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

ACC 10000|143|2549 140/DSS SALAZAR SARFIED DEMETRIO VOL. I

JAN. 1945 - NOV. 1946

V.P., Civil Affairs Section

The copy of the letter from the British Embassy dated 28 FEB 45 (No. 11) asks approval as to the form of notifying the Press concerning Salazar's arrest.

The points a) and b) in the penultimate paragraph will be observed.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
COLONEL, J.A.G.D.,
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION.

3/MAR/45

CA.
3 MAR 1945

CA.
3 MAR 1945

CAS. I should prefer after the words "was arrested" "in order to investigate into his activities during the period preceding the liberation of Rome by the Allies"

Legal
5 March 45

CAS. I concur in CA. Hemingway's amendment.

5/iii/45.

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

3/MAR/45

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
COLONEL, U.S.A.D.,
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION.

Legal

Please let me have comments on the above at the conference tomorrow

CA.
3 MAR 1945

TS.

Enclosed herewith draft letter to Field Marshal Alexander

CA, has no objection to the form of the communique

CA.
3 MAR 1945

CAS

I should prefer after the words "was arrested"
"in order to investigate into his activities during the
period preceding the liberation of Rome by the Allies"

Legal
5 Mar 45

CAS.

I agree to Gl. Hancock's amendment.

5/3/45.

PE

Agreed

CA
6.3.1945

SD.
6.3.45

Embassy (Mr. Higgs) informed to the effect.

11

1082

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject:- SAN ALFRED SALAZAR, Count

To:- Capt. Ellis,
OC Security Branch
Public Safety Sub-Commission
HQ AC

276 FSS
Tel:478445
Ref: P/174
1 Nov 46

1) Mr. Benton, Visa Dept., British Embassy, has requested that attached copies of correspondence be forwarded to you.

CMIF
ch

4/11
434.
140

G K Guiles
Lieut.,
Int Corps

118

CONFIDENTIAL.

To : Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy.
Copy to C.C., 278 FSS, Rome.

From : Mr. Benton.

Ref : PP.1.

16th October 1946.

You may remember that Count SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject was detained for a considerable period by the Allied security authorities on the basis of well founded reports that he had worked against British interests for the Italian counter-espionage service during the war and that he had engaged in very undesirable political activities connected with the so-called UNIONE PROLETARIA. Although the evidence against him was very serious, the Home Office would not agree to revoke his Certificate of Naturalisation and since he had not offended against Italian laws or directly against Allied military security in the post-occupation period, he was finally set at liberty.

He has now sent a letter, a copy of which is attached, to Mr. Cormosh at the Milan Consulate-General. You will see that he says he represents several British firms and it occurs to me that you may care to take action, if you find that this is the case, to warn the firms in question about the man with whom they are dealing.

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL.

To : Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy.
Copy to C.S., 276 PSS, Rome.

From : Mr. Benton.

Ref : PP.1. 14th October 1946.

You may remember that Count BALDAR, a naturalised British subject was detained for a considerable period by the Allied security authorities on the basis of well founded reports that he had worked against British interests for the Italian counter-espionage service during the war and that he had engaged in very undesirable political activities connected with the so-called UNIONE PROTESTANTE. Although the evidence against him was very serious, the Home Office would not agree to revoke his Certificate of Naturalisation and since he had not offended against Italian laws or directly against Allied military security in the post-occupation period, he was finally set at liberty.

He has now sent a letter, a copy of which is attached, to Mr. Cormosh at the Milan Consulate-General. You will see that he says he represents several British firms and it occurs to me that you may care to take action, if you find that this is the case, to warn the firms in question about the man with whom they are dealing.

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

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

COPY

COUNT SARSFIELD SALAZAR

Piazza Sallustio 24,
Rome.

Tel. 44118.

26th September 1946.

My dear Billy,

I am so happy to hear you are safe and sound! I just got your address from Miss Mafalda Cavalli. Sometime ago, I had written to Concetta but evidently my letter got astray.

I have been through hell and, if it were not enough, I got into trouble with the British authorities as well with regard to my politics in favour of the Italian monarchy. But now, thank goodness, everything is plain sailing.

I am settled in Rome and represent several British firms.

If you ever come to Rome, alone or with Concetta, you will always find a bed, single or double, to welcome you as we have a very large flat.

With best love to you both from us both.

Your affectionate papalino

(Sgd.) SALLY.

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

28th September 1946.

My dear Billy,

I am so happy to hear you are safe and sound! I just got your address from Miss Mafalda Cavalli. Sometime ago, I had written to Concetta but evidently my letter got astray.

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3-3/NND No. 785016

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

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512, U.S. Army

GBI.389.450/A-50 3 June 1946

SUBJECT: SALAZAR, Count Sarsfield

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

Reference your SD/140 dated 28 May 1946.

This Section has no objection to the return of the documents in question.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

EARLE B. NICHOLS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Asst/A.C. of S.,G-2.

JLC/hmd

6/6
591
140

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

REF : SD/140

28 May 1946

SUBJECT : SALAZAR Count Sarfield

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Reference your CAI.389.450/A-50 dated 30 August 1945.

2. The above named paid a personal visit to this HQ today, 28 May, and requested the return of documents seized when arrested by this Division in 1945, and at present retained here.

3. So far as this Division is concerned there appears to be no point in retaining now valueless papers at this stage and, subject to the observations of your HQ, it is proposed to return them to SALAZAR.

E.J. BYE,
Colonel,
A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

ejb/nb

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

Aaja Nawaz

I have seen HE last
Night today - 6th September - he
had written to AFHQ agreeing
to suggestions contained in
para 6 of their letter of 30th
Aug. However I have seen
the British Ambassador and they
will oppose his return for
to the restoration of his
British nationality

SD/140 (Sofia)

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

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

S. J. HARVEY
Major, Security Branch

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Security Branch

3944

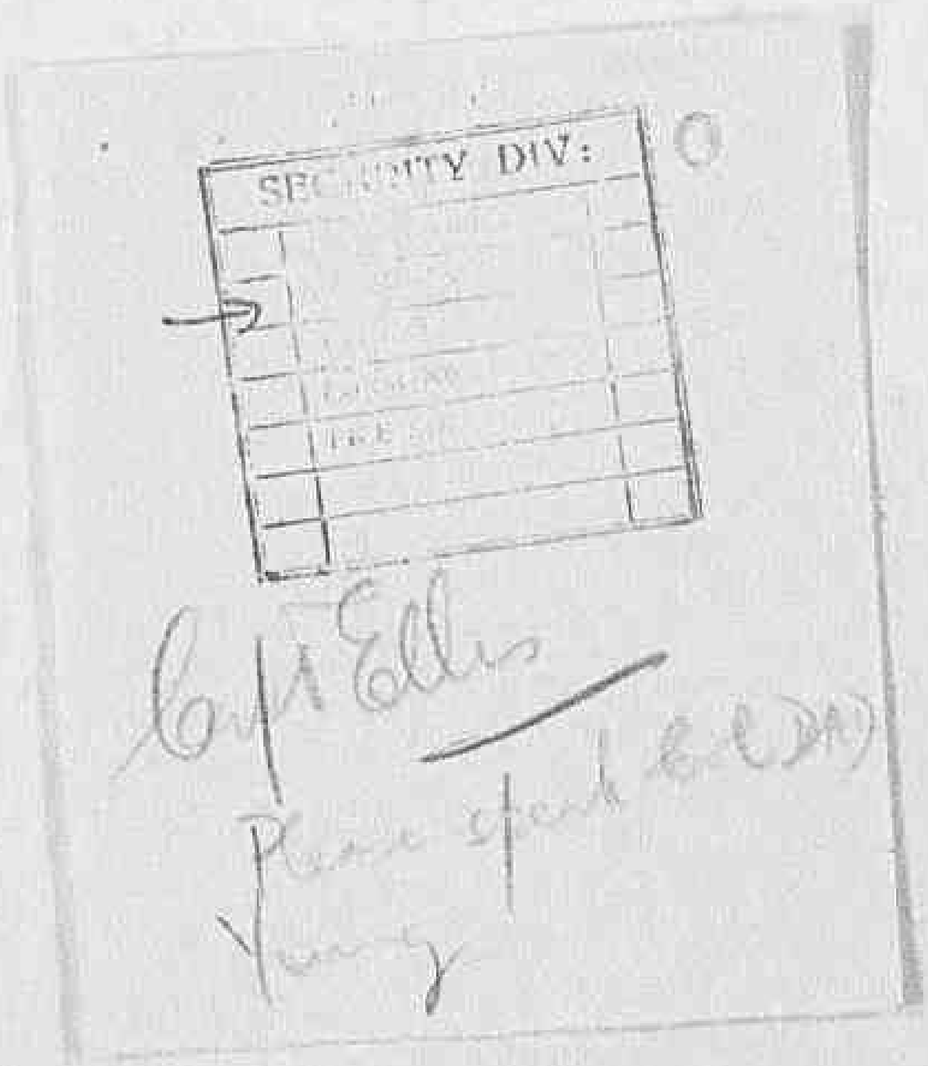
SUBJECT: Screening of personalities.

TO :

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

S. J. HARVEY
Major, Security Branch

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



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

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:
APO 512, U.S. ARMY.

CSI.339.459/A-50.

30 August, 1945.

Secretary
Division
2/16
9786
140 Salazar

SUBJECT : Count Barnafield SALAZAR.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:
Rome Area Allied Command.

1. Reference your G/2Q4/Gr dated 17 July regarding the possibility of releasing Count Barnafield SALAZAR.

2. A full report on the case was sent to [illegible] on 2 June and it is understood that the question of the revocation of his naturalisation certificate is still under consideration.

3. As you will have seen from the medical report forwarded by this office on 22 August SALAZAR is in a very bad state of health, and although he is under medical care at the camp and has been supplied with additional medical comforts, he is not yet out of danger.

4. It is felt, however, that even in his present poor state of health, so long as he remains a British subject he would still be a potential menace to security if allowed at large.

5. It is therefore suggested that he should only be released on condition that he resides at a named address in NOLE or elsewhere (this would probably be a clinic or hospital), does not change his residence without permission and reports regularly to the local authorities.

6. Your comments on this proposal and your views on the form of the restrictions which should be imposed would be appreciated.

7. For your information as this is a matter in which the British Embassy is closely interested this proposal is also being referred there before any action is taken by this office.

110

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

C. HYDE MARTIN,
Lt. Colonel, C.S.,
G-2(CI) Section.

Copy to : Security Division,
Public Safety Sub Commission,
H.Q. Allied Commission.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 534
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Subject : SALAZAR Count Demetrio Sarsfield

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Subject : SALAMAR Count Demetrio Carafield

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

Ref : SD/140 (SALAZAR) 31 May 1945

Subject : British Renegades - SALAZAR Count Serafield

To : AC of S, G-2, A.F.H.Q.
(Copy to AC of S, G-2, R.A.A.C.)

1. With reference to previous correspondence, (your GSI 389.450/A-50 refers) concerning the above named.

2. Enquiries have now been made about his activities prior to the Italian armistice and subsequently.

3. Investigation into his activities from the time Italy entered the war in June 1940 to September 1943 show that he was working for and on behalf of SIM and the evidence available may be considered sufficient to justify charges being preferred against him under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939, Regulation 2A for s. (i) adhering to the King's enemies, and (ii) doing acts with intent to assist the enemy.

4. His activities after the Italian Armistice have been of a political nature and carried out chiefly by using his status as a British subject and his association with highly placed British personages and military personnel. These activities cannot be considered desirable to British interests.

5. Subject was born at Naples in 1884 of Italian parents, his father was Lorenzo SALAZAR a member of the Italian Consular Service, and his mother Emma SALAZAR nee ENGLISH. He was educated by a private tutor in Italy until 1905 when he went to DUBLIN with his parents, his father having been appointed Italian Consul General. In DUBLIN he attended Trinity College.

6. In 1916 SALAZAR became a naturalised British subject, certificate No. 2020. He is now the holder of British passport No. 1837 issued by the Consul General at SAN PAULO, Brazil on 23rd May 1945.

7. Subject was living at Turin in June 1940 and was arrested as a British national. He was at first detained in Turin and then transferred to the internment camp at Chieti and eventually interned at MONTECHIARUGOLO. This latter camp appears to have contained mostly British and French internees.

8. SALAZAR was elected camp leader at MONTECHIARUGOLO shortly after

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Subject : British Renegades - SALAZAR Count Barsfield

To : AC of S, G-2, A.F.H.Q.
(Copy to AC of S, G-2, M.A.A.G.)

1. With reference to previous correspondence, (your GSI 389.450/2-50 refers) concerning the above named.

2. Enquiries have now been made about his activities prior to the Italian armistice and subsequently.

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8. SALAZAR was elected camp leader at MONTECHIARUGOLO shortly after his arrival and it was at this camp that he met a Dutch subject named Lambert Joseph KEULS, who at one time lived at MENTONE. KEULS had been previously arrested in May 1940 and questioned by the Italian Authorities for suspected espionage. He was detained for some months and eventually interned at MONTECHIARUGOLO, where he claims he arrived in March 1941.

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9. According to SALAZAR's own statement he was taken under escort to Turin shortly before Christmas 1940 to give evidence in a civil action. Whilst at Turin, he seems to have been on parole, he was invited to visit a certain bar and there met Lt. Col. Giulio PETTARAPPA who was then attached to S.I.M. It is of interest to note that the mother-in-law of PETTARAPPA was a relative of SALAZAR's cousin, Gen. Campino SALAZAR. At this meeting subject was introduced to a Capt. SARACCO, attached to S.I.M. in Turin.

10. SALAZAR says he was told by PETTARAPPA that his organisation was anxious to have information on certain British subjects detained at MONTECHIA? HUGOLO and on a Dutch national named KNULS, all of whom were suspected of being agents acting against Italy. Although SALAZAR claims he refused to accept the offer of money and to have told PETTARAPPA he could not act against the English he agrees he met SARACCO at the Questura at PARMA on occasions and admits having given information about KNULS. It is not possible for SALAZAR to deny this as KNULS and a friend named GRAMEGNA eventually appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State on charges chiefly based on evidence obtained by or through him and he is aware that the records of the trial may eventually be produced. A certified true copy giving the result of the findings of the Tribunal has recently been obtained from KNULS who was recently liberated from prison, copy of this document is submitted herewith.

11. Referring to this document it will be seen that the Tribunal's examination of the evidence presented at the trial found that KNULS "resumed correspondence" with his fellow prisoner GRAMEGNA without forwarding it through the correct censorship channels.

12. GRAMEGNA in his statement refers to a visit which he received from Countess SALAZAR, she handed him a letter from KNULS in which the latter asked for money and reproached him, GRAMEGNA, for not answering a previous letter. The record of the Tribunal's examination refers to "threatening phrases". Countess SALAZAR informed GRAMEGNA that the letter had not passed through censorship but handed to her by her husband and that his reply to KNULS would be delivered in the same way.

13. SALAZAR in his statement agrees that he had discussed with SARACCO a means of obtaining evidence against GRAMEGNA through KNULS. He further admits that KNULS wrote a letter to GRAMEGNA more or less at his, SALAZAR's, dictation in a way that had been thought out by SARACCO.

14. SALAZAR says he was aware that his wife went to GENOVA and that she brought back a letter from GRAMEGNA addressed to KNULS but which she delivered to SARACCO.

15. This document also shows that the Investigation Commission accepted the "declaration made by SALAZAR" which contradicted the Defence.

16. SALAZAR further admits he personally visited GRAMEGNA at RAPALLO at the request of SARACCO with the object of obtaining further evidence, and to eventually signing a statement prepared by SARACCO after the latter had agreed that he, SALAZAR, should not appear as a witness at the trial. The absence of SALAZAR

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RUGGLO and on a Dutch national named KNULS, all of [illegible]
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16. SALAZAR further admits he personally visited GRAMSCHA at RAPALLO at the request of SARACCO with the object of obtaining further evidence, and to eventually signing a statement prepared by SARACCO after the latter had agreed that he, SALAZAR, should not appear as a witness at the trial. The absence of SALAZAR was commented on by the Judge who was finally informed by S.I.M. that SALAZAR could not be traced. It is reported that the Judge remarked that it was surprising that a British subject could not be traced as it was not possible for him ti leave Italy.

./.

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17. At the trial in Rome on 13th February 1942, KEULS was sentenced to 27 years imprisonment and CRAMERSA to 5 years imprisonment, apparently on the evidence procured by or through SALAZAR who did not appear at the trial to substantiate it or to give the Defence an opportunity to cross examine.

18. In June or July 1941, SALAZAR says he was allowed to go to Turin as his mother was dying but she was dead on his arrival, within a week he saw SARACCO. Subject claims he asked that PETTARAPPA be requested to secure his release but it seems clear that SALAZAR was released from internment as a reward for the part he had played in the KEULS and CRAMERSA case and further he had no doubt agreed to act for S.I.M. as he went to Rome and immediately, according to his own statement contacted PETTARAPPA immediately on his arrival in Rome in September 1941.

19. SALAZAR in his statement says in October 1941 he worked for the American Embassy as a detention officer, later he was transferred to the Swiss Legation when they took over British interests, and he asked PETTARAPPA if he had any objection to this. He further states he saw PETTARAPPA from time to time to discuss his work. This admission shows that a close contact existed between SALAZAR and PETTARAPPA, I suggest it is obvious that SALAZAR carried out this work solely to supply S.I.M. with information regarding interned Allied nationals, a repetition of his activities against KEULS and CRAMERSA at MONTECHIARUGGIO Subject claims that his employment was terminated by the Swiss Authorities owing to his extreme pro-British feelings, the truth of this statement must be regarded as suspect.

20. During this same period SALAZAR secured an introduction to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, the British Minister to the Holy See, an acquaintance which SALAZAR successfully cultivated and he says he supplied the Minister with information on general conditions in Italy, this statement is confirmed by Col. BERTACCHI, the head of S.I.M., perhaps in a different way to which SALAZAR would wish it to be construed.

21. Col. BERTACCHI was head of S.I.M. from 7th July 1943 until the Italian Armistice and as will be seen by his statement SALAZAR was used as an agent to obtain information from the British Legation to the Holy See, also to convey to the British Minister false military or political news. Subject, it is confirmed, supplied copies of his reports on internee camps to S.I.M. and during the period he was in Rome, that is from the date of his release from internment to 8th September 1943, his living expenses were paid out of S.I.M. funds.

22. Letter dated 28 August 1941 from the Ministry of the Interior to the Questura of Rome, signed by order of the Chief of the Italian Police, copy attached and photographic copy of original retained in Security Division, Allied Commission H.Q., gives reasons for his internment and confirms that in February 1941 he was in contact with S.I.M. on very delicate work and it was necessary for him to go to Rome to complete such work and requests that SALAZAR be given assistance in his missions.

23. A registration form copy attached completed in respect of SALAZAR

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RACPC. Subject's claims he asked that PETTARAPPA be requested to secure his release but it seems clear that SALAZAR was released from internment as a reward for the part he had played in the KNULS and GRAMEGNA case and further he had no doubt agreed to act for S.I.M. as he went to Rome and immediately, according to his own statement contacted PETTARAPPA immediately on his arrival in Rome in September 1941.

19. SALAZAR in his statement says in October 1941 he worked for the American Embassy as a detention officer, later he was transferred to the Swiss Legation when they took over British interests, and he asked PETTARAPPA if he had any objection to this. He further states he saw PETTARAPPA from time to time to discuss his work. This admission shows that a close contact existed between SALAZAR and PETTARAPPA, I suggest it is obvious that SALAZAR carried out this work solely to supply S.I.M. with information regarding interned Allied nationals, a repetition of his activities against KNULS and GRAMEGNA at MONTEMILIANGOLO subject claims that his employment was terminated by the Swiss Authorities owing to his extreme pro-British feelings, the truth of this statement must be regarded as suspect.

20. During this same period SALAZAR secured an introduction to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, the British Minister to the Holy See, an acquaintance which SALAZAR successfully cultivated and he says he supplied the Minister with information on general conditions in Italy, this statement is confirmed by Col. BERTACCHI, the head of S.I.M., perhaps in a different way to which SALAZAR would wish it to be construed.

21. Col. BERTACCHI was head of S.I.M. from 7th July 1944 until the Italian Armistice and as will be seen by his statement SALAZAR was used as an agent to obtain information from the British Legation to the Holy See, also to convey to the British Minister false military or political news. Subject, it is confirmed, supplied copies of his reports on internee camps to S.I.M. and during the period he was in Rome, that is from the date of his release from internment to 8th September 1943, his living expenses were paid out of S.I.M. funds.

22. Letter dated 28 August 1941 from the Ministry of the Interior to the Questura of Rome, signed by order of the Chief of the Italian Police, copy attached and photographic copy of original retained in Security Division, Allied Commission H.Q., gives reasons for his internment and confirms that in February 1941 he was in contact with S.I.M. on very delicate work and it was necessary for him to go to Rome to complete such work and requests that SALAZAR be given assistance in his missions.

23. A registration form copy attached completed in respect of SALAZAR on 3/10/41 when he arrived at Pensione Reubens, Rome, gives his nationality as Irish. He is also described as such in certain Questura records.

24. SALAZAR states he was requested by PETTARAPPA to see Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE on 10th August 1943 and to transmit verbally peace terms on behalf of Marshall Badoglio, this statement is supported by Col. BERTACCHI.

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25. From the time of the Italian Armistice to the arrival of the Allies in Rome SALAZAR assisted with escaped British POWs, evidence of his usefulness in this sphere can be given by Lt. Col. Derry, now at A.F.H.Q. He further claims to have given malatary information to Lt. Col. Derry. Copies of such reports were found at SALAZAR's house when I searched it at the time of his arrest, and which are now retained at this office.

26. On or about 6th June 1944 SALAZAR was asked by Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE to look after Maltese interests. He carried on this work first in a room at the British Embassy in Via Montebello, then in an office at 59 Area, later at 18, Piazza del Popolo and finally at his home at Piazza Sallustio, Rome. He never seems to have been officially relieved of this honorary position.

27. Towards the end of 1944 SALAZAR began to get involved in Italian political affairs. Such activities can hardly form the subject of a prosecution but from a British point of view they must be considered damaging to our prestige in this country because he used his British nationality in seeking financial support from various wealthy Roman industrialists who had, in most cases, acquired their wealth during the Fascist Regime.

28. In seeking contributions chiefly on behalf of "Unione Proletaria", the leader of which was a certain Umberto SALVARESSA who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by an Italian Court on 11th May 1945 for stealing and disposing of certain fixtures and furniture from the former headquarters of the Fascist Youth Movement.

29. In the above activities he seems to have used, without their knowledge, acquaintances in 2/6 FSS. I attach statements from Capt. B. RAFTER, the C.O., and from Sgt. STEVENS the man most closely connected with SALAZAR.

30. It cannot be proved, as the necessary witnesses will not appear before the Italian Judicial Authorities to make statements, but SALAZAR undoubtedly received large sums of money and deducted a very high rate of "commission" before making over any payment to the organisation concerned.

31. I arrested SALAZAR on 24th February 1945 and arranged for his transit to "R" Internee Camp, C.M.F., in accordance with instructions contained in AFHQ letter No. 389.A50/A-50 dated 19 February 1945. He is still detained in this camp.

32. A search of his premises revealed little of interest except copies of the reports which he says he handed to Lt. Col. Derry, a membership card of the British Union of Fascists (Overseas) and his British Passport, all of which are now retained at this office.

33. SALAZAR to-day plays on the part his two sons by his former marriage have played in H.M. Forces during the present war but it should not be overlooked that they were educated and brought up by their mother in England and have not come under their father's influence for any length of time. Further I suggest that however great his efforts were on behalf of POWs they can hardly overshadow his activities with S.I.M. for a period of over two years when he probably anticipated the war would terminate successfully for his employers. His British patriotism only becomes apparent after the Italian Armistice.

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34. If it is considered that the evidence available is not strong enough to support a prosecution I respectfully suggest that steps be taken to cancel his certificate of naturalization and to give the cancellation all the publicity possible in the Italian Press with a view to discrediting him and curtailing his activities as a British subject in the future.

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Section

AHE/bd

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To: Captain ELLIS May 12th, 1945

From: Barefield SALAZAR

Sir,

as nobody seems to come forward to say a good word for me, I am compelled to blow my own trumpet.

Please remember that I am a sick old man and that this detention and the worry that my son's military career might be shattered, is slowly killing me.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your obedient servant

Barefield SALAZAR

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Sir,

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On the day that the Germans were shelling Rome (9th or 10th Sept.) I got a phone message calling me immediately to our Legation to the Holy See. I went on foot and on one of the bridges I was knocked down by the blast of a shell. At the Legation, Sir D'Arcy told me to make arrangements for P.O.W. who were turning up at the Vatican. I went to the Hotel d'Angleterre and fixed for rooms and food. This, I had to cancel next day when the Germans occupied the Hotel, as the Staff refused to accept prisoners and they could not be left stranded. I got in touch with Monsignor O'Flaherty (Irish) and Brother Robert Pace (Maltese).

As I could not carry on this work from my Pension in Piazza di Spagna, as too central, I went to a flat at Via Carlo Fea 7, which, through Mr. Fiorentino, was lent to me by Marchese George Carega. (Carega went to Passaserdi where he did wonderful work for P.O.W. and also sent me valuable military information which I passed on).

In a few days I was perfectly organised.

I asked Mr. Hugh Montgomery and Mr. John May to tell the guard (Swiss) at the gate of the Vatican, to send all P.O.W. to Via Monterbello 121, (Swiss Legation, British Interests). Here, I made arrangements with the three porters Secondo, Armando and Giuseppe, to give P.O.W. food and civilian clothes and hide them in the British Embassy until I had made further arrangements with Mons. O'Flaherty and Brother Robert to take the P.O.W. to different houses and flats. For the first few P.O.W., I gave all my spare civilian clothes and my wife made white bread and cakes for them. They were also supplied with British Red Cross Parcels.

With the permission of Sir D'Arcy, I bought, on credit, about 200,000 lire of civilian clothes and blankets on my personal note of hand. This money was repaid by instalments later on. Through Mr. Fiorentino, I arranged to have false Italian Identity Cards for several of the P.O.W. who were more exposed. My flat had become a store for clothing and food and the M.S. of the whole organisation as the Vatican was being watched by the S.S. People (helpers and P.O.W.) were calling daily to take away clothes, parcels and blankets. Some of the food was supplied by my cousin, the Hon. Ellah O'Brien Massanti who used to pass it on to Brother Robert. She also used to collect English books and pass them to Mons. O'Flaherty. Lists of names were brought to me and given immediately to Brother Robert. Meanwhile, money arrangements had been made and Mr. Montgomery and Mr. May used to supply me with the necessary amounts (see accounts in my files).

Apart from the P.O.W. in Rome, I was looking after several lots in the country. Mrs. Italia Garibaldi, with whom I was in touch through her brother Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, was hiding about 27 officers were at Aquila and they were contacted through Mr. Fiorentino. At Foli, there were about 75 and they were looked after by Mr. Montefusco who had been sent to me by Mons. O'Flaherty. I do not remember the names of the other places but I reckon that during my stay at Via Carlo Fea I helped about 400 P.O.W. I never kept names but gave them immediately to Brother Robert as it was too dangerous for the P.O.W., or for the people who were hiding them, in case my flat had been raided.

This went on until the 2nd or 23rd of December when I was informed that

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P.O.W. who were turning up at the Vatican. I went to the Hotel D'Angleterre and fixed for rooms and food. This, I had to cancel next day when the Germans reoccupied the Hotel, as the Vatican refused to accept prisoners and they could not be left stranded, I got in touch with Monsignor O'Flaherty (Irish) and Brother Robert Faye (Maltese).

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This went on until the 2nd or 3rd of December when I was informed that the S.S. would be coming in the morning to get me. During these last few days several people who had been coming to me, had been arrested by the S.S.; Gen. Garibaldi, Comm. Carbone, Mr. Fiorentino, etc. Brother Robert rushed to Via Montebello and told Secondo to come to me with a C.R. car. During the evening, Secondo made several trips with the car to take away the stock of clothes, blankets, etc. I could have left that same afternoon but as I had several contacts coming to me that evening, I felt it was my duty to warn them.

During the night, my wife and I left by a side gate, on another road, and went to hide in the British Embassy.

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I heard afterwards that the S.S. called that morning. They wrecked the flat and took away all the wines and liqueurs belonging to George Carapa. Mr. Montefusco happened to call while the S.S. were breaking in, but he was saved by a wink from the hall porter.

The house had been watched for the last few days and suspicious people, standing at the gate, had been seen by Brother Robert and others. Lucky, the night we left it was pouring with rain and the sentries at the fascist H.Q. next door had gone in to shelter.

At the Embassy, Secondo and his wife put us in what was called the Royal suite as it was the nearest to their flat and the least likely to be visited by the Swiss as it was used as a store room for furniture; in fact, we could hardly move in it.

About this time, Capt. Bryans (now Major) had arrived at the Vatican and, with the help of two aids, was taking down the names of all P.O.W. in proper order.

About the end of December, Major Berry (now Lt.-Col.) took over at the Vatican and started one of the most efficient organisations of the war.

I had been making cards, one for each P.O.W., stating name, rank, unit, next of kin, whereabouts, name of contact and details of needs, clothes, cigarettes, etc. given to him. All this information, I passed on to Col. Berry and he used to supply me with the necessary cash.

At the Embassy, I had had four out of the way, rooms got ready with about ten beds, blankets, sheets, towels, etc. P.O.W. were hidden and fed there until Col. Berry had made arrangement for them. They were mostly officers and were taken away to different flats in town by Brother Robert or Lieut. (now Capt.) Simpson, Major Pano-Henry M.C. and F/Lieut. Garrat-Cole where with me for about a month as Garrat-Cole was ill in bed, but the usual stay was of about a week. All this was naturally done without the knowledge of the Swiss as some of the officials were not..... The different rooms outside Rome, where P.O.W. were hiding, had been split in two lots by Col. Berry. He was looking after one and I after the other. We had also made a code so that we could correspond safely and not endanger the P.O.W. if reports were taken by the S.S. on one of our contacts. All the same, now and then, I took the risk to go and see Col. Berry. At one time, as several contacts to the Vatican had been arrested, all the work was, for a short period, on my shoulders. I have the letters from Col. Berry to me and copy of my letters to him.

All my work on behalf of British (and American) P.O.W. codes very simple on paper, but one must realise the hectic and nerve reaking times my wife and I went through and that we were risking our lives daily. The Germans had put a reward of one million lire for my capture.

Outside the reports that Col. Berry and Major Bryans may have made on my work, the following ought to be asked to testify to the above statement: Mons. O'Flaherty, Brother Robert Pace and Mr. John Hay.

Sgd. Warfield SALAMAR

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Sgd. Harefield BALAZAR

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MILITARY INFORMATION

The copies in my files are only a very small sample of what I managed to send across. While I was at Via Carlo Fea I did not keep copies and while I was at the Embassy I took copies only when I had the time to do so.

As soon as I went to live at Via Carlo Fea, information started pouring in, but I was at a loss how to forward it. I went to see Monsignor O'Flaherty and asked him to get me in touch with one of our agents. Next day he sent me a clever-looking fellow, called "PETER", who told me he was a British Agent and my useful information would be forwarded at once. Peter used to call regularly in the evening, when it was dark, and collect all I had ready for him. One day he told me that he was going across our lines and to get him as much as I could. The evening he left, I also supplied him with tins of food, cocoa, tea, Nescafe, emergency rations, cigarettes, tobacco, etc., and my wife made him special white bread and biscuits, all to last him and his companion for about seven days. Meanwhile, Brother Robert Pace brought Captain MOSCONI to my flat. He told me that Moscond was in charge of a group of Royal Carabinieri and could have information transmitted.

Brother Robert also sent other informers to me, so that everybody got the impression that I was the head of the British Secret Service. This I told Sir D'Arcy Osborne and added that this belief would keep the real chief safe at the risk of my life. The same I wrote to Col. Derry when I was at the Embassy.

I was the first one to send the information about the Italian torpedo boats "MAS" gathering for an attack on our transports at Anzio. Later I heard that the information had been sent by others as well, but I was the first one, as, the morning that the MAS started arriving, (I think at Maccarese), the Carabinieri in charge of the local station sent the information to me and I did not loose a minute in informing Col. Derry and Capt. Moscond.

Often, the same information was sent by different people, but this was all to the good. A British Major called Mansel, complained to Gen. MONTEZEMOLO that informations were repeated.

Whenever possible, I used to attach diagrams. I sent details to scale, of munition depots, the anti-landing concrete defences of the Ligurian coast, etc.

I had proof that news used to get across safely as, a few days after I had sent information of a given point, that point would be strafed. Gen. DONDI, whom I never met, a few days ago told my cousin Gen. Diego BRANCACCIO that 80% of the information sent over, was mine. After Peter had gone, I relied entirely on Col. Derry and Capt. Mosconi. Moscond, who was General Armellini's Aide, had the use of his radio. Mosconi was arrested in May and on him were found a small English flag which I had given him as sample for 3000 paper flags to be printed for the day our troops would enter Rome, and a detailed plan of a German munition dump on a road North of Rome. He had sent the information and the depot had been wiped out the day before his arrest (a German told him) but he had kept the copy as details such as "No smoking in entering this zone" were written in English, translated from the German. Capt. Moscond may be found at the "Unione Monarchica Italiana" and he can testify.

To cloak my identity I had taken the name of "Mrs. EMMA" (my mother's name) or "N.2" - Brother Robert was known as "N. 57". He did wonderful work and risked his life daily.

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To cloak my identity I had taken the name of "Mrs. [illegible]" (my mother's name) or "M.2" - Brother Robert was known as "M. 37". He did wonderful work and risked his life daily.

Sgd. Garsfield SALAZAR

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S. I. S.

I have never made a mistery of my being an old friend of the head of a branch of the S.I.S. If I was able to help many British Internees it was due to this friendship, also I was able to gather very important information and it is not my fault if the information I gave was not acted upon.

If I had been a traitor to my country I would have done what some of the fellows in the cells next to mine have done. I was offered immediate freedom from jail if I had given up my British Passport, I have the letter that Vice Admiral [redacted] wrote to my mother to this effect. My other cousin, General [redacted] was pressing me, in Turin, to do the same. I also refused to sign a petition that this cousin had given to my mother.

I was asked to speak on the Radio, as the H.Q. of the [redacted] are in Turin, and was told I would be asked to say nothing against England but just read out the news in English and get a very large salary. And still I refused although I had been for two months in a filthy cell with hardly any food and in very bad health. Mr. Edward [redacted], who is now at the British Consulate in Rome, can testify of the state I was in when I arrived at the camp in Chieti, after two and a half months in prison. I had lost twelve kilos in weight and got back only two.

During the eleven months I was at the camp of Montechiarugolo (Parma), I went three times to Turin, under escort. Once when my wife was taken to hospital with little hope of recovery (the American Consulate was very helpful and paid all expenses). The second time when I had to be a witness in a legal case between Mag. Ceirel of the Fiat and Mervin Emanuel, Tecalemit agents. The third time when my mother died but I arrived too late.

Each time I was in Turin, I went to the American Consulate, officially about my subsidy but in reality to give valuable information to the Consul Mr. Haven, who can be easily traced to testify. I could gather lots of news from the Fiat, as I was in touch with some of the principal engineers, from Mervin Emanuel, who were working for the Aviation; from my cousin Zampini-Salazar who was at R.A.C.O.; from the [redacted] and from other firms who were doing war work.

One of the most important information I gave Mr. Haven, was that the police were treating all Americans in Turin as the Axis was expected to declare war on the States. Mr. Haven, who had just come back from Rome, left again the same night, as he considered the information of the highest importance; and, on his return made arrangements, with the touring Agency [redacted], for all Americans in Turin to return to the States. He said that the same was being done in Rome and other towns. If the Italians had learned that I had given this information, they would have shot me notwithstanding all the generals and admirals Salazar.

With regard to Kenes and Gramegna, I consider that it was my duty to help having them put out of harm. Kenes was paid in dollars by the Germans and told me that Gramegna was holding about 2000 dollars for him. That is why Gramegna was financing Kenes and, the day he came to the camp, he gave Kenes 1500 lire and said would send more. On back he sent a cheque for another 1500, which cheque can be traced. Gramegna told Kenes that the Germans were sick with him (Kenes) because he had been making himself conspicuous in Genoa by thumbing dollars about, running round with women and getting drunk. Kenes told me, the evening that Gramegna had left and he got drunk on the money he had got, that Gramegna was half German, that his brother was also working for the Germans, that he had property in Germany, that he was a great friend of the German Consul in Genoa, and of the head of the German Secret Service who used to go and see him with

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from jail if I had given up my British Passport. I have the letter that Vice Admiral SALTZAN wrote to my mother to this effect. My other cousin, General SANTINI-SALAZAR was pressing me, in Turin, to do the same. I also refused to sign a petition that this cousin had given to my mother.

I was asked to speak on the Radio, as the U.S. of the ERAS are in Turin, and was told I would be asked to say nothing against England but just read out the news in english and get a very large salary. And still I refused although I had been for two months in a filthy cell with hardly any food and in very bad health. Mr. Edward KEMP, who is now at the British Consulate in Rome, can testify of the state I was in when I arrived at the camp in Chieti, after two and a half months in prison. I had lost twelve kilos in weight and got back only two.

During the eleven months I was at the camp of Montechiarugolo (Parma), I went three times to Turin, under escort. Once when my wife was taken to hospital with little hope of recovery (the American Consulate was very helpful and paid all expenses). The second time when I had to be a witness in a legal case between Eng. Ghersi of the Fiat and Marvin Emanuel, Tecalemit agents. The third time when my mother died but I arrived too late.

Each time I was in Turin, I went to the American Consulate, officially about my subsidy but in reality to give valuable information to the Consul Mr. Haven, who can be easily traced to testify. I could gather lots of news, from the Fiat, as I was in touch with some of the principal engineers, from Marelli Emanuel, who were working for the Aviation; from my cousin Zampini-Salazar who was at F.I.A.T.; from the ANSALDO and from other firms who were doing war work.

One of the most important information I gave Mr. Haven, was that the police were treating all Americans in Turin as the Axe who expected to declare war on the States. Mr. Haven, who had just come back from Rome, left again the same night, as he considered the information of the highest importance, and, on his return made arrangements, with the touring Agency CIGA, for all Americans in Turin to return to the States. He said that the same was being done in Rome and other towns. If the Italians had learned that I had given this information, they would have shot me notwithstanding all the generals and admirals Salazar.

With regard to Kenes and Gramegna, I consider that it was my duty to help having them put out of harm. Kenes was paid in dollars by the Germans and told me that Gramegna was holding about 2000 dollars for him. That is why Gramegna was financing Kenes and, the day he came to the camp, he gave Kenes 1500 lire and said would send more. On Luck he sent a cheque for another 1500, which cheque can be traced. Gramegna told Kenes that the Germans were sick with him (Kenes) because he had been making himself conspicuous in Genoa by thanking dollars about, evening round with women and getting drunk. Kenes told us, the evening that Gramegna had left and he got drunk on the money he had got, that Gramegna was half German, that his brother was also working for the Germans, that he had property in Germany, that he was a great friend of the German Consul in Genoa, and of the head of the German Secret Service who used to go and see him with the excuse of having their teeth looked to. My wife told me that when she was in Gramegna's office in Genoa, he answered the phone several times and each time he spoke in German. All this, of course, I did not tell Saraceo as I was anxious that Kenes should be prevented to go to Holland to spy against us.

Kenes told us that the Germans could not free him for the time being as this would make the Italians realise that they had sent him to Genoa to spy against them.

./. 10)

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I do not know if he actually gave the Germans the French code, but I know he gave the names of all the agents in Nice and the methods of communicating. He told me that he also got money from the head of the French Service in Nice and that he had gone several times to M.I. in Paris. This part I told Carocci, giving the impression, which he already had, that Knowles had been working for the French against the Italians and Germans, while of course it was the other way round. There were others at Montechiaraglio: Henry STEIFFLER, Alsatian (German) with a French passport. He was a German spy and had been in the German Army in the last war. We came to blows about the British Flag but a few days after he was sent free. I gave the name and details to Major Hooton as he may have been in Rome where he had a mistress who used to send him a cheque every month, cheque which may have come from the Germans. TYLER, an Englishman, pro-German; he had a picture of Hitler above his bed. I was camp leader and as soon as I heard about it, I sent Capt. Archer (British) to tear it down. I had a row with Tyler, I took his name off the list for sport's week and sent him to Coventry. He reported me to the camp commandant and I got into serious trouble with the Questore of Parma who had come for an inquest. I got out of it by saying that the Italian orders stated "No politics".

KUHLEN, German born, with British passport. Father and mother Germans, in Germany. Vaudville artist (and a very able one, too). I had his subsidy stopped by the Americans as he had applied for German nationality. He went to Germany but I reported all the above to somebody who was going to London as I was afraid he might enter England on his British passport.

GIRALDIS, Maltese traitor. I had his subsidy stopped.

And a few others, British and French who were pro-German. All these formed a group which was against me, in fact, when I was elected camp leader by the internees, I got 63 votes out of 96.

I need not go into details how I helped British internees as it can be gathered from my reports and from letters of thanks I have from internees. On the other hand, I took a very strong line with those who were luke-warm in their sentiments, and this put the Swiss against me, in fact, during my last inspection I was very severe with a lady (who is now working for the P.W.B.) and told her I would have her subsidy stopped. The Swiss told me that as I had a British passport, I would not work for them.

When, after the 4th of June, I was introduced by Col. Berry to Major Hooton I gave him about 100 cards, white or yellow, signed "ZERO", with names of spies, informers etc. Most were arrested (one is in the cells here, and one in the block). I also gave designs in water colours of the badges and marks on German lorries and cars which had gone North.

At later dates cards were also given to Col. Pollock.

A few months ago, I gave information about a band of gangsters, and Mr. Montefusco, who had given me the information, helped the Americans in the round up and they were all taken, including "CARLO" and "GIUSEPPE" (aliases of two deserters).

I have been accused of putting "British Diplomat" on the lease of my flat but at the time I was in charge of Anglo-Maltese interests which was a diplomatic job and by stating that, I saved paying taxes.

The political reports were made because I was told to do so. Unfortunately (for a high sense of devotion to duty) I cannot put down the most vital information I gave, but I hope that my silence will be appreciated. The same applies with regard to my connection with the P.S.S.

I do not think it is realised that all I have done has only been for a

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the British flag but a few days after he was sent free. I gave the name and details to Major Hooton as he may have been in Rome where he had a mistress who used to send him a cheque every month, cheque which may have come from the Germans. TYLER, an Englishman, pro-German; he had a picture of Hitler above his bed. I was camp leader and as soon as I heard about it, I sent Capt. Prosper (British) to tear it down. I had a row with Tyler, I took his name off the list for Sport's week and sent him to Coverdale. He reported me to the camp commandant and I got into serious trouble with the Questore of Parma who had come for an inquest. I got out of it by saying that the Italian orders stated "No politics".

KUHLE, German born, with British passport. Father and mother Germans, in Germany. Vaudville artist (and a very able one, too). I had his subsidy stopped by the Americans as he had applied for German nationality. He went to Germany but I reported all the above to somebody who was going to London as I was afraid he might enter England on his British passport.

GIOCALONE, -altese traitor. I had his subsidy stopped.

And a few others, British and French who were pro-German. All these formed a group which was against me, in fact, when I was elected camp leader by the internees, I got 83 votes out of 96.

I need not go into details how I helped British internees as it can be gathered from my reports and from letters of thanks I have from internees. On the other hand, I took a very strong line with those who were luke-warm in their sentiments, and this put the Swiss against me, in fact, during my last inspection I was very severe with a lady (who is now working for the P.W.B.) and told her I would have her subsidy stopped. The Swiss told me that as I had a British passport, I would not work for them.

When, after the 4th of June, I was introduced by Col. Berry to Major Hooton I gave him about 100 cards, white or yellow, signed "MSS", with names of spies, informers etc. Most were arrested (one is in the cells here, and one in the block). I also gave designs in water colours of the badges and marks on German lorries and cars which had gone North.

At later dates cards were also given to Col. Pollock.

A few months ago, I gave information about a band of gangsters, and Mr. Bonnefoux, who had given me the information, helped the Americans in the round up and they were all taken, including "GANG" and "GIUSEPPE" (aliases of two deserters).

I have been accused of putting "British Diplomat" on the lease of my flat but at the time I was in charge of Anglo-Maltese interests which was a diplomatic job and by stating that, I saved paying taxes.

The political reports were made because I was told to do so. Unfortunately (for a high sense of devotion to duty) I cannot put down the most vital information I gave, but I hope that my silence will be appreciated. The same applies with regard to my connection with the F.S.S.

I do not think it is realised that all I have done has only been for a patriotic scope and not for personal gain. I never got a penny for my Maltese job although I had been promised that expenses would be refunded. And the job was done well. The reports and the information cost me about 400,000 lire, money which I could have used for my pleasure and not, as I thought, to help in the war effort.

Sgd. Barrfield BALDAS

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Roma, 28 Agosto 1941 A.XIX

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale della
Pubblica Sicurezza

Divisione A.C.R. Sez. III
Prot. N. 443/20384.7 Allegati

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

R O M A

Risposta al f. del

OGGETTO : SALAMA Maresciallo Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1892, residente a Torino - Inglese.

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente N. 61388/A.5 si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.R. perchè ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel Febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il SALAMA si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che ora tuttora svolgendo e che doveva continuare a Roma dove è stato trasferito.

Ciò stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nella missione che gli è stata affidata prendendo a riguardo gli opportuni accordi col competente organismo militare.

d'ordine del CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

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

il 26/5/1894, residente a Torino - Inglese.

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente n. 6[illegible] si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di [illegible] su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.S. perche' ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel Febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il SALGUEIRO si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che era tuttora svolgendo e che dovra' continuare a Roma dove e' stato trasferito.

Cio' stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nella missione che gli e' stata affidata prendendo a riguardo gli opportuni accordi col competente organismo militare.

d'ordine del CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

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

From Ministry of Interior to Questura of Rome.

Rome 23 - 8 - 1941

Ref : 448/29324?

Subject : SHARER Barrfield Demetrio of Lorenzo, born at Naples on 16/6/1884 and now lives at Turin.
A British Subject.

With reference to your telegram dated 13 - 8 - 1941 - No.61330/46, we inform you that subject was interned at the concentration camp of Montechiarugolo following the proposal of Prefettura of Turin and in accordance of a request of the Turin Counter Espionage Section, because subject was suspected to be an Espionage agent and it be politically ambiguous.

In February of the present year the Supreme Command informed us that SHARER got in touch with S.I.M. for a confidential activity, which he is still performing and which he must continue at Rome, where he has been transferred. So we beg you not to interfere with the task he was given, taking all necessary arrangements with S.I.M.

By order of the HEAD OF POLICE

/w/

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

Ref : 4/8/28847

Subject : SALAMA Barnfield Demetrio of Lorenzo, born at Naples on 16/6/1889, and now liven at Turin.
A British Subject.

With reference to your telegram dated 13 - 8 - 1944 - No.61300/48, we inform you that subject was interned at the concentration camp of Montechiarugolo following the proposal of Prefettura of Turin and in accordance of a request of the Turin Counter Espionage Section, because subject was suspected to be an Espionage agent and ti be politically ambiguous.

In February of the present year the Supreme Command informed us that SALAMA get in touch with S.I.M. for a confidential activity, which he is still performing and which he must continue at Rome, where he has been transferred. So we beg you not to interfere with the task he was given, taking all necessary arrangements with S.I.M.

By order of the HEAD OF POLICE

/a/

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N. 026139/10 A. 12

16/1/42
XX

R. e nota 001770
del 21 - 12 - 41

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Barnfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884 - Britannico.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

O R D I N E

Il SALAZAR Demetrio di cui alla lettera su indicata si identifica nel suddito Britannico indicato in Oggetto.

Lo stesso gia' internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino, e' stato successivamente trasferito a Roma per azione fiduciaria da svolgere per conto del S.I.M. del nostro Comando Supremo.

Per quanto di rispettiva competenza si comunica che esso trova giustificazione nel fatto che il SALAZAR e' anche addetto ad Ufficio che tutela gli interessi dei sudditi Britannici in Italia.

IL QUESTORE

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COMO

Il SKLAVAR Demetrio di cui alla lettera su indicata si identifica nel suddito Britannico indicato in Oggetto.

Lo stesso gia' internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino, e' stato successivamente trasferito a Roma per azione fiduciaria da svolgere per conto del S.I.M. del nostro Comando Supremo.

Per quanto si riferisce al contenuto della lettera revisionata si comunica che esso trova giustificazione nel fatto che il SKLAVAR e' anche addetto ad Ufficio che tutela gli interessi dei sudditi Britannici in Italia.

IL QUESTORE

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N. 026131/10 A. 12

16/1/42
XX

Reply to note 001770 of 21st Nov. 1941

Subject : SALAZAR GARSTEED Demetrio of late Erasmo born in Naples the 16th of June 1883. - British subject.

To the Royal Questura of

ROME

SALAZAR Demetrio, see the above mentioned letter, is identified as the British subject mentioned above.

The same, interned in the Concentration Camp of MONTECHIARUGOLO, on proposal of the Prefecture of Turin, has been transferred to Rome for delicate work he has to do for S.I.S. of our Supreme Command.

Concerning the contents of the letter we inform that it is justified by the fact that SALAZAR is also appointed to the Office for the protection of the interests of British subjects in Italy.

(The above is hand written and found in files of Questura of Rome).

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

To the Royal Questura of

C O M O

SALAMAR Demetrio, see the above mentioned letter, is identified as the British subject mentioned above.

The same, interned in the Concentration Camp of MONTECHIARUGOLO, on proposal of the Prefecture of Turin, has been transferred to Rome for delicate work he has to do for S.I.M. of our Supreme Command.

Concerning the contents of the letter we inform that it is justified by the fact that SALAMAR is also appointed to the Office for the protection of the interests of British subjects in Italy.

(The above is hand written and found in files of Questura of Rome).

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

R. QUESTURA

ASCOLI PICENO

Ex. 07025 Gab. Raccomandata = Riservata

Rif. n. 0164.M/12 del 16 c.m. Ascoli Piceno, 27 giugno 1945 - XXI

OGGETTO : SALGAR Harrfield Desmond fu Lorenzo - Irlandese.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

ROMA

In seguito alla lettera r.n. del 18 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surriferito, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo, CC.RR. :

"Il 7 giugno u.s. proveniente da Roma, e' giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario Comunale PLATTONI Francesco, il suddito Irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - Via Bengasi 47 - SALGAR Harrfield conte Desmond fu Lorenzo e fu BERRY Annah, nato il 16/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R. Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 31/10/945 e del passaporto numero 1857 rilasciato dal Consolato di SAN PAULO del Brasile il 22/2/935 e rinnovato il 9/6/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

Si ritiene pero' importuna la permanenza in Grottammare dello straniero suindicato, anche se diplomatico, soprattutto perche' la localita' dichiarata non militarmente importante, potrebbe offrirgli la possibilita' di rilevare dall'osservazione diretta del proficuo transito ferroviario, che sorge dalla sua ubicazione, dati militarmente importanti circa il movimento truppe e materiale bellico".

Nel rinnovare, pertanto, la preghiera di favorire dettagliate informazioni sul conto del SALGAR, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunita' del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le localita' militarmente importanti, non e' priva di interesse militare.

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Rif. n. 0164/12 del 16 c.m. Ascoli Piceno, 27 giugno 1943 - XXI

OGGETTO : BALMAIN Barnfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

Alla R. QUESTURA DI

R O M A

Di seguito alla lettera n.n. del 13 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surrichiamato, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo, CC.RR. :

"Il 7 giugno c.a. provveniente da Roma, e' giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario Comunale PIATTONI Francesco, il suddito irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - Via Bargoni 47 - BALMAIN Barnfield conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo e fu ENGLEU Annet, nato il 16/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R. Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 30/10/943 e del passaporto numero 1837 rilasciato dal Consolato di SAN PAULO del Brasile il 22/5/935 e rinnovato il 9/2/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

Si ritiene pero' inopportuna la permanenza in Grottammare dello straniero suindicato, anche se diplomatico, soprattutto perche' la localita' balneare non militarmente importante, potrebbe offrirgli la possibilita' di rilevare dall'osservazione diretta del prospiciente transito ferroviario, che sorge dalla sua abitazione, dati militarmente importanti circa il movimento truppe e materiale bellico".

Nel rimettere, pertanto, la pregiata di Vostra dettagliate informazioni sul conto del BALMAIN, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunita' del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le localita' militarmente importanti, non e' privo di interesse militare.

IL QUESTORE

9[illegible]

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

QUESTURA DI ROMA

Ref : 016,36/42

Subject : SALAZAR SANSFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo
an Irish subject.

To : Questura of Rome. 27th June 1943

With reference to your letter dated 18th June 1943, we submit, for your information, a report concerning subject, issued by the Local Command of Carabinieri:-

"On the 7th June 1943, coming from Rome, arrived at Grottaferrata for a vacation the Irish subject and diplomat SALAZAR SANSFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo and of EDELEI Hanut, born at Naples on 16/6/1883 and who now lives at Rome, Via Bergazi 47. SALAZAR took residence at Grottaferrata in the apartment of PIATTONI Francesco, an official of the Comune.

Subject was authorized to reside by an order of Questura of Rome elapsing on 31-10-1943, and also has a passport issued by the Consulate of S.Pablo in Brasil on 26-5-1935 and renewed on 9-6-1940 by the Swiss Legation of Rome.

Although he is a diplomat, we consider his residence in Grottaferrata not convident, because the military importance of this area and specially the railway convoys of arms and troops would give him the opportunity to collect military information."

We beg you to inform us more particularly about SALAZAR's background and to give us your advise about the opportunity of his residence in Grottaferrata, which by a military point of view, is a rather interesting area.

The Questore

/s/

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

With reference to your letter dated 19th June 1943, we submit, for your information, a report concerning subject, issued by the local Command of Carabinieri:-

"On the 7th June 1943, coming from Rome, arrived at Grottaferrata for a vacation the Irish subject and diplomat BALMAR GERHARD Domenico of Lorenzo and of EUGEN Hamet, born at Naples on 16/9/1883, and who now lives at Rome, Via Borgnad 47. BALMAR took residence at Grottaferrata in the apartment of PIATTELLI Francesco, an official of the Comune.

Subject was authorised to reside by an order of Questura of Rome elapsing on 31-10-1943, and also has a passport issued by the Consulate of S.Paolo in Brazil on 28-3-1935 and renewed on 9-2-1940 by the Swiss Legation of Rome.

Although he is a diplomat, we consider his residence in Grottaferrata not convinient, because the military importance of this area and speedally the railway convoys of arms and troops could give him the opportunity to collect military information."

We beg you to inform us more particularly about BALMAR's background and to give us your advise about the opportunity of his residence in Grottaferrata, which by a military point of view, is a rather interesting area.

The Questore

/s/

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No. 01543/12 A.12
Re a nota no. 6/025
del 27 giugno u.s.

Roma, 10 luglio 1945 - XXI

OGGETTO: Salomar Barnfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

Riservata

Alla R. Questura di

Ascoli Piceno

Il nominato in oggetto e' giornalmente controllato dal locale Centro C.S.S.

Per quanto comunicato, pertanto, con la lettera suindicata e' stato interessato il prefato Organismo della Polizia Militare perche' faccia conoscere a codesto Comando Gruppo C.S.S. l'opportunita' o meno dell'ulteriore suo soggiorno a Cotignano.

IL QUESTORE

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

Riservata

Alla R. Questura di

Ascoli Piceno

Il nominato in oggetto e' elemento conosciuto dal locale Centro C.S.

Per quanto sopradetto, pertanto, con la lettera sottodistinta e' stato interessato il predetto Organismo della Polizia Militare perche' faccia conoscere a codesto Comando Gruppo CC.RR. l'appartenza' o meno dell'ulteriore suo soggiorno a Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

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

No. 016434/12 A. 12
Reply to Letter No. 07025
of the 27th June 1943.

Rome 10 July 1943

SUBJECT : Salesur Scrufield Domenico Fu Lorenzo - Irish

To H. Questura of

Ascoli Piceno

The above named is well known to the local C.C.

The contents of the above mentioned letter have been made known to the C.C. who have been requested to ask the Command of the Royal Carabinieri at Ascoli Piceno to extend the stay of the above mentioned in Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

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

SUBJECT : Salazar Garofalo Demetrio fu Lorenzo - Irish

To H. Questura of

Ascoli Piceno

The above named is well known to the Local C.C.

The contents of the above mentioned letter have been made known to the C.C. who have been requested to ask the Command of the Royal Carabinieri at Ascoli Piceno to extend the stay of the above mentioned in Castelmauro.

IL QUESTORE

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N. Sentenza 4 N.655 Reg. Gen.

IN NOME DI SUA MAESTA'
VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTA' DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA E DI ALBANIA
IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

La Commissione Istruttoria presso il Tribunale speciale per la difesa dello Stato composta come segue :-

REVIGLIONE Avv. Gr. Uff. Cesare Federico - Magg. Gen. - PRESIDENTE

MILAZZO Prof. Dott. Comm. Gioacchino - PROCURATORE Militare del Re Imperatore - GIUDICE RELAT.

JANNONE Dott. Comm. Eugenio - 1 Seniore - (GIUDICE

ZAMPI Avv. Comm. Giuseppe - 1 Seniore - ("

Ha pronunciato la seguente

S E N T E N Z A

in Camera di Consiglio

nel procedimento penale

a carico di:

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e di Payens Rosalia, nato a Leida (Olanda) l'11 febbraio 1898, cittadino olandese, gia' residente a Mentone, celibe, incensurato, chimico - detenuto dal 1 Agosto 1941;

2) GRAMEGNA Lotario fu Michele e di Abramson Alice, nato a Dusseldorf (Germania) il 8 gennaio 1911, residente a Genova, coniugato, senza figli, incensurato, medico dentista, detenuto dal 10 agosto 1941.

I M P U T A T I

a) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110 e 257 p.p.C.P., per essersi in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, notizie che nell'interesse della sicurezza dello Stato debbono rimanere segrete;

b) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110, 261 p.p. e capov. 2 ipotesi 2 e 310 C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, le notizie di cui alla precedente lettera a).

In Italia e all'estero dal 1939 fino alla data del rispettivo arresto.

IN FATTO ED IN DIRITTO:

Risulta dagli atti che KEULS Lambert Joseph nel marzo 1941 mentre si trovava internato presso il campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo (Parma) a seguito di sospetti sorti nei suoi confronti per attivita' spionistiche che lo stesso avrebbe svolto ai danni dell'Italia fin dal 1939 riprese la sua attivita' epistolare col nominato GRAMEGNA Lotario.

Degli accertamenti operati sul contenuto della corrispondenza inviata dal

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BEVILACQUA Avv. Gr. Uff. Cesare Federico - Luog. Gen. - PRESIDENTE

MIRAZZO Prof. Dott. Comm. Gioacchino - PROCURATORE
Militare del Re Imperatore - GIUDICE RELAT.

JANNONE Dott. Comm. Eugenio - 1 Seniore - (GIUDICE

ZAMPI Avv. Comm. Giuseppe - 1 Seniore - ("

Ha pronunciato la seguente

S E N T E N Z A

In Camera di Consiglio

nel procedimento penale

a carico di:

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e di Payens Rosalia, nato a Leida (Olanda) l'11 febbraio 1898, cittadino olandese, gia' residente a Mentone, celibe, incensurato, chimico - detenuto dal 1 agosto 1941;

2) GRAMEGNA Lotario fu Michele e di Abramson Alice, nato a Dusseldorf (Germania) il 6 gennaio 1911, residente a Genova, coniugato, senza figli, incensurato, medico dentista, detenuto dal 10 agosto 1941.

I M P U T A T I

a) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110 e 257 p.p.C.P., per essersi in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, notizie che nell'interesse della sicurezza dello Stato debbono rimanere segrete;

b) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110, 261 p.p. e capov. 2 ipotesi 2 e 310 C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, le notizie di cui alla precedente lettera a).

In Italia e all'estero dal 1939 fino alla data del rispettivo arresto.

IN FATTO ED IN DIRITTO:

Risulta dagli atti che KEULS Lambert Joseph nel marzo 1941 mentre si trovava internato presso il campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo (Parma) a seguito di sospetti sorti nei suoi confronti per attivita' spionistica che lo stesso avrebbe svolto ai danni dell'Italia fin dal 1939 riprese la sua attivita' epistolare col nominato GRAMEGNA Lotario.

Dagli accertamenti operati sul contenuto della corrispondenza inviata dal primo a quest'ultimo si rilevo' che il KEULS si rivolgeva al GRAMEGNA per chiedergli aiuti finanziari, usando frasi minacciose che chiaramente dimostravano i rapporti delittuosi che, in passato, erano intercorsi fra i due. Risulta altresi' che il GRAMEGNA, a seguito delle anzidette pressioni, il 22 marzo 1941, si reco' a Montechiarugolo, presso il KEULS, al quale diede la somma di lire mille. In tale occasione quest'ultimo presento' al GRAMEGNA l'internato SALAZAR Demetrio, cittadino inglese, che lo aveva favorito per l'inoltro di lettere dirette allo stesso GRAMEGNA senza il visto per censura.

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Risulta altresi' che il SALAZAR ha dichiarato di aver ricevuto dal KNULS confidenze sull'attivita' spionistica dallo stesso svolta in Italia in concorso col GRAMEGNA e precisamente :

a) di essere stato ingaggiato dal servizio di spionaggio francese per svolgere attivita' a danni dell'Italia;

b) di avere avuto come informatore il GRAMEGNA, che gli aveva dato da Genova, notizie sui movimenti delle truppe italiane e sulla nostra produzione bellica.

In KNULS, nei suoi interrogatori, ammette di avere rivelato all'Autorita' francese di essere stato reclutato dal servizio di informazione germanico. Che a tale rivelazione fu costretto per essere stato trovato in possesso di una rivista con annotato il nominativo di un agente tedesco.

Nega di avere svolto attivita' spionistica ai danni dell'Italia, e tenta giustificare i numerosi viaggi dallo stesso fatti tra l'Italia e la Francia, attribuendoli a necessita' professionali.

Il GRAMEGNA nega ogni sua responsabilita' sui fatti ascrittigli.

La Commissione, ritenuto che il contegno difensivo degli imputati viene smentito dalla dichiarazione resa dal SALAZAR, la quale trova pieno conforto sul contenuto delle lettere inviate dal KNULS al GRAMEGNA, le quali, come gia' detto, danno prova di una attivita' delittuosa fra i due intercedute; ritenuto che gli elementi sopra cennati e gli altri raccolti pure durante la istruttoria, quali:

a) la dichiarazione della nominata ZANICHELLI Giuseppina, la quale ha affermato di avere visto il KNULS consultare una carta topografica, mentre parlava di guerra.

b) i rapporti avuti dal KNULS e dal GRAMEGNA con l'ex agente tedesco GIESSEMANN che, come e' noto tradi' il proprio Paese, sono sufficienti pel rinvio a giudizio degli imputati i quali, alla stregua delle anzidette risultanze debbono rispondere dei reati preveduti dagli articoli 258 p.p. e 262 capov. 2. ipotesi 2. C.P., con l'aggravante del tempo di guerra, quanto alla rivelazione, sussistendo a norma dell'art. 310 C.P., per essere la comunicazione allo straniero avvenuta in un periodo immediatamente precedente alla entrata in guerra dell'Italia, e cioe' dal gennaio 1940 al maggio dello stesso anno.

Ritenuto poi che il KNULS, come gia' ricordato ha confessato di essere stato ingaggiato come informatore dal servizio informativo germanico; che tale rivelazione, di natura non divulgabile, e' punibile a termini del citato art. 262 p.p. e capov. 2., ipotesi 2. in relazione all'art. 268 C.P., essendo stata commessa in danno dello Stato germanico alleato a fine di guerra con lo Stato italiano in virtu' del patto d'acciaio del 22 maggio 1939.

Ritenuto che la competenza e' del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato.

PER QUESTI MOTIVI

Visti gli art. 2 R.D. 13 marzo 1927 n. 313, 374 C.P.P.

La Commissione Istruttoria sulle conformi richieste del P.M.

D I C H I A R A

chiusa la istruttoria e rivia al giudizio del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato gli imputati KNULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e GRAMEGNA Lotario fu Michele per rispondere, a modifica della rubrica:-

a) del delitto di cui agli art. 110 e 258 p.p. C.P., per essersi, in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio militare, notizie concernenti la sicurezza dello stato, di cui l'Autorita' competente ha vietato la divulgazione;

b) del delitto di cui agli art. 110, 310 e 262 p.p. e capov. 2. ipotesi 2.C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di

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rivista che annotato il nominativo di un agente tedesco.

Nega di avere svolto attivita' spionistica ai danni dell'Italia, e tenta giustificare i numerosi viaggi dallo stesso fatti tra l'Italia e la Francia, attribuendoli a necessita' professionali.

Il GRAMENZA nega ogni sua responsabilita' sui fatti ascrittigli.

La Commissione, ritenuto che il contegno difensivo degli imputati viene smentito dalla dichiarazione resa dal BALABAN, la quale trova pieno conforto sul contenuto delle lettere inviate dal KNULS al GRAMENZA, le quali, come gia' detto, danno prova di una attivita' delittuosa fra i due intercorsa; ritenuto che gli elementi sopra cennati e gli altri raccolti pure durante la istruttoria, quali:

a) La dichiarazione della nominata BARIGOZZI Giuseppina, la quale ha affermato di avere visto il KNULS consultare una carta topografica, mentre parlava di guerra.

b) I rapporti avuti dal KNULS e dal GRAMENZA con l'ex agente tedesco GISSENMANN che, come e' noto tradi' il proprio Paese, sono sufficienti pel rinvio a giudizio degli imputati i quali, alla stregua delle anzidette risultanze debbono rispondere dei reati preveduti dagli articoli 258 p.p. e 262 capov. 2. ipotesi 2. C.P., con l'aggravante del tempo di guerra, quanto alla rivelazione, sussistendo a norma dell'art. 310 C.P., per essere la comunicazione allo straniero avvenuta in un periodo immediatamente precedente alla entrata in guerra dell'Italia, e cioe' dal gennaio 1940 al maggio dello stesso anno.

Ritenuto poi che il KNULS, come gia' ricordato ha confessato di essere stato ingaggiato come informatore dal servizio informativo germanico; che tale rivelazione, di natura non divulgabile, e' punibile a termini del citato art. 262 p.p. e capov. 2., ipotesi 2. in relazione all'art. 268 C.P., essendo stata commessa in danno dello Stato germanico alleato a fine di guerra con lo Stato italiano in virtu' del patto d'acciaio del 22 maggio 1939.

Ritenuto che la competenza e' del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato.

PER QUESTI MOTIVI

Visti gli art. 2 R.D. 15 marzo 1927 n. 313, 374 C.P.P.

La Commissione Istruttoria sulle conformi richieste del P.M.

D I C H I A R A

chiusa la istruttoria e rivia al giudizio del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato gli imputati KNULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e GRAMENZA Lotario fu Michele per rispondere, a modifica della rubrica:-

a) del delitto di cui agli art. 110 e 258 p.p. C.P., per essersi, in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio militare, notizie concernenti la sicurezza dello stato, di cui l'Autorita' competente ha vietato la divulgazione;

b) del delitto di cui agli art. 110, 310 e 262 p.p. e capov. 2. ipotesi 2.C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di spionaggio militare, le notizie menzionate nel precedente capo a), ed il KNULS, inoltre, per avere rivelato altre simili notizie a danno dello Stato germanico alleato, a fine di guerra, con lo Stato italiano (art. 268 C.P.).

Reati commessi in Italia e all'estero fra il gennaio ed il maggio 1940.

Roma, li 14 gennaio 1942 - XX.

All'originale seguono le firme.

Per copia conforme al suo originale.
Roma, li 17 gennaio 1942 - XX

IL CONSIGLIERE CAPO
(A. Ferramosca)

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

Sentence No. 4. N.655 Reg.Gen.

IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY
VITTORIO EMANUELE III
FOR THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE WILL OF THE NATION
KING OF ITALY AND ALBANIA
EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

The Inquiring Commission of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of State composed as follows :-

BENIAGNA, Advocate, Grande Ufficiale, Cesare Federico, General of Militia - PRESIDENT.

MILANO, Professore, Dottore, Commendatore, Gioacchino, Military Prosecutor - PROSECUTOR.

SANSONE, Dottore, Commendatore, Eugenio, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

RAPPI, Advocate, Commendatore, Giuseppe, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

has passed the following sentence in the trial against:-

---

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph of the late Carlo and PAYENS Rosalia born in Leiden (Holland) the 11th February 1898, Dutch citizen, once living in Mentone, bachelor, not convicted previously, chemist - prisoner from the 1st August 1941.

2) GRAEMEMA Lotario of Michele and ABRAHSON Alice born in Duesseldorf (Germany) the 9th January 1911, living in Genova, married, not convicted previously, dentist - prisoner from the 10th August 1941.

A C C U S E D

a) of the crime on which art. 110 and 257 of the Penal Code, for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage information that in the interest and security of the State has to remain secret.

b) of the crime on which Art. 110 and 261 of the Penal Code, for having, with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a).

In Italy and outside from 1939 till the date of their respective arrests.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND THE LAW

There is evidence that KEULS Lambert Joseph, in March 1941, while he was interned in the Concentration Camp of Montechiarugolo (Parma), owing to

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The Inquiring Commission of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of State composed as follows :-

BEVILACQUA, Advocate, Generale Ufficiale, Giuseppe Federico, General of Militia - PRESIDENT.

MILANO, Professore, Dottore, Commendatore, Giuseppe, Military Prosecutor - PROSECUTOR.

ZAMPIN, Dottore, Commendatore, Eugenio, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

ZAMPI, Advocate, Commendatore, Giuseppe, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

have passed the following sentence in the trial against:-

---

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph of the late Carlo and PETERS Rosalia born in Leida (Holland) the 11th February 1892, Dutch citizen, once living in Mentone, bachelor, not convicted previously, chemist - prisoner from the 1st August 1944.

2) GRAUDENZ Loturio of Michele and ARPADEMIR Alice born in Duesseldorf (Germany) the 9th January 1911, living in Genova, married, not convicted previously, dentist - prisoner from the 10th August 1944.

ACCUSED

a) of the crime on which art. 110 and 257 of the Penal Code, for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage information that in the interest and security of the State has to remain secret.

b) of the crime on which Art. 110 and 261 of the Penal Code, for having, with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a).

In Italy and outside from 1939 till the date of their respective arrests.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND THE LAW

There is evidence that KEULS Lambert Joseph, in March 1944, while he was interned in the Concentration Camp of Montechiarugolo (Parma), owing to suspicions against him of espionage against Italy, he resumed correspondence with the s/m GRAUDENZ.

From a close examination of the correspondence it was seen that KEULS applied to GRAUDENZ asking for money, using threatening phrases which obviously perverted the criminal relations which, in the past, existed between the two s/m. There is also evidence that GRAUDENZ, on account of these demands, on the 22nd of March 1944 went to Montechiarugolo to see KEULS to whom he gave one thousand lire. On this occasion, the latter introduced to GRAUDENZ the internee SALAMAR Demetrio, British citizen, who has helped in the forwarding of the correspondence without passing through the censor.

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There is also evidence that SALAZAR declared that KEELS had confided in him on the subject of his espionage activities operated in Italy with the help of GRANDINA, precisely :-

a) of having been employed by the French espionage service to carry on an activity against Italy

b) of having had GRANDINA as informer, who had given him from Genova information on the movements of the Italian troops and of our war-production.

KEELS in his interrogations admits having revealed to the French Authorities that he had been employed by the German Intelligence Service; that he had been compelled to say this because he had been found in possession of a paper on which was written the name of a German agent.

He denies that he has done espionage against Italy and he tries to give justification of his numerous journeys between Italy and France with the excuse of professional necessities.

GRANDINA denies these facts.

The Commission having decided that the Defence of the accused was contradicted by the Declaration made by SALAZAR, which is confirmed by the letters written by KEELS to GRANDINA, which, as already stated, gives proof of a criminal activity between to two; considering the a/m facts and others gathered during the Court of Inquiry:-

a) the statement of the already mentioned SANTORELLI Giuseppina, who declares she saw KEELS consulting a map while talking of war.

b) the relationship between KEELS and GRANDINA and the arrogant GERSTMANN, who, as is well known, betrayed his country, is sufficient to send the accused for trial and, as a consequence of the a/m evidence, they will have to answer for the crimes in arts. Nos. 258 and 262 of Penal Code with the aggravation of wartime, regarding the revelation existing for art. 310 of Penal Code because communication with the enemy was in a period immediately preceeding Italy's entry into the war, that is from January 1940 to the month of May of the same year.

Considering also that KEELS as already mentioned, confessed he had been employed by the German Intelligence Service; that this revelation, which cannot be divulged, is also punishable with the mentioned art. 262 and 268 of the Penal Code, having been committed against the German State allied for the war with the Italian State.

Considering that it is competent for the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State.

FOR THESE REASONS

Seen art. 2 of the Royal Decrees of 13th March 1927.
The Enquiry Commission of the request of the P.M.

DECLARES

the Inquiry closed and refers to the judgement of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State the accused KEELS and GRANDINA to answer:

a) for the crime of which art. 110 and 258 of the Penal Code for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage) information that in the interests and the security of the State has to remain secret.

b) for the crime on which art. 110, 310 and 262 of the Penal Code for having with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a, and KEELS also for

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He denies that he has done espionage against Italy and he tries to give justification of his numerous journeys between Italy and France with the excuse of professional necessities.

GRAZIANI denies these facts.

The Commission having decided that the Defence of the accused was contradicted by the Declaration made by [illegible], which is confirmed by the letters written by KNULS to GRAZIANI, which, as already stated, gives proof of a criminal activity between to two; considering the a/m facts and others gathered during the Court of Inquiry-

a) the statement of the already mentioned [illegible] Giuseppina, who declares she saw KNULS consulting a map while talking of war.

b) the relationship between KNULS and GRAZIANI and the arrogant [illegible], who, as is well known, betrayed his country, is sufficient to send the accused for trial and, as a consequence of the a/m evidence, they will have to answer for the crimes in arts. Nos. 258 and 262 of Penal Code with the aggravation of wartime, regarding the revelation existing for art. 310 of Penal Code because communication with the enemy was in a period immediately preceeding Italy's entry into the war, that is from January 1940 to the month of May of the same year.

Considering also that KNULS as already mentioned, confessed he had been employed by the German Intelligence Service; that this revelation, which cannot be divulged, is also punishable with the mentioned art. 258 and 259 of the Penal Code, having been committed against the German State allied for the war with the Italian State.

Considering that it is competent for the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State.

FOR THESE REASONS

Seen art. 2 of the Royal Decree of 13th March 1927.
The Enquiry Commission on the request of the P.M.

DECLARES

the Inquiry closed and refers to the judgement of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State the accused KNULS and GRAZIANI to answer:

a) for the crime of which art. 110 and 258 of the Penal Code for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage) information that in the interests and the security of the State has to remain secret.

b) for the crime on which art. 110, 310 and 262 of the Penal Code for having with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a, and KNULS also for having revealed other similar information against the Allied German State.

Crimes committed in Italy and outside between January and May 1940.

Rome, 14 January 1942

(The original bears the signatures of the members of the Tribunal).

Certified true copy of the original

(SGD) A. FERRARIOLI
Chief Chancellor of the
Tribunal for the Defence of the State

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

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

Ref : SD/140 (SALAZAR) 3 June, 1945

Subject : Count Barsfield SALAZAR

To : AC of S., G-2, A.F.H.Q.

1. Reference your CMX 389.450/A-50.

2. The attached report deals with the position of Count Barsfield SALAZAR, a British Subject, who, during the war years has been actively associated with the Italian Military Intelligence.

3. After the Armistice with Italy, he befriended British Prisoners of War, and was of assistance to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, although it cannot be guaranteed that he was not even then playing a double game.

4. Towards the end of 1944 he began dabbling in Italian politics, and his connection with the "Unione Proletaria", the chief of whom, SALVA-REZZA, was sentenced last month to seven years imprisonment, caused much concern to British Embassy officials. SALAZAR was not called as a witness or interviewed by Italian Authorities, although they were informed that he was available, should they so desire.

5. It may be considered inadvisable to prosecute SALAZAR for his adherence to the King's enemies, but I think he is too big a danger to British interests to contemplate releasing him from internment during the present delicate period of political negotiation. The withdrawal of his British nationality would crush any potentiality for harming our prestige.

6. In view of the difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward in this case, it is urged that the classification of this file be strictly observed.

S J H

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

Ref : [illegible] (Salazar) 5 June, 1945

Subject : Count Sarsfield SALAZAR

To : AC of S., G-2, A.F.H.Q.

1. Reference your CBI 389.450/A-50.

2. The attached report deals with the position of Count Sarsfield SALAZAR, a British Subject, who, during the war years has been actively associated with the Italian Military Intelligence.

3. After the Armistice with Italy, he befriended British Prisoners of War, and was of assistance to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, although it cannot be guaranteed that he was not even then playing a double game.

4. Towards the end of 1944 he began dabbling in Italian politics, and his connection with the "Unione Proletaria", the chief of whom, SALVAREZZA, was sentenced last month to seven years imprisonment, caused much concern to British Embassy officials. SALAZAR was not called as a witness or interviewed by Italian Authorities, although they were informed that he was available, should they so desire.

5. It may be considered inadvisable to prosecute SALAZAR for his adherence to the King's enemies, but I think he is too big a danger to British interests to contemplate releasing him from internment during the present delicate period of political negotiation. The withdrawal of his British nationality would crush any potentiality for harming our prestige.

6. In view of the difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward in this case, it is urged that the classification of this file be strictly observed.

S J H

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

Copy to: AC of S., G-2, MAAG

SJH/bd

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

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

Ref : SD/140 (SALAZAR) 3 June, 1945

Subject : Count Sarsfield SALAZAR

To : AC of S, G-2, A.F.H.Q.

1. Reference your GSI 383.4(30/1-30).

2. The attached report deals with the position of Count Sarsfield SALAZAR, a British Subject, who, during the war years has been actively associated with the Italian Military Intelligence.

3. After the Armistice with Italy, he befriended British Prisoners of War, and was of assistance to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, although it cannot be guaranteed that he was not even then playing a double game.

4. Towards the end of 1944 he began dabbling in Italian politics, and his connection with the "Unione Proletaria", the chief of whom, SALVEREZZA, was sentenced last month to seven years imprisonment, caused much concern to British Embassy officials. SALAZAR was not called as a witness or interviewed by Italian Authorities, although they were informed that he was available, should they so desire.

5. It may be considered inadvisable to prosecute SALAZAR for his adherance to the King's enemies, but I think he is too big a danger to British interests to contemplate releasing him from internment during the present delicate period of political negotiation. The withdrawal of his British naticnality would crush any potentiality for harming our prestige.

6. In view of the difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward in this case, it is urged that the classification of this file be strictly observed.

CJH

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

Ref : [redacted]/140 (SALAZAR) 5 June, 1945

Subject : Count Sarsfield SALAZAR

To : AC of S., G-2, A.F.H.Q.

1. Reference your GSI 383.4(4)/A-30.

2. The attached report deals with the position of Count Sarsfield SALAZAR, a British Subject, who, during the war years has been actively associated with the Italian Military Intelligence.

3. After the Armistice with Italy, he befriended British Prisoners of War, and was of assistance to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, although it cannot be guaranteed that he was not even then playing a double game.

4. Towards the end of 1944, he began dabbling in Italian politics, and his connection with the "Unione Proletaria", the chief of whom, SALVEMINI, was sentenced last month to seven years imprisonment, caused much concern to British Embassy officials. SALAZAR was not called as a witness or interviewed by Italian Authorities, although they were informed that he was available, should they so desire.

5. It may be considered inadvisable to prosecute SALAZAR for his adherence to the King's enemies, but I think he is too big a danger to British interests to contemplate releasing him from internment during the present delicate period of political negotiation. The withdrawal of his British nationality would crush any potentiality for harming our prestige.

6. In view of the difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward in this case, it is urged that the classification of this file be strictly observed.

SJH

JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel A.A.G.M.S.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

Copy to: AC of S., G-2, DMAC

SJH/bd

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

SECRET

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

Subject : SALAZAR Count Demetrio Barsfield

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Subject : SALAZAR Count Demetrio Sarsfield

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SECRET

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SECRET

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

Ref : SD/140 (SALAZAR) 31 May 1945

Subject : British Managuse - SALAZAR Count Carrafield

To : AC of S, G-2, A.F.H.Q.
(Copy to AC of S, G-2, H.Q.A.C.C.)

1. With reference to previous correspondence, (your CSI 389.450/A-50 refers) concerning the above named.

2. Enquiries have now been made about his activities prior to the Italian armistice and subsequently.

3. Investigation into his activities from the time Italy entered the war in June 1940 to September 1943 show that he was working for and on behalf of AIS and the evidence available may be considered sufficient to justify charges being preferred against him under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939, Regulation 2A for s. (i) adhering to the King's enemies, and (ii) doing acts with intent to assist the enemy.

4. His activities after the Italian Armistice have been of a political nature and carried out chiefly by using his status as a British subject and his association with highly placed British personages and military personnel. These activities cannot be considered desirable to British interests.

5. Subject was born at Naples in 1888 of Italian parents, his father was Lorenzo SALAZAR a member of the Italian Consular Service, and his mother Emma SALAZAR nee EISLER. He was educated by a private tutor in Italy until 1905 when he went to DUBLIN with his parents, his father having been appointed Italian Consul General. In DUBLIN he attended Trinity College.

6. In 1916 SALAZAR became a naturalised British subject, certificate No. 2029. He is now the holder of British passport No. 1837 issued by the Consul General at SAN PAULO, Brazil on 23rd May 1935.

7. Subject was living at Turin in June 1940 and was arrested as a British national. He was at first detained in Turin and then transferred to the internment camp at Chieti and eventually interned at MONTECATINI/ALTO. This latter camp appears to have contained mostly British and French internees.

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Subject : British Passports - SALAZAR Count Serafield

To : AO of S, C.C., H.M.S.O.
(Copy to AO of S, C.C., H.M.G.)

1. With reference to previous correspondence, (your GCI 369.450/A-50 refers) concerning the above named.

2. Enquiries have now been made about his activities prior to the Italian armistice and subsequently.

3. Investigation into his activities from the time Italy entered the war in June 1940 to September 1943 show that he was working for and on behalf of SIM and the evidence available may be considered sufficient to justify charges being preferred against him under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939, Regulation 2a for s. (i) adhering to the King's enemies, and (ii) doing acts with intent to assist the enemy.

4. His activities after the Italian Armistice have been of a political nature and carried out chiefly by using his status as a British subject and his association with highly placed British personages and military personnel. These activities cannot be considered desirable to British interests.

5. Subject was born at Naples in 1893, of Italian parents, his father was Lorenzo SALAZAR a member of the Italian Consular Service, and his mother Emma SALAZAR nee SIGISMI. He was educated by a private tutor in Italy until 1905 when he went to DUBLIN with his parents, his father having been appointed Italian Consul General. In DUBLIN he attended Trinity College.

6. In 1916 SALAZAR became a naturalised British subject, certificate No. 2020. He is now the holder of British passport No. 1837 issued by the Consul General at RIO PARDO, Brazil on 23rd May 1935.

7. Subject was living at Turin in June 1940 and was arrested as a British national. He was at first detained in Turin and then transferred to the Internment camp at Chieti and eventually interned at MONTECHIARUGOLO. This latter camp appears to have contained mostly British and French internees.

8. SALAZAR was elected camp leader at MONTECHIARUGOLO shortly after his arrival and it was at this camp that he met a Dutch subject named Lambert Joseph KEULS, who at one time lived at MENTON. KEULS had been previously arrested in May 1940 and questioned by the Italian Authorities for suspected espionage. He was detained for some months and eventually interned at MONTECHIARUGOLO, where he claims he arrived in March 1941.

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9. According to SALAZAR's own statement he was taken under escort to Turin shortly before Christmas 1943 to give evidence in a civil action. Whilst at Turin, he seems to have been on parole, he was invited to visit a certain bar and there met Lt. Col. Giulio PETTARATTA who was then attached to S.I.M. It is of interest to note that the mother-in-law of PETTARATTA was a relative of SALAZAR's cousin, Gen. Gaspino SALAZAR. At this meeting SALAZAR was introduced to a Capt. BARACCO, attached to S.I.M. in Turin.

10. SALAZAR says he was told by PETTARATTA that his organisation was anxious to have information on certain British subjects detained at REGINA-MUNDLO and on a Dutch national named KEULS, all of whom were suspected of being agents acting against Italy. Although SALAZAR claims he refused to accept the offer of money and to have told PETTARATTA he could not act against the English he agrees he met BARACCO at the Questura at PARMA on occasions and admits having given information about KEULS. It is not possible for SALAZAR to deny this as KEULS and a friend named GRASSINI eventually appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State on charges chiefly based on evidence obtained by or through him and he is aware that the records of the trial may eventually be produced. A certified true copy giving the result of the findings of the Tribunal has recently been obtained from KEULS who was recently liberated from prison, copy of this document is submitted herewith.

11. Referring to this document it will be seen that the Tribunal's examination of the evidence presented at the trial found that KEULS "resumed correspondence" with his fellow prisoner GRASSINI without forwarding it through the correct censorship channels.

12. GRASSINI in his statement refers to a visit which he received from Countess SALAZAR, she handed him a letter from KEULS in which the latter asked for money and reproached him, GRASSINI, for not answering a previous letter. The record of the Tribunal's examination refers to "threatening phrases". Countess SALAZAR informed GRASSINI that the letter had not passed through censorship but handed to her by her husband and that his reply to KEULS would be delivered in the same way.

13. SALAZAR in his statement agrees that he had discussed with BARACCO a means of obtaining evidence against GRASSINI through KEULS. He further admits that KEULS wrote a letter to GRASSINI more or less at his, SALAZAR's, dictation in a way that had been thought out by BARACCO.

14. SALAZAR says he was aware that his wife went to GENOVA and that she brought back a letter from GRASSINI addressed to KEULS but which she delivered to BARACCO.

15. This document also shows that the Investigation Commission accepted the "declaration made by SALAZAR" which contradicted the Defence.

16. SALAZAR further admits he personally visited GRASSINI at REGGIO at the request of BARACCO with the object of obtaining further evidence, and to eventually signing a statement prepared by BARACCO after the latter had agreed that he, SALAZAR, should not appear as a witness at the trial. The absence of SALAZAR [illegible] as the date she was finally informed by S.I.M. that SALAZAR

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10. Stucker says he was told by [illegible] that the Ambassador was anxious to have information on certain British subjects detained at MONTECHIARO, RUGGLO and on a Dutch national named KEULS, all of whom were suspected of being agents acting against Italy. Although SALAZAR claims he refused to accept the offer of money and to have told FERNANDES he could not act against the English he agrees he met BARACCO at the Questura at PARMA on occasions and admits having given information about KEULS. It is not possible for SALAZAR to deny this as KEULS and a friend named GRANDINA eventually appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defense of the State on charges chiefly based on evidence obtained by or through him and he is aware that the records of the trial may eventually be produced. A certified true copy giving the result of the findings of the Tribunal has recently been obtained from KEULS who was recently liberated from prison, copy of this document is submitted herewith.

11. Referring to this document it will be seen that the Tribunal's examination of the evidence presented at the trial found that KEULS "resumed correspondence" with his fellow prisoner GRANDINA without forwarding it through the correct censorship channels.

12. GRANDINA in his statement refers to a visit which he received from Countess SALAZAR, who handed him a letter from KEULS in which the latter asked for money and reproached him, GRANDINA, for not answering a previous letter. The record of the Tribunal's examination refers to "threatening phrases". Countess SALAZAR informed GRANDINA that the letter had not passed through censorship but handed to her by her husband and that his reply to KEULS would be delivered in the same way.

13. SALAZAR in his statement agrees that he had discussed with BARACCA a means of obtaining evidence against GRANDINA through KEULS. He further admits that KEULS wrote a letter to GRANDINA more or less at his, SALAZAR's, dictation in a way that had been thought out by BARACCO.

14. SALAZAR says he was aware that his wife went to GENOVA and that she brought back a letter from GRANDINA addressed to KEULS but which she delivered to BARACCO.

15. This document also shows that the Investigation Commission accepted the "declaration made by SALAZAR" which contradicted the Defense.

16. SALAZAR further admits he personally visited GRANDINA at RAPALLO at the request of BARACCO with the object of obtaining further evidence, and to eventually signing a statement prepared by BARACCO after the latter had agreed that he, SALAZAR, should not appear as a witness at the trial. The absence of SALAZAR was commented on by the Judge who was finally informed by S.I.M. that SALAZAR could not be traced. It is reported that the Judge remarked that it was surprising that a British subject could not be traced as it was not possible for him ti leave Italy.

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17. At the trial in Rome on 13th February 1945, KESSLER was sentenced to 27 years imprisonment and GUARNERA to 5 years imprisonment, apparently on the evidence procured by or through SALAZAR who did not appear at the trial to substantiate it or to give the Defence an opportunity to cross examine.

18. In June or July 1944, SALAZAR says he was allowed to go to Turin as his mother was dying but she was dead on his arrival, within a week he was GARBACCO. Subject claims he asked that PETTARAPPA be requested to secure his release but it seems clear that SALAZAR was released from internment as a reward for the part he had played in the KESSLER and GUARNERA case and further he had no doubt agreed to act for S.I.M. as he went to Rome and immediately, according to his own statement contacted PETTARAPPA immediately on his arrival in Rome in September 1944.

19. SALAZAR in his statement says in October 1944 he worked for the American Embassy as a detention officer, later he was transferred to the Swiss Legation when they took over British interests, and he asked PETTARAPPA if he had any objection to this. He further states he saw PETTARAPPA from time to time to discuss his work. This admission shows that a close contact existed between SALAZAR and PETTARAPPA. I suggest it is obvious that SALAZAR carried out this work solely to supply S.I.M. with information regarding interned Allied nationals, a repetition of his activities against KESSLER and GUARNERA at MONTECATINI/SUBJECT. Subject claims that his employment was terminated by the Swiss Authorities owing to his extreme pro-British feelings, the truth of this statement must be regarded as suspect.

20. During this same period SALAZAR secured an introduction to Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE, the British Minister to the Holy See, an acquaintance which SALAZAR successfully cultivated and he says he supplied the Minister with information on general conditions in Italy, this statement is confirmed by Col. BENTIVEGNI, the head of S.I.M., perhaps in a different way to which SALAZAR would wish it to be construed.

21. Col. BENTIVEGNI was head of S.I.M. from 7th July 1944 until the Italian Armistice and as will be seen by his statement SALAZAR was used as an agent to obtain information from the British Legation to the Holy See, also to convey to the British Minister false military or political news. Subject, it is confirmed, supplied copies of his reports on interned camps to S.I.M. and during the period he was in Rome, that is from the date of his release from internment to 8th September 1943, his living expenses were paid out of S.I.M. funds.

22. Letter dated 28 August 1944 from the Ministry of the Interior to the Questura of Rome, signed by order of the Chief of the Italian Police, copy attached and photographic copy of original retained in Security Division, Allied Commission H.Q., gives reasons for his internment and confirms that in February 1944 he was in contact with S.I.M. on very delicate work and it was necessary for him to go to Rome to complete such work and requests that SALAZAR be given assistance in his missions.

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13. SALAZAR in his statement says in October 1941 he worked for the American Embassy as a detention officer, later he was transferred to the Swiss Legation when they took over British interests, and he asked PETTARUPA if he had any objection to this. He further states he saw PETTARUPA from time to time to discuss his work. This admission shows that a close contact existed between SALAZAR and PETTARUPA, I suggest it is obvious that SALAZAR carried out this work solely to supply S.I.S. with information regarding interned Allied nationals, a repetition of his activities against EELLS and GRADENIA at MONTEGRIANICCHIO Subject claims that his employment was terminated by the Swiss Authorities owing to his extreme pro-British feelings, the truth of this statement must be regarded as suspect.

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23. A registration form copy attached completed in respect of SALAZAR on 3/10/41 when he arrived at Pensione Barbara, Rome, gives his nationality as Irish. He is also described as such in certain Questura records.

24. SALAZAR states he was requested by PETTARUPA to see Sir D'Arcy OSBORNE on 10th August 1943 and to transmit verbally peace terms on behalf of Marshall Badoglio, this statement is supported by Col. BENTIVOGLI.

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25. From the time of the Italian Armistice to the arrival of the Allies in Rome SALAZAR assisted with escaped British POWs, evidence of his usefulness in this sphere can be given by Lt. Col. Derry, now at A.F.H.Q. He further claims to have given salutary information to Lt. Col. Derry. Copies of such reports were found at SALAZAR's house when I searched it at the time of his arrest, and which are now retained at this office.

26. On or about 5th June 1944 SALAZAR was asked by Mr D'Arcy OSBORNE to look after Maltese interests. He carried on this work first in a room at the British Embassy in Via Montebello, then in an office at 59 Aran, later at 16, Piazza del Popolo and finally at his home at Piazza Sallustio, Rome. He never seems to have been officially relieved of this honorary position.

27. Towards the end of 1944 SALAZAR began to get involved in Italian political affairs. Such activities can hardly form the subject of a prosecution but from a British point of view they must be considered damaging to our prestige in this country because he used his British nationality in seeking financial support from various wealthy Roman industrialists who had, in most cases, acquired their wealth during the Fascist Regime.

28. In seeking contributions chiefly on behalf of "Unione Proletaria", the leader of which was a certain Umberto SALVATORRA who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by an Italian Court on 11th May 1945 for stealing and disposing of certain fixtures and furniture from the former headquarters of the Fascist Youth Movement.

29. In the above activities he seems to have used, without their knowledge, acquaintances in PWB POW. I attach statements from Capt. B. PORTER, the C.O., and from Sgt. STEVENS the man most closely connected with SALAZAR.

30. It cannot be proved, as the necessary witnesses will not appear before the Italian Judicial Authorities to make statements, but SALAZAR undoubtedly received large sums of money and deducted a very high rate of "commission" before making over any payment to the organisation concerned.

31. I arrested SALAZAR on 24th February 1945 and arranged for his transit to "F" Internee Camp, C.M.P., in accordance with instructions contained in AMG letter No. 383.4/3/A-50 dated 19 February 1945. He is still detained in this camp.

32. A search of his premises revealed little of interest except copies of the reports which he says he handed to Lt. Col. Derry, a membership card of the British Union of Fascists (Overseas) and his British Passport, all of which are now retained at this office.

33. SALAZAR to-day plays on the part his two sons by his former marriage have played in H.M. Forces during the present war but it should not be overlooked that they were educated and brought up by their mother in England and have not come under their father's influence for any length of time. Further I suggest that however great his efforts were on behalf of PWB they can hardly overshadow his activities with M.I.5. for a period of over two years when he probably anticipated the war would terminate successfully for his employers. His British patriotism only became aware of after the Italian Armistice.

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27. Towards the end of 194[illegible] SALAZAR began to get involved in Italian political affairs. Such activities can hardly form the subject of a prosecution but from a British point of view they must be considered damaging to our prestige in this country because he used his British nationality in seeking financial support from various wealthy Roman industrialists who had, in most cases, acquired their wealth during the Fascist Regime.

28. In seeking contributions chiefly on behalf of "Unione Proletaria", the leader of which was a certain Umberto SALVARESA who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by an Italian Court on 11th May 1945 for stealing and disposing of certain fixtures and furniture from the former headquarters of the Fascist Youth Movement.

29. In the above activities he seems to have used, without their knowledge, acquaintances in 276 FSS. I attach statements from Capt. E. [illegible], the C.O., and from Sgt. [illegible] the man most closely connected with SALAZAR.

30. It cannot be proved, as the necessary witnesses will not appear before the Italian Judicial Authorities to make statements, but SALAZAR undoubtedly received large sums of money and deducted a very high rate of "commission" before making over any payment to the organisation concerned.

31. I arrested SALAZAR on 24th February 1945 and arranged for his transit to "F" Internee Camp, C.M.F., in accordance with instructions contained in AFHQ letter No. 389.1/GS(A-3) dated 19 February 1945. He is still detained in this camp.

32. A search of his premises revealed little of interest except copies of the reports which he says he handed to Lt. Col. Berry, a membership card of the British Union of Fascists (Overseas) and his British Passport, all of which are now retained at this office.

33. SALAZAR to-day plays on the part his two sons by his former marriage have played in H.M. Forces during the present war but it should not be overlooked that they were educated and brought up by their mother in England and have not come under their father's influence for any length of time. Further I suggest that however great his efforts were on behalf of POWs they can hardly overshadow his activities with S.I.M. for a period of over two years when he probably anticipated the war would terminate successfully for his employers. His British patriotism only becomes apparent after the Italian Armistice.

34. If it is considered that the evidence available is not strong enough to support a prosecution I respectfully suggest that steps be taken to cancel his certificate of naturalisation and to give the cancellation all the publicity possible in the Italian Press with a view to discrediting him and curtailing his activities as a British subject in the future.

A.H. [illegible],
Captain,
Security Division

AHE/bd

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

6

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

9th March 1943

tatement o: Lotario GRAMEGNA, a dentist, of Tenuta S. Egidio, Istia D'Ombrone, Grosseto.

During the spring of 1939 when I was practising as a dentist at Genova and I met a Lambert Joseph KEULS, a Dutchman. He was introduced to me by one of my clients, and I attended him on several occasions. KEULS was then the representative of a British firm manufacturing ovens and also for a firm of chemical manufacturers. In view of the fact that my mother was a German Jewess and KEULS being of anti-Nazi sentiments a friendship grew up between us. During the course of this friendship I learned that KEULS was on friendly terms with the German Consul in Genova and I asked him the reason of this. KEULS told me not to be afraid as he, KEULS, was working against the Germans. Soon after becoming acquainted with KEULS he introduced me to a German friend of his named GIESSENMANN Axel, who became a client of mine, he was a German Consulate official. At a later date KEULS told me he believed GIESSENMANN was assisting the Allies. KEULS at no time told me anything of his activities but I had an impression that he was connected with an Allied organisation, later I learnt that this was so, in fact some months later KEULS confirmed this himself by saying, "You need not worry yourself, I am not working for the Germans but against them". After the outbreak of war between England and Germany my friendship with KEULS continued and on occasions he dined at my home in Genova, we also went out for rides in my car. In the spring of 1940 KEULS told me he was going to France and shortly after he ceased visiting me, he told me he would not be away for long. A few months after KEULS left for France I was visited by an old client named TRAVAGLIO, a German who was employed in the German Consulate in Genova. He told me not to interest myself whatsoever about KEULS or GIESSENMANN who had been shot, I was given no reason and did not ask any questions. Many months later, about the Autumn of 1940 I received a letter from KEULS who said he was imprisoned at Vipiteno (Brennaro district) because he had been arrested on suspicion but he assured me he was innocent and furthermore the authorities had been unable to substantiate their suspicions. He asked for financial help in view of our friendship. I sent him Lire 500 in the name of my nurse, the reason for this being one of prudence rather than fear. Some time later KEULS wrote me another letter saying he had been transferred to the internment camp Montechiarugolo (Parma). This letter I received after Christmas 1940, or early in 1941. I did not answer this letter as at this time as I was endeavouring to enter the Italian Army as a medical officer and did not wish to be comprised by corresponding with a person detained in an internment camp. KEULS in this second letter had asked me for further financial assistance and to attend to his personal affairs at Mentone. The next time I had news of KEULS was a short while

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D'Ombrone, Grosseto.

During the spring of 1939 when I was practising as a dentist at Genova and I met a Lambert Joseph KEULS, a Dutchman. He was introduced to me by one of my clients, and I attended him on several occasions. KEULS was then the representative of a British firm manufacturing ovens and also for a firm of chemical manufacturers. In view of the fact that my mother was a German Jewess and KEULS being of anti-Nazi sentiments a friendship grew up between us. During the course of this friendship I learned that KEULS was on friendly terms with the German Consul in Genova and I asked him the reason of this. KEULS told me not to be afraid as he, KEULS, was working against the Germans. Soon after becoming acquainted with KEULS he introduced me to a German friend of his named GIESSEMANN Axel, who became a client of mine, he was a German Consulate official. At a later date KEULS told me he believed GIESSEMANN was assisting the Allies. KEULS at no time told me anything of his activities but I had an impression that he was connected with an Allied organisation, later I learnt that this was so, in fact some months later KEULS confirmed this himself by saying, "You need not worry yourself, I am not working for the Germans but against them". After the outbreak of war between England and Germany my friend ship with KEULS continued and on occasions he dined at my house in Genova, we also went out for rides in my car. In the spring of 1940 KEULS told me he was going to France and shortly after he ceased visiting me, he told me he would not be away for long. A few months after KEULS left for France I was visited by an old client named TRAVAGLIO, a German who was employed in the German Consulate in Genova. He told me not to interest myself whatsoever about KEULS or GIESSEMANN who had been shot, I was given no reason and did not ask any questions. Many months later, about the Autumn of 1940 I received a letter from KEULS who said he was imprisoned at Vipiteno (Bressanro district) because he had been arrested on suspicion but he assured me he was innocent and furthermore the authorities had been unable to substantiate their suspicions. He asked for financial help in view of our friendship. I sent him Lire 500 in the name of my nurse, the reason for this being one of prudence rather than fear. Some time later KEULS wrote me another letter saying he had been transferred to the internment camp Montechiarugolo (Parma). This letter I received after Christmas 1940, or early in 1941. I did not answer this letter as at this time as I was endeavouring to enter the Italian Army as a medical officer and did not wish to be comprised by corresponding with a person detained in an internment camp. KEULS in this second letter had asked me for further financial assistance and to attend to his personal affairs at Mentone. The next time I had news of KEULS was a short while after when a letter was brought to me by Mrs SALAZAR a stranger. She told me she was French and we conversed in the language of that country. As this woman was a stranger to me I was very guarded in my conversation and apparently to gain my confidence she showed me her own passport which I think was a British one, the cover of which was red or brown. I remember clearly that there were the words "in the name of His Majesty" or some similar phrase in English. KEULS in this letter again appealed to me for financial assistance and asked me again to interest myself in his affairs, he also reproached me for not having answered his previous letter. He suggested I should give Mrs SALAZAR some money and a letter in which I need not be guarded in what I said as the letter would not be subject to censorship. Mrs SALAZAR told me that the letter which she had brought me had not been censored but handed to her by her husband who was detained in the same camp and a friend of KEULS, and my reply would be given to KEULS in the same way.

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She went on to say that her husband, Count SALAZAR, was in the position of being able to get letters in and out of the camp without being censored. I should say that this woman introduced herself to me as Countess SALAZAR. I did not send a reply by Mrs. SALAZAR as her suggestion seemed to be too compromising and despite her insistance I told her that I would reply by the ordinary channels. Before leaving me Countess SALAZAR told me she would take the opportunity of having her teeth attended to by me and would in fact visit me again as required from Turin where she was living at the time, a distance of 150 kilometers. On this first visit I did in fact commence to give her treatment and told her I would not make any charge on account of my sympathies towards England. About three weeks later I received a post card from KEULS through the normal post informing me that he had made representations for me to visit him at the internment camp. A few days later I went to the Questura at Genova where I saw the Head of the Political Department, one Dott. MOLA, and asked if it would be in order for me, an Italian, to visit KEULS. He seemed to me to be already informed of KEULS desire to see me. MOLA told me that it was in order for me to visit KEULS provided I gave MOLA a few days warning. I then told MOLA I would go on the following Sunday which I did. On arrival at the internment camp I was taken to the Commandant's office where I was received in a very friendly way. The Commandant explained to me that it was necessary as a formality for some other person to be present during my interview with KEULS. He told me that the person would be Count SALAZAR a man who had the respects and interests of the other internees. I then recalled to mind the visit of Countess SALAZAR. I was then introduced to SALAZAR outside the building, who was with KEULS. The three of us walked around the camp and discussed the lay out and life generally within the camp. After, we went to the room which SALAZAR and KEULS occupied with other internees. When we arrived two other internees were already in the room resting, the time being between 1300 and 1400 hours. SALAZAR indicated to these two that they were not wanted and they left the room. SALAZAR then showed me his bed over which was a British flag and a picture of the British King and Queen. He also showed me photographs of his two sons in British uniform, saying, as far as I can remember, that they were in Egypt. The three of us then sat at a table and SALAZAR picked up a newspaper saying, "You can speak freely, I am not interested". SALAZAR then appeared to read the paper. KEULS and I then spoke about conditions generally and the progress of the war. KEULS was rather distressed over the situation and I did my best to console him. From time to time SALAZAR broke into our conversation asking direct questions about the war. I then related the news I had heard broadcast by London and in particular the facts of the action against the Italian fleet at Taranto, I pointed out that this had ~~the~~ resulted in the immobilising of the Italian Fleet. KEULS then told me of his own personal troubles, firstly his financial difficulties and later about the application which had been made for his extradition to German and that only I could help him to get this cancelled through my professional acquaintship with the German Consul in Genova, Dott. MEYER, whom I regarded as an anti-Nazi. KEULS went on to say that the official who was handling his case in Rome was a personal friend of SALAZAR and that with Lire 40,000 or Lire 50,000 one could get the case squashed. I told him plainly that I could do nothing in this matter. SALAZAR also tried to persuade me to do something on account of my friendship with KEULS and my own professional and financial position. I did say if a favourable occasion arose I would mention it to MEYER. I then left and returned to Genova. I made this visit during the early part of May 1941.

