
raro pieno d'ingegno, per qualsiasi lavoro materiale
e letterato: sarebbe assai brutto far perire o deperire
un uomo di sì raro ingegno! un uomo che non
è uno qualunque: Egli è scultore in avario, e in
legno sa riparare e fare qualsiasi cosa antica o moderna
o vidi fargli graziosi lavori vitistici che ne o ancora in
casa un po' anche lavori più modesti sa farli tutti;
incasa a fatto sempre tutto lui ciò che ci occorre
si intende anche di pittura di poesia, e altro:
Vi escludo qui un suo biglietto da visita che potrà
servirvi a farne ricerca: Se avete bisogno di un
uomo in lingua però Italiana per far fronte a
qualsiasi lavoro d'ufficio letterato, provate con Mersiti
che benché non sia più tanto giovane sa tenere testa
a tutto, anche come governatore sa abilmente fare
e disingannarsi: liberatelo e provatelo che ne vale la
~~pena che ne ne occupate~~ la pena che ne ne occupate.

Io o scritto la presente
a letto, scusate quindi questa brutta calligrafia
ed altro: O fiducia in un vostro intervento
in ciò che vi o scritto: aspetterò con ansia,
un vostro segno che mi aiuterà a vivere in una
speranza: tanti ringraziamenti e gratie se vi fa
piacere il mio affetto per il comando americano.

Gignera Giuliana Maria Mersiti Case popolari 75 Summicino

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/14CDD

4080

J
11 January 1945

SUBJECT : MESITI Riggio - Internee

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

1. I enclose for your consideration copy of a letter sent to this office by GIULIANA Maria MESITI, wife of the above named internee.

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

3

CONFIDENTIAL

Request for release of MESITI BIAGIO who was arrested
by the Allies for political reasons.

To Public Safety
Security Sub-Commission

C O P Y

TO THE ALLIED AMERICAN COMMAND

Fiumicino 3-1-45

The undersigned Mrs. Giuliani Maria Mesiti wounded by the Americans in the factory S. Chiara via della Cisaia 270 owned by Mr. Pasini begs that her husband Mesiti Biagio be set free. She is in bed ill and all alone. He was arrested about 2 months ago and knows nothing more about him. She ignores why he was arrested but it appears for a question of "party", and for denouncing several people to the American Allied Command including the owner of the factory. If her husband cannot be set free at least could she be given a closed means of transport and the permit to young see him in prison. She doesn't know where that is. Her husband is a sculpture and literary man and could work for this Command.

Case popolari 75 Fiumicino.