

ACC 10000/143/2550 140/SSD

SALAZAR SARFIED DEMETRIO VOL. II.

MAY 1945

1 2 2 0

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

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Code 28-72.



SUPPLIED
FOR THE
PUBLIC SERVICE

24th March 1945.

Statement of Demetrio Sarsfield SALAZAR,
currently residing at 211, Piazza Sallustiana, Rome.

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

Sarsfield Salazar

I was born at Naples on 16th June 1884
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'Brian. 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 Berragh where I remained for
six months. On leaving the school I was
commissioned as a Second Lieutenant
the 5th Lancers and served with the regiment
for a few months and in 1917 I was
attached as an A.P.C. to General Grey
and served on his staff, first in Italy.

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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 11th and 12th 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 Spennorth, Barmston, Lincolnshire South Wales. In 1929 we were divorced at Budapest, Hungary and in 1931 I married my present wife, Maria 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 Roccamare, Piedmont, Italy, and we travelled between the two places. About this time I started

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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 Co." 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 "Fecalmat", 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 Fecalmat, 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 Solihull 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 forgot the name of the firm, I think, but am not sure, their offices ^{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 Pupo, whom I had known for twenty years, he ^{was} 101. 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.

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On this visit I also saw a wealthy Italian. I forgot 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 home 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 Viotto, 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 45 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 France, 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 Zampini 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

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after my arrival I was elected camp leader by the
internees, all of whom were either British or French.
The Commandant at Chiati was a police
commissioner named Lamona. At this camp
there were about 29 internees and we were permitted
to walk about the town of Chiati. When this
camp closed in November 1940 all of us were
transferred to Montichiuscolo, Province of Parma.
I was elected camp leader several months after
my arrival, because a man named Lamb (Brown)
was appointed before me, but 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 Iccalinet
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 bar 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 Gattarappa
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 10th
relative of my cousin's wife, Gen. Campino
Salazar. Gattarappa was in civilian clothes,
he told me he was a Lieut. Colonel and
was in charge of S.I. 7 (Italian Intelligence
Service) in Rome. He then introduced me to

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another man who I was told was in charge of S.I.M. in Turin and he was named Saracco. Settarappa 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 Piaty and Langley, and a Dutchman named Keuls were members of the British Intelligence & if they had worked against Italy. Both were very interested in Del Piaty as he had been in the Consulate in Geneva, 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, ten kilometres from the camp and left the bar. I then told Settarappa I could not act against the English and he told me ~~to~~ 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. & On my second visit to Parma to see Saracco I gave him information about Keuls. I told him Keuls was a German spy and that he had also worked for the French but I did not tell Saracco that Keuls had double crossed the French.

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I also told Saracco about a friend of Heuls named Gramegna, an Italian of Jewish extraction who had visited him. This visit was made in the morning, Gramegna remained to lunch, in fact I lunched with Heuls and Gramegna the former bringing his friend up to my room to introduce him. The whole of this conversation was in German. Later in the evening after Heuls 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 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. Teltasappa 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 Teltasappa would like me there. I went to Rome where I saw Teltasappa at the Hotel Quirinale, Via Nazionale, Rome. I stayed at this hotel for two days and then moved to Pensione Reuters, 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 Fiat was at that time and labour conditions at that time. I supplied it in detail. Before I left ~~from~~ Montichingulo my wife came to visit me on one occasion and I had previously arranged with Saracco that one way to trap Gramigna was for my wife to take a letter from Keats and to deliver it to Gramigna in Genova. The contents of this letter were thought out by Saracco who told me what to convey to Keats and he wrote the letter more or less as Saracco wanted solely to catch Gramigna. I know that my wife went to Genova, the arrangements for the trip were made by Saracco and I believe 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 Keats and this was seen by taken by Saracco and not handed to Keats. 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 Gramigna and to obtain further information from him regarding his associations with Keats. My reason for agreeing to get information for S.I.M. was that during the time I was in the 99 concentration camp at Montichingulo Keats 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 Naples I saw Gramegna and after some conversation he went upstairs to Angeli's 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 Kuts 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 during September 1941. About October I obtained employment with the American Embassy as Detention Officer. I asked Tetta-appa if he had any objection to this. This work necessitated me visiting the various camps where British and French subjects were detained. I supplied a report to the Embassy on each inspection. I used to see Tetta-appa from time to time and we discussed my work. On one occasion he told me my last report was bad for the Italians and in future they must be good. When war broke out between

America and Italy in 1941. I carried on my work under the Swiss Legation and I travelled about with a Swiss inspector. My reports were then submitted to the Swiss Legation. On these journeys we were accompanied by an Italian police inspector named Rosati, and a police brigadier named Perciato. I told Rosati that I was working for 3117 with the idea of being able to speak with the British internees alone, but Perciato was always with me. About June 1942 the Swiss inspector, Mr. Steffen, made a report against me alleging I was too pro-British with the British internees. I was told that as I had a British passport it was not possible as the Swiss were neutral to employ me in the Legation. Before the American Embassy left Mr. Perkins an attaché, gave me a letter to Sir Darcy Osborne, the British Minister to the Vatican. During this period I saw Col. Settarappa from time to time, we dined together about once a week or every ten days. When he heard I had an introduction to Sir Darcy Osborne he was very pleased. I presented myself to Sir Darcy 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. Settarappa asked me if I knew whether Sir Darcy Osborne was passing information out through radio at the Vatican. Many times Settarappa asked me questions and tried to seek information from me regarding things in the Vatican.

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My friendship has always been maintained with Settarappa 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 also Chiancio, each time I 'phoned to Mapo Galano of S. I. M. who used to get me travel permits and food permits. Col Settarappa told me to always contact Mapo Galano when I wanted anything ~~done~~ 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 Settarappa 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 Settarappa that he had received reports from Col Elfrink, a German intelligence officer that they intended to intern me again. Settarappa 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

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Sir Percy Osborne and he asked me to assist in getting some where for a number of escaped British POWs to go. I arranged for the accommodation at Hotel L'Angletoria, 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 if was 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. Mosconi, who was General Asmellini'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 diaries in question. On 10th August 1943 in the morning Lettarappa 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 Percy Osborne. I did go requested and Sir Percy told me the Italians should send some one either to Eisenhower or to London. The entry

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on 13th Nov 1943 refers to a meeting which I had at my house with Gen. 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 object of the meeting was to arrange for the handing of the son. On 28th September 1943 I moved from the pensione in Piazza di Spagna to Via Carlo Fea 4 Rome, and stayed there until the night of the 11/12th December when I went with my wife to the British Embassy in Via Venti Settembre and lived in the Royal apartment, this was because I was told the Germans were looking for me. I remained at the Embassy until after the arrival of the Allies, this was not known to the Swiss Legation and when Sir Noel Charles arrived he permitted me to remain until 1st July 1944. About 6th or 7th June I went to see Sir D'Arcy Osborne and he asked me to take over the Mallère interests, I was not paid for this work but I was told he would refer the matter to the Foreign Office. In the meantime the Swiss Minister allowed me to have a room in the Embassy at Via Montebello. I continued with this work until I was arrested. In July I went to an office in 59 Arco which was made available to me by Brigadier Matthews. 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 Sallustiana. In the course of my work with the Mallère I noted a number of renegades and

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~~In course of this work~~ I was visited towards the end of July by Sgt Stevens of the Field Security Police, he told me he was making enquiries regarding Mattise rangers 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 Left 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", Boncasi, who was introduced to me by Landini and who I now know to be the son-in-law of Salvatore, Lt. Col. Gattasappa was the political adviser. Another few men worked with Mosconi. These people were paid for varying periods from money which Vabelli gave to me as a present when I got this 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 sent to Sir D'Arcy Osborne, another to Sgt Stevens of the F.S.P. and when I thought the monarchist circles would be

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interested I sent a copy to the Crown Prince through Commander Montezemolo at the Quirinal. I first met Salvaryga 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 Salvaryga 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 Scaleri to give five 50,000 to Salvaryga which he did because Salvaryga had already attacked him in his newspaper and I knew he was anxious to avoid further attacks. I did not ask Federico, and Ammenesi to give money to Salvaryga's party. I may have asked Del Pino, I am not sure. I do not know if they gave money. I did not, and state most emphatically ~~that~~ 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 Salvaryga 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 Singlere Parodi who had been helping him. Parodi did call on me and I advised him not to give financial

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help to Salvemina but to Partito Monarchico.
I know he also 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 Salayas introduced
~~Commander Montegimoto~~ to me who was
the A.D.C. 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 Montegimoto, 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 Sicca that they
should subscribe to the Monarchists, and
they did. I agree that I let these people
~~who subscribed~~, 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 ~~told them~~ made him understand.
I was working for the British Intelligence
and, the friendship of Sir Harry Osborne.

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I did not say I represented the Prime Minister. I may have said I was rallying the Monarchists around the House of Savoy 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 Press were bogging him. He told me he would give Montezemolo 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.V.B., Col. Munro. Three names were given to me by Montezemolo, 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 operation. I have not at any time represented 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.V.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 Brazil. I was also a member of the British Union of Fascists having joined the Overseas Branch in 1937. When I entered into an agreement for the tenancy of the apartment in Piazza Sallustiana 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 British 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 getting 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.

Gonsfille Lazon
March 28th 1945

Statement taken and signature witnessed by me at "R" Internee Camp, C.M. 4 on 27th and 28th March 1945 in the presence of Capt Badgerow.

28th March 1945

Attest: Capt

The above statement was taken in my presence and signature witnessed by me at "R" Internee Camp, C.M. 4 on 27th and 28th March 1945.

D. Badgerow Capt.

*Alle ore 10.50
per telegrafo per
N. Bolzano a Berlino
per via aereo*

AUTORIZZAZIONE DI VIAGGIO

IL Signor SALAZAR Conte Demetrio fu Lorenzo-
di nazionalità Irlandese-è autorizzato a recarsi
a Rapalle dal 10 agosto al 20 settembre.

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Roma, 11 8.8.1942 XX^o

IL QUESTORE

AUTORIZZAZIONE DI VIAGGIO

Il Signor SALAZAR Sarsfield fu Luigi-di nazionalità Irlandese

AUTORIZZAZIONE DI VIAGGIO

La Signora SANSFIELD Maria fu Luigi-nazionalità Irlandese-è autorizzata a recarsi a Repalle dal 10 agosto al 20 settembre.

Roma, li 8.8.1942 XX°

IL QUESTORE

Pe/



R. QUESTURA DI TORINO

Divisione 100

N. prot. 004919

Torino, 12 luglio 1943 - XXI

Esposta a nota

OGGETTO: IOSSA Pierina Rachele fu Luigi - francese. =

Salazar Sansfield Demetrio

Voss

089 h 7/11

e.p.c.



ALLA REGIA PREFETTURA DI ASCOLI PICENO =

AL MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Direzione Generale della P.S.

Divisione A.G.R.-Sezione III^a

(riferimento al n. 449/117527 del 28-6-1943) = ROMA =

ALLA REGIA QUESTURA di

= ROMA =

↓

↓

(IOSSA Maria Teresa in Salazar, fu Luigi, sorella della (Iossa Pierina Rachele non risulta presente a Torino, ma vuoi si abbia raggiunto a Grottemare il marito Conte Salazar Demetrio, già qui abitante in via Vietti n. 2.)

Questo Ufficio non è pertanto in grado di esprimere parere. =

La Prefettura di Ascoli Piceno è pregata di esperire ulteriori accertamenti circa la concessione del visto di reingresso nel Regno alla Iossa Pierina, riferendo direttamente al Ministero. =

Si trasmette il formulario della Iossa Pierina Rachele che non è altrimenti qui conosciuta né ha precedenti negli atti di questo ufficio. =

IL QUESTORE

85

[Handwritten signature]

NULLA
SCHEDARIO POI

Al Centro C. S. un'opera
che parlano de' miei
via laforato indifferente

Parola: 2/14-1/14

[Handwritten signature]

19/11/61
025912
016262
DENTI
VOCE

1 2 4 3

NI
SCHEDA

Al Centro C. S. interna
che Salazar denuncia
via la lista underground

Remedi 2/14 h/r

Ward

PRECEDENTI

VOCE	R.	PROF.	DATA
10	24912	11	11/11
11	01526	11	11/11
12	01526	11	11/11

11/11/11

85

n°016434/12

Roma, 10 luglio 1943-XXI

OGGETTO: Salazar Sarasfield Demetrio fu Lorenzo - irlande
se.

riservato Al Comando Supremo - S.I.M.
Centro C.S. di Roma

Per quelle comunicazioni che cotesto Centro
riterrà opportune di fare al Comando richiedente,
si trascrive ~~insegna~~ ^{piceno} quanto il Comando
Gruppo CC.RR. di Ascoli/ha fatto conoscere
sul conto del nominato in oggetto, tramite ^{quella} ~~xxx~~
R. Questura:

(copiare da A. a B.)

IL QUESTORE

031167/10
25-10 941

Ritornati a richiesta
del Magg. Tabacco del C.I.

Precedi
Protocollo

~~unite~~

L. 2/10

la cell. interessata

SAHAZAR Esse Maria Teresa
SARFIELD ed 15 15

Autorizzazione di viaggio e soggiorno

La suddita irlandese Salazar-Sarsfield Esse Maria
Maria Teresa di Luigi, nata il 15/10/1891, è autoriz-
zata a recarsi a Nettunia ove può fermarsi per un
periodo di giorni otto.

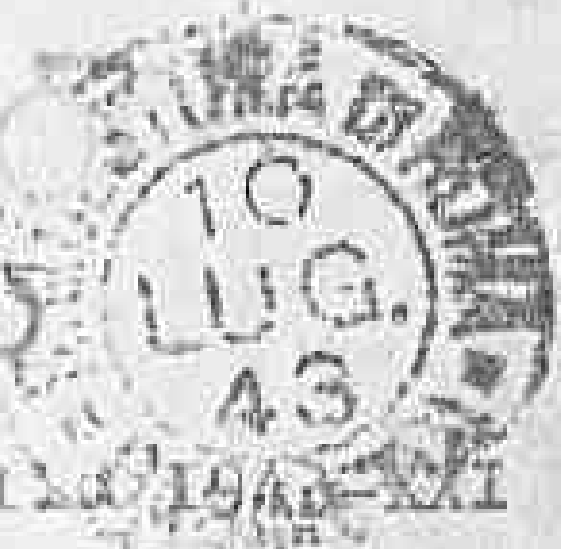
Roma, ottobre 1941-XIX

IL QUESTORE

Via Margutta
61-

R. QUESTURA

ASCOLI PICENO



Handwritten scribbles and numbers

OGGETTO: Maria Teresa in Salazar Sarsfield
Inglese, nata Nizza 15/10/1911 - Inglese.

Caricando Supplente

Centina C.I.

La Questura di Ascoli Piceno comunica: *Pot. Ital. 21*

Proveniente da costa, ove censita, si è trasferita in Grottammare la suddita inglese in oggetto indicata.

Pregasi favorire informazioni sul di lei conto e esprimere parere sull'opportunità del soggiorno della stessa nell'anzietto comune, sito nella fascia costiera e sulla ferrovia Adriatica.

come Poiché la nominata in oggetto rinverrà rinvenuta a carico Conto C.I. poter fornire

a quest'ufficio gli elementi di risposta

alla Questura richiedente

IL QUESTORE

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature and number 82



Servizio Informazioni Militare

CENTRO C. S. DI ROMA

Posta Militare 21, li 31 luglio 1943

Prot. N.º 22052 Allegati

Prot. N.° 22052 Allegati. ALLA REGIA QUESTURA DI
Risposta al f. del 19 and. n.° 016434/12-A.12
ROMA

ROMA

OGGETTO JOSSA Maria Teresa in SALAZAR Sarsfield fu Luigi.

Nulla osta alla permanenza a Grottammare della suddita
inglese Maria Teresa JOSSA in SALAZAR Sarsfield.

IL TENENTE COLONNELLO DEL CC. RR. CAPO CENTRO
- Manfredi Talapo -

Per telegrammi in cifra. Per simili sommessi del telegrafo. Fonti in chiaro. Polmulo: c.p. 174. Roma.
Per corrispondenza esterna. Centro C. P. Roma; esterna: ministero delle Poste. Ufficio spedizioni. Roma.
Per telegrammi: telefono 44080.



COMANDO SUPREMO

Servizio Informazioni Militare

CENTRO SPECIALE ROMA

SEGRETO

Prot. N. 6904

Posta Militare 21, li 8 agosto 1942.XX

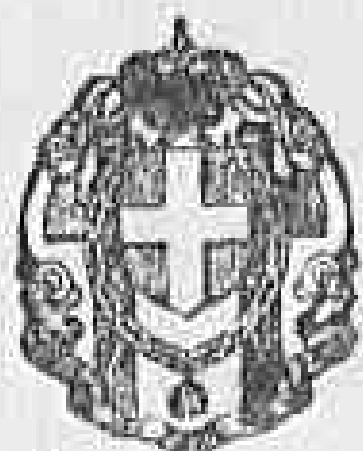
Risposta al f. del

OGGETTO : Richiesta rilascio permesso per recarsi a Rapallo del
suddito irlandese Diego SALAZAR e moglie. - *Genezio*

LA REGIA QUESTURA
-Ufficio Stranieri-
ROMA

Si prega la cortesia di codesta R. Questura voler
si compiacere rilasciare un permesso della durata di giorni
19^(quindici) al suddito irlandese Diego SALAZAR e moglie, qui residen
ti, pensione Rubens, per recarsi a Rapallo.-

IL TEN. COLONNELLO DEI CC. RR. CAPO CENTRO
- Manfredi Talamo -



COMANDO SUPREMO

Servizio Informazioni Militare

CENTRO SPECIALE ROMA

SEGRETO

N. 1064 di prot.

Posta Milit. 21, 3 ottobre 1941/XIX

Risposta n. 026138/10 al Gab. 27.9.u.s.

OGGETTO: Salazar Demetrio fu Lorenzo.

ALLA REGIA QUESTURA DI

ROMA

Si esprime parere favorevole alla concessione del sussidio richiesto allo straniero in oggetto.

IL MAGGIORE DEI CC.RR. CAPO CENTRO
(Manfredi Talano)

BEST COPY POSSIBLE



COMANDO SUPREMO

Supremo Comando Supremo
CENTRO OPERATIVO

N 11/12

AL FINE

1944

Il presente piano operativo alle operazioni del...

IL COMANDO SUPREMO

011/15/44

Polarese

Laurea
Capitan

Laurea
Capitan

Laurea

Re. Center P. S. in Bldg.

[illegible]

in Tafeln und in Blättern

June 1. 34. 1850

74

[illegible]

73

1254

1 SET. 1942

C. MARXIO 3 9 942 22 COSTANZO GARGILIO

R.0346.A.12.

25622

St

Nota sudditta inglese SALAZAR Sarsfield Demetrio fu
Lorenzo proveniente da S. Margherita - figure ieri ha ripreso
alloggio pensione Bubans.
Esattivate vigilanza.

MARCHI

72

*5/9/42.
Da Carnarull
indirizzato
Vedi lettera
Ministeriale
qui accolta
dal famiglio
Riti*

1256

MOD. 100/101
1. - p. 1 - 132

1. 0
N. 04 - Contro - P. S.

Data dell'alloggio

Cognome

(anche da nobile)

Nome

Paternità

Maternità

Data e luogo di nascita

Domicilio

(Pr. o Stato)

Abitazione

Cittadinanza

(da non indicare se italiano)

Documento esibito

Data e luogo rilascio

Allegato

R. QUESTURA DI ROMA
SERVIZIO ANAGRAFICO

Firma del Funzionario

Commissario P. S.

Data invio scheda

N.

Cat.

I 2571

0119105
19/4-36

Castellino

19/4-36
fatto castellino

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI MILITARE
CENTRO C.S. ROMA

N. 5276 di prot.

16 aprile 1936 XIV

C. S.

Alla R. Questura

ROMA

O G G E T T O = Richiesta di notizie.

Riservato

Si prega codesta R. Questura volersi compiacere
di comunicare a questo Centro C.S., l'eventuale presenza nella
Capitale del nominato:

SALAZAR Demetrio fu Lorenzo, nato a Napoli il 16
giugno 1884.

Si ringrazia.

IL MAGGIORE DEI CC. RR.
CAPO DEL CENTRO
(Ugo Marchetti)

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature

5 copies of the
attached letter and
enclosure please

W.E.

To - Captain ELLIS
From - SAMPFIELD SALAZAR

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 slowing killing me.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your obedient servant

Sampfield Salazar

May 12th - 1945

Sir,

as nobody seems to come forward to say a good word for me, I am compelled to bare 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 slowing killing me.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your obedient servant

Sampalddhanyar

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 ~~to~~ for P.O.W. who were turning up at the Vatican - I went to the Hotel d'Agnerre 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 would not be left alone, I got in touch with Mornington O'Flaherty (Irish) and Brother Robert Pace (Maltese) -

As I would not worry on this work from my Division in Piazza di Spagna, as too central, I went to a flat at via Carlo Farini, which, through Mr Fiorentino, was lent to me by marchese George Correggi. I went to Persico and others

To our delegation 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~~ 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 would not be left stranded, I got in touch with Mornington O'Flaherty (Irish) and Brother Robert Pace (Maltese) -

As I could not worry on this work from my Division in Piazza di Spagna, as too central, I went to a flat at Via delle Fucine, which, through Mr Fiorentino, was lent to me by Marchese George Correggi. Correggi went to Pescasseroli where he did wonderful work for P.O.W. and also sent me valuable military information which I passed on).

2

In a few days I was perfectly organized.

I asked Mr Hugh Montgomery and Mr John May to tell the guards (Swiss) at the gate of the Vatican, to send all P.O.W. to via Montebello 121 (Swiss Leg. British interests) - Here, I made arrangements with the three postmen, Scordo, amendo and Giuseppe to give P.O.W. food and civilian clothes and take them in the British Embassy until I had made further arrangements with Mons. O'Featherly 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 brought in credit, about 200.000 lire of civilian clothes and blankets for my personal use of hand - This money was repaid (63)

(Swiss) at the Gate of the Vatican, to send all P.O.W. to via Montebello 21 (Swiss Leg. British interests). Here, I made arrangements with the three porters, Secondo, Armando and Giuseppe to give P.O.W. food and civilian clothes and take them in the British Embassy until I had made further arrangements with Mons. O'Featherly 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 brought on credit, about 200.000 lire of civilian clothes and blankets of my personal stock 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 -

3

My flat had become a store for clothing and food and the H.Q. of the whole organization as the Vatican was being watched by the S.S. People (helpers and P.O.W.) were willing daily to take away clothes, parcels and blankets. Some of the food was supplied by my cousin the Hon. Hilah O'Brien through 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, many arrangements had been made and Mr. Montgo-merie and Mr. May used to supplying 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 20-30 men officers were at Aquila and they were

the 5.3. - Giuseppe (my father) was willing daily to take away clothes, parcels and blankets - some of the food was supplied by my cousin the Hon. Hilah O'Brien through who used to pass it on to Brother Robert. She also used to collect English books and pass them to Mums. O'Flaherty - lots of mums were brought to me and given immediately to Brother Robert. Meanwhile many arrangements had been made and Mr Montgo-mery and Mr May used to supplying 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 20-30 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 Mums. O'Flaherty -

4

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 immediate to Brother Robert as it was the dangerous for the P.O.W. or the people who were hiding them, in case my flat had been raided.

This went on until the 22nd or 23rd 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. G. F.ibaldi, Gen. M. Carbone, Mr Fiorentini, etc. - Brother Robert rushed to via Montebello and told ^{Secondo} ~~the~~ to come to me with a C.D. work - During the evening, Secondo made several trips with the car to take away the store of clothes, blankets etc. - I would have left that same afternoon but as I had several work to do in the morning I left it was

kept names but gave them immediately to Brother Robert as it was too dangerous for the P.O.W. as for the people who were hiding them, in case my flat had been raided.

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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 liquors belonging to George Berger - we monitored the S.S. happened to call, while the S.S. were breaking in, but he was saved by a window from the wall paper.

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 - luckily 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! Second 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 swim as it was used as a store room for furniture; in fact we could hardly move in it.

At this time, Capt. Bryers (now

to George Gomer - Mr. Montague
happened to call, while the S.S.
were breaking in, but he was
saved by a window 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 - luckily, the night we left
it was pouring with rain and
the sentries at the point H. Q. next
door had gone in to shelter -

At the Embassy! Second 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 swim as it was used
as a store room for furniture; in
fact we could hardly move

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

6

About the end of December, Major Derry (now L/W.) took over at the Vathorn and started one of the most efficient organizations 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 uniforms, clothes, cigarettes, etc - given to him - all this information, I passed on to Col. Derry and he used to supply me with the necessary cash -

At the Eimbarry 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 arrangements for them - They were mostly officers and were taken away to different plato in Town by Brother Robert or him. (now Capt.) Simonson - Major Fair-Henry M.C. and F/Lieut. Garrad-bole were with me for about a month as guard-bole was ill in bed, but the usual stay

I had seen each P.O.W. stating name, rank, unit next of kin, whereabouts, name of contact and details of mission, clothes, cigarettes, etc. - given to him - all this information I passed on to Col. Derry 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. Derry had made arrangements for them - They were mostly officers and were taken away to different places in Town by Brother Robert or him. (now Capt.) Simpson - Major Fair-Hewry M.C. and F/lieut. Garrad-Cole were with me for about a month as Garrad-Cole was ill in bed, but the usual stay was of about a week - all this was naturally done without the knowledge of the swim in some of the officials were not - - - of the different zones outside Rome, where P.O.W. were hiding, had

7
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 would 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. looks very
simple on paper, but one must
realize the hectic and nerve
racking times my wife and
I went through and that we were
visiting our lives daily - the German
had put a reward of one million
lire for my capture!

Outside the reports that Col. Derry
and Major Brugers may have made

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. Perry - 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. Perry to me and copy of my letters to him -

All my work on behalf of British (and American) P.O.W. looks very simple on paper, but one must realize the hectic and nerve-racking times my wife and I went through and that we were visiting our lives daily = the Germans had put a reward of one million line for my capture!