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I sent a telegram to Countess SALAZAR saying I could not make the visit the following day. I signed the telegram as a precaution in the name of "LAMBERTI". I selected this name as it was similar to KEELS christian name of "LAMBERT". The next thing was my arrest on 10th August 1941 at Ortisei, near Bolzano, where I was on holiday having just arrived, the police were waiting for me in the hotel, I was given no reason for my arrest. I was then taken to Genova where I was imprisoned. Three days later I was interrogated by Capt. SARACCO of the CC.RR. attached to S.I.M. at Turin. This officer man handled me and called me a traitor. I was closely questioned for four hours on my knowledge of KEELS and my own anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi views. I was questioned as to whether or not I listened to the broadcasts from London and when I denied it SARACCO told me he had evidence that I did. I was told that SALAZAR and his wife, who was well known to me and KEELS, together with others had been arrested for political and military espionage. During the interrogation I was shown three letters written to me by KEELS, all were of a threatening nature, I pointed out that I had never received them. SARACCO told me they were found in SALAZAR's house in Turin when it was searched. I was also shown the letegram previously mentioned, the existence of which I denied all knowledge. In view of the fact that I was told that the original copy would disclose the identity of the sender, who was in fact my nurse, I admitted sending it in the hope of presenting the true reason of SALAZAR's visit to me at Napallo and also to protect him. I refrained from disclosing the KEELS aspect of SALAZAR's visit. After the interrogation this officer returned the following day with a statement made on the lines of my interview with him and which I signed under pressure as some of the details were inaccurate. About four months later whilst still imprisoned at Genova I was visited by a Colonel from the Special Tribunal at Rome, he went over the same ground as SARACCO's report and minimed its contents, remarking that it had been ascertained that the grave accusations against me were not wholly true. The Colonel authorised me to communicate with my family and suggested I should engage a good lawyer. The Colonel visited me in October and on 26th December 1941 I was transferred to Regina Coeli Prison, Rome. During the period of my detention at Genova I did not see KEELS or SALAZAR. At Rome I was placed in solitary confinement and under strict supervision, I did once see KEELS in the wash-house, I was unable to speak to him. At the end of January 1942, I was handed a copy of the charges against me. On 13th February 1942, I was taken to another cell where I found KEELS and we conversed freely for about an hour. On reprimanding him for bringing about my arrest he told me "we have been betrayed by SALAZAR and I now understand what his game was". We came to an agreement as to how best to defend ourselves. We were then taken before the Special Tribunal and during the course of the hearing the President of the Court made a point of informing the Defence that one, Count SALAZAR, a witness was 'irreperibile' (not to be found). My lawyer, Avv. Bruno CASSINELLI, immediately asked the President to confirm that he had correctly understood him, the President 's, remark, namely that "a British subject interned in Italy was 'irreperibile'? ". The President did not reply. The evidence of SALAZAR was not given to the Court and no further mention was made of his name by the prosecution. My lawyer however in his final address pointed out that the prosecution's chief witness, Count SALAZAR, had not given evidence. At the end of the case which lasted about 3 or 4 hours, KEELS was sentenced to 27 years imprisonment and I was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for "responsabile del reato di cui all'art. 304 C.P. in relazione agli Art. 257 e 261 dello stesso codice e, cosi modificando la rubrica, lo condanna alla pena di anni cinque di reclusione, alla interdizione perpetua dai pubblici uffici ed alla liberta' vigilata". I was taken back to Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, where I asked KEELS how he had been able to write me the three threatening letters.

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(Sgd) Lotario GRAMMENA

Statement taken and signature witnessed by Capt. A.H. HILLS at Grosseto on 9th March 1945.

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

11th April 1945

Statement of Colonel Mario BERTACCHI, residing at Piazza Istria 12, Rome.

I was appointed head of the Italian Counter Espionage Section of S.I.M. on 7th July 1941 and continued as such until 8th September 1943. When I took up this appointment Count Salazar was already a recognised agent of the organisation having been engaged by my assistant Lt. Col. Fetterappa. Salazar was used as an agent to obtain information from the British Legation to the Holy See. He was used to find out if Italians or other foreign persons were contacting the Legation or if the Legation was being used for espionage activity. Lt. Col. Fetterappa had great trust in Salazar and especially in his great loyalty to the Italians. Salazar did not give any information of importance, he reported only gossip and rumours from the British Legation and other Legations within the Vatican. He reported generally, not day to day, the activities of the British Minister. One activity of my organisation was to put out false news of a military or political nature to Salazar with the hope that he would take it to the British Minister. He was also used to ascertain from the British Legation information regarding the whereabouts of certain Italian Prisoners of War in whom the Italian Authorities were interested. When he was engaged by the Sudan Authorities to visit internee camps, he furnished us with a copy of his report, this was usually very similar to that received from the Sudan, it generally dealt with conditions within the camp. I know that from the time I took over in 1941 until the Armistice on 8th September 1943, Salazar's expenses such as hotel bills, etc. were paid out of the funds of my organisation. When the course of the war was changing Salazar was used to take proposed conditions of an Armistice to the British Minister to the Holy See. I did not meet Salazar personally until after the liberation of Rome in June 1944. I know that Salazar's release from the internee camp was arranged partly as a reward for the part he had played in the case against Cremagna and Kevils and to be used as an agent in Rome by the Italian Counter Espionage. After the liberation of Rome, Salazar invited Col. Fetterappa and myself to form an unofficial intelligence organisation, this I refused to do informing him I would only act on the instructions of my Government. I did not entirely trust Salazar, I always felt he was playing a double game. This statement has been read over to me in Italian and is true.

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Sgd. Col. Mario Bertacchi

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

2 April 1945

Statement by Capt. E.B. RAFTER, G.C. 276 FSS, CMF.

1. I first heard of Count SALAZAR in the following manner.

2. I do not remember the exact date, but at some time towards the end of July 1944 I required to make investigations into the affairs of certain Maltese subjects resident in Italy, some of whom were to be found in ROME.

3. I therefore charged Sgt. STEVENS W.J. of this Sec. with these investigations and told him to carry on and report his findings.

4. Shortly after Sgt. STEVENS told me that he had found that there was in ROME a Count SALAZAR, a Br. subject standing who was in charge of Maltese Affairs and had an office in or near RAAC. Sgt. STEVENS said he had found Count SALAZAR an interesting contact, as he seemed well informed about Italian Affairs, and specially about certain aspects of the political situation which might be of interest to this Sec. Count SALAZAR was also in contact with Sir D'Arcy OSBORN, British Ambassador to the Holy See, and had apparently done a good deal to assist escaped Br. PsW during the German occupation of ROME.

5. Later Sgt. STEVENS showed me some notes which Count SALAZAR had given him on certain aspects of the political situation as it was then developing, and said that SALAZAR was quite willing to pass us such information fairly regularly, as he was doing to Sir D'Arcy OSBORN. As the matter contained points of interest, I agreed to accept this offer, and thereafter SALAZAR's notes were handed to me every week or then days for about two or three months.

6. During this period, however, I naturally made enquiries, as far as possible, about SALAZAR and though on the information then available it was not possible to prove anything to his grave detriment, it became clear to me that he was becoming more and more deeply involved in the affairs of a certain political group and was far too outspoken about his contacts with Allied officers.

7. I therefore asked him to call at my office and warned him strongly that as a private British citizen he could not afford to become so involved or speak as he had been doing, as, due to his citizenship & connections, he might well give the impression in Italian circles that he had some specific political or other mission, which was NOT the case. He thanked me for this

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

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8. This was the only conversation of any length I ever had with SALAZAR. I only saw him once before and once afterwards at my office for a few minutes when he presented some notes personally to me. I was also present once at a cocktail party at his house, sometime in August 1944 as far as I can remember, and I attended this with the express intention of seeing for myself the kind of persons with whom he was in contact. As a result of this, my opinions, as outlined in para 6, were confirmed.

9. Sgt. STEVENS, with my knowledge, continued contact with SALAZAR with a view to collecting information on Umberto SALVARESZA and his connections with various industrialists, all of whom SALAZAR apparently knew or about whom he could provide information.

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

30 March 1945

Statement by 1084854 S/Sgt STEVENS W.J. of 276 FSS, CMF.

1. Some time towards the end of July 1944 (I do not remember the exact date) I was instructed by O.C. 276 FSS to carry out an investigation on Joseph GOMZI, suspected Maltese renegade. GOMZI, when interrogated by me, referred me to a Count SALAZAR who, he said, was head of the organisation for helping escaped Allied PsW during the German occupation, of which he, GOMZI, had formed part. I thereupon went to see Count SALAZAR at his office in Via delle Botteghe Oscure, ROME, and found that he was officially in charge of Anglo-Maltese affairs. I therefore explained to him who I was and what was the nature of my business. He gave me some useful information both about GOMZI and other Maltese subjects. I saw him thereafter on several occasions in the month of August 1944 always in connection with my Maltese enquiries.

On 25 August 1944 Count SALAZAR told me of a man named Umberto SALVAREZZA in Rome who was, he said, the head of various political parties in ROME, and who would be willing to furnish me with much valuable information on fifth column activity in Rome in exchange for some favours from the Allied Command. Before seeing SALVAREZZA I referred the matter to my C.O. who instructed me to listen to SALVAREZZA and see what he had to say. At about 1500 hrs on the 25th August 1944 I went accordingly to the office of Count SALAZAR where I met for the first time SALVAREZZA, Cosimo RUSSO and LANDINI. The proposition, briefly, was that in return for certain favours such as an order prohibiting the requisitioning by Allied troops of the premises of the Partito Unione Proletaria, reinstatement of DEL RINO Giulio to his post with TETTI etc., RUSSO would furnish me with information about fifth column activity in Rome and the whereabouts of the ten million lire left behind in Rome by the PFR for the organisation of fifth column work. I said that I could make no definite promise to them without first referring the matter to my O.C., and I added that it was my duty to obtain the information in any event. Certain information was given to me by RUSSO, which was later handed over to CIC, as this was a matter they were already handling.

From that time onwards most of the information supplied to me by Count SALAZAR was of a political nature, and this information, always written, was passed by me to my C.O. I visited him two or three times a week until the end of February 1945 when I was instructed by my O.C. to discontinue doing so. On one occasion, during the visit of Col. VELLA from Malta, he asked me what was thought of his position as chief of Anglo-Maltese interests. On another occasion he asked me what could be done about petrol and rations. He acted as witness to my marriage in Rome; and that is the extent of my relations with him.

2. All that I know of SALAZAR's connections with SALVAREZZA is that SALAZAR

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

Statement by 1084854 Sjt STEVENS W.J. of 276 FSS, CMF.

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2. All that I know of SALAZAR's connections with SALVARESZA is that SALAZAR paid for information from SALVARESZA's son-in-law, CONCARI and LANDINI who was SALVARESZA's administrator, and that he discontinued these payments when I told him that this information, which had been passed on to me, was not reliable. On several occasions SALAZAR expressed to me his dislike of SALVARESZA.

3. On 25 August 1944 at my first meeting with SALVARESZA (referred to above) the latter made the following written proposals to me :-

1. That the Party HQ on the first floor of Via Formovo 12 (GHL premises) should not be requisitioned and should be recognised as the property of the Partito Unione Proletaria.
2. Cooperation with BADOGLIO.
3. Reinstatement of DEL PINO Giulio to his post in TETTI. 74
4. Five cars with permits & freedom from requisition. These five cars had already been requisitioned by the Allies and he gave me the

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requisition forms and statements from the owners to the effect that the cars had been placed at the disposal of the Partito di Unione Proletaria.

5. Immediate permission for the publication of the paper "UNIONE PROLETARIA". These proposals were to be accepted by us in return for information to be supplied by RUSSO. The conversation was taken down in shorthand by SALAZAR's secretary, and the information signed by RUSSO was handed by RUSSO to me. I handed the typescript of this conversation and RUSSO's information to CIC agent MITCHELL. This information proved to be valueless and RUSSO was later arrested by CIC.

4. I do not remember exactly but I think it was in October 1944 that I first met STACCHINI. It was in the offices of the UNIONE PROLETARIA. I had been telephoned for by SALVAREZZA to come and collect some information that he had for me. When I got there I was introduced to STACCHINI by SALVAREZZA. The conversation was about the political situation. I collected the information, and as I was leaving, STACCHINI called me apart and invited me to come to his office next day at 1000 hrs as he had important information for me. I went next day at 1000 hrs to his office in Via Cavour. He told me that he had been invited by SALVAREZZA to contribute funds to the UNIONE PROLETARIA and asked me for my opinion about it. I said that as a soldier I could express no opinion on a political party but that if I were he, I should keep my money in my pocket. He told me on this occasion that he knew there were rumours that he was being accused by the Allies of having collaborated with the Germans and that he had definite proof to refute these allegations. He asked me whether I could do anything to clear him. I replied that I did not know what help I could give in the matter, but that if he would give me a written statement, I would transmit it to my commanding officer. Some days after (I do not remember how many) he gave me part of this statement, and some time after that he telephoned me and gave me another statement defending himself against accusations that had been made against him in the Rome press. That is the extent of my dealings with STACCHINI.

I first met VASELLI in Count SALAZAR's office but I do not remember the date. He was introduced to me by SALAZAR. I saw him on several occasions later in Count SALAZAR's office. Our conversation was always confined to political matters. I never went to his home.

I saw DEL PINO, ARMENISE and ALMAGIA in Count SALAZAR's office on one occasion only. I was introduced to them by Count SALAZAR. I never had any dealings with them.

Sgd. W.J. STEVENS, Sgt.
10RA854

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Sgt. W.T. SERVICE, Sgt.
1084854

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

27 March 1945

Statement of Demetrio Sarsfield SALAZAR, lately residing at 2, Piazza Sallustio, Rome.

I have been cautioned and understand that the following statement, which I make voluntarily, may be used in evidence.

(Sgd.) Sarsfield SALAZAR.

I was born at Naples on 16th June 1884, my father was Lorengo Salazar, an Italian subject, my mother Emma Englen, also an Italian subject. My father's mother was Irish, her name being Dora Macnamara O'Brien. I attended school in Naples under a private tutor until 1905 when I went to Dublin with my parents, my father having been appointed Italian Consul General in Dublin. In Ireland I attended Trinity College, Dublin. I was appointed Vice Consul to my father in 1907 and continued for about three years. I was in London when war broke out in 1914 and in October I volunteered for the British Army and was not accepted on account of my Italian nationality. I returned to Ireland and in 1916 I became a naturalised British subject whilst still in Dublin, and shortly after went to the Cavalry School, at Curragh where I remained for six months. On leaving the school I was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 5th Lancers and served with this regiment for a few months and in 1917 I was attached as an A.D.C. to General Grey and served on his staff, first in Paris and later in Italy. I returned to England with General Grey during the early part of 1918 and was posted to the Royal Engineer Depot at Longmoor where I served as Assistant Adjutant until the end of the war and was demobilised with the rank of Lieutenant. After the war I married and in 1920 or 1921 I returned to Italy. By this first marriage I had two sons; one Juan Salazar was born at Sandgate, Folkestone on 16 March 1919, he is now serving as a Captain with the Herts and Beds Regt. in Burma, he has recently been awarded the Military Cross. My other son, Tristan Salazar was born in Naples in July 1921, he was killed whilst serving with the Royal Air Force in June 1942. Before his death he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Every two years I visited my wife's family in England; prior to marriage she was Vera Colby of Ifinone, Benoarth, Pembroke South Wales. In 1929 we were divorced at Budapest, Hungary, and in 1931 I married my present wife, Marie Teresa Gossa, a French subject, at Budapest. Towards the end of 1933 we went to Brazil where I was interested in a mineral water business at San Paulo, this failed in 1934 and I lost all my money. I was issued with my present British Passport by the Consul General at San Paulo in May 1935 and in November of the same year I returned to Nice where I joined my wife who had preceded me. We had a house in Nice and another at Roccavsorte, Piedmonte, Italy, and we travelled between the two places. About this time I started a business of selling Italian patents in England. My first interest in this business was a process for producing artificial marble. This invention was

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Statement of Demetrio Sarsfield SALAZAR, lately residing at 24, Piazza Sallustio, Rome.

I have been cautioned and understand that the following statement, which I make voluntarily, may be used in evidence.

(Sgd.) Sarsfield SALAZAR.

I was born at Naples on 16th June 1894, my father was Lorenzo Salazar, an Italian subject, my mother Emma Englen, also an Italian subject. My father's mother was Irish, her name being Dora Macnamara O'Brien. I attended school in Naples under a private tutor until 1909 when I went to Dublin with my parents, my father having been appointed Italian Consul General in Dublin. In Ireland I attended Trinity College, Dublin. I was appointed Vice Consul to my father in 1907 and continued for about three years. I was in London when war broke out in 1914 and in October I volunteered for the British Army and was not accepted on account of my Italian nationality. I returned to Ireland and in 1916 I became a naturalised British subject whilst still in Dublin, and shortly after went to the Cavalry School, at Curragh where I remained for six months. On leaving the school I was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 5th Lancers and served with this regiment for a few months and in 1917 I was attached as an A.D.C. to General Grey and served on his staff, first in Paris and later in Italy. I returned to England with General Grey during the early part of 1918 and was posted to the Royal Engineer Depot at Longmoor where I served as Assistant Adjutant until the end of the war and was demobilised with the rank of Lieutenant. After the war I married and in 1920 or 1921 I returned to Italy. By this first marriage I had two sons; one Juan Salazar was born at Sandgate, Folkestone on 16 March 1919, he is now serving as a Captain with the Herts and Beds Regt. in Burma, he has recently been awarded the Military Cross. My other son, Tristan Salazar was born in Naples in July 1921, he was killed whilst serving with the Royal Air Force in June 1942. Before his death he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Every two years I visited my wife's family in England; prior to marriage she was Vera Colby of Ffincna, Boncarth, Pembroke South Wales. In 1929 we were divorced at Budapest, Hungary, and in 1931 I married my present wife, Marie Teresa Gosua, a French subject, at Budapest. Towards the end of 1933 we went to Brazil where I was interested in a mineral water business at San Paulo, this failed in 1934 and I lost all my money. I was issued with my present British Passport by the Consul General at San Paulo in May 1935 and in November of the same year I returned to Nice where I joined my wife who had proceeded me. We had a house in Nice and another at Roccavecce, Piedmonte, Italy, and we travelled between the two places. About this time I started a business of selling Italian patents in England. My first interest in this business was a process for producing artificial marble. This invention was then the property of Eng. Guerci, an Italian. I went to London with this patent in 1938. I was later joined by Guerci. A limited company was formed called "Artificial Marble Coy" with offices in Regent Street, London. This business was not a success and during the time I was in London I got in touch with "Tecalemet" lubricant manufacturers. This firm had a branch in Paris and towards the end of 1938 I returned to Turin and I eventually sold an Italian patent to Tecalemet, these negotiations frequently took me to Paris where the branch of the latter company paid all my expenses. I do not remember visiting England in 1939. Looking at my passport I remember landing at Folkestone on 13 February 1940. The purpose of my visit was to sell another patent which was asbestos cement tubes. I contacted the largest cement manufacturers in England; I forget the name of the firm, I think, but am not sure, their offices

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were near Waterloo. The proposals were put off until after the war. I left in March 1940 returning to Italy via Paris. During this visit to London I saw an Italian named Valle Piepe, whom I had known for twenty years, he was interested in a steel company, and lived at Brighton; he has been in England for about 50 years. I later saw Valle in Turin in 1941 when I visited there under escort, he must have returned on the declaration of war between Italy and Great Britain. On this visit I also saw a wealthy Italian, I forget his name, who was a partner in an English accumulator company. I understand he was on the ship which was torpedoed going to America. When I arrived back from England I returned to my house in Turin where my wife and mother were living. my father died in Florence in 1924. As the patent business was finished in England owing to the war I did nothing except to sell a few antiques. On 13th June 1940, two days after war was declared I was arrested at my home, 2,Via Viotti, Turin, by two members of the police who told me the reason for my arrest was my British nationality. I was taken to Turin prison where I remained for 75 days. During this time I was interrogated four or five times by members of S.I.M. I was accused of being an English spy and asked to give an explanation for my frequent visits to England. I was told I had been followed in England and had been seen going to the War Office and the Foreign Office many times. I did call at both, my visits to the Foreign Office were in connection with my exit permit and to the War Office to seek news of my son Juan. I was further accused of doing British propaganda in Italy and Paris, this was true and I did not deny it. I was told I would be released if I would speak on the radio, I refused, also I was requested to give up my British passport. My cousin, General Gampini Salazar, also pressed me to forfeit my passport. I was later transferred to the concentration camp at Chieti where I remained until November 1940. About a week after my arrival I was elected camp leader by the internees, all of whom were either British or French. The Commandant at Chieti was a police commissioner named Lammaco. At this camp there were about 29 internees and we were permitted to walk about the town of Chieti. When this camp closed in November 1940 all of us were transferred to Monte-chirugulo, province of Parma. I was elected camp leader several months after my arrival, because a man named Lamb (Edwin) was appointed before me, later he was transferred to another camp. As camp leader it was my responsibility to see that internees behaved themselves. Every month I was interviewed at the camp by the American Commission, and was successful in getting better conditions for the internees. At Christmas 1940 I was permitted to go to Turin, under escort, to give evidence in a civil action between two Italian firms who had a despute over Teccalemet patents. I was permitted, through the case being postponed, to spend Christmas with my family. At this time a message came to me requesting me to go to a car in Turin to see an unknown person at 10 o'clock in the morning. I went and a man whom I remembered meeting in 1928 or 1929, named Giulio Pettarappa greeted me. When I met him in 1928 or 1929 he was an officer in an Alpine Regiment and his mother-in-law was a relative of my cousin's wife, Gen Gampino Salazar. Pettarappa was in civilian clothes, he told me he was a Lieut. Colonel and was in charge of S.I.M. (Italian Intelligence Service) in Rome. He then introduced me to another man who I was told was in charge of S.I.M. in Turin and he was named Saracco. Pettarappa told me that they were anxious to have information on certain internees, and I was asked, chiefly by Saracco to find out if three Englishmen named Webb, Del Piato and Langby, and a Dutchman named Leuls were members of the British Intelligence and if they had worked against Italy. Both were very interested in Del Piato as he had been in the Consulate in Genova. Regarding Langley he was a journalist who had been travelling all over

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England owing to the war I did nothing except to sell a few antiques. On [illegible] June 1940, two days after war was declared I was arrested at my home, 2, Via Vietti, Turin, by two members of the police who told me the reason for my arrest was my British nationality. I was taken to Turin prison where I remained for 75 days. During this time I was interrogated four or five times by members of S.I.M. I was accused of being an English spy and asked to give an explanation for my frequent visits to England. I was told I had been followed in England and had been seen going to the War Office and the Foreign Office many times. I did call at both, my visits to the Foreign Office were in connection with my exit permit and to the War Office to seek news of my son Juan. I was further accused of doing British propaganda in Italy and Paris, this was true and I did not deny it. I was told I would be released if I would speak on the radio, I refused, also I was requested to give up my British passport. My cousin, General Campini Salazar, also pressed me to forfeit my passport. I was later transferred to the concentration camp at Chieti where I remained until November 1940. About a week after my arrival I was elected camp leader by the internees, all of whom were either British or French. The Commandant at Chieti was a police commissioner named Lamonaca. At this camp there were about 29 internees and we were permitted to walk about the town of Chieti. When this camp closed in November 1940 all of us were transferred to Monte-chiarugolo, province of Parma. I was elected camp leader several months after my arrival, because a man named Lamb (Edwin) was appointed before me, later he was transferred to another camp. As camp leader it was my responsibility to see that internees behaved themselves. Every month I was interviewed at the camp by the American Commission, and was successful in getting better conditions for the internees. At Christmas 1940 I was permitted to go to Turin, under escort, to give evidence in a civil action between two Italian firms who had a dispute over Tecalemet patents. I was permitted, through the case being postponed, to spend Christmas with my family. At this time a message came to me requesting me to go to a car in Turin to see an unknown person at 10 o'clock in the morning. I went and a man whom I remembered meeting in 1928 or 1929, named Giulio Fettarappa greeted me. When I met him in 1928 or 1929 he was an officer in an Alpine Regiment and his mother-in-law was a relative of my cousin's wife, Gen Campino Salazar. Fettarappa was in civilian clothes, he told me he was a Lieut. Colonel and was in charge of S.I.M. (Italian Intelligence Service) in Rome. He then introduced me to another man who I was told was in charge of S.I.M. in Turin and he was named Saracco. Fettarappa told me that they were anxious to have information on certain internees, and I was asked, chiefly by Saracco to find out if three Englishmen named Webb, Del Piatz and Langby, and a Dutchman named Reuls were members of the British Intelligence and if they had worked against Italy. Both were very interested in Del Piatz as he had been in the Consulate in Genova, regarding Langley he was a journalist who had been travelling all over Italy. They told me they would help me with money if I needed it. I refused the money. Subsequently Saracco told me he would see me at the Questura in Parma, 10 kilometres from the camp and left the bar. I then told Fettarapa I could not act against the English and he told me to make out I was doing something as he was anxious to get me out. I eventually went back to the camp and after about two weeks I was taken to the Questura at Parma, where I saw Saracco, he asked if I had found out anything about the people he had mentioned to me in Turin. I told him I had not and he was very angry. I asked to be allowed another fortnight in which to get information.

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On my second visit to Parma to see Saracco I gave him information about Keule. I told him Keule was a German spy and that he had also worked for the French, but I did not tell Saracco that Keule had double crossed the French. I also told Saracco about a friend of Keule named Gramegna, an Italian of German extraction who had visited him. This visit was made in the morning, Gramegna remained to lunch, in fact I lunched with Keule and Gramegna the former bringing his friend up to my room to introduce him. The whole of their conversation was in German. Later in the evening after Keule was under the influence of drink he told me that he and Gramegna had decided on a plan whereby the latter would get in touch with the Germans to ask Italian authorities to free him and send him to Holland to work. I did not give this information to Saracco but I told him that Gramegna was a rotter. In June or July 1941 I received a telegram telling me my mother was dying and I was escorted to Turin; on arrival I found she had already died. Within a week of my arrival in Turin I saw Saracco, I asked if he would write to Col. Pettarappa and so secure my release. Saracco extended my leave from the camp for a month, the escort remained for one week and I was then allowed parole. In September 1941 Saracco told me I was free and asked if I would like to go to Rome as Pettarappa would like me there. I went to Rome where I saw Pettarappa at the Hotel Quirinale, Via Nazionale, Rome. I stayed at this Hotel for two days and then moved to Pensione Reubens, Via Borgognona, Rome, where I remained for three months. I then went to another boarding house when my wife arrived. Whilst in Turin I gave information to the American Consulate regarding enquiries being made by the Italian authorities regarding American subjects there. This information I gave to Mr. Haven, he also asked me to find out what the production of Fiats was at that time and labour conditions at that firm. I supplied it in detail. Before I left Montechirugulo my wife came to visit me on one occasion and I had previously arranged with Saracco that one way to trap Gramegna was for my wife to take a letter from Keule and to deliver it to Gramegna in Genova. The contents of this letter were thought out by Saracco who told me what to convey to Keule and he wrote the letter more or less as Saracco wanted solely to catch Gramegna. I know that my wife went to Genova, the arrangements for the trip were made by Saracco and I believed he paid the expenses. My wife did not want to do this but I told her to go because it was for the good of England. I know that my wife brought a letter back from Genova addressed to Keule and this was taken by Saracco and not handed to Keule. Saracco asked my wife to make a second visit but she refused. Whilst in Turin I agreed with Saracco to go to Rapallo to see Gramegna and to obtain further information from him regarding his associations with Keule. My reason for agreeing to get information for S.I.M. was that during the time I was in the concentration camp at Montechirugulo. Keule told me after he had been drinking that he had sold the codes of the French Intelligence, for whom he had been working, to the Germans and that he was anxious to go over to the Germans and serve them in Holland and that he had asked Gramegna to contact the Germans and explain what he was prepared to do. This I did not tell Saracco. At Rapallo I saw Gramegna and after some conversation he went upstairs to another apartment to see a Hungarian, Saracco was anxious to know if they were in touch with each other. I did not see this other man. I was provided with a first class return ticket by Saracco. When I returned to Turin Saracco came to see me and I reported that there was an acquaintance between the Hungarian and Gramegna. Before I left Turin I signed a statement which Saracco had prepared concerning the information I had given about Keule and Gramegna. Saracco at my request agreed that I should not appear as a witness in any trial against them. Returning to my arrival in Rome

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possible as the Swiss were neutral to employ me in the Legation. Before the American Embassy left Mr. Perkins, an attache, gave me a letter to Sir D'Arcy Osborne the British Minister to the Vatican. During this period I saw Col. Fettarappa from time to time, we dined together about once a week or every ten days. When he heard I had an introduction to Sir D'Arcy Osborne he was very pleased. I presented myself to Sir D'Arcy Osborne at the Vatican and was received by him once a fortnight. I supplied him with copies of my reports and gave him information in general on conditions in Italy, on one occasion Col. Fettarappa asked me if I knew whether Sir D'Arcy Osborne was passing information out through radio at the Vatican. Many times Fettarappa asked me questions and tried to seek information from me regarding things in the Vatican. My friendship has always been maintained with Fettarappa and I have told him that Sir D'Arcy Osborne was always a friend to Italy and had many friends in this country. After my work finished with the Swiss Legation I did not do anything except to deal in antiques in a very small way. From the time of my arrival in Rome until the Armistice in 1943 I travelled occasionally to the seaside, my wife visited Turin once and Chiancio, each time I 'phoned to Major Talamo of S.I.M. who used to get me travel permits and food permits. Col. Fettarappa told me to always contact Major Talamo when I wanted anything doing in Rome. When I went to the Vatican I was admitted on a pass issued to me by the Swiss Legation, this admitted me to any part of Vatican, but I always called on Sir D'Arcy Osborne. On one occasion Fettarappa asked me particularly to tell Sir D'Arcy that the British air raids did more harm than good as it put the Italians against the British. I told this as requested and informed him that I had been particularly asked to tell him this, in actual fact everything was being disorganised and the people demoralised. About two months before the Armistice I was told by Fettarappa that he had received reports from Col. Eliferik, a German intelligence officer that they intended to intern me again. Fettarappa told me he had assured this officer that I belonged to S.I.M. On the day following the Armistice I received a message to go to Sir D'Arcy Osborne and he asked me to assist in getting somewhere for a number of escaped British POWs to go. I arranged for their accommodation at Hotel L'Angleterre, they did not go because the hotel was occupied by the Germans next day. During the time of the German occupation I assisted to look after British escaped prisoners of war in Rome, first under Capt. Barnes and later under Major Derry, both of these officers can speak of my activities in this particular sphere. I also collected military information from various people in Rome and compiled reports, some of which you have before you. I prepared two copies, the original of each report I handed to Major Derry and retained the carbon copy myself, these reports were written in English. I also prepared reports on the same information written in Italian which I gave to Capt. Rosecchi, who was General Armellini's personal aide. The General was head of the clandestine military movement in Rome. The notes made in the diaries for the years 1941, 1942 and 1943 and now shown to be were made on the dates in question. On 10th August 1943 in the morning Fettarappa telephoned me and I met him at his request at the Casina delle Rose, Villa Borghese, Rome. He said the time had come for me to be useful and he told me verbally the suggested peace terms which he had been given by Marshal Badoglio and asked me to go immediately to Sir D'Arcy Osborne. I did as requested and Sir D'Arcy Osborne told me the Italians should send some one either to Eisenhower or to London. The entry on 13th November 1943 refers to a meeting which I had at my house with General Giuseppe Garibaldi, the reference to Badoglio was made as the General was to bring Badoglio's son to me, he did not turn up. The [illegible] for the lodging of the son. On 28th

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After about three months I took an office at 18 Piazza del Popolo, in fact it was lent to me by Count Vaselli. About December when this building was taken over by the Italian Air Force I moved the office to my house at Piazza Sallustio. In the course of my work with the Maltese I noted a number of renegades and I was visited towards the end of July by Sgt. Stevens of the Field Security - Police, he told me he was making enquiries regarding Maltese renegades and I gave him all the assistance I could. Towards the end of July or beginning of August I drew up certain proposals in writing for forming a private intelligence agency. I gave one copy to Sir D'Arcy Osborne and the other to Sgt. Stevens, the former told me he could not do much with it. The proposals were to seek information about Communists, Fascists and Fifth Column, deposits of arms, and the activities of armed bands. I proposed to employ in this organisation Mosconi, now deputy leader of the "Unione Monarchica d'Italia", Montefusco, an officer of an Italian parachute Unit now living in Rome, Landini who was Secretary of "Unione Proletaria", Concari, who was introduced to me by Landini and who I now know to be the son-in-law of Salvarezza, Lt. Col. Pettarappa was the political adviser. Another four men worked with Moscone. These people were paid for varying periods from money which Vaselli gave to me as a present when I got his father out of prison. I do not remember the exact amount he gave me but it was between 400 and 500.000 lire. From the information which I collected I compiled reports, one copy I took always to Sir D'Arcy Osborne, another to Sgt. Stevens of the F.S.S. and when I thought the Monarchist circles would be interested I sent a copy to the Crown Prince through Commander Montegomolo at the Quirinale. I first met Salvarezza in June when I was at Via Montebello and in July he brought me certain reports, he was at that time the leader of Unione Proletaria political party and publishing a weekly paper "Unione Proletaria". After the fourth or fifth number Salvarezza told me he wanted financial support. At the same time he told me that a certain Russo had all the information regarding the Fifth Column in Rome etc., and asked me to help him as a reward for this information. He handed me a letter setting out various demands. I asked Scalera to give lire 50.000 to Salvarezza which he did because Salvarezza had already attacked him in his newspaper and I knew he was anxious to avoid further attacks. I did ask Federici and Armenise to give money to Salvarezza's party, I may have asked Del Fino, I am not sure. I do not know if they gave money. I did not say and state so most emphatically I was holding any official position outside that of British - Maltese interests. Sgt. Stevens was present on those occasions and the meetings were made at his request. I told Salvarezza in December that I did not want anything further to do with him as he was a black mailer. He did however call on me at my house on one occasion during this year when he asked me to see Senatore Parodi who had been helping him. Parodi did call on me and I advised him not to give financial help to Salvarezza but to "Partito Monarchico". I know he did subscribe to this latter party. He called a second time about another person who I refused to meet. In October 1944 my cousin Gen. Diego Salazar introduced Gen. Infante to me at the former's house. Gen. Infante is the first A.D.C. to the Crown Prince. The conversation which lasted about one hour was concerned solely with the Italian Monarchy and the situation at that time. He told me the Monarchist party required capital. I saw my cousin almost daily and on one of these visits I told him that Vaselli was anxious to be presented to the Prince, with the idea he would subscribe to the party. A presentation was arranged through Commander Montegomolo, the second A.D.C. and who used to visit me, I know that Vaselli did give money to Moscone and to the Italian paper "Italia Nuova". I also arranged for Staccini to be presented and he gave large amounts to the same organisations. I also suggested to Scalera and Count Pisco that they should