Outside the reports that Col. Perry and Major Brugers may have made on my work, the following 'urgent' to be asked to testify to the above
Vateman = Mons. O'Flaherty, Brother Robert Pace and Mr John May -
Sausfield Salazar

MILITARY INFORMATION

The copies in my files are only a very small sample of what I managed to send across - while I was at sea. Carlo Fera 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 Fera, information started pouring in, but I was at a loss how to forward it. I went to see Morningstar of 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 any 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 to him and to get him as much as I could. The evening he left I also supplied him with tons of food, wood, tea, and a blanket.

1 2 7 8
a very small sample of what I managed
to send across - While I was at via
Carlo Fear I did not keep copies and
while I was at the Embassy I took
copies only when I had the time to
do so.

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Carlo Fear information started
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fellow called "PETER" who told me he
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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, soap, tea,
Versafé, 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 -

2
9
Meanwhile, Brother Robert Pace brought Captain MOSCOW to my flat. He told me that Mosconi was in charge of a group of loyal carabinieri and would have information transmitted.

Brother Robert also sent other information to me, so that everything I got the impression that I was the head of the British Secret Service. This, I told Sir Gray Osborn and added that his belief would keep the real chief safe at the risk of my life. The same I wrote to Mr. Dwyer 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

and would have information -
missed.

Another Robert also sent other infor-
mation to me, so that everything
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 -
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mation 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 location in
charge of the local station sent the
information to me and I did not
lose a minute in informing Col.
Derry and Capt. Mosconi.

59
Often, the same information was sent
by different people, but this was all
to the good - A British Major called Mandel,

3 10
complained to Gen. ARMELLINI that infor-
mations were repeated -

whenever possible, I used to attach
diagrams - I sent details, to scale, of
munition depots, the anti-aircraft
concrete defenses of the Hungarian coast, etc.

I had proof that news used to get
across safely, or, a few days after
I had sent information of a given
Point, that Point would be strafed -
Gen. SORICE, whom I never met, a

few months ago told my cousin
Gen. Diego Salazar that 80% of the
information sent over, was mine!
After Peter had gone, I relied entirely
on Lt. Jerry and Captain Mosconi -
Mosconi, 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 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

diagrams - I sent details, to scale, of munition depots, the anti-landing concrete defenses of the high ground west, etc. I had proof that news used to get across safely in a few days after I had sent information of a given point, that Point would be strafed - Gen. SOFICE, whom I never met, a few months ago told my cousin Gen. Diego Salazar that 80% of the information sent over was mine! After Peter had gone, I relied entirely on Lt. Jerry and Captain Mosconi. Mosconi, who was General Armellini's aide, had the use of his radio - Mosconi was arrested in May and, on him, we found a small English flag which I had given him as a 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 him⁵ - 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 Emma" (my mother's or "N. 2" - Brother Robert was known as "N. 57" - He did wonderful work and risked his life daily -

Sansfield/Sanderson

be found at the "Unione Monarchica
Italiana" and he can testify -
to double my identity. I had taken
the name of "Mrs EMMA" (my mother's)
or "N. 2" - Brother Robert was known
as "N. 57" - He did wonderful work and
risked his life daily -

Sawfield Sawyer

S.I.M.-

I have never made a mistake of my being an old friend of the head of a branch of the SIM - If I was able to help many British inmates 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 would do! I was offered immediate freedom from jail if I had given up my British Passport, I have the letter that Vice Admiral Salazar wrote to my mother to this effect - My other cousin General Zampieri-Salazar was pressing me, in turn, 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 E.I.A.R. are in Tunis, and was told I would be asked to say

of a bunch of the SIM - If I was able to help many British prisoners 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.

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I was asked to speak on the Radio, as the H.Q. of the E.A.R. are in Tunis, 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, till I refused although I had been for two months in a filthy cell with hardly

13

2

any food and in very bad health -
Mr Edward WEBB, who is now at the
British Consulate in Rome, contacting
of the date 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 Montebiancolo, (Pavia)
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
Enry Gueri of the Fiat and Merros -
Emmanuel, Italian 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 home Mr Haven, who can be
in contact with the FBI - I would

British consulate in Rome, can testify of the fate 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 Montelivariangelo, (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. Guerci of the Fiat and Mennos - Emanuele Tealenti 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 home Mr Haven, who can be easily traced to Festig - I would gather lots of news from the FIAT, as I was in touch with name of the municipal engineers; from Mennos - Emanuele, who were waiting for the