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officer of an Italian parachute Unit now living in Rome, Landini who was Secretary of "Unione Proletaria", Concari, who was introduced to me by Landini and who I now know to be the son-in-law of Salvarezza, Lt. Col. Fetterappa was the political adviser. Another four men worked with Moscone. These people were paid for varying periods from money which Vaselli gave to me as a present when I got his father out of prison. I do not remember the exact amount he gave me but it was between 400 and 500,000 lire. From the information which I collected I compiled reports, one copy I took always to Sir D'Arcy Osborne, another to Sgt. Stevens of the F.S.S. and when I thought the Monarchist circles would be interested I sent a copy to the Crown Prince through Commander Montegomolo at the Quirinale. I first met Salvarezza in June when I was at Via Montebello and in July he brought me certain reports, he was at that time the leader of Unione Proletaria political party and publishing a weekly paper "Unione Proletaria". After the fourth or fifth number Salvarezza told me he wanted financial support. At the same time he told me that a certain Russo had all the information regarding the Fifth Column in Rome etc., and asked me to help him as a reward for this information. He handed me a letter setting out various demands. I asked Scuderi to give lire 50,000 to Salvarezza which he did because Salvarezza had already attacked him in his newspaper and I knew he was anxious to avoid further attacks. I did ask Federici and Armenise to give money to Salvarezza's party, I may have asked Del Pino, I am not sure. I do not know if they gave money. I did not say and state so most emphatically I was holding any official position outside that of British - Maltese interests. Sgt. Stevens was present on these occasions and the meetings were made at his request. I told Salvarezza in December that I did not want anything further to do with him as he was a black mailer. He did however call on me at my house on one occasion during this year when he asked me to see Senatore Parodi who had been helping him. Parodi did call on me and I advised him not to give financial help to Salvarezza but to "Partito Monarchico". I know he did subscribe to this latter party. He called a second time about another person who I refused to meet. In October 1944 my cousin Gen. Diego Salazar introduced Gen. Infante to me at the former's house. Gen. Infante is the first A.D.C. to the Crown Prince. The conversation which lasted about one hour was concerned solely with the Italian Monarchy and the situation at that time. He told me the Monarchist party required capital. I saw my cousin almost daily and on one of these visits I told him that Vaselli was anxious to be presented to the Prince, with the idea he would subscribe to the party. A presentation was arranged through Commander Montegomolo, the second A.D.C. and who used to visit me, I know that Vaselli did give money to Moscone and to the Italian paper "Italia Nuova". I also arranged for Staccini to be presented and he gave large amounts to the same organisations. I also suggested to Scalera and Count Ficca that they should subscribe to the Monarchists, and they did. I agree that I let these people gain the impression that I was connected with the British Intelligence. About October I was presented to the Crown Prince at the Quirinal. The subject of my reports was raised and I made him understand I was working for the British Intelligence and had the friendship of Sir D'Arcy Osborne. I did not say I represented the Prime Minister, I may have said I was rallying the Monarchists around the House of Savoia and that the British Intelligence were aware of the fact. I further told him my reports went to London. The Prince told me he was sorry the Swiss were boycotting him. He told me he would give Montegomolo the names of one or two people who were against him and I promised to do what I could as I knew the chief of P.W.B., Col. Munro. Three names were given to me by Montegomolo. I remember two names only, one was Barney and the other Merrill. I did not promise any of these wealthy subscribers that I could help in the matter of epuration. I have not at any time represented

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myself to have the support of the British Government, I have no influential contacts in Rome and have never represented that I had. I always told everyone I was not 'persona grata' with the British Embassy. I joined the P.N.F. (Italian Fascist Party) in Naples in 1923, and continued to pay my subscriptions until 1928. In 1930 I joined the Fascio in Nice and remained a member until 1934 when I went to Brasil. I was also a member of the British Union of Fascists having joined the Overseas Branch in 1939. When I entered into an agreement for the tenancy of the apartment in Piazza Sallustio I did describe myself as a diplomat; this was to avoid paying taxes. The title of Count I took from my father, it is an Irish title and was renewed by the Ulster King of Arms when my father was in Dublin. I have the documents and seals at my home. I wish to say that whatever I have done was only with the idea of serving England and so honour the memory of my dead son and to make the surviving son proud of his father. At no time did I have any idea of gaining anything financially to my own personal benefit. My two sons were educated in England at public schools and were cared for by my first wife, they visited me in Italy for three months every year. I have read this statement myself and it is true.

Sgd. Barrfield Salazar

March 28th, 1945

Statement taken and signature witnessed by me at "R" Internee Camp, C.M.F. on 27th and 28th March 1945 in the presence of Capt. Badgerow.

28th March 1945

Sgd. A.E. Ellis, Capt.

The above statement was taken in my presence and signature witnessed by me at "R" Internee Camp, C.M.F. on 27th and 28th March, 1945.

Sgd. D. Badgerow, Capt.

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of Count I took from my father, it is an Irish title and was restored by the Ulster King of Arms when my father was in Dublin. I have the documents and seals at my home. I wish to say that whatever I have done was only with the idea of serving England and so honour the memory of my dead son and to make the surviving son proud of his father. At no time did I have any idea of gaining anything financially to my own personal benefit. My two sons were educated in England at public schools and were cared for by my first wife, they visited me in Italy for three months every year. I have read this statement myself and it is true.

Sgd. Marefield Salamar

March 28th, 1945

Statement taken and signature witnessed by me at "R" Internee Camp, C.M.P. on 27th and 28th March 1945 in the presence of Capt. Badgerow.

28th March 1945

Sgd. A.M. Ellis, Capt.

The above statement was taken in my presence and signature witnessed by me at "R" Internee Camp, C.M.P. on 27th and 28th March, 1945.

Sgd. D. Badgerow, Capt.

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To: Captain [redacted]

From: Barrfield [redacted]

May 12th, 1945

Sir,

as nobody seems to come forward to say a good word for me, I am compelled to blow my own trumpet.

Please remember that I am a sick old man and that this detention and the worry that my son's military career might be shattered, is slowly killing me.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your obedient servant

Barrfield [redacted]

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Please remember that I am a sick old man and that this detention and the worry that my son's military career might be shattered, is slowly killing me.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your obedient servant

Hartfield BALAKAN

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P. O. W.

On the day that the Germans were shelling Rome (9th or 10th Sept.) I got a phone message calling me immediately to our Legation to the Holy See. I went on foot and on one of the bridges I was knocked down by the blast of a shell. At the Legation, Sir D'Arcy told me to make arrangements for P.O.W. who were turning up at the Vatican. I went to the Hotel D'Angleterre and fixed for rooms and food. This, I had to cancel next day when the Germans occupied the Hotel, as the Vatican refused to accept prisoners and they could not be left stranded. I got in touch with Monsignor O'Flaherty (Irish) and Brother Robert Pace (Maltese).

As I could not carry on this work from my Pension in Piazza di Spagna, so central, I went to a flat at Via Carlo Fea 7, which, through Mr. Fiorentino, was lent to me by Marchese George Carega. (Carega went to Switzerland where he did wonderful work for P.O.W. and also sent me valuable military information which I passed on).

In a few days I was perfectly organized.

I asked Mr. Hugh Montgomery and Mr. John May to tell the guard (Swiss) at the gate of the Vatican, to send all P.O.W. to Via Montebello 124, (Swiss Legation, British Interests). Here, I made arrangements with the three porters Secondo, Armando and Giuseppe, to give P.O.W. food and civilian clothes and hide them in the British Embassy until I had made further arrangements with Mons. O'Flaherty and Brother Robert to take the P.O.W. to different houses and flats. For the first few P.O.W., I gave all my spare civilian clothes and my wife made white bread and cakes for them. They were also supplied with British Red Cross Parcels.

With the permission of Sir D'Arcy, I bought, on credit, about 200.000 lire of civilian clothes and blankets on my personal note of hand. This money was repaid by instalments later on. Through Mr. Fiorentino, I arranged to have false Italian Identity Cards for several of the P.O.W. who were more exposed. My flat had become a store for clothing and food and the M.O. of the whole organization as the Vatican was being watched by the S.S. People (helpers and P.O.W.) were calling daily to take away many clothes, parcels and blankets. Some of the food was supplied by my cousin, the Hon. Lilah O'Brien Ascanti who used to pass it on to Brother Robert. She also used to collect English books and pass them to Mons. O'Flaherty. Lists of names were brought to me and given immediately to Brother Robert. Meanwhile, money arrangements had been made and Mr. Montgomery and Mr. May used to supply me with the necessary amounts (see accounts in my files).

Apart from the P.O.W. in Rome, I was looking after several lots in the country. Mrs. Italia Garibaldi, with whom I was in touch through her brother Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, was hiding about 27 officers were at Aquila and they were contacted through Mr. Fiorentino. At Poli, there were about 75 and they were looked after by Mr. Montefusco who had been sent to me by Mons. O'Flaherty. I do not remember the names of the other places but I reckon that during my stay at Via Carlo Fea I helped about 400 P.O.W. I never kept names but gave them immediately to Brother Robert as it was too dangerous for the P.O.W., or for the people who were hiding them, in case my flat had been raided.

This went on until the 2nd or 3rd of December when I was informed that

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P.O.W. who were turning up at the Vatican. I went to the Hotel D'Angleterre and fixed for rooms and food. This, I had to cancel next day when the Germans occupied the Hotel, as the Vatican refused to accept prisoners and they could not be left stranded. I got in touch with Monsignor O'Flaherty (Irish) and Brother Robert Pace (Maltese).

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In a few days I was perfectly organised.

I asked Mr. Hugh Montgomery and Mr. John Hay to tell the guard (Swiss) at the gate of the Vatican, to send all P.O.W. to Via Montebello 121, (Swiss Legation, British Interests). Here, I made arrangements with the three porters Secondo, Arnaldo and Giuseppe, to give P.O.W. food and civilian clothes and hide them in the British Embassy until I had made further arrangements with Rome. O'Flaherty sent Brother Robert to take the P.O.W. to different houses and flats. For the first few P.O.W., I gave all my spare civilian clothes and my wife made white bread and cakes for them. They were also supplied with British Red Cross Parcels.

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This went on until the 2nd or 3rd of December when I was informed that the S.S. would be coming in the morning to get me. During these last few days several people who had been sending to me, had been arrested by the S.S.: Gen. Garibaldi, Gen. Carboni, Mr. Fiorentino, etc. Brother Robert rushed to Via Montebello and told Secondo to come to me with a S.S. car. During the evening, Secondo made several trips with the car to take away the store of clothes, blankets, etc. I could have left that same afternoon but as I had several contacts coming to me that evening, I felt it was my duty to warn them.

During the night, my wife and I left by a side gate, on another road, and went to hide in the British Embassy.

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I heard afterwards that the G.S. called that morning. They wrecked the flat and took away all the wines and liqueurs belonging to George Geroge. Mr. Hunterfence happened to call while the G.S. were breaking in, but he was saved by a wink from the hall porter.

The house had been watched for the last few days and suspicious people, standing at the gate, had been seen by Brother Robert and others. Lucky, the night we left it was pouring with rain and the sentries at the fascist H.Q. next door had gone in to shelter.

At the Embassy, Seconb and his wife put us in what was called the Royal suite as it was the nearest to their flat and the least likely to be visited by the Swiss as it was used as a store room for furniture; in fact, we could hardly move in it.

About this time, Capt. Bryans (now Major) had arrived at the Vatican and, with the help of two subs, was taking down the names of all P.O.W.'s in proper order.

About the end of December, Major Derry (now Lt.Col.) took over at the Vatican and started one of the most efficient organisations of the war.

I had been making cards, one for each P.O.W., stating name, rank, unit, next of kin, where taken, name of contact and details of monies, clothes, cigarettes, etc. given to him. All this information, I passed on to Col. Derry and he used to supply me with the necessary funds.

At the Embassy, I had had four out of the way, rooms got ready with about ten beds, blankets, sheets, towels, etc. P.O.W. were hidden and fed there until Col. Derry had made arrangement for them. They were mostly officers and were taken away to different flats in town by Brother Robert or Lieut. (now Capt.) Simpson, Major Pawsey-Derry R.A. and F/Lieut. Gerrad-Cole where with me for about a month as Gerrad-Cole was ill in bed, but the usual stay was of about a week. All this was naturally done without the knowledge of the Swiss as some of the officials were not..... The different rooms outside Rome, where P.O.W. were hiding, had been split in two lots by Col. Derry. He was looking after one and I after the other. We had also made a code so that we could correspond safely and not endanger the P.O.W. if reports were taken by the G.S. on one of our contacts. All the same, now and then, I took the risk to go and see Col. Derry. At one time, as several contacts to the Vatican had been arrested, all the work was, for a short period, on my shoulders. I have the letters from Col. Derry to me and copy of my letters to him.

All my work on behalf of British (and American) P.O.W. codes very simple on paper, but one must realise the hectic and nerve racking times my wife and I went through and that we were risking our lives daily. The Germans had put a reward of one million lire for my capture.

Outside the reports that Col. Derry and Major Bryans may have made on my work, the following ought to be asked to testify to the above statements: Mons. O'Flaherty, Brother Robert Pace and Mr. John Hay.

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At the Embassy, I had had four out of the way, rooms got ready with about ten beds, blankets, sheets, towels, etc. P.O.W. were hidden and fed there until Col. Derry had made arrangement for them. They were mostly officers and were taken away to different flats in town by Brother Robert or Lieut. (now Capt.) Simpson, Major Pope-Hennessy M.C. and F/Lieut. Gurnade-Cole where with me for about a month as Carnade-Cole was ill in bed, but the usual stay was of about a week. All this was naturally done without the knowledge of the Swiss as some of the officials were not..... The different zones outside Rome, where P.O.W. were hiding, had been split in two lots by Col. Derry. He was looking after one and I after the other. He had also made a code so that we could correspond safely and not endanger the P.O.W. if reports were taken by the S.S. on one of our contacts. All the same, now and then, I took the risk to go and see Col. Derry. At one time, as several contacts to the Vatican had been arrested, all the work was, for a short period, on my shoulders. I have the letters from Col. Derry to me and copy of my letters to him.

All my work on behalf of British (and American) P.O.W. seems very simple on paper, but one must realise the hectic and nerve racking times my wife and I went through and that we were risking our lives daily. The Germans had put a reward of one million lire for my capture.

Outside the reports that Col. Derry and Major Byrans may have made on my work, the following ought to be asked to testify to the above statements: Mons. O'Flaherty, Brother Robert Pace and Mr. John May.

Sgd. Harold GALEA

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MILITARY INFORMATION

The copies in my files are only a very small sample of what I managed to send across. While I was at Via Carlo Fea I did not keep copies and while I was at the Embassy I took copies only when I had the time to do so.

As soon as I went to live at Via Carlo Fea, information started pouring in, but I was at a loss how to forward it. I went to see Monsignor O'Flaherty and asked him to get me in touch with one of our agents. Next day he sent me a clever-looking fellow, called "PETER", who told me he was a British Agent and my useful information would be forwarded at once. Peter used to call regularly in the evening, when it was dark, and collect all I had ready for him. One day he told me that he was going across our lines and to get him as much as I could. The evening he left, I also supplied him with tins of food, cocoa, tea, Nescafe, emergency rations, cigarettes, tobacco, etc., and my wife made him special white bread and biscuits, all to last him and his companion for about seven days. Meanwhile, Brother Robert Pace brought Captain BOCCHINI to my flat. He told me that Boccchini was in charge of a group of Royal Carabinieri and could have information transmitted.

Brother Robert also sent other informers to me, so that everybody got the impression that I was the head of the British Secret Service. This I told Sir D'Arcy Osborne and added that this belief would keep the real chief safe at the risk of my life. The name I wrote to Col. Derry when I was at the Embassy.

I was the first one to send the information about the Italian torpedo boats "MAS" gathering for an attack on our transports at Anzio. Later I heard that the information had been sent by others as well, but I was the first one, as, the morning that the MAS started arriving, (I think at Fiumicino), the Carabinieri in charge of the local station sent the information to me and I did not loose a minute in informing Col. Derry and Capt. Moscoso.

Often, the same information was sent by different people, but this was all to the good. A British Major called Mantel, complained to Gen. [redacted] that informations were repeated.

Whenever possible, I used to attach diagrams. I sent details to scale, of munition depots, the anti-landing concrete defences of the Ligurian coast, etc.

I had proof that none used to get across safely as, a few days after I had sent information of a given point, that point would be strafed. Gen. Jacchia, whom I never met, a few days ago told my cousin Gen. Diego [redacted] that 90% of the information sent over, was nice. After Peter had gone, I relied entirely on Col. Derry and Capt. Mosconi. Mosconi, who was General Ambrosini's aide, had the use of his radio. Mosconi was arrested in May and on him were found a small English flag which I had given him as sample for 2000 paper flags to be printed for the day our troops would enter Rome, and a detailed plan of a German munition dump on a road North of Rome. He had sent the information and the depot had been wiped out the day before his arrest (a German told him) but he had kept the copy as details such as "No smoking in entering this zone" were written in English, translated from the German. Capt. Mosconi may be found at the Unione Monarchica Italiana" and he can testify.

To cloak my identity I had taken the name of "Mrs. [redacted]" (my mother's name) or "M.2" - Brother Robert was known as "M. 5". He did wonderful work and risked his life daily.

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and asked him to get me in touch with one of our agents. Next day he sent me a clever-looking fellow, called "[illegible]", who told me he was a British Agent and my useful information would be forwarded at once. Peter used to call regularly in the evening, when it was dark, and collect all I had ready for him. One day he told me that he was going across our lines and to get him as much as I could. The evening he left, I also supplied him with tins of food, cocoa, tea, Nescafe, emergency rations, cigarettes, tobacco, etc., and my wife made him special white bread and biscuits, all to last him and his companion for about seven days. Meanwhile, Brother Robert Pace brought Captain [illegible] to my flat. He told me that Nosconi was in charge of a group of Royal Carabinieri and could have information transmitted.

Brother Robert also sent other informers to me, so that everybody got the impression that I was the head of the British Secret Service. This I told Mr D'Arcy Osborne and added that this belief would keep the real chief safe at the risk of my life. The same I wrote to Col. Derry when I was at the Embassy.

I was the <u>first one</u> to send the information about the Italian torpedo boats "MAS" gathering for an attack on our transports at Anzio. Later I heard that the information had been sent by others as well, but I was the first one, as the morning that the MAS started arriving, (I think at Fiumicino), the Carabinieri in charge of the local station sent the information to me and I did not loose a minute in informing Col. Derry and Capt. Nosconi.

Often, the same information was sent by different people, but this was all to the good. A British Major called Randal, complained to Gen. [illegible] that informations were repeated.

Whenever possible, I used to attach diagrams. I sent details to scale, of munition depots, the anti-landing concrete defences of the Ligurian coast, etc.

I had proof that news used to get across safely as, a few days after I had sent information of a given point, that point would be airraid. Gen. GORIA, whom I never met, a few months ago told my cousin Gen. Diego [illegible] that 80% of the information went over, was true. After Peter had gone, I relied entirely on Col. Derry and Capt. Nosconi. Nosconi, who was General Armellini's Aide, had the use of his radio. Nosconi was arrested in May and on him were found a small English flag which I had given him as sample for 2000 paper flags to be printed for the day our troops would enter Rome, and a detailed plan of a German munition dump on a road North of Rome. He had sent the information and the depot had been wiped out the day before his arrest (a German told him) but he had kept the copy as details such as "No smoking in entering this zone" were written in English, translated from the German. Capt. Nosconi may be found at the "Unione Monarchica Italiana" and he can testify.

To cloak my identity I had taken the name of "Mrs. [illegible]" (my mother's name) or "N.2" - Brother Robert was known as "N. 57". We did wonderful work and risked his life daily.

Sgd. Harefield [illegible]

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Dr. L. M.

I have never made a mistery of my being an old friend of the head of a branch of the O.F.A. If I was able to help many British Internees it was due to this friendship, also I was able to gather very important information and it is not my fault if the information I gave was not acted upon.

If I had been a traitor to my country I would have done what some of the fellows in the cells next to mine have done. I was offered immediate freedom from jail if I had given up my British Passport, I have the letter that Vice Admiral [redacted] wrote to my mother to this effect. My other cousin, General [redacted] was pressing me, in Turin, to do the same. I also refused to sign a petition that this c main had given to my mother.

I was asked to speak on the Radio, as the H.Q. of the [redacted] are in Turin, and was told I would be asked to say nothing against England but just read out the news in English and get a very large salary. And still I refused although I had been for two months in a filthy cell with hardly any food and in very bad health. Mr. Edward [redacted], who is now at the British Consulate in Rome, can testify of the state I was in when I arrived at the camp in Chieti, after two and a half months in prison. I had lost twelve kilos in weight and got back only two.

During the eleven months I was at the camp of Montechiarugolo (Parma), I went three times to Turin, under escort. Once when my wife was taken to hospital with little hope of recovery (the American Consulate was very helpful and paid all expenses). The second time when I had to be a witness in a legal case between Ing. Gurzel of the Fiat and Servis Emanuel, Treasuredt agents. The third time when my mother died but I arrived too late.

Each time I was in Turin, I went to the American Consulate, officially about my subsidy but in reality to give valuable information to the Consul Mr. Haven, who can be easily traced to testify. I could gather lots of news, from the Fiat, as I was in touch with some of the principal engineers, from Servis Emanuel, who were working for the Aviation; from my cousin Zerpini-Calamai who was at H.Q.O.A; from the [redacted] and from other firms who were doing war work.

One of the most important information I gave Mr. Haven, was that the police were tracing all Americans in Turin as the axis was expected to declare war on the States. Mr. Haven, who had just come back from Rome, left again the same night, as he considered the information of the highest importance, and, on his return made arrangements, with the touring Agency [redacted], for all Americans in Turin to return to the States. He said that the same was being done in Rome and other towns. If the Italians had learned that I had given this information, they would have shot me notwithstanding all the generals and admirals Calamai.

With regard to Renzo and Crevegna, I consider that it was my duty to help having them put out of harm. Renzo was paid in dollars by the Germans and told me that Crevegna was holding about 2000 dollars for him. That is why Crevegna was flaunting Renzo and, the day he came to the camp, he gave Renzo 1500 Lire and said would send more. On back he sent a cheque for another 1500, which cheque can be traced. Crevegna told Renzo that the Germans were sick with him (Renzo) because he had been making himself conspicuous in Genoa by throwing dollars about, running round with women and getting drunk. Renzo told me, the evening that Crevegna had left and he got drunk on the money he had got, that Crevegna was half German, that his brother was also working for the Germans, that he had property in Germany, that he was a great friend of the former Consul in Genoa.

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felines in the cells next to mine have done. I was offered immediate freedom from jail if I had given up my British Passport. I have the letter that Vice Admiral SOLARI wrote to my mother to this effect. My other cousin, General [redacted] was pressing me, in Turin, to do the same. I also refused to sign a petition that this e main had given to my mother.

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With regard to Renzo and Cravegna, I consider that it was my duty to help having them put out of harm. Renzo was paid in dollars by the Germans and told me that Cravegna was holding about 2000 dollars for him. That is why Cravegna was financing Renzo and, the day he came to the camp, he gave Renzo 1500 lire and said would send more. On look he sent a cheque for another 1,000, which cheque can be traced. Cravegna told Renzo that the Germans were sick with him (Renzo) because he had been making himself conspicuous in Genoa by dazzling dollars about, running round with women and getting drunk. Renzo told me, the evening that Cravegna had left and he got drunk on the money he had got, that Cravegna was half German, that his brother was also working for the Germans, that he had property in Germany, that he was a great friend of the German Consul in Genoa, and of the head of the German Secret Service who used to go and see him with the excuse of having their teeth looked to. My wife told me that when she was in Cravegna's office in Genoa, he answered the phone several times and each time he spoke in German. All this, of course, I did not tell Renzo as I was anxious that Renzo should be prevented to go to Holland to spy against me.

Renzo told me that the Germans could not free him for the time being as this would make the Italians realize that they had sent him to Genoa to spy against them.

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I do not know if he actually gave the Germans the French code, but I know he gave the names of all the agents in Nice and the methods of communicating. He told me that he also got money from the head of the French Service in Nice and that he had gone several times to Bale in Paris. This part I told already, giving the impression, which he already had, that Knowles had been working for the French against the Italians and Germans, while of course it was the other way round. There were others at Montmidargole: Henry SCHIFFLER, Alsatian (German) with a French passport. He was a German spy and had been in the German Army in the last war. He came to blows about the British flag but a few days after he was sent free. I gave the name and details to Major Horton as he may have been in Nice where he had a mistress who used to send him a cheque every month, cheque which may have come from the Germans. TYLER, an Englishman, pro-German; he had a picture of Hitler above his bed. I was camp leader and as soon as I heard about it, I sent Capt. Prather (British) to tear it down. I had a row with Tyler, I took his name off the list for Capri's week and sent him to Coventry. He reported me to the camp commandant and I got into serious trouble with the Questore of Siena who had come for an inquest. I got out of it by saying that the Italian orders stated "no politics".

RUNICH, German born, with British passport. Father and mother Germans, in Germany. Vaudville artist (and a very nice one, too). I had his subsidy stopped by the Americans as he had applied for German nationality. He went to Germany but I reported all the above to somebody who was going to London as I was afraid he might enter England on his British passport.

CLAUDIUS, Maltese waiter. I had him already stopped.

And a few others, British and French who were pro-German. All these formed a group which was against me, in fact, when I was elected camp leader by the internees, I got 83 votes out of 95.

I need not go into details how I helped British internees as it can be gathered from my reports and from letters of thanks I have from internees. On the other hand, I took a very strong line with those who were luke-warm in their sentiments, and this put the majority against me, in fact, during my last inspection I was very severe with a lady (who is now working for the P.W.B.) and told her I would have her subsidy stopped. The Swiss told me that as I had a British passport, I would not work for them.

Then, after the 4th of June, I was introduced by Col. Perry to Major Newton I gave him about 100 cards, white or yellow, signed "[illegible]", with names of spies, informers etc. Most were arrested (one is in the cells here, and one in the block). I also gave designs in water colours of the badges and ribbons on German barrios and cars which had gone North.

At later dates cards were also given to Col. Pollock.

A few months ago, I gave information about a band of gangsters, and Mr. Montefiore, who had given me the information, helped the Americans in the round up and they were all taken, including "[illegible]" and "[illegible]" (aliases of two deserters).

I have been accused of putting "British diplomat" on the lease of my flat but at the time I was in charge of Anglo-Maltese interests which was a diplomatic job and by stating that, I saved paying taxes.

The political reports were made because I was told to do so. Unfortunately (for a high sense of devotion to duty) I cannot put down the most vital information I gave, but I hope that my silence will be appreciated. The same applies with regard to my connection with the P.W.B.

I do not think it is realised that all I have done has only been for a

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spy and had been in the German Army in the last war. He came to blows about the British Flag but a few days after he was sent free. I gave the name and details to Major Norton as he may have been in Rome where he had a mistress who used to send him a cheque every month, cheque which may have come from the Germans. TYLER, an Englishman, pro-German; he had a picture of Hitler above his bed. I was camp leader and as soon as I heard about it, I sent Capt. Treuber (British) to tear it down. I had a row with Tyler; I took his name off the list for sport's week and sent him to Coventry. He reported me to the camp commandant and I got into serious trouble with the Questore of Rome who had come for an inquest. I got out of it by saying that the Italian orders stated 'no politics'.

RUBIN, German born, with British passport. Father and mother Germans, in Germany. Vaudeville artist (and a very nice one, too). I had his subsidy stopped by the Americans as he had applied for German nationality. He went to Germany but I reported all the above to somebody who was going to London as I was afraid he might enter England on his British passport.

GIACCAGLIA, Maltese traitor. I had his subsidy stopped.

And a few others, British and French who were pro-German. All these formed a group which was against me, in fact, when I was elected camp leader by the internees, I got 83 votes out of 90.

I need not go into details how I helped British internees as it can be gathered from my reports and from letters of thanks I have from internees. On the other hand, I took a very strong line with those who were luke-warm in their sentiments, and this put the Swiss against me, in fact, during my last inspection I was very severe with a lady (who is now working for the F.S.S.) and told her I would have her subsidy stopped. The lady told me that as I had a British passport, I would not work for them.

When, after the 4th of June, I was introduced by Col. Barry to Major Norton I gave him about 100 cards, white or yellow, signed "ZERO", with names of spies, informers etc. Most were arrested (one is in the cells here, and one in the block). I also gave designs in water colours of the badges and marks on German lorries and cars which had gone North.

At later dates cards were also given to Col. Pollock.

A few months ago, I gave information about a band of gangsters, and Mr. Montefiore, who had given me the information, helped the Americans in the round up and they were all taken, including "DANNY" and "CHRISTY" (aliases of two deserters).

I have been accused of putting "British Diplomat" on the house of my flat but at the time I was in charge of Anglo-Maltese interests which was a diplomatic job and by stating that, I saved paying taxes.

The political reports were made because I was told to do so. Unfortunately (for a high sense of devotion to duty) I cannot put down the most vital information I gave, but I hope that my silence will be appreciated. The same applies with regard to my connection with the F.S.S.

I do not think it is realised that all I have done has only been for a patriotic scope and not for personal gain. I never got a penny for my Maltese job although I had been promised that expenses would be refunded. And the job was done well. The reports and the information cost me about £20,000 Lire, money which I could have used for my pleasure and not, as I thought, to help in the war effort.

Sgd. Barrfield BARBAR

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Roma, 28 Agosto 1941 A.XX

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale della
Pubblica Sicurezza

Divisione A.C.R. Sez. III
Prot. N. 448/203847 Allegati

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

R O M A

Risposta al f. del-----

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Garofield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884, residente a Torino - Inglese.

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente n. 61380448 si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.S. perchè ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel Febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il SALAZAR si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che sta tuttora svolgendo e che dovrà continuare a Roma dove è stato trasferito.

Ciò stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nella missione che gli è stata affidata prendendo a riguardo gli opportuni accordi col competente organismo militare.

d'ordine del CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

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

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Barefield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884, residente a Torino - Inglese.

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente n. 61380448 si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.S. perche' ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel Febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il SALAZAR si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che sta tuttora svolgendo e che dovra' continuare a Roma dove e' stato trasferito.

Cio' stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nella missione che gli e' stata affidata prendendo a riguardo gli opportuni accordi col competente organismo militare.

d'ordine del CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

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SEGRETO

Q.A. 026(3)/10 Mod. 8/P

Roma 28 agosto 1941 - XIX

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

A R. QUESTURA DI

R O M A

Divisione A.G.R. Sez. III

Sez. 1ª 448/203847 Allegati

Oggetto: Salazer Sarsfied Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884, residente a Torino = inglese.

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente n.6130=448 si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.S. perchè ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il Salazar si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che sta tuttora svolgendo e che dovrà continuare a Roma, dove è stato trasferito.

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Ciò stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nel
la missione che gli è stata affidata prendendo
al riguardo gli opportuni accordi col opmpeten
te organismo militare.=

d'ordine DEL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

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From Ministry of Interior to Questura of Rome.

Rome 28 - 8 - 1941

Ref : 448/205347

Subject : SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio of Lorenzo, born at Naples on 16/6/1884 and now lives at Turin.
A British Subject.

With reference to your telegram dated 13 - 8 - 1941 - No.61380448, we inform you that subject was interned at the concentration camp of Montechiarugolo following the proposal of Prefettura of Turin and in accordance of a request of the Turin Counter Espionage Section, because subject was suspected to be an Espionage agent and ti be politically ambiguous.

In February of the present year the Supreme Command informed us that SALAZA got in touch with S.I.M. for a confidential activity, which he is still performing and which he must continue at Rome, where he has been transferred. So we beg you not to interfere with the task he was given, taking all necessary arrangements with S.I.M.

By order of the HEAD OF POLICE

/s/

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

Ref : 448/293847

Subject : SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio of Lorenzo, born at Naples on 16/6/1884 and now lives at Turin.
A British Subject.

With reference to your telegram dated 13 - 8 - 1944 - No.61380448, we inform you that subject was interned at the concentration camp of Montechiarugolo following the proposal of Prefettura of Turin and in accordance of a request of the Turin Counter Espionage Section, because subject was suspected to be an Espionage agent and ti be politically ambiguous.

In February of the present year the Supreme Command informed us that SALAZA got in touch with S.I.M. for a confidential activity, which he is still performing and which he must continue at Rome, where he has been transferred. So we beg you not to interfere with the task he was given, taking all necessary arrangements with S.I.M.

By order of the HEAD OF POLICE

/s/

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N. 025139/10 A. 12

16/1/42
XX

R. a nota 001770
del 21 - 12 - 41

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Barrfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884 - Britannico.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

COMO

Il SALAZAR Demetrio di cui alla lettera su indicata si identifica nel suddito Britannico indicato in Oggetto.

Lo stesso gia' internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino, e' stato successivamente trasferito a Roma per azione fiduciaria da svolgere per conto del S.I.M. del nostro Comando Supremo.

Per quanto si riferisce al contenuto della lettera revisionata si comunica che essa trova giustificazione nel fatto che il SALAZAR e' anche addetto ad Ufficio che tutela gli interessi dei sudditi Britannici in Italia.

IL QUESTORE

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

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

COMO

Il SALAZAR Demetrio di cui alla lettera su indicata si identifica nel suddito Britannico indicato in Oggetto.

Lo stesso gia' internato nel campo di concentramento di MONTECHIARUGOLO su proposta della Prefettura di Torino, e' stato successivamente trasferito a Roma per azione fiduciaria da svolgere per conto del S.I.M. del nostro Comando Supremo.

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IL QUESTORE

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



N. 026438/40 D. 12 — 46.4.12 / XX

R. a mano 001220

del 24.12.41

Oggetto: Salazar Sarfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16.6.1884 - Britannico.

Alla R. Questura di

Torino

Il Salazar Demetrio di cui alla lettera suindicata si identifica nel suddetto Britannico indicato nel oggetto.

Lo stesso già internato nel campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo su proposta della Prefettura di Torino, è stato successivamente trasferito a Roma per ordine

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

Portiere

V. foglio di famiglia N. , fi manito certif. d'iscrizione (si - no)

Piani N. int. N.

Balconi N. su Via N. su Via

Finestre N. su Via N. Via

Portoni N. terrazzi N. Portoni N.

Negozi N.

Sotterranei N. e accessi

Lo stabile confinava con

Bocche d'incendio

Distributori di benzina

Accessi fogne

Cabine elettriche

Cabine telefoniche

Depositi esplodenti infiammabili

Rilievi particolari

55

(4[illegible]) - ard. 61 - 190-XIX - Ed. Poligrafico Stato G. C. - copie 500 000

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

Z. [illegible]

Pag. 1 di

anche

è Vaolatello nel reggino che
detela ~~sind~~ gli eidarezzi
dei scolotti. Eri Lamezia
ai Foria.

Il Segretario

(Rappresentante)

Pag. 2 di

Ripetizione (a) - Ripetizione (a) - Ripetizione (a) -

28

N. 0261318/40 A. 12

16/1/42
XI

Reply to note 001770 of 21st Nov. 1941

Subject : SALAZAR SAMUFIELD Demetrio of Late Lorenzo born in Naples the 16th of June 1884 - British subject.

To the Royal Questura of

ROMA

SALAZAR Demetrio, see the above mentioned letter, is identified as the British subject mentioned above.

The same, interned in the Concentration Camp of MONTESCLAREGOLO, on proposal of the Prefecture of Turin, has been transferred to Rome for delicate work he has to do for S.I.M. of our Supreme Command.

Concerning the contents of the letter we inform that it is justified by the fact that SALAZAR is also appointed to the Office for the protection of the interests of British subjects in Italy.

(The above is hand written and found in files of Questura of Rome).

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

...of June 1941 - British subject.

To the Royal Questure of

C O M O

SALAZAR Demetrio, see the above mentioned letter, is identified as the British subject mentioned above.

The same, interned in the Concentration Camp of MONTECHIARUGOLO, on proposal of the Prefecture of Turin, has been transferred to Rome for delicate work he has to do for S.I.M. of our Supreme Command.

Concerning the contents of the letter we inform that it is justified by the fact that SALAZAR is also appointed to the Office for the protection of the interests of British subjects in Italy.

(The above is hand written and fowed in files of Questura of Roma).

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

29

R. QUESTURA

ASCOLI PICENO

Nr. 67025 Gab. Raccomandata - Riservata.

Rif. n. 01643/12 del 16 c.m. Ascoli Piceno, 27 giugno 1943 - XXI

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

ROMA

Di seguito alla lettera p.n. del 16 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surrichiamato, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo, CC.RR. :

"Il 7 giugno u.s. proveniente da Roma, e' giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario Comunale PIATTONI Francesco, il suddito Irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - Via Bergosi 47 - SALAZAR Sarsfield conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo e fu MUGLEU Annut, nato il 16/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R. Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 31/10/943 e del passaporto numero 1837 rilasciato dal Consolato di SAN PAULO del Brasile il 22/5/935 e rinnovato il 9/2/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

Si ritiene pero' inopportuna la permanenza in Grottammare dello straniero suindicato, anche se diplomatico, soprattutto perche' la localita' dichiarata zona militarmente importante, potrebbe offrirgli la possibilita' di ricavare dall'osservazione diretta del prospiciente transito ferroviario, che scorge dalla sua abitazione, dati militarmente importanti circa il movimento truppe e materiale bellico"".

Nel rinnovare, pertanto, la preghiera di favorire dettagliate informazioni sul conto del SALAZAR, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunita' del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le localita' militarmente importanti, non e' priva di interesse militare.

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

Div. A. Cat. 5/12 del 16 c.m. Ascoli Piceno, 27 giugno 1943 - XXI

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

ROMA

Di seguito alla lettera p.n. del 18 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surriferiamato, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo, CC.RR. :

""Il 7 giugno u.s. proveniente da Roma, e' giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario Comunale PIATTONI Francesco, il suddito Irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - Via Bargoni 47 - SALAZAR Sarsfield conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo e fu HUGHES Annut, nato il 16/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R. Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 31/10/943 e del passaporto numero 1837 rilasciato dal Consolato di SAN PAULO del Brasile il 22/5/935 e rinnovato il 9/2/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

Si ritiene pero' inopportuna la permanenza in Grottammare dello straniero suindicato, anche se diplomatico, soprattutto perche' la localita' dichiarata zona militarmente importante, potrebbe offrirgli la possibilita' di ricavare dall'osservazione diretta del prospiciente tramito ferroviario, che scorge dalla sua abitazione, dati militarmente importanti circa il movimento truppe e materiale bellico"".

Nel rinnovare, pertanto, la preghiera di favorire dettagliate informazioni sul conto del SALAZAR, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunita' del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le localita' militarmente importanti, non e' privo di interesse militare.

IL QUESTORE

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

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

R. QUESTURA
ASCOLI PICENO

RACCOMANDATA=RISERVATA

Nr. 07025 Gab. Ascoli Piceno, 27 giugno 1943-XXI

Rif.n.OI6434/I2 del I6 c.m.

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Sarfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese

R. QUESTURA ASCOLI PICENO 3 LUG. 43

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

R O M A

Di seguito alla lettera p.n. del I8 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surrichiamato, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo CC.RR.:

""Il 7 giugno u.s. proveniente da Roma, é giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario comunale PIATTONI Francesco, il suddito irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - via Borgosi 47 - SALAZAR Sarfield conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo e fu Eugleu Ennut, nato il I6/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R.Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 3I/I0/943 e del passaporto numero I837 rilasciato dal Consolato di S.Paolo del Brasile il 22/5/935 e rinnovato il 9/2/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

Si ritiene però inopportuna la permanenza in Grottammare dello straniero suindicato, anche se diplomatico, sopratutto perché la località dichiarata zona militarmente importante, potrebbe offrirgli la possibilità di ricavare dall'osservazione diretta del prospiciente transito ferroviario, che scorge dalla sua abitazione, dati militarmente importanti circa il movimento truppe e materiale bellico""

Nel rinnovare, pertanto, la preghiera di favorire dettagliate informazioni sul conto del Salazar, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunità del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le località militarmente importanti, non é priva di interesse militare.=

IL QUESTORE

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Q U E S T U R A OF ASCOLI PICENO

Ref : 016434/12

Subject : SALAZAR SANSFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo
An Irish subject.

To : Questura of Rome. 27th June 1943

With reference to your letter dated 18th June 1943, we submit, for your information, a report concerning subject, issued by the local Command of Carabinieri:-

"On the 7th June 1943, coming from Rome, arrived at Grottammare for a vacation the Irish subject and diplomat SALAZAR SANSFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo and of MUSLEH Emmit, born at Naples on 14/6/1884 and who now lives at Rome, Via Borgosi 47, SALAZAR took residence at Grottammare in the apartment of PIATTONI Francesco, an official of the Comune.

Subject was authorised to reside by an order of Questura of Rome elapsing on 31-10-1943, and also has a passport issued by the Consulate of S.Paolo in Brasil on 22-5-1935 and renewed on 9-2-1940 by the Swiss Legation of Rome.

Although he is a diplomat, we consider his residence in Grottammare not convinient, because the military importance of this area and specially the railway convoys of arms and troops would give him the opportunity to collect military information."

We beg you to inform us more particularly about SALAZAR's background and to give us your advise about the opportunity of his residence in Grottammare, which by a military point of view, is a rather interesting area.

The Questore

/s/

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

To : Questura of Rome. 27th June 1943

With reference to your letter dated 18th June 1943, we submit, for your information, a report concerning subject, issued by the local Command of Carabinieri:-

"On the 7th June 1943, coming from Rome, arrived at Grottammare for a vacation the Irish subject and diplomat SALAZAR SARSFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo and of EUGENIO Emmut, born at Naples on 16/6/1884, and who now lives at Rome, Via Borgpai 47. SALAZAR took residence at Grottammare in the apartment of PIATTONI Francesco, an official of the Comune.

Subject was authorised to reside by an order of Questura of Rome elapsing on 31-10-1943, and also has a passport issued by the Consulate of S.Pablo in Brazil on 23-5-1935 and renewed on 9-2-1940 by the Swiss Legation of Rome.

Although he is a diplomat, we consider his residence in Grottammare not convinient, because the military importance of this area and specially the railway convoys of arms and troops would give him the opportunity to collect military information."

We beg you to inform us more particularly about SALAZAR's background and to give us your advise about the opportunity of his residence in Grottammare, which by a military point of view, is a rather interesting area.

The Questore

/s/

5

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

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No. 01643/12 A.12
R. a nota no. 07025
del 27 giugno u.s.

Roma, 10 luglio 1943 - XXI

OGGETTO: Salazar Barefield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

Riservata

Alla R. Questura di

Ascoli Piceno

Il nominato in oggetto e' elemento conosciuto dal locale Centro C.S.

Per quanto comunicato, pertanto, con la lettera suindicata e' stato interessato il prefato Organismo della Polizia Militare perche' faccia conoscere a codesto Comando Gruppo CC.RR. l'opportunita' o meno dell'ulteriore suo soggiorno a Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

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

Riservata

Alla R. Questura di

Ascoli Piceno

Il mandato in oggetto e' elemento conosciuto dal locale Centro C.S.

Per quanto comunicato, pertanto, con la lettera suindicata e' stato interessato il prefato Organismo della Polizia Militare perche' faccia conoscere a codesto Comando Gruppo CC.RR. l'opportunita' e sono dell'ulteriore suo soggiorno a Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

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

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

6.13-7

nº016434/12 A.12
R. a nota nº07025
del 27 giugno u.s.

Roma, 10 luglio 1943-XXI

OGGETTO: Salazar Darsfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

Riservata

Sig. R. Questura di

Ascoli Piceno

Il nominato in oggetto è elemento conosciuto dal locale Centro C.S.

Per quanto comunicato, pertanto, con la lettera suindicata è stato interessato il prefato Organismo della Polizia Militare perchè faccia conoscere a cotesto Comando Gruppo CC.RR. l'opportunità o meno dell'ulteriore suo soggiorno a Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

49

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No. 016434/12 A. 12
Reply to letter No. 07025
of the 27th June 1943.

Rome 10 July 1943

SUBJECT : Salazar Sarsfield Desstrio fu Lorenzo - Irish

To R. Questura of

Ascoli Piceno

The above named is well known to the local C.S.

The contents of the above mentioned letter have been made known to the C.S. who have been requested to ask the Command of the Royal Carabinieri at Ascoli Piceno to extend the stay of the above mentioned in Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

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

SUBJECT : Salazar Barefield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - Irish

To R. Questura of

Ascoli Piceno

The above named is well known to the local C.S.

The contents of the above mentioned letter have been made known to the C.S. who have been requested to ask the Command of the Royal Carabinieri at Ascoli Piceno to extend the stay of the above mentioned in Grottammare.

IL QUESTORE

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

No. Sentenza 4 N.635 Reg.Gen. 33

IN NOME DI SUA MAESTA'
VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTA' DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA E DI ALBANIA
IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

La Commissione Istruttoria presso il Tribunale speciale per la difesa dello Stato composta come segue :-

BEVILACQUA Avv. Gr. Uff. Cesare Federico - Magg. Gen. - PRESIDENTE

MILAZZO Prof. Dott. Comm. Gioacchino - PROCURATORE Militare del Re Imperatore - GIUDICE REL.

JANNONE Dott. Comm. Eugenio - 1 Seniore - (GIUDICE

ZANFI Avv. Comm. Giuseppe - 1 Seniore - ("

Ha pronunciato la seguente

S E N T E N Z A

In Camera di Consiglio

nel procedimento penale

a carico di:

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e di Payens Rosalia, nato a Leida (Olanda) l'11 febbraio 1898, cittadino olandese, già residente a Mentone, celibe, incensurato, chimico - detenuto dal 1 Agosto 1944;

2) GRAMEGNA Lotario fu Michele e di Abramson Alice, nato a Dusseldorf (Germania) il 8 gennaio 1911, residente a Genova, coniugato, senza figli, incensurato, medico dentista, detenuto dal 10 agosto 1941.

I M P U T A T I

a) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110 e 257 p.p.C.P., per essersi in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, notizie che nell'interesse della sicurezza dello Stato debbono rimanere segrete;

b) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110, 261 p.p. e capov. 2 ipotesi 2 e 310 C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, le notizie di cui alla precedente lettera a).

In Italia e all'estero dal 1939 fino alla data del rispettivo arresto.

IN FATTO ED IN DIRITTO:

Risulta dagli atti che KEULS Lambert Joseph nel marzo 1944 mentre si trovava internato presso il campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo (Parma) a seguito di sospetti sorti nei suoi confronti per attività' spionistica che lo stesso avrebbe svolto ai danni dell'Italia fin dal 1939 ripreso la sua attività' spistolare col nominato GRAMEGNA Lotario.

Dagli accertamenti operati sul contenuto della corrispondenza inviata dal

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

DEVITOFRANCESCO Avv. Cr. Uff. Cesare Federico - Magg. Gen. - PRESIDENTE

MILAZZO Prof. Dott. Comm. Gioacchino - PROCURATORE
Militare del Re Imperatore - GIUDICE RELAT.

JARMOLS Dott. Comm. Eugenio - 1 Seniore - (GIUDICE

ZAMPI Avv. Comm. Giuseppe - 1 Seniore - ("

Ha pronunciato la seguente

S E N T E N Z A

In Camera di Consiglio

nel procedimento penale

a carico di:

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e di Payens Rosalia, nato a Leida (Olanda) l'11 febbraio 1898, cittadino olandese, gia' residente a Mentone, celibe, incensurato, medico - detenuto dal 1 Agosto 1941;

2) GRADENIGA Lotario fu Michele e di Abramson Alice, nato a Dusseldorf (Germania) il 8 gennaio 1911, residente a Genova, coniugato, senza figli, incensurato, medico dentista, detenuto dal 10 agosto 1941.

I M P U T A T I

a) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110 e 257 p.p.C.P., per essersi in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, notizie che nell'interesse della sicurezza dello Stato debbono rimanere segrete;

b) del delitto di cui agli articoli 110, 261 p.p. e capov. 2 ipotesi 2 e 310 C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, le notizie di cui alla precedente lettera a).

In Italia e all'estero dal 1939 fino alla data del rispettivo arresto.

IN FATTO ED IN DIRITTO:

Risulta dagli atti che KEULS Lambert Joseph nel marzo 1941 mentre si trovava internato presso il campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo (Parma) a seguito di sospetti sorti nei suoi confronti per attivita' spionistica che lo stesso avrebbe svolto si danni dell'Italia fin dal 1939 riprese la sua attivita' epistolare col nominato GRADENIGA Lotario.

Dagli accertamenti operati sul contenuto della corrispondenza inviata dal primo a quest'ultimo si rilevo' che il KEULS si rivolgeva al GRADENIGA per chiedergli aiuti finanziari, usando frasi minacciose che chiaramente dimostravano i rapporti delittuosi che, in passato, erano intercorsi fra i due. Risulta altresi' che il GRADENIGA, a seguito delle anzidette pressioni, il 22 marzo 1941, si reco' a Montechiarugolo, presso il KEULS, al quale diede la somma di lire mille. In tale occasione quest'ultimo presento' al GRADENIGA l'internato SALAZAR Demetrio, cittadino inglese, che lo aveva favorito per l'inoltro di lettere dirette allo stesso GRADENIGA senza il visto per censura.

./.47

Declassified E.O. 12356 section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Risulta altresi' che il BALABAR ha dichiarato di aver ricevuto dal KNULS confidenze sull'attivita' spionistica dallo stesso svolta in Italia in concorso col GRAMEGNA e precisamente :

a) di essere stato ingaggiato dal servizio di spionaggio francese per svolgere attivita' a danni dell'Italia;

b) di avere avuto come informatore il GRAMEGNA, che gli aveva dato da Genova, notizie sui movimenti delle truppe italiane e sulla nostra produzione bellica.

In KNULS, nei suoi interrogatori, ammette di avere rivelato all'Autorita' francese di essere stato reclutato dal servizio di informazione germanico. Che a tale rivelazione fu costretto per essere stato trovato in possesso di una rivista con annotato il nominativo di un agente tedesco.

Nega di avere svolto attivita' spionistica ai danni dell'Italia, e tenta giustificare i numerosi viaggi dallo stesso fatti tra l'Italia e la Francia, attribuendoli a necessita' professionali.

Il GRAMEGNA nega ogni sua responsabilita' sui fatti ascrittigli.

La Commissione, ritenuto che il contegno difensivo degli imputati viene smentito dalla dichiarazione resa dal BALABAR, la quale trova pieno conforto sul contenuto delle lettere inviate dal KNULS al GRAMEGNA, le quali, come gia' detto, danno prova di una attivita' delittuosa fra i due intercedata; ritenuto che gli elementi sopra esposti e gli altri raccolti pure durante la istruttoria, quali:

a) la dichiarazione della nominata BANICHELLI Giuseppina, la quale ha affermato di avere visto il KNULS consultare una carta topografica, mentre parlava di guerra.

b) i rapporti avuti dal KNULS e dal GRAMEGNA con l'ex agente tedesco GIESSENMANN che, come e' noto tradi' il proprio Paese, sono sufficienti pel rinvio a giudizio degli imputati i quali, alla stregua delle anzidette risultanze debbono rispondere dei reati preveduti dagli articoli 256 p.p. e 262 capov. 2. ipotesi 2a. C.P. con l'aggravante del tempo di guerra, quanto alla rivelazione, sussistendo a norma dell'art. 310 C.P., per essere la comunicazione allo straniero avvenuta in un periodo immediatamente precedente alla entrata in guerra dell'Italia, e cioe' dal gennaio 1940 al maggio dello stesso anno.

Ritenuto pel che il KNULS, come gia' ricordato ha confessato di essere stato ingaggiato come informatore dal servizio informativo germanico; che tale rivelazione, di natura non divulgabile, e' punibile a termini del citato art. 262 p.p. e capov. 2., ipotesi 2a in relazione all'art. 268 C.P., essendo stata commessa in danno dello Stato germanico alleato a fine di guerra con lo Stato italiano in virtu' del patto d'acciaio del 22 maggio 1939.

Ritenuto che la competenza e' del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato.

PER QUESTI MOTIVI

Visti gli art. 2 R.D. 13 marzo 1927 n. 313, 374 C.P.P.

La Commissione Istruttoria sulle conformi richieste del P.M.

D I C H I A R A

chiusa la istruttoria e rivia al giudizio del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato gli imputati KNULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e GRAMEGNA Lotario fu Michele per rispondere, a modifica della rubrica:-

a) del delitto di cui agli art. 110 e 258 p.p. C.P., per essersi, in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio militare, notizie concernenti la sicurezza dello stato, di cui l'Autorita' competente ha vietato la divulgazione;

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

rivista cui annotato il nominativo di un agente tedesco.

Nega di avere svolto attivita' spionistica ai danni dell'Italia, e tenta giustificare i numerosi viaggi dallo stesso fatti tra l'Italia e la Francia, attribuendoli a necessita' professionali.

Il GRANDENA nega ogni sua responsabilita' sui fatti asserittigli.

La Commissione, ritenuto che il contegno difensivo degli imputati viene smentito dalla dichiarazione resa dal GRANDENA, la quale trova pieno conforto sul contenuto delle lettere inviate dal KNULS al GRANDENA, le quali, come gia' detto, danno prova di una attivita' delittuosa fra i due intercedute; ritenuto che gli elementi sopra esposti e gli altri raccolti pure durante la istruttoria, quali:

a) la dichiarazione della nominata [redacted] Giuseppina, la quale ha affermato di avere visto il KNULS consultare una carta topografica, mentre parlava di guerra.

b) i rapporti avuti dal KNULS e dal GRANDENA con l'ex agente tedesco GIESELMANN che, come e' noto tradi' il proprio Paese, sono sufficienti pel rinvio a giudizio degli imputati i quali, alla stregua delle anzidette risultanze debbono rispondere dei reati preveduti dagli articoli 256 p.p. e 262 capov. 2. ipotesi 2a. C.P., con l'aggravante del tempo di guerra, quando alla rivelazione, sussistendo a norma dell'art. 310 C.P., per essere la comunicazione allo straniero avvenuta in un periodo immediatamente precedente alla entrata in guerra dell'Italia, e cioe' dal gennaio 1940 al maggio dello stesso anno.

Ritenuto poi che il KNULS, come gia' ricordato ha confessato di essere stato ingaggiato come informatore dal servizio informativo germanico; che tale rivelazione, di natura non divulgabile, e' punibile a termini del citato art. 262 p.p. e capov. 2., ipotesi 2. in relazione all'art. 256 C.P., essendo stata commessa in danno dello Stato germanico alleato a fine di guerra con lo Stato italiano in virtu' del patto d'acciaio del 22 maggio 1939.

Ritenuto che la competenza e' del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato.

PER QUESTI MOTIVI

Visti gli art. 2 R.D. 13 marzo 1927 n. 313, 374 C.P.P.

La Commissione Istruttoria sulle conforme richiesta del P.M.

D I C H I A R A

chiusa la istruttoria e rivia al giudizio del Tribunale Speciale per la difesa dello Stato gli imputati KNULS Lambert Joseph fu Carlo e GRANDENA Loterio fu Michele per rispondere, a modifica della rubrica:-

a) del delitto di cui agli art. 110 e 258 p.p. C.P., per essersi, in concorso fra loro, procurato, a scopo di spionaggio militare, notizie concernenti la sicurezza dello stato, di cui l'Autorita' competente ha vietato la divulgazione;

b) del delitto di cui agli art. 110, 310 e 262 p.p. e capov. 2. ipotesi 2a C.P. per avere, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rivelato, a scopo di spionaggio militare, le notizie menzionate nel precedente capo a), ad il KNULS, inoltre, per avere rivelato altre simili notizie a danno dello Stato germanico alleato, a fine di guerra, con lo Stato italiano (art. 268 C.P.).

Reati commessi in Italia e all'estero fra il gennaio ed il maggio 1940.

Roma, li 14 gennaio 1942 - XX.

All'originale seguono le firme.

Per copia conforme all'originale.

Roma, li 17 gennaio 1942 - XX

IL CANCELLIERE CAPO
(A. Ferramoli)

46

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

Sentence No. 4 N.655 Reg.Gen.

IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY
VITTORIO EMANUELE III
FOR THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE WILL OF THE NATION
KING OF ITALY AND ALBANIA
EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

The Inquiring Comission of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of State composed as follows :-

REVIGLIONA, Advocate, Grande Ufficiale, Cesare Federico, General of Militia - PRESIDENT.

MILAZZO, Professore, Dottore, Commendatore, Giacomino, Military Prosecutor - PROSECUTOR.

ZAMBONI, Dottore, Commendatore, Eugenio, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

ZAMPI, Advocate, Commendatore, Giuseppe, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

has passed the following sentence in the trial against:-

1) KEULS Laubert Joseph of the late Carlo and PAYNE Rosalia born in Leida (Holland) the 11th February 1896, Dutch citizen, once living in Rentome, bachelor, not convicted previously, chemist - prisoner from the 1st August 1944.

2) GRAMEGNA Lelerio of Michele and ARMANNO Alice born in Duesseldorf (Germany) the 9th January 1911, living in Genova, married, not convicted previously, dentist - prisoner from the 10th August 1944.

A C C U S E D

a) of the crime on which art. 110 and 257 of the Penal Code, for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage information that in the interest and security of the State has to remain secret.

b) of the crime on which Art. 110 and 261 of the Penal Code, for having, with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a).

In Italy and outside from 1939 till the date of their respective arrests.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND THE LAW

There is evidence that KEULS Laubert Joseph, in March 1944, while he was

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composed as follows :-

REVILACQUA, Advocate, Grande Ufficiale, Cesare Federico, General of Militia - PRESIDENT.

MILANO, Professore, Dottore, Commendatore, Giovannino, Military Prosecutor - PROSECUTOR.

JANNUZZI, Dottore, Commendatore, Eugenio, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

ZAMPI, Advocate, Commendatore, Giuseppe, Captain of Militia - JUDGE.

has passed the following sentence in the trial against:-

---

1) KEULS Lambert Joseph of the late Carlo and PAYNE Rosalie born in Leida (Holland) the 11th February 1898, Dutch citizen, once living in Mentone, bachelor, not convicted previously, chemist - prisoner from the 1st August 1941.

2) GRAMEGNA Lotario of Michele and ABRAHAM Alice born in Duesseldorf (Germany) the 9th January 1911, living in Genova, married, not convicted previously, dentist - prisoner from the 10th August 1941.

A C C U S E D

a) of the crime on which art. 110 and 257 of the Penal Code, for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage information that in the interest and security of the State has to remain secret.

b) of the crime on which Art. 110 and 264 of the Penal Code, for having, with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a).

In Italy and outside from 1939 till the date of their respective arrests.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND THE LAW

There is evidence that KEULS Lambert Joseph, in March 1941, while he was interned in the Concentration Camp of Montechiarugolo (Parma), owing to suspicions against him of espionage against Italy, he resumed correspondence with the a/m GRAMEGNA.

From a close examination of the correspondence it was seen that KEULS applied to GRAMEGNA asking for money, using threatening phrases which obviously proved the criminal relations which, in the past, existed between the two a/m. There is also evidence that GRAMEGNA, on account of these demands, on the 22nd of March 1941 went to Montechiarugolo to see KEULS to whom he gave one thousand lire. On this occasion, the latter introduced to GRAMEGNA the internee SALAZAR Demetrio, British citizen, who has helped in the forwarding of the correspondence without passing through the censor.

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There is also evidence that GALEAN declared that KEILS had confided in him on the subject of his espionage activities operated in Italy with the help of GRAMEGNA, precisely :-

a) of having been employed by the French espionage service to carry on an activity against Italy

b) of having had GRAMEGNA as informer, who had given him from Genoa information on the movements of the Italian troops and of our war-production.

KEILS in his interrogations admits having revealed to the French Authorities that he had been employed by the German Intelligence Service; that he had been compelled to say this because he had been found in possession of a paper on which was written the name of a German agent.

He denies that he has done espionage against Italy and he tries to give justification of his numerous journeys between Italy and France with the excuse of professional necessities.

GRAMEGNA denies these facts.

The Commission having decided that the Defence of the accused was contradicted by the Declaration made by GALEAN, which is confirmed by the letters written by KEILS to GRAMEGNA, which, as already stated, gives proof of a criminal activity between to two; considering the a/m facts and others gathered during the Court of Inquiry:-

a) the statement of the already mentioned ZANIBONELLI Giuseppina, who declares she saw KEILS consulting a map while talking of war.

b) the relationship between KEILS and GRAMEGNA and the ex-agent GIESSELMANN, who, as is well known, betrayed his country, is sufficient to send the accused for trial and, as a consequence of the a/m evidence, they will have to answer for the crimes in arts. Nos. 258 and 262 of Penal Code with the aggravation of wartime, regarding the revelation existing for art. 310 of Penal Code because communication with the enemy was in a period immediately preceeding Italy's entry into the war, that is from January 1940 to the month of May of the same year.

Considering also that KEILS as already mentioned, confessed he had been employed by the German Intelligence Service; that this revelation, which cannot be divulged, is also punishable with the mentioned art. 262 and 258 of the Penal Code, having been committed against the German State allied for the war with the Italian State.

Considering that it is competent for the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State.

FOR THESE REASONS

Seen art. 2 of the Royal Decrees of 15th March 1927.
The Enquiry Commission on the request of the P.M.

DECLARES

the Inquiry closed and refers to the Judgement of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State the accused KEILS and GRAMEGNA to answer:

a) for the crime of which art. 110 and 258 of the Penal Code for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage) information that in the interests and the security of the State has to remain secret.

b) for the crime on which art. 110, 310 and 262 of the Penal Code for having with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military

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compelled to say this because he had been found in possession of a paper on which was written the name of a German agent.

He denies that he has done espionage against Italy and he tries to give justification of his numerous journeys between Italy and France with the excuse of professional necessities.

GRAMEGNA denies these facts.

The Commission having decided that the Defence of the accused was contradicted by the Declaration made by CALAMAI, which is confirmed by the letters written by KEELS to GRAMEGNA, which, as already stated, gives proof of a criminal activity between to two; considering the a/m facts and others gathered during the Court of Inquiry:-

a) the statement of the already mentioned MARCHELLI Giuseppina, who declares she saw KEELS consulting a map while talking of war.

b) the relationship between KEELS and GRAMEGNA and the ex-agent GUISSEMANN, who, as is well known, betrayed his country, is sufficient to send the accused for trial and, as a consequence of the a/m evidence, they will have to answer for the crimes in arts. Nos. 258 and 262 of Penal Code with the aggravation of wartime, regarding the revelation existing for art. 310 of Penal Code because communication with the enemy was in a period immediately preceeding Italy's entry into the war, that is from January 1940 to the month of May of the same year.

Considering also that KEELS as already mentioned, confessed he had been employed by the German Intelligence Service; that this revelation, which cannot be divulged, is also punishable with the mentioned art. 262 and 268 of the Penal Code, having been committed against the German State allied for the war with the Italian State.

Considering that it is competent for the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State.

FOR THESE REASONS

Seen art. 2 of the Royal Decrees of 13th March 1927.
The Enquiry Commission on the request of the P.M.

DECLARES

the Inquiry closed and refers to the judgement of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State the accused KEELS and GRAMEGNA to answer:

a) for the crime of which art. 110 and 258 of the Penal Code for having obtained with mutual help (for military and political espionage) information that in the interests and the security of the State has to remain secret.

b) for the crime on which art. 110, 310 and 262 of the Penal Code for having with mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the information already mentioned in para a, and KEELS also for having revealed other similar information against the Allied German State.

Crimes committed in Italy and outside between January and May 1940.

Rome, 14 January 1942

(The original bears the signatures of the members of the Tribunal).

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Certified true copy of the original

(SGD) A. FERRARIOLI
Chief Chancellor of the
Tribunal for the Defence of the State

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1145

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11th April 1945.

Statement of Colonel Mario BERTACCHI, residing at Piazza Istria 12, Rome.

I was appointed Head of the Italian Counter Espionage Section of S.I.M. on 7th July 1941 and continued as such until 8th September 1943. When I took up this appointment Counter-Salaya was already a recognised agent of the organisation having been engaged by my assistant Lt. Col. Settarappa. Salaya was used as an agent to obtain information from the British Legation to the Holy See. He was used to find out if Italians or other foreign persons were contacting the Legation or if the Legation was being used for espionage activity. Lt. Col Settarappa had great trust in Salaya and especially in his great loyalty to the Italians. Salaya did not give any information of importance, he reported only gossip and rumours from the British Legation and other Legations within the Vatican. He reported generally, day to day, the activities of the British Mission. One activity of my organisation was to put out false news by a military or political

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nature to Salaya with the hope that he would take it to the British Minister. He was also used to ascertain from the British Legation information regarding the whereabouts of certain Italian Prisoners of War in whom the Italian Authorities were interested. When he was engaged by the Swiss Authorities to visit internee camps, he furnished me with a copy of his report, this was usually very similar to that received from the Swiss, it generally dealt with conditions within the camps. I know that from the time I took over took in 1941 until the Armistice on 8th September 1943, Salaya's expenses such as hotel bills etc were paid out of funds of my organisation. When the course of the war was changing Salaya was used to take proposed conditions of an Armistice to the British Ministry to the Holy See. I did not meet Salaya personally until after the liberation of Rome in June 1944. I know that Salaya's release was from the internee camps who arranged partly as a reward

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for the part he had played in the case against Gremenga and Kells and to be used as an agent in Rome by the Italian Counter Espionage. After the liberation of Rome, Salaya invited Col. Telesappa and myself to inform him an unofficial intelligence organisation, this I refused to do informing him I would only act on the instructions of my Government. I did not entirely trust Salaya I always felt he was playing a double game. This statement has been read over to me in Italian and is true.

Col. Manfredi

Roma 11-4-1945

Statement by 1084854 Sjt STEVENS W.J. of 276 FSS, CMF.

1. Some time towards the end of July 1944 (I do not remember the exact date) I was instructed by O.C.276 FSS to carry out an investigation on Joseph GONZI, suspected Maltese renegade. GONZI, when interrogated by me, referred me to a Count SALAZAR who, he said, was head of the organisation for helping escaped Allied PsW during the German occupation, of which he, GONZI, had formed part. I thereupon went to see Count SALAZAR at his office in Via delle Botteghe Oscure, ROME, and found that he was officially in charge of Anglo-Maltese affairs. I therefore explained to him who I was and what was the nature of my business. He gave me some useful information both about GONZI and other Maltese subjects. I saw him thereafter on several occasions in the month of August 1944 always in connection with my Maltese enquiries.

On 25 Aug 44 Count SALAZAR told me of a man named Umberto SALVAREZZA in ROME who was, he said, the head of various political parties in ROME, and who would be willing to furnish me with much valuable information on fifth column activity in ROME in exchange for some favours from the Allied Command. Before seeing SALVAREZZA I referred the matter to my O.C. who instructed me to listen to SALVAREZZA and see what he had to say. At about 1500 hrs on the 25th August 1944 I went accordingly to the office of Count SALAZAR where I met for the first time SALVAREZZA, COSIMO RUSSO and LANDINI. The proposition, briefly, was that in return for certain favours such as an order prohibiting the requisitioning by Allied troops of the premises of the Partito Unione Proletaria, reinstatement of DEL PINO GIULIO to his post with TETI etc., RUSSO would furnish me with information about fifth column activity in ROME and the whereabouts of the ten million lire left behind in ROME by the PFR for the organisation of fifth column work. I said that I could make no definite promise to them without first referring the matter to my O.C., and I added that it was my duty to obtain the information in any event. Certain information was given to me by RUSSO, which was later handed over to CIC, as this was a matter they were already handling.

From that time onwards most of the information supplied to me by Count SALAZAR was of a political nature, and this information, always written, was passed by me to my O.C. I visited him two or three times a week until the end of February 45 when I was instructed by my O.C.to discontinue doing so. On one occasion, during the visit of Col.VELLA from MALTA, he asked me what was thought of his position as chief of Anglo-Maltese interests. On another occasion he asked me what could be done about petrol and rations. He acted as witness to my marriage in ROME. And that is the extent of my relations with him.

2. All that I know of SALAZAR's connections with SALVAREZZA is that SALAZAR paid for information from SALVAREZZA's son-in-law, CONCARI, and LANDINI who was SALVAREZZA's administrator, andthat he discontinued these payments when I told him that this information, which had been passed on to me, was not reliable. On several occasions SALAZAR expressed to me his dislike of SALVAREZZA.

3. On 25 Aug 44 at my first meeting with SALVAREZZA (referred to above), the latter made the following written proposals to me:-

1. That the Party HQ on the first floor of Via Fornovo 12 (GIL premises) should not be requisitioned and should be recognised as the property of the Partito Unione Proletaria.
2. Cooperation with BADOGLIO.
3. Reinstatement of DEL PINO GIULIO to his post in TETI.
4. Five cars with permits & freedom from requisition. These five cars had already been requisitioned by the Allies and he gave me the requisition forms and statements from the owners to the effect that the cars had been placed at the disposal of the Partito di Unione Proletaria.
5. [illegible] permission for the publication of the paper "UNIONE PROLETARIA"

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was, he said, the head of various political parties in ROME, and who would be willing to furnish me with much valuable information on fifth column activity in ROME in exchange for some favours from the Allied Command. Before seeing SALVAREZZA I referred the matter to my O.C. who instructed me to listen to SALVAREZZA and see what he had to say. At about 1500 hrs on the 25th August 1944 I went accordingly to the office of Count SALAZAR where I met for the first time SALVAREZZA, COSIMO RUSSO and LANDINI. The proposition, briefly, was that in return for certain favours such as an order prohibiting the requisitioning by Allied troops of the premises of the Partito Unione Proletaria, reinstatement of DEL PINO GIULIO to his post with TETI etc., RUSSO would furnish me with information about fifth column activity in ROME and the whereabouts of the ten million lire left behind in ROME by the PFR for the organisation of fifth column work. I said that I could make no definite promise to them without first referring the matter to my O.C., and I added that it was my duty to obtain the information in any event. Certain information was given to me by RUSSO, which was later handed over to CIC, as this was a matter they were already handling.

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3. Reinstatement of DEL PINO GIULIO to his post in TETI.
4. Five cars with permits & freedom from requisition. These five cars had already been requisitioned by the Allies and he gave me the requisition forms and statements from the owners to the effect that the cars had been placed at the disposal of the Partito di Unione Proletaria.
5. Immediate permission for the publication of the paper "UNIONE PROLETARIA"

These proposals were to be accepted by us in return for information to be supplied by RUSSO. The conversation was taken down in shorthand by SALAZAR's secretary, and the information signed by RUSSO was handed by RUSSO to me. I handed the typescript of this conversation and RUSSO's information to CIC agent MITCHELL. This information proved to be valueless and RUSSO was later arrested by CIC.

4. I do not remember exactly but I think it was in October 44 that I first met STACCHINI. It was in the offices of the UNIONE PROLETARIA. I had been telephoned for by SALVAREZZA to come and collect some information that he had for me. When I got there I was introduced to STACCHINI by SALVAREZZA. The conversation was about the political situation. I collected the information, and as I was leaving, STACCHINI called me apart and invited me to come to his office next day at 1000 hrs as he had important

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information for me. I went next day at 1000 hrs to his office in Via Cavour. He told me that he had been invited by SALVAREZZA to contribute funds to the UNIONE PROLETARIA and asked me for my opinion about it. I said that as a soldier I could express no opinion on a political party but that if I were he, I should keep my money in my pocket. He told me on this occasion that he knew there were rumours that he was being accused by the Allies of having collaborated with the Germans and that he had definite proof to refute these allegations. He asked me whether I could do anything to clear him. I replied that I did not know what help I could give in the matter, but that if he would give me a written statement, I would transmit it to my commanding officer. Some days after (I do not remember how many) he gave me part of this statement, and some time after that he telephonedme and gave me another statement defending himself against accusations that had been made against him in the ROME press. That is the extent of my dealings with STACCHINI.

I first met VASELLI in Count SALAZAR's office but I do not remember the date. He was introduced to me by SALAZAR. I saw him on several occasions later in Count SALAZAR's office. Our conversation was always confined to political matters. I never went to his home.

I saw DEL PINO, ARMENISE and ALMAGIA in Count SALAZAR's office on one occasion only. I was introduced to them by Count SALAZAR. I never had any dealings with them.

ROME
30 Mar 45

Lt Howard Sgt.
1084854

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Clifford Sgt.
1084854

ROME
30 Mar 45

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

Statement by Capt.B.B.RAFTER, O.C. 276 FSS, CMF.

1. I first heard of Count SALAZAR in the following manner.

2. I do not remember the exact date, but at some time towards the end of July 1944 I required to make investigations into the affairs of certain Maltese subjects resident in Italy, some of whom were to be found in ROME.

3. I therefore charged Sjt STEVENS W J of this Sec with these investigations and told him to carry on and report his findings.

4. Shortly after Sjt STEVENS told me that he had found that there was in ROME a Count SALAZAR, a Br subject of some standing who was in charge of Maltese Affairs and had an office in or near RAAC. Sjt STEVENS said he had found Count SALAZAR an interesting contact, as he seemed well informed about Italian affairs, and specially about certain aspects of the political situation which might be of interest to this Sec. Count SALAZAR was also in contact with Sir D'Arcy OSBORN, British Ambassador to the Holy See, and had apparently done a good deal to assist escaped Br PsW during the German occupation of ROME.

5. Later Sjt STEVENS showed me some notes which Count SALAZAR had given him on certain aspects of the political situation as it was then developing, and said that SALAZAR was quite willing to pass us such information fairly regularly, as he was doing to Sir D'Arcy OSBORN. As the matter contained points of interest, I agreed to accept this offer, and thereafter SALAZAR's notes were handed to me every week or ten days for about two or three months.

6. During this period, however, I naturally made enquiries, as far as possible, about SALAZAR and though on the information then available it was not possible to prove anything to his grave detriment, it became clear to me that he was becoming more and more deeply involved in the affairs of a certain political group and was far too outspoken about his contacts with Allied officers.

7. I therefore asked him to call at my office and warned him strongly that as a private British citizen he could not afford to become so involved or speak as he had been doing, as, due to his citizenship & connections, he might well give the impression in Italian circles that he had some specific political or other mission, which was NOT the case. He thanked me for this warning and said he would take my advice.

8. This was the only conversation of any length I ever had with SALAZAR. I only saw him once before and once afterwards at my office for a few minutes when he presented some notes personally to me. I was also present once at a cocktail party at his house, sometime in August 1944 as far as I can remember, and I attended this with the express intention of seeing for myself the kind of persons with whom he was in contact. As a result of this, my opinions, as outlined in para 6, were confirmed.

9. Sjt STEVENS, with my knowledge, continued contact with SALAZAR with a view to collecting information on Umberto SALVAREZZA and his connections with various industrialists, all of whom SALAZAR apparently knew or about whom he could provide information.

2 Apr 45.

B.B.Rafter
Capt

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4. Shortly after Sjt STEVENS told me that he had found that there was in ROME a Count SALAZAR, a Br subject of some standing who was in charge of Maltese Affairs and had an office in or near RAAC. Sjt STEVENS said he had found Count SALAZAR an interesting contact, as he seemed well informed about Italian affairs, and specially about certain aspects of the political situation which might be of interest to this Sec. Count SALAZAR was also in contact with Sir D'Arcy OSBORN, British Ambassador to the Holy See, and had apparently done a good deal to assist escaped Br PoW during the German occupation of ROME.

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2 Apr 45.

R B Ryder
Capt

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4th March 1945.

Statement of Lelario GRAMEGNA, a dentist, of Venuta S. Egidio, Istia D'Ombrone, Grosetto.

During the spring of 1939 when I was practising as a dentist at Genova and Rapallo I met a Lambert Joseph KEULS, a Dutchman. He was introduced to me by one of my clients, and I attended him on several occasions. KEULS was then the representative of a British firm manufacturing arms and also for a firm of chemical manufacturers. In view of the fact that my mother was a German Jewess and KEULS being of anti-Nazi sentiments a friendship grew up between us. During the course of this friendship I learned that KEULS was on friendly terms with the German Consul in Genova and I asked him the reason of this. KEULS told me not to be afraid as he, KEULS, was working against the Germans. ~~In the~~ Soon after becoming acquainted with KEULS he introduced me to a German friend of his named GIESSELMANN Axel. ~~so to client~~ who became a client of mine, he was a German Consulate official. At a late date KEULS told me he believed GIESSEMANN was assisting the Allies. KEULS at no time told me anything of his activities but ~~as~~ I had an impression that he was connected with an Allied organisation, late I learnt that this was so, in fact some months late KEULS confirmed this himself by saying, "You need not worry yourself, I am not working for the Germans but against them."

After the outbreak of war between England and Germany my friendship with KEULS continued and on occasions he dined at-

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occasions KEULS was [illegible]
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afraid as he, KEULS, was working against
the Germans. Soon after becoming
acquainted with KEULS he introduced me
to a German friend of his named GIESSEL-
MANN Axel who became a client
of mine, he was a German Consulate official.
At a later date KEULS told me he believed
GIESSEMANN was assisting the Allies. KEULS
at no time told me anything of his activities
but I had an impression that he was
connected with an Allied organisation, later
I learnt that this was so, in fact some months
later KEULS confirmed this himself by saying,
"You need not worry yourself, I am not
working for the Germans but against them".
After the outbreak of war between England
and Germany my friendship with KEULS
continued and on occasions he dined at
my home in Genova, we also went out
for rides in my car. In the spring of 1940
KEULS told me he was going to France and
shortly after he ceased visiting me, he told
me he would not be away for long. A
few months after KEULS left for France I was
visited by an old client, named TRAVAGLIO
a German who was employed in the German
Consulate in Genova. He told me not to
interest myself whatsoever about KEULS or

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GIESSELMAN who had been shot, I was given no reason and did not ask any questions. Many months later, about the beginning of 1940 I received a letter from KEULS who said he was imprisoned at Vipiteno (Brenner district) because he had been arrested on suspicion but he assured me he was innocent and furthermore the authorities had been unable to substantiate their suspicions. He asked for financial help in view of our friendship. I sent him Lire 500 in the name of my niece, the reason for this being one of prudence rather than fear. Some time late KEULS wrote me another letter saying he had been transferred to the internment Camp Montechiarugolo (Parma). This letter I received after Christmas 1940, or early in 1941. I did not answer this letter as at this time I as I ~~had been nominated~~ was endeavouring to enter the Italian Army as a medical officer and did not wish to be compromised by corresponding with a person detained in an internment camp. KEULS in this second letter had asked me for further financial assistance and to attend to his personal affairs as mentioned. The next time I had news of KEULS was a short while after when a letter was brought to me by Mrs SALAZAR a stranger. She told me she was French and well conversed in the language of that country. As this woman was a stranger to me I was very guarded in my conversation and apparently to gain my confidence she showed me her own passport which I think was a British one, the cover of which was red or brown. I remember clearly that

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500 in the name of my niece, the reason for this being one of prudence rather than fear. Some time late KEULS wrote me another letter saying he had been transferred to the internment camp Montechiarugolo (Parma). This letter I received after Christmas 1940, or early in 1941. I did not answer this letter as at this time I as I ~~had been~~ ~~nominated~~ was endeavouring to enlist the Italian Army as a medical officer and did not wish to be compromised by corresponding with a person detained in an internment camp. KEULS in this second letter had asked me for further financial assistance and to attend to his personal affairs at Mentone. The next time I had news of KEULS was a short while after when a letter was brought to me by Mrs SALAZAR a stranger. She told me she was French and well conversed in the language of that country. As this woman was a stranger to me I was very guarded in my conversation and apparently to gain my confidence she showed me her own passport which I think was a British one, the cover of which was red or brown. I remember clearly that there were the words "in the name of His Majesty" or some similar phrase in English. KEULS in this letter again appealed to me for financial assistance and asked me again to interest ~~himself~~ myself in his affairs, he also reproached me for not having answered his previous letter. He suggested I should give Mrs SALAZAR some money and a letter in which I need not be guarded in what

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I said as the letter would not be subject to censorship. Mrs SALAZAR told me that the letter which she had brought me had not been censored but handed to her by her husband who was detained in the same camp and a friend of KEULS, and my reply would be given to KEULS in the same way. She went on to say that her husband, Count SALAZAR, was in the position of being able to get letters in and out of the camp without being censored. I should say that this woman introduced herself to me as Countess SALAZAR. I did not send a reply by Mrs SALAZAR as the her suggestion seemed to be too compromising and despite her insistance I told her that I would reply by the ordinary channels. Before leaving me Countess SALAZAR told me she would take take the opportunity of having her letter attended to by me and would in fact visit me again as required from Turin where she was living at the time, a distance of 150 kilometers. On this first visit I did in fact commence to give her treatment. and told her I would not make any charge on account of my sympathies towards England. About three weeks later I received a post card from KEULS through the normal post informing me that he had made representations for me to visit him at the internment camp. A few days later I went to the Questura at Genova where I saw the Head of the Political Department, one Dott. MOLA an Italian, and asked if it would be in order for me to visit KEULS. He seemed to me to be already informed of KEULS desire to see me. MOLA told me that it was in order for me to visit KEULS provided I

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and out of the camps without being observed.
I should say that this woman introduced herself to me as Doenlas SALAZAR. I did not send a reply by Mrs SALAZAR as the her suggestion seemed to be too compromising and despite her insistance I told her that I would reply by the ordinary channels. Before leaving me Doenlas SALAZAR told me she would take take the opportunity of having her teeth attended to by me and would in fact visit me again as required from Zurich where she was living at the time, a distance of 150 kilometers. On this first visit I did in fact commence to give her treatment. and told her I would not make any charge on account of my sympathies towards England. About three weeks later I received a post card from KEULS through the normal post informing me that he had made representations for me to visit him at the internment camps. A few days later I went to the Questura at Genova where I saw the Head of the Political Department, one Dott. MOLA and asked if it would be in order for me, an Italian, to visit KEULS. He seemed to me to be already informed of KEULS desire to see me. MOLA told me that it was in order for me to visit KEULS provided I gave MOLA a few days warning. I then told MOLA I would go on the following Sunday which I did. On arrival at the internment camps I was taken to the Commandants Office where I was received in a very friendly way. The Commandant explained to me that it was necessary as a formality for some other person to be present during my interview with KEULS.

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He told me that the person would be Count SALAZAR a man who had the respects and interests of the other internees. I then recalled to mind the visit of Countess SALAZAR. I was then introduced to SALAZAR outside the building who was with KEULS. The three of us walked around the camp and discussed the day out and life generally within the camp. After, we went to the room which SALAZAR and KEULS occupied with other internees. When we arrived two other internees were already in the room visiting, the time being between 1300 and 1400 hours. SALAZAR indicated to these two that they were not wanted and they left the room. SALAZAR then showed me his bed over which was a British flag and a picture of the British King and Queen, ~~as well as~~ He also showed me photographs of his two sons in British uniform, saying, as far as I can remember, that they were in Egypt. The three of us then sat at a table and SALAZAR picked up a newspaper saying "You can speak freely, I am not interested." SALAZAR then appeared to read the paper. KEULS and I spoke about conditions generally and the progress of the war. KEULS was rather distressed over ~~this~~ the situation and I did my best to console him. From time to time SALAZAR broke into our conversation asking direct questions about the war. I then related the news I had heard broadcast by London and in particular the facts of the ~~attack~~ action against the Italian fleet at Taranto. I pointed out that this had resulted in the immobilising of the Italian fleet. KEULS then told

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friend of SALAZAR and that with Lire 40,000 or Lire 50,000 one could get the case squashed. I told him plainly that I could do nothing in this matter. SALAZAR also tried to persuade me to do something on account of my friendship with KEULS and my own professional and financial position. I did say if a favourable occasion arose I would mention it to MEYER. I then left and returned to Genova. I made this visit during the early part of May 1941. Some two weeks later whilst at my dental clinic at Rapallo I was amazed to receive a visit from Count SALAZAR himself. I greeted him with the words "Surely you are brave to come to see me" because I thought he was still an internee. He then explained he had been given authority to visit Turin as his mother-in-law was ill. and had therefore taken the opportunity of calling on me. I had told his wife that on certain days of the week I was out of Genova attending my clinic at Rapallo. He asked me to visit his mother-in-law in Turin in my professional capacity as he had said in the I told him I would visit the following Sunday, which was early in June 1941 SALAZAR also asked me to give financial assistance to KEULS regarding the application for extradition. He even threatened me that if I did not assist KEULS I might find myself implicated as KEULS would doubtless be made to talk on arrival in Germany. I told SALAZAR I had nothing to fear as I knew nothing of KEULS previous activities. SALAZAR then left. On thinking the matter over I decided not to

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two weeks later whilst at my dental clinic at Rapallo I was amazed to receive a visit from Count SALAZAR himself. I greeted him with the words "Surely you are mad to come to see me" because I thought he was still an internee. He then explained he had been given authority to visit Turin as his mother or mother-in-law was ill and had therefore taken the opportunity of calling on me. I had told his wife that on certain days of the week I was out of Genova attending my clinic at Rapallo. He asked me to visit his mother or mother-in-law in Turin in my professional capacity as he had said in the. I told him I would visit the following Sunday, which was early in June 1941. SALAZAR also asked me to give financial assistance to KEULS regarding the application for extradition. He even threatened me that if I did not assist KEULS I might find myself implicated as KEULS would doubtless be made to talk on arrival in Germany. I told SALAZAR I had nothing to fear as I knew nothing of KEULS previous activities. SALAZAR then left. On thinking the matter over I decided not to go to Turin. On the Saturday previous to the proposed visit I sent a telegram to Countess SALAZAR saying I could not make the visit the following day. I signed the telegram as a precaution in the name of "LAMBERTI". I selected this name as it was similar to KEULS christian name of "LAMBERT". The next thing was my arrest on 10th August 1941 at Ortisei, near Bolzano, where I was on holiday having just arrived, the police

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were awaiting me in my hotel. I was given no reason for my arrest. I was then taken to Genova where I was imprisoned. Three days later I was interrogated by Capt SARACCO of the CC. R.R attached to SIM. at Turin. This officer man handled me and called me a traitor. I was closely questioned for four hours on my knowledge of KEVLS and my own anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi views. I was questioned as to whether or not I listened to the broadcasts from London and when I denied it SARACCO told me he had evidence to the contrary. I was told that SALAZAR and his wife, who was well known to me and KEVLS, together with others had been arrested for political and military espionage. During the interrogation I was shown three letters written to me by KEVLS, all were of a threatening nature, I pointed out that I had never received them. SARACCO told me they were found in SALAZAR's house in Turin when it was searched. I was also shown the telegram previously mentioned. The existence of which I denied all knowledge in view of the fact that I was told that the original copy would disclose the identity of the sender, who was in fact my friend. I admitted sending it in the hope of preventing the true reason of SALAZAR's visit to me at Rapallo and to protect him, I refrained from discussing the KEVLS aspect of SALAZAR's visit. SARACCO did not show any interest in SALAZAR's visit. After the interrogation this officer returned the following day with a statement made on the basis of my interview with him and which I signed under pressure as some of the details were incorrect. [illegible]

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from London and when I denied it SARACCO told me he had evidence that I did. I was told that SALAZAR and his wife, who was well known to me and KEVLS, together with others had been arrested for political and military espionage. During the interrogation I was shown three letters written to me by KEVLS, all were of a threatening nature, I pointed out that I had never received them. SARACCO told me they were found in SALAZAR's house in Turin when it was searched. I was also shown the telegram previously mentioned. The existence of which I denied all knowledge in view of the fact that I was told that the original copy was would disclose the identity of the sender, who was in fact my friend. I admitted sending it in the hope of preventing the true reason of SALAZAR's visit to me at Rapallo and also to protect him, I refrained from discussing the KEVLS aspect of SALAZAR's visit. SARACCO did not show any interest in SALAZAR's visit. After the interrogation this Officer returned the following day with a statement made on the lines of my interview with him and which I signed under pressure as some of the details were inaccurate. About four months later whilst still imprisoned at Genova I was visited by a Colonel from the Special Tribunal at Rome, he went over the same ground as SARACCO's report and minimised its contents, remarking that it had been ascertained that the grave accusations against me were not wholly true. The Colonel authorised me to communicate with my family and suggested I should engage a good lawyer.

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The Colonel visited me in October and on 26th December 1941 I was transferred to Regina Coeli Prison, Rome. During the period of my detention at Genova I did not see KEULS or SALAZAR. At Rome I was placed in solitary confinement and under strict supervision. I did once see KEULS in the wash-house. I was unable to speak to him. At the end of January 1942 I was handed a copy of the charges against me. On 13th February 1942, I was taken to another cell where I found KEULS and we conversed freely for about an hour. On reprimanding him for bringing about my arrest he told me we have been betrayed by SALAZAR and I now understand what his game was. We came to an agreement as to how best to defend ourselves. When we were then taken before the Special Tribunal and during the course of the hearing on the President of the Court made a point of informing the Defence that one, Count SALAZAR, a witness was "irreperibile" (not to be found). My lawyer, Av. Bruno CASSINELLI immediately asked the President to confirm that he had correctly understood his, the President's, remark, ~~that~~ namely that "a British subject interned in Italy, 'irreperibile'?" The President did not reply. The evidence of SALAZAR was not given to the Court and no further mention was made of his name by the prosecution. My lawyer however in his final address pointed out that the prosecution's chief witness Count SALAZAR had not given evidence. At the end of the case which lasted about 3 or 4 hours, KEULS was sentenced to 24 years imprisonment and I was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for "disponsabile del stato di cui all'art 304 C.P. in relazione agli art 254 e 261 dello stesso codice e così modificato

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his recommendation. In April 1942 I was transferred to a prison at San Gemignano, near Sienna, where I remained until 8th June 1944 when I was liberated by the partisans.

S/ Lorenzo Francesco.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by Capt. A. N. Ellis at Grosseto on 9th March 1945.

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Statement taken and signature witnessed
by Capt. A. N. Ellis at Grosseto on 9th March 1945.

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SECRET

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

REF : SD/140 (SALAZAR) 23 March 1945

SUBJECT : SALAZAR Count Schofield Demetrio

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. On Thursday 22nd March 1945 I visited the Palace of Justice and interviewed Judge DONATO the Giudice Istruttore charges with preparing the case against SALVAREZZA which will be heard on 16th April 1945.

2. Judge DONATO informed me that SALVAREZZA is being charged with unlawfully disposing of the furniture at the O.I.... Headquarters in Via Fornovo Rome, which he took over as offices for his political party "Unione Proletaria", and extorting money.

3. I was told that SALAZAR would not be called as a witness at the trial neither did the Italian authorities deem it necessary to interview subject.

4. I have been promised by Judge DONATO extracts from the statements made by the various witnesses in which reference is made to " a high British official ", this is obviously SALAZAR.

5. It appears that SALVAREZZA in his statement denies extorting money from the wealthy ex-Fascist Roman contractors and states that through a high British personality they agreed to finance his party. Further when SCALERA one of the wealthy industrialists who contributed funds to "Unione Proletaria" was summoned by the legal authorities to make a statement regarding his connections with SALVAREZZA he asked to be allowed to obtain the sanction of a "high British personality" before committing himself. After being warned two or three times to return to complete his statement he declined to state that he had any connection with SALAZAR and would only say that he had financed SALVAREZZA's party as he had already done with other parties.

6. Judge DONATO told me that when he commenced to prepare this case for trial he was ignorant of the true position of

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

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3. I was told that SALAZAR would not be called as a witness at the trial neither did the Italian authorities deem it necessary to interview subject.

4. I have been promised by Judge DONATO extracts from the statements made by the various witnesses in which reference is made to " a high British official ", this is obviously SALAZAR.

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6. Judge DONATO told me that when he commenced to prepare this case for trial he was ignorant of the true position of "the high British personality" referred to by the witnesses and did not press the points where such references were made.

7. I informed DONATO that SALAZAR had never held any official or diplomatic position, he did not represent any British interests whatsoever and that he was available for interrogation by the Italian authorities if they so desired.

8. SALVARESSA is not being charged with any political offence such as constituting armed bands or offences against the security of the State. I have no evidence to submit which substantiates

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my personal opinion that such charges are not being preferred because disclosures during the trial might involve a British subject. The Italian Authorities do not agree with this point of view.

9. I suggest that a copy of this report be forwarded to the British Embassy for information as the trial is likely to raise certain political implications, especially from the leftist parties, and further that copies be forwarded to AFHQ and NAAF.

10. Enquiries are continuing regarding SALERNO and I propose to interview him and invite him to make a statement during the ensuing week.

A.Wellis Capt.

A.P. WILLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

AW/mb.

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A.H. Ellis, Capt

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

AHE/mb.

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URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/140 (Salazar) 13 March 1945

SUBJECT : Investigations for AFHQ

TO : Director Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission

1. It will be appreciated if Dott. Alfonso LIONS of the Ministry of the Interior attached for liaison duties with the British representative of the Inter Government Committee for Refugees could be placed at the disposal of this Division for approximately one hour on wednesday, 14 March 1944 at 1000 hours for the purpose of completing a statement already commenced, in connection with an investigation being carried out for AFHQ regarding the activities of a certain person prior to the Italian Armistice.

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

AHE/nb

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1st Ind.

Ref : L&D (Salomar) 7 March 1945

HQ, Security Division, Public Safety Sub Commission, APO 331

To : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Forwarded for information.

S. A. Hanes, 1st Maj
for: Colonel J. [illegible],
Director Public Safety
Sub Commission

GHH/nb

Copy to: ~~G-2 MAAC~~

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

REF : SD/140(Salazar) 6 March 1945

SUBJECT : SALAZAR, Count Sarsfield Demetrio

TO : Director Public Safety Sub Commission, Security Division

1. With reference to the above named, I have to report that I arrested SALAZAR at 10.30 am on Saturday, 24 Feb. 1945 at his home, 24,Piazza Sallustrio Rome.

2. SALAZAR was immediately conveyed, under escort to "R" Internee Camp, in accordance with AFHQ letter GBI 389.450/A-50 dated 19th February 1945.

3. Enquiries are now being made regarding his activities both before and after the Italian surrender and a full report will be submitted on completion.

4. I ask that copies of this report be forwarded to AC of S, G-2, AFHQ and to AC of S, G-2 RAAC for information.

A.H. Ellis Capt.

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

AHE/nb

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

SECRET

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

REF : SD/140(Salazar) 6 March 1945

SUBJECT : SALAZAR, Count Barsfield Demetrio

TO : Director Public Safety Sub Commission, Security Division

1. With reference to the above named, I have to report that I arrested SALAZAR at 10.30 am on Saturday, 24 Feb. 1945 at his home, 26, Piazza Sallustrio Rome.

2. SALAZAR was immediately conveyed, under escort to "R" Internee Camp, in accordance with AFHQ letter GSI 389.450/A-50 dated 19th February 1945.

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A.H. Ellis Capt

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division.

AHE/ab

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(11)

COPY.

Ref. No. G.6.

Mr. BENTON.

Mr. Hopkinson has discussed with Brigadier Upjohn, and I have since discussed with Mr. Hopkinson and with H.E., the question of publicity in connection with SALAZAR's arrest.

Would you now seek the A.C.'s agreement to the following: As soon as the fact of SALAZAR's arrest reaches the Press, as it eventually will, whether it is announced by us or not, the Embassy and, if they are willing, the Public Safety people at the A.C. should answer the inevitable questions by issuing a statement in the following terms (subject to legal opinion as to their accuracy and suitability from the point of view of the libel laws.):

> "Demetrio Sarsfield SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject of Neapolitan birth, was arrested in order to facilitate further investigation of evidence tending to show that he had improper dealings with the enemy before the Allied liberation of Rome."

The Embassy or A.C. spokesman would add orally that as many people know, SALAZAR seems to have been mixing up with Italian politics and claiming high British authority for doing so. His name has been mentioned in connection with the case of SALVAREZZA and he will, of course, be available to the Italian authorities investigating that case, should they desire to question him in connection with it.

H.E. was insistent upon two points: a) that SALAZAR should on no account be removed from Italy before the Italian authorities had finished with him; b) that a British official should be present at any questioning by the Italian authorities, since SALAZAR must be expected to make untrue statements to them about us.

Would you now take matters up with your friends along these lines?

(Sgd.) A.MALCOLM.

28.2.45.
(2 copies passed to A.C. (Captain ELLIS) for information and action).
23 3.3.45.

KW3 3/3

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(2 copies passed to A.C. (Captain ELLIS) for information and action).

3.3.45.

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

REF : SD/140 (Salazar) 23 February 1945

SUBJECT : SALAZAR Count Barsfield

TO : AC of S., G-2, RAAC

1. In accordance with AFHQ letter GBI. 389.450/A-50 dated 19 Feb. 1945, para 2., copy of Col. Young's letter together with copy of report referred to therein is forwarded herewith for information.

Walter Doherty

W. DOHERTY,
Lt. Col.,
Deputy Director,
Public Safety Sub Commission,
Security Division.

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

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110 (Salazar)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.
APO 512, U.S. ARMY.

GBI.389.450/A-50. 19 February, 1945.

SUBJECT : SALAZAR, Count Sarsfield.

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

Reference undated D/O letter from Col. Young to Col. Hill-Dillon regarding the internment of Count SALAZAR.

1. As there appears to be prima facie evidence that SALAZAR was working for the Italian Intelligence Service at a time when his country was at war with Italy, it is considered that he should be interned in "R" Internee Camp pending investigation into his activities before the Italian surrender.

2. In view of his present undesirable activities and dangerous misrepresentations his internment should take place as soon as possible, and you are therefore requested to place all the information at your disposal before Headquarters, Rome Area Allied Command so that instructions may be given for his internment without delay.

3. It is thought, however, that, in view of the valuable assistance which he is understood to have given to escaped Allied P.W. between the time of the Armistice and the fall of ROME, he should be entitled to any special comforts and treatment which can be accorded at "R" Internee Camp.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

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

Copy to : A.C. of S., G-2,
R.A.A.C.

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SECRET AND PERSONAL

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

(8)

Dear Hill-Dillon,

The attached reports relate to Count Sarsfield Demetric SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject, at present residing in Rome, who has been the cause of considerable anxiety to the British Embassy in Italy.

I have discussed the matter to-day with Mr. Benton and Mr. Malcolm at the British Embassy, who are also in communication with the Foreign Office as to the possibility of getting him out of this country, either through diplomatic channels or for trial for assisting the enemy.

The attached papers show that he was working with SIM, vide a letter to the Questura of Rome dated 28th August 1941, and has posed as an organiser of certain Monarchist movements which had the backing of the British Government and the Prime Minister, and is also associated with SALVARESSA, at present under arrest for political intrigue in Rome.

The British Embassy, who have many reports on SALAZAR, state that his activities in Rome at the moment are doing great damage to the prestige of the United Kingdom, and are most anxious to curb his activities.

It is likely that he will be interrogated by the Italian Police in the next few days in connection with his association with SALVARESSA, and undoubtedly any information derived will be used to accuse Britain of supporting the Monarchy. This is extremely undesirable, especially at the present stage of events in Europe.

In all the circumstances it is thought that SALAZAR should not be allowed to remain at liberty to continue his intrigues, but that there is sufficient evidence to justify his detention as a civilian internee pending the completion of the evidence against him for assisting the enemy, or his deportation from this country by other means.

Authority is therefore requested to intern SALAZAR at "S" Internee Camp

(a) to discredit him thoroughly in the eyes of political parties who imagine he represents British interests, and
(b) to give us an opportunity of preparing a case for presentation in British Courts.

Yours sincerely,

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

Dear Bill - Dillon,

The attached reports relate to Count Garvfield Demetrio SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject, at present residing in Rome, who has been the cause of considerable anxiety to the British Embassy in Italy.

I have discussed the matter to-day with Mr. Benton and Mr. Malcolm at the British Embassy, who are also in communication with the Foreign Office as to the possibility of getting him out of this country, either through diplomatic channels or for trial for assisting the enemy.

The attached papers show that he was working with SIM, vide a letter to the Questura of Rome dated 28th August 1941, and has posed as an organiser of certain Monarchist movements which had the backing of the British Government and the Prime Minister, and is also associated with SALVARESSA, at present under arrest for political intrigue in Rome.

The British Embassy, who have many reports on SALAZAR, state that his activities in Rome at the moment are doing great damage to the prestige of the United Kingdom, and are most anxious to curb his activities.

It is likely that he will be interrogated by the Italian Police in the next few days in connection with his association with SALVARESSA, and undoubtedly any information derived will be used to accuse Britain of supporting the Monarchy. This is extremely undesirable, especially at the present stage of events in Europe.

In all the circumstances it is thought that SALAZAR should not be allowed to remain at liberty to continue his intrigues, but that there is sufficient evidence to justify his detention as a civilian internee pending the completion of the evidence against him for assisting the enemy, or his deportation from this country by other means.

Authority is therefore requested to intern SALAZAR at "B" Internee Camp

(a) to discredit him thoroughly in the eyes of political parties who imagine he represents British interests, and
(b) to give us an opportunity of preparing a case for presentation in British Courts.

Yours very
AFV.

19

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(7)

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

Ref : SD/141 (Salazar) 12 February 1945

Subject : SALAZAR, Count Sarnfield Dominic.

To : Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. With reference to my report of the 25 January, 1945, regarding the above named.

2. Information has now been obtained to the effect that the above named invited various wealthy contractors in Rome, who were closely connected with the Fascist regime, to his office at Via Botteghe Oscure, and invited them to contribute to the funds of "Unione Proletaria". This seems to be in addition to the amounts which SALAZAR was successful in obtaining for the other political parties of Monarchist sympathies.

3. The leader of "Unione Proletaria" is Umberto SALVARESA who was recently arrested on charges of selling the furniture from the building previously used as the Headquarters of the Fascist Youth (G.I.L.), and which is now used as the offices of Unione Proletaria. It was in the vicinity of this building that Giuseppe ALMAGIO (Il Gobbo) was shot by the Italian police when recently attempting to evade arrest.

4. It is reported that DEL DUCA, a prominent contractor during Fascism and who was recently found "not guilty" by the Italian Courts on charges preferred by the Epuration Commission, contributed 2,000,000 lire to "Unione Proletaria" but SALVARESA states he received only 50,000 lire.

5. During the past week SALAZAR has been enquiring about the possibility of purchasing some motor lorries. If subject is the intending purchaser it is surprising that his financial position has so improved since June last when he was in receipt of 2,000 lire per month from the Swiss Authorities as a destitute British subject.

6. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing the true relationship which existed between subject and SALVARESA and the truth about the various financial transactions which it is alleged took place.

7. It is most probable that within the next few days SALAZAR will be interviewed by the Italian authorities in connection with the prosecution of SALVARESA.

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Subject : SALAR, Count Garrfield Demetrio.

To : Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. With reference to my report of the 29 January, 1945, regarding the above named.

2. Information has now been obtained to the effect that the above named invited various wealthy contractors in Rome, who were closely connected with the Fascist regime, to his office at Via Botteghe Oscure, and invited them to contribute to the funds of "Unione Proletaria". This seems to be in addition to the amounts which SALAR was successful in obtaining for the other political parties of Monarchist sympathies.

3. The leader of "Unione Proletaria" is Umberto SALVARESA who was recently arrested on charges of selling the furniture from the building previously used as the Headquarters of the Fascist Youth (G.I.L.), and which is now used as the offices of Unione Proletaria. It was in the vicinity of this building that Giuseppe ALBANO (Il Gobbo) was shot by the Italian police when recently attempting to evade arrest.

4. It is reported that DEL PUNTO, a prominent contractor during Fascism and who was recently found "not guilty" by the Italian Courts on charges preferred by the Epuration Commission, contributed 2,000,000 Lire to "Unione Proletaria" but SALVARESA states he received only 50,000 lire.

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6. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing the true relationship which existed between subject and SALVARESA and the truth about the various financial transactions which it is alleged took place.

7. It is most probable that within the next few days SALAR will be interviewed by the Italian authorities in connection with the prosecution of SALVARESA.

A.H. SMITH,
Captain,
Security Division.

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(6)

~~HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION~~
~~A.F.H.Q. 334~~
~~PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION~~
~~SECURITY DIVISION~~

Ref : SD/140 (Salazar) 29 January 1945

Subject : SALAZAR, Count Harfield Demetrio.

To : Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. The result of enquiries regarding the above named are given below.

2. Subject was born at Naples on 16/4/1904. His father was Lorenzo SALAZAR and his mother was Count SALAZAR (nee [illegible]). He became a naturalised British subject in 1916 and was issued with British passport No. 1857 at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1935 this has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in 1930 in Hungary and subsequently married a French national, Maria Teresa [illegible] or [illegible], who arrived in Italy from France on 11/5/1936. SALAZAR had two sons, one was killed on native service whilst serving as a Flying Officer with the R.A.F., the other son is serving as an officer in the British Army in India. Subject claims one of his grandmothers was Irish and it is from this source that he derives the title of "Count", he alleges it was bestowed on his Irish ancestors by Queen Victoria.

3. I am informed that prior to the outbreak of war SALAZAR's name appeared on the suspect list at all British ports and information regarding his activities during his visits to England are recorded with Special Branch.

4. Little information has been obtained prior to 1940 when he was interned in a camp at Monte Chiarugolo as a British subject. Unconfirmed reports describe SALAZAR as a person who gave information to the Italian authorities about his fellow internees. It is said he frequently visited the local Questura and was permitted to go unescorted to offices where he met various officials, apparently this was the purpose of giving information.

5. A letter from the Ministero dell'Interno to the Questura of Rome, dated 28th August 1941 of which I have a photographic copy, states that SALAZAR was interned on the orders of the Prefettura of Turin at the request of the Turin office of C.I.S., S.I.M., who suspected him to be an espionage agent and a political suspect. Further it is stated that in February 1941 the Ministry was informed by the Italian Supreme Command that SALAZAR was carrying out confidential work for S.I.M. which he was still continuing and requesting the Questura of Rome not to interfere with him. (Copy attached)

6. On 5/8/1941, SALAZAR was interrogated by Capt. [illegible] (believed to [illegible] with Nobile Ettore SARACO now reported to be in North Italy) of

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Subject : [redacted] Count Sarsfield Deetric.

To : Deputy Director, Public Safety sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. The result of enquiries regarding the above named are given below.

2. Subject was born at Naples on 19/4/1894. His father was Lorenzo [redacted] and his mother was Grace [redacted] (nee [redacted]). He became a naturalized British subject in 1916 and was issued with British passport No. 1237 at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1939 this has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in 1930 in Hungary and subsequently married a French national, Marie Teresa [redacted] or [redacted], who arrived in Italy from France on 11/5/1936. [redacted] had two sons, one was killed on active service whilst serving as a Flying Officer with the R.A.F., the other son is serving as an officer in the British Army in India. Subject claims one of his grandmothers was Irish and it is from this source that he derives the title of "Count", he alleges it was bestowed on his Irish ancestors by Queen Victoria.

3. I am informed that prior to the outbreak of war [redacted]'s name appeared on the suspect list at all British ports and information regarding his activities during his visits to England are recorded with Special Branch.

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6. On 5/8/1941, [redacted] was interrogated by Capt. [redacted] (believed to be identical with Major Ettore [redacted] now reported to be in North Italy) of CC.RR. attached to S.I.M., regarding the activities of a Dutch subject named Joseph Lambert [redacted]. During the early part of 1941 it is alleged that [redacted] assisted [redacted] to forward letters without passing through censorship. When [redacted] was arrested [redacted] stated that he knew he was a French agent working with a certain [redacted] who was then practising as a dental surgeon at Genoa, it seems the latter gave [redacted] information about the Italian Army.

7. When [redacted] appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State, the Judge, a man named [redacted], asked S.I.M. to furnish information of [redacted]'s whereabouts. After three weeks SIM reported to the Judge that subject could not be traced. This appears to be a strange answer as it was not then possible for [redacted] a British subject to leave Italy and he should have been easily located. Subject never appeared before the Judicial authorities and S.I.M. maintained that he could not be found.

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8. When released from internment SALAZAR took up residence at the Pensione Reuben, Rome, however, records show that he had little difficulty in obtaining, as a foreigner, travel permits allowing him to visit various parts of Italy, the explanation is no doubt his connection with S.I.S.

9. In June 1942 the Swiss Legation is said to have appointed SALAZAR Inspector of Internment Camps, I have not verified this.

10. During 1943 it is noted that on various hotel registration slips, SALAZAR gives his nationality as "IRLANDESE", it is thought that this was intended to create an impression he was a native of Eire, a neutral State. A letter dated June 1943 addressed to the Questura of Rome from the Questura of Ascoli Piceno describes SALAZAR as an Irish subject and diplomat.

11. I am told that the records of S.I.S. were either destroyed or taken to the North after 8th September 1943, therefore no evidence of his activities with this Italian organisation is available.

12. On the arrival of the Allies in Rome, subject was appointed by H.M. Ambassador to the Holy See at the Vatican to investigate the situation of Maltese civil internees and for this purpose an office in a part of the British Embassy, at that time used by the department of the Swiss Legation responsible for watching British interests, was allotted to him. From this somewhat minor and apparently honorary post, SALAZAR became the self appointed head of what he called "British - Maltese Relations". A plate to this effect together with a Union Jack is displayed on the door of his house at Piazza Sallustio 27, Rome.

13. In August 1944 he was using official stationery, as issued to the Embassy. I have seen a typed letter on such paper headed "Rome Allied Command - "British Services, Via Botteghe Oscure 46, Rome". This particular letter is signed "SALAZAR" in red pencil and below is typed "Count Barsfield Salazar. In charge of Anglo-Maltese Interests".

14. Col. Harrison, Defence Security Officer, Malta, visited Rome in August 1944, with instructions from the Governor of Malta to remove SALAZAR from his self appointed functions in regard to Maltese interests. Shortly after a Col. Valls arrived in Rome from Malta as an official representative but he appears to have left within a month or so and no decisive action was taken in regard to SALAZAR.

15. In June 1954 SALAZAR, as a person without means, was in receipt of a monthly allowance of 8,000 lire from the Swiss Legation. He has recently said he is the Legal Advisor to the firm of CIBA VISCOSA and it was suggested his salary was 900,000 lire per annum.

16. From various sources it seems that subject commenced his so called Monarchist activities in August or early September 1944. One person who assisted him in widening his circle of acquaintances amongst persons who had accumulated riches during the past Regime was Mario (?) VACCHI.

17. On 19th September 1944 General SALAZAR approached Captain di Vascello MONTANARO head of the Press Section of the Quirinale Staff asking to be allowed to introduce a British relative, Count SALAZAR.

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to create an impression he was a native of Eire, a neutral State. A letter dated June 1943 addressed to the Questura of Rome from the Questura of Ascoli Piceno describes SALAZAR as an Irish subject and diplomat.

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16. From various sources it seems that subject commenced his so called Monarchist activities in August or early September 1944. One person who assisted him in widening his circle of acquaintances amongst persons who had accumulated riches during the past Regime was Mario (?) VASELLI.

17. On 10th September 1944, General SALAZAR approached Captain di Vercello MONTEZEMOLO head of the Press Section of the Quirinale Staff asking to be allowed to introduce a British relative, Count SALAZAR.

18. A meeting subsequently took place and amongst those present was SCELBA the leader of the Monarchist Party. SALAZAR told MONTEZEMOLO that in addition to his official position as custodian of Maltese Interests in Italy he was also engaged in attempting to revive certain Monarchist Movements. He let it be known that he was closely connected with influential British circles in Rome and had the backing of the British Government and it is reported he mentioned the Prime Minister in this connection.

19. He falsely claimed he was working for British Intelligence. It is true that from time to time he has furnished reports to a local P.S. Section on the political situation as seen by him, all are of a pro-Monarchist type.

14

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20. It is reported that SALAZAR suggested the formation of a new Monarchist Party and funds would be obtained from such people as VASELLI, SCIARRA and other wealthy business people in Rome who doubtlessly had benefitted under the Fascist Regime. He further went on to say that he had authority to start a Royalist newspaper once it was possible for him to arrange for the removal of Allied officials with P.W.B. who obstructed the circulation of Monarchist propaganda in the Italian Press.

21. Shortly after SALAZAR invited a number of the wealthier industrialists of Rome, among whom were VASELLI (Mario), PERRONI, SCIARRA and ARMENISE to his house. These four in particular were able during the late Regime to secure most of the more important contracts for public works in Rome, South Italy, Lybia and Ethiopia, through their acquaintances and positions in the Fascist Party. All amassed large fortunes.

22. SALAZAR addressed the gathering on the lines that it was desirable in the interests of both England and Italy to support Monarchist newspapers and organizations by giving financial aid. It was agreed at this meeting to support the Monarchist paper "Italia Nuova" the daily issued by the "Italian Democratic Party" which is under the leadership of SELVAGGI, and the movement known as "Unione Monarchia", whose members are chiefly reserve Army officers.

23. My informant agreed in this first month to subscribe 400,000 lire. He subsequently handed Count PERRONI 200,000 lire in cash for "Italia Nuova", and a like amount to Capt. MOSCONI for the party funds of "Unione Monarchia". The following month, November, he paid out similar amounts to the same persons.

24. Later it was suggested that a Committee should be formed to allocate the funds subscribed to all organizations supporting the Monarchy as source informed me he did not agree to one paper and one party only enjoying the considerable sum being put up each month. I am assured that all present subscribed amounts on a similar basis to my informant.

25. Towards the end of December further discussions and meetings took place and it was decided to form a Committee. Gen. MEZZATTI was entrusted to collect varying sums from all the subscribers. The Committee, which included H.E. RICCI, former Minister in the Badoglio Government, BONFANTINELLO mentioned previously as being the head of the Press Section of the Quirinal Staff, and Gen. SALAZAR, meets in subject's home. It has now been agreed that this Committee shall decide monthly the cost of supporting the various Monarchist movements and apportion the cost amongst the subscribers. My informant handed 200,000 lire to this Committee in December, to date he is not aware of the amount he will be required to subscribe in January.

26. SALAZAR is not officially a member of the Committee but he is always present at the meetings and is looked upon as a kind of "liaison" between the wealthier subscribers and the Committee.

27. In this particular small circle it does not seem that SALAZAR has made any definite statement regarding any official position or backing from the British Government. However, he has been very successful in creating a general impression that he is officially supported. This is done by his persistently but discreetly

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23. My informant agreed in this first month to subscribe 1,000,000 lire. He subsequently handed Count PERSONI 200,000 lire in cash for "Italia Nuova", and a like amount to Capt. MORONI for the party funds of "Unione Monarchia". The following month, November, he paid out similar amounts to the same persons.

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26. SALAZAR is not officially a member of the Committee but he is always present at the meetings and is looked upon as a kind of "liaison" between the wealthier subscribers and the Committee.

27. In this particular small circle it does not seem that SALAZAR has made any definite statement regarding any official position or backing from the British Government. However, he has been very successful in creating a general impression that he is officially supported. This is done by him persistently but discreetly letting it be known he is a British subject; photographs in his home of himself and two sons in British uniforms, the fact that he generally known to be on good terms with a British diplomat and members of the Italian Royal Household greatly assists him. Incidentally in December he issued invitations to a number of people for cocktails at his house, the company present included Gen. TUPPER, Gen. ARMELLINI, Capt. MONTEZEMOLO, all members of the Lieutenant Generals personal staff, and other Allied and Italian officers and officials.

28. I am unable to ascertain the true reason for SALAZAR's activities but the names of the wealthier subscribers mentioned previously suggest that he has selected them because he is well aware that all are frightened that further denunciations can easily be made against them and they possibly feel they are paying for support should it be necessary in the future and for silence at the present time. One of these at least also financially supports the Guzzoni movement.

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29. Attached is a copy of the letter referred to in para 5 above, together with a translation.

30. I suggest there is not sufficient evidence available against SALAZAR to warrant a prosecution as a British subject under the Defence Regulations, 1939 (as amended). Further, the cancellation of his Certificate of Naturalisation will not curtail his somewhat undesirable activities in Italy, therefore I respectfully suggest that as an alternative the Italian Authorities be requested to deport him as an undesirable alien. It is appreciated that this latter course is difficult but in my opinion SALAZAR will eventually do untold harm to British interests in this country. Subject has already been warned by Brigadier Low of R.A.F.A.C. regarding his activities, a fact which SALAZAR has referred to on occasions.

31. I respectfully ask that a copy of this report be forwarded to Mr. Riggs at the British Embassy, Rome, who is interested in this matter.

A.H. Ellis Capt.

A.H. ELLIS, Captain
Security Division

AHE/bd

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British interests in this country. Sergeant [redacted]
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A.Ellis Capt.

A.H. ELLIS, Captain

Security Division

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(5)

From Ministry of Interior to Questura of Rome.

Rome 23 - 8 - 1944

Ref : 448/203247

Subject : SALAMAN Barnfield Demetrio of Lorenzo, born at Naples on 16/6/1883, and now lives at Turin.
A British subject.

With reference to your telegram dated 13 - 8 - 1944 - No. 61380448, we inform you that subject was interned at the concentration Camp of Montechiarugolo following the proposal of Prefettura of Turin and in accordance of a request of the Turin Counter Espionage Section, because subject was suspected to be an Espionage agent and to be politically ambiguous.

In February of the present year Supreme Command informed us that SALAMAN got in touch with S.I.M. for a confidential activity, which he is still performing and which he must continue at Rome, where he has been transferred. So we beg you not to interfere with the task he was given, taking all necessary arrangements with S.I.M.

By order of the Head of Police

1/5

/s/

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

Subject : SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio of Lorenzo, born at Naples on 16/6/1894, and now lives at Turin.
A British subject.

With reference to your telegram dated 13 - 8 - 194. - No. 61390/48, we inform you that subject was interned at the concentration Camp of Montechiarugolo following the proposal of Prefettura of Turin and in accordance of a request of the Turin Counter Espionage Section, because subject was suspected to be an Espionage agent and to be politically ambiguous.

In February of the present year Supreme Command informed us that SALAZAR got in touch with S.I.M. for a confidential activity, which he is still performing and which he must continue at Rome, where he has been transferred. So we beg you not to interfere with the task he was given, taking all necessary arrangements with S.I.M.

By order of the Head of Police

1/5

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

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Roma 28 agosto 1941 A. XIX

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale della
Pubblica Sicurezza

Divisione A.G.R. Sez. III
Prot. N. 448/203847 Allegati

All. N. QUESTURA DI ROMA

Riporta al f. del----

OGGETTO : Salazar Barefield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884, residente a Torino - Inglese -

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente N. 64/00448 si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di Montechiarugolo su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.S. perchè ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il Salazar si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che sta tuttora svolgendo e che dovra' continuare a Roma, dove e' stato trasferito.

Cio' stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nella missione che gli e' stata affidata prendendo al riguardo gli opportuni accordi col competente organismo militare.

d'ordine DEL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

1/2

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

- OGGETTO : Salazar Sarefield Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16/6/1884, residente a Torino - inglese .

Di seguito al telegramma del 13 corrente n. 61380443 si comunica che lo straniero in oggetto fu internato nel campo di concentramento di Montechiaro-golo su proposta della Prefettura di Torino e in seguito a richiesta di quel Centro C.S. perche' ritenuto sospetto di spionaggio e politicamente ambiguo.

Nel febbraio u.s. il Comando Supremo fece presente che il Salazar si era messo in contatto col S.I.M. per azione fiduciaria, che sta tuttora svolgendo e che dovra' continuare a Roma, dove e' stato trasferito.

Cio' stante si prega di non ostacolarlo nella missione che gli e' stata affidata provvedendo al riguardo gli opportuni accordi col competente organismo militare.

d'ordine DEL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

1/5

SECRET

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

SECRET

(4)

Q U E S T U R A of ROMA PICENO

Ref : 01543/12

Subject : SALAZAR BARNFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo
An Irish subject.

To : Questura of Rome. 27th June 1943

With reference to your letter dated 18th June 1943, we submit, for your information, a report concerning subject, issued by the Local Command of Carabinieri:-

"On the 7th June 1943, coming from Rome, arrived at Grottammare for a vacation the Irish subject and diplomat SALAZAR BARNFIELD Demetrio of Lorenzo and of EUGLEN Ennit, born at Naples on 16/6/1884 and who now lives at Rome, Via Borgoed 47, SALAZAR took residence at Grottammare in the apartment of FIATTONI Francesco, an official of the Comune.

Subject was authorised to reside by an order of questura of Rome elapsing on 31-10-1943, and also has a passport issued by the Consulate of S.Paolo in Brazil on 22-5-1935 and renewed on 5-2-1940 by the Swiss Legation of Rome.

Although he is a diplomat, we consider his residence in Grottammare not convenient, because the military importance of this area and specially the railway convoys of arms and troops could give him the opportunity to collect military informations.

We beg you to inform us more particularly about SALAZAR 's background and to give us your advise about the opportunity of his residence in Grottammare, which by a military point of view, is a rather interesting area.

The Questore

1/4 1/5

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

To : Questura of Rome. 27th June 1943

With reference to your letter dated 16th June 1943, we submit, for your information, a report concerning subject, issued by the local Command of Carabinieri:-

"On the 7th June 1943, coming from Rome, arrived at Grottaferrata for a vacation the Irish subject and diplomat SALAZAR ERNESTEO Demetrio of Lorenzo and of KENNEDY Emmet, born at Naples on 16/6/1884 and who now lives at Rome, Via Borgogna 47. SALAZAR took residence at Grottaferrata in the apartment of PIATTONI Francesco, an official of the Comune.

Subject was authorised to reside by an order of Questura of Rome elapsing on 31-10-1943, and also has a passport issued by the Consulate of S.Paolo in Brasil on 22-3-1935 and renewed on 9-2-1940 by the Swiss Legation of Rome.

Although he is a diplomat, we consider his residence in Grottaferrata not convenient, because the military importance of this area and specially the railway convoys of arms and troops would give him the opportunity to collect military informations.

We beg you to inform us more particularly about SALAZAR 's background and to give us your advise about the opportunity of his residence in Grottaferrata, which by a military point of view, is a rather interesting area.

The Questore

/N 1/5

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SECRET

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

SECRET

R. QUESTURA

ASCOLI PICENO

Raccomandata - Riservata

Nr. 07023 Gab.

Rif. n. 016434/12 del 16 c.m. Ascoli Piceno, 27 giugno 1943 - XXI

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

ROMA

Di seguito alla lettera p.n. del 18 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surrichiamato, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo CC.RR. :

"Il 7 giugno u.s. proveniente da Roma, e' giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario comunale PIATTONI Francesco, il suddito irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - Via Borgosi 47 - SALAZAR Sarsfield conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo e fu KINSELU Emmut, nato il 16/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R. Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 31/10/943 e del passaporto numero 1837 rilasciato dal Consolato di S. Paolo del Brasile il 22/5/935 e rinnovato il 9/2/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

Si ritiene pero' inopportuna la permanenza in Grottammare dello straniero suindicato, anche se diplomatico, soprattutto perche' la localita' dichiarata zona militarmente importante, potrebbe offrirgli la possibilita' di ricavare dall'osservazione diretta del prospiciente transito ferroviario, che scorge dalla sua abitazione, dati militarmente importanti circa il movimento truppe e materiale bellico"".

Nel rinnovare, pertanto, la preghiera di favorire dettagliate informazioni sul conto del Salazar, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunita' del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le localita' militarmente importanti, non e' priva di interesse militare.

1/5

IL QUESTORE

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

OGGETTO : SALAZAR Sarafield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlandese.

ALLA R. QUESTURA DI

ROMA

Di seguito alla lettera p.n. del 18 corrente ed in relazione al foglio surrichiamato, trascrivesi quanto comunica, sul conto dello straniero in oggetto, il locale Comando Gruppo CC.RR. :

""Il 7 giugno u.s. proveniente da Roma, o' giunto in Grottammare per villeggiatura, prendendo alloggio nell'abitazione del segretario comunale PIATTONI Francesco, il suddito irlandese, diplomatico, residente a Roma - Via Borgesi 47 - SALAZAR Sarafield conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo e fu ENGLEU Emmit, nato il 16/6/884 a Napoli.

E' in possesso dell'autorizzazione di soggiorno rilasciatagli dalla R. Questura di Roma e valevole fino al 31/10/943 e del passaporto numero 1837 rilasciato dal Consolato di S. Paolo del Brasile il 22/5/935 e rinnovato il 9/2/940 dalla Delegazione Svizzera in Roma.

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Nel rinnovare, pertanto, la preghiera di favorire dettagliate informazioni sul conto del Salazar, si chiede il parere di codesto Ufficio circa l'opportunita' del soggiorno del predetto in Grottammare, che, pur non essendo compreso tra le localita' militarmente importanti, non e' priva di interesse militare.

1/5

IL QUESTORE

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SECRET

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

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

(3)

FROM : Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. HANNAFORD
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION,
HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED COMMISSION,
A.P.O.394.
8th January 1945.

Dear Arthur.

The enclosed facts have been reported to me by two eye witnesses. I wonder whether you know anything about it. The whole thing sounds fishy to me.

Yours ever,

J.S. Hannaford

Colonel Arthur Young
P.S.

Stacchini
125 Via Salaria
256 Via Cassia

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

SECRET.

(2)

An alleged British subject, who remained in Italy during the war, Count Southfield Calamar poses as the personal representative of Mr. Winston Churchill for big business deals. He leads round to lending ex-fascist industrialists and others a British sergeant called Stevens who asks them if they have had any trouble with the patriots and according to their answer urges them to go and see his chief.

At a party given last week at Salazar's house, 24 Piazza Sallustio, were present among others Vasalli, Federici, Scalera, Armenise. Salazar made a short speech stating that he had been instructed by the Prime Minister to help the Monarchy but that money was required and asked his listeners to contribute to the party fund (at least one million lire monthly). The person who reports this was asked if he could afford Lit. 50,000 per month.

It is understood that Salazar helped Sir Francis Osborne during the German occupation and was understood to be in touch with our Intelligence. It is further understood that he helped in the release of political prisoners in 1943-44. He claims to be an Irishman but is believed to be a Maltese. On his door the plate "British Representative H.1" ? is now replaced by one reading "Anglo Maltese relations or "Italo-Maltese relazioni".

He seems to have collected around him all the multi-millionaires fascist Contractors, intimate of Ciano, like Armenise or of Mussolini, Starace and Farinacci, like Vasalli, Federici and Scalera.

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

21 JAN 45

Seen by Colonel Young - who awaits further reports.

SECRET

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

(1)

REF: SD/140 (SALAZAR) 21st JANUARY, 1945

SUBJECT: SALAZAR, Count Sarsfield Demetric

TO: Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. The result of enquiries made to date regarding the above named are given below for information.

2. Subject was born at Naples. He became a naturalized British subject in 1916, his parents were Italian, a grandmother was Irish. SALAZAR has a British passport No.1837, issued at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1935, it has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in Hungary in 1930 and later married a French woman, Maria Teresa JOSSA or IOSSA, who arrived in Italy from France on 11.5.1936.

3. SALAZAR was interned in a camp at Montechiarugolo in 1940 and appears to have been released in 1941. Documents have been photographed showing that SIM on several occasions requested the Questura at Rome to give SALAZAR travel facilities, all indicate that Subject was closely connected with this organisation.

4. Enquiries are being made at present with a view to tracing the Commandant of this camp, he is said to be in the Ancona district. During the time SALAZAR was detained he is alleged, as Camp leader, to have been taken to the local Questura and once there permitted to go unescorted into offices containing various Italian officials for the purpose of giving information about the activities of the internees.

5. On 5.8.41 SALAZAR was interrogated by Capt. SARACO, now Major SARACO of the CC.RR believed to be in North Italy, who was then attached to SIM, regarding the activities of a Dutch subject named Joseph Lambert KEULS. It is learned that SALAZAR during the early part of 1941 assisted KEULS to send letters without passing through the censor. KEULS was arrested and SALAZAR stated that he knew KEULS was a French agent working with a certain GRAMEGNA who practiced as a dental surgeon at Genoa. It seems that the latter was of German Jewish origin and gave KEULS information about the Italian army.

6. KEULS appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State and the Judge, FANTINI, asked SIM to furnish information of SALAZAR's whereabouts. SIM, after some three weeks, replied to the effect that Subject had not been traced but enquiries were continuing. An explanation of this nature was somewhat extraordinary as it was not then possible for SALAZAR, being a British subject, to leave Italy and should have been easily located. SALAZAR was never interrogated by the Judicial authorities. At the final trial it was stated that SALAZAR could not be traced.

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

1. The result of enquiries made to date regarding the above named are given below for information.

2. Subject was born at Naples. He became a naturalized British subject in 1916, his parents were Italian, a grandmother was Irish. SALAZAR has a British passport No.1837, issued at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1935, it has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in Hungary in 1930 and later married a French woman, Maria Teresa JOSSA or IOSSA, who arrived in Italy from France on 11.5.1936.

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7. On release from internment SALAZAR came to Rome and lived at the Pensione Reuben. In June, 1942, he was appointed Inspector of Internment Camps by the Swiss Legation, information on this and other matters connected with this Legation are being taken up by Mr. Higgs of the British Embassy who will inform us of the result of his enquiries.

8. There is little doubt about SALAZAR's connection with SIM but it has not been possible up to the moment to find any official records, as I am informed that the majority of the files of the organisation were either transferred to the north or destroyed.

9. Regarding the meeting referred to in Lt.Col. Hannaford's letter, it is understood that this took place in September last. It is hoped, in conjunction with the British Embassy staff, to obtain a statement from a person who was present at the time and was approached by SALAZAR for funds, a copy will be submitted when obtained.

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

10. Much information regarding the alleged activities of SALAZAR appears on the files of the various security organisations in Rome but this cannot be substantiated and in no case is the source indicated.

11. Recently instructions were received at the Embassy to the effect that all connections with SALAZAR were to be immediately severed.

12. Enquiries are continuing in collaboration with Mr. Higgs of the Embassy and a further report will be submitted shortly.

A.H.ELLIS.
Captain,
Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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

A.H.ELLIS.
Captain,
Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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

SECRET

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

REF: SD/140 (SALAZAR) 21st JANUARY, 1945

SUBJECT: SALAZAR, Count Barsfield Demetric

TO: Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. The result of enquiries made to date regarding the above named are given below for information.

2. Subject was born at Naples. He became a naturalised British subject in 1916, his parents were Italian, a grand other was Irish. SALAZAR has a British passport No.1837, issued at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1935, it has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in Hungary in 1930 and later married a French woman, Maria Teresa JOSSA or LOSSA, who arrived in Italy from France on 11.5.1936.

3. SALAZAR was interned in a camp at Montechiaruppio in 1940 and appears to have been released in 1941. Documents have been photographed showing that SIM on several occasions requested the Questura at Rome to give SALAZAR travel facilities, all indicate that subject was closely connected with this organisation.

4. Enquiries are being made at present with a view to tracing the Commandant of this camp, he is said to be in the Ancona district. During the time SALAZAR was detained he is alleged, as Camp leader, to have been taken to the local Questura and once there permitted to go unescorted into offices containing various Italian officials for the purpose of giving information about the activities of the internees.

5. On 5.8.41 SALAZAR was interrogated by Capt. BARACCO, now Major BARACCO of the CC.RR believed to be in North Italy, who was then attached to SIM, regarding the activities of a Dutch subject named Joseph Lambert KEULS. It is learned that SALAZAR during the early part of 1941 assisted KEULS to send letters without passing through the censor. KEULS was arrested and SALAZAR stated that he knew KEULS was a French agent working with a certain CRAPONNA who practiced as a dental surgeon at Genoa. It seems that the latter was of German Jewish origin and gave KEULS information about the Italian army.

6. KEULS appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State and the Judge, FANTINI, asked SIM to furnish information of SALAZAR's whereabouts. SIM, after some three weeks, replied to the effect that subject had not been traced but enquiries were continuing. An explanation of this nature was somewhat extraordinary as it was not then possible for SALAZAR, being a British subject, to leave Italy and should have been easily located. SALAZAR was never interrogated by the Judicial authorities. At the final trial it was stated that SALAZAR could not be traced.

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

...Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. The result of enquiries made to date regarding the above named are given below for information.

2. Subject was born at Naples. He became a naturalised British subject in 1916, his parents were Italian, a grand other was Irish. SALAZAR has a British passport No.1857, issued at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1935, it has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in Hungary in 1930 and later married a French woman, Maria Teresa JOUBA or JOUBA, who arrived in Italy from France on 11.5.1936.

3. SALAZAR was interned in a camp at Montechiaruglo in 1940 and appears to have been released in 1941. Documents have been photographed showing that SIM on several occasions requested the Questura at Rome to give SALAZAR travel facilities, all indicate that subject was closely connected with this organisation.

4. Enquiries are being made at present with a view to tracing the Commandant of this camp, he is said to be in the Ancona district. During the time SALAZAR was detained he is Alleged, as Camp leader, to have been taken to the local Questura and once there permitted to go unescorted into offices containing various Italian officials for the purpose of giving information about the activities of the internees.

5. On 5.6.41 SALAZAR was interrogated by Capt. SARACO, now Major SARACO of the CC.RR believed to be in North Italy, who was then attached to SIM, regarding the activities of a Dutch subject named Joseph Lambert KEULS. It is learned that SALAZAR during the early part of 1941 assisted KEULS to send letters without passing through the censor. KEULS was arrested and SALAZAR stated that he knew KEULS was a French agent working with a certain ISAIGNA who practiced as a dental surgeon at Genoa. It seems that the latter was of German Jewish origin and gave KEULS information about the Italian army.

6. KEULS appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State and the Judge, PANTINI, asked SIM to furnish information of SALAZAR's whereabouts. SIM, after some three weeks, replied to the effect that subject had not been traced but enquiries were continuing. An explanation of this nature was somewhat extraordinary as it was not then possible for SALAZAR, being a British subject, to leave Italy and should have been easily located. SALAZAR was never interrogated by the Judicial authorities. At the final trial it was stated that SALAZAR could not be traced.

7. On release from internment SALAZAR came to Rome and lived at the Pensione Reuben. In June, 1942, he was appointed Inspector of Internment Camps by the Swiss Legation, information on this and other matters connected with this Legation are being taken up by Mr. Higgs of the British Embassy who will inform us of the result of his enquiries.

8. There is little doubt about SALAZAR's connection with SIM but it has not been possible up to the moment to find any official records as I am informed that the majority of the files of the organisation were either transferred to the north or destroyed.

9. Regarding the meeting referred to in Lt.Col. Hammaford's letter, it is understood that this took place in September last. It is hoped, in conjunction with the British Embassy staff, to obtain a statement from a person who was present at the time and was approached by SALAZAR for funds, a copy will be submitted when obtained.

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SECRET

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

10. Much information regarding the alleged activities of S.I.S.S.R appears on the files of the various security organisations in Rome but this cannot be substantiated and in no case is the source indicated.

11. Recently instructions were received at the Embassy to the effect that all connections with S.I.S.S.R were to be immediately severed.

12. Enquiries are continuing in collaboration with Mr. Riggs of the Embassy and a further report will be submitted shortly.

A.H.ELLIS.
Captain,
Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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

A.H.ELLIS.
Captain,
Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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

SECRET

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

REF: SD/14D (SALAMAR)

21st JANUARY, 1945

SUBJECT: SALAMAR, Count Garafield Demetrio

TO: Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division.

1. The result of enquiries made to date regarding the above named are given below for information.

2. Subject was born at Naples. He became a naturalized British subject in 1946, his parents were Italian, a grand-father was Irish. SALAMAR has a British passport No.1837, issued at San Paulo, Brazil, in 1935, it has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in Hungary in 1930 and later married a French woman, Maria Teresa JOSSA or JOSSA, who arrived in Italy from France on 11.5.1936.

3. SALAMAR was interned in a camp at Montechiarugolo in 1940 and appears to have been released in 1941. Documents have been photographed showing that SIM on several occasions requested the Questura at Rome to give SALAMAR travel facilities, all indicate that Subject was closely connected with this organisation.

4. Enquiries are being made at present with a view to tracing the Commandant of this camp, he is said to be in the Ancona district. During the time SALAMAR was detained he is alleged, as Camp leader, to have been taken to the local Questura and once there permitted to go unescorted into offices containing various Italian officials for the purpose of giving information about the activities of the Internees.

5. On 5.8.41 SALAMAR was interrogated by Capt. SARAGO, now Major SARAGO of the CC.SR believed to be in North Italy, who was then attached to SIM, regarding the activities of a Dutch subject named Joseph Lambert KEULS. It is learned that SALAMAR during the early part of 1941 assisted KEULS to send letters without passing through the censor. KEULS was arrested and SALAMAR stated that he knew KEULS was a French agent working with a certain GRAZZIA who practiced as a dental surgeon at Genoa. It seems that the latter was of German Jewish origin and gave KEULS information about the Italian army.

6. KEULS appeared before the Fascist Tribunal for the Defence of the State and the Judge, FANTINI, asked SIM to furnish information of SALAMAR's whereabouts. SIM, after some three weeks, replied to the effect that subject had not been traced but enquiries were continuing. An explanation of this nature was somewhat extraordinary as it was not then possible for SALAMAR, being a British subject, to leave Italy and should have been easily located. SALAMAR was never interrogated by the Judicial authorities. At the final trial it was stated that SALAMAR could not be traced.

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TO: Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Security Division

1. The result of enquiries made to date regarding the above named are given below for information.

2. Subject was born at Naples. He became a naturalised British subject in 1946, his parents were Italian, a grandmother was Irish. SALAZAR has a British passport No.1837, issued at San Paolo, Brazil, in 1935. It has been renewed from time to time. He divorced his first wife in Hungary in 1930 and later married a French woman, Maria Teresa JUSSA or ISSA, who arrived in Italy from Praha on 11.5.1936.

3. SALAZAR was interned in a camp at Montechiaro, Pole in 1940 and appears to have been released in 1941. Documents have been photographed showing that SIM on several occasions requested the Questura at Rome to give SALAZAR travel facilities, all indicate that subject was closely connected with this organisation.

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8. There is little doubt about SALAZAR's connection with SIM but it has not been possible up to the moment to find any official records as I am informed that the majority of the files of the organisation were either transferred to the north or destroyed.

9. Regarding the meeting referred to in Lt.Col. Hammaford's letter, it is understood that this took place in September last. It is hoped, in conjunction with the British Embassy staff, to obtain a statement from a person who was present at the time and was approached by SALAZAR for funds, a copy will be submitted when obtained.

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

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12. Enquiries are continuing in collaboration with Mr. Higgs of the Embassy and a further report will be submitted shortly.

A.H. Ellis Capt.

A.H.ELLIS.
Captain,
Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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

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

A. Mallins.
Captain,
Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