3
14
Aviation; from my cousin Samir Salazar who was at H.Q.O.; from the BRENDA 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 countries in Tunis as the Axe 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 Training Agency PERLA, for all Americans in Tunis, to return to the States - He said that he said was being done in Rome and other towns - If the Italians had learned that I had given this information, they would have shot me not withstanding all the generals and admirals Salazar! With regard to Kenes and granting, I consider that it was my duty to

were doing war work.
One of the most important information I gave Mr Haven, was that the police were tracing all communists in Turin as the Axe 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 PERLA, 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 not withstanding all the generals and admirals Salazar!
With regard to Kersh and Gramscio, I consider that it was my duty to help having them put out of harm - Kersh was paid in dollars by the Germans and told me that ^{Gramscio} was holding about 2000 dollars for him - that is why Gramscio was financing Kersh and, the day we

he come to the camp, he gave Kender
1500 lire and said would send more -
in fact, he sent a cheque for another
1500, which cheque was be traced -
Grommezza told Kender that the Germans
were sick with him (Kender) because he
had been maintaining himself conspicuous
in prison by chucking dollars
about, running round with women
and getting drunk - Kender told me,
the evening that Grommezza had left
and he got drunk on the morning
he had got, that Grommezza 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
command in prison 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 Grommezza's office in prison,
he announced the phone several
times and each time, he spoke
in German - all this, of course, is

1950, which cheque can be traced -
Gammegua told Kears that the Germans
were sick with him (Kears) because he
had been making himself suspicious
in Geneva by checking dollars
about, running round with women
and getting drunk - Kears told me,
the evening that Gammegua had left
and he got drunk on the morning
he had got, that Gammegua 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
Comme in Geneva 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 Gammegua's office in Geneva,
he answered the phone several
times and each time, he spoke
in German - all this, of course, I
did not tell Sarno as I was
anxious that Kears should be pre-
vented to go to Holland to spy
against us -
Kears told me that the Germans

5 16
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 - I do
not know if he actually gave the
germans the French code. I know
he gave the names of all the agents
in Nice and the methods of commu-
nication. 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 H.Q.
in Paris. This part I told Saracco,
giving the impression, which he
already had, that Kever had been
working for the French against
the Italians and germans, while
of course it was the other way round!
There were others at Montecitorio =
Henry STAFFLER. Alesation (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
killed sent me. I gave the name
52

general to spy against them - 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 communication - 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 H.Q. in Paris - This part I told Saraco, giving the impression, which he already had, that Kender had been working for the French against the Italians and Germans, while of course it was the other way round! There were others at Montechiaro = Henry STRIFFLER - Alesanian (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 ~~executed~~⁵⁹ 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. Precha (British) to tear it down. I had a row with Tyler, I took his name off the list for 3 weeks and sent him to covering. He reported me to the camp commandant and I got into serious trouble with the question of Garner who had come for an inquiry. I got out of it by saying that the Italian Orders stated = "No politics".

KUBISH - German born, with British Pass. Work - Father and mother Germans, in Germany - Vandville 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. GIACALONE - Maltese traitor. I had his subsidy stopped.

And a few others = British and French.

all these names

bed - I was camp head - and as soon as I heard about it I sent Capt. Precha (British) to tear it down - I had a row with Tyler, I took his name off the list for 5 months and sent him to Coventry - He reported me to the camp commandant and I got into serious trouble with the question of Garner who had come for an inquiry - I got out of it by saying that the Italian Orders stated = "No politics".

KUBISH - German born, with British Pass - Father and mother German, in Germany - Vandille 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 - GIACHONE - Maltese traitor - I had his subsidy stopped.

And a few others = British and French⁵³ who were pro-German - all these joined a group which was against me: in fact, when I was elected camp head by the internees, I got 83 votes out of 96 -

18
7
I need not go into details how I helped British witnesses as it can be gathered from my reports and from letters of thanks I have from witnesses. On the other hand, I took a very strong line with those who were like warm in their sentiments - and this put the swim 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 swim told me that as I had a British Passport, I would not work for them!!

When, after the 4th of June, I was in the street, by Col. Jerry, to Major Hooton, I gave him about 100 cards, white or yellow, signed "EMMA", with names of spies, informers, etc - most, were covered (one is in the cells here, and one in the block!). I also gave designs in water ~~color~~ colors, of the badges and ~~some~~ medals on German horries and some which had gone with - at least later, cards were also given to Col. Pullcock.

leaders of the unit. I have from inmates - On the other hand, I took a very strong line with those who were lukewarm 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. 13.!!) and told her I would have her publicly flogged - 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. Derry, to Major Hooton, I gave him about 100 cards, white or yellow, signed "EMMA", 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 ~~color~~ colors, of the badges and ~~cost~~ medals on German horries and ones which had gone with - a later date, cards were also given to Col. Pollock.

A few months ago, I gave information about a barrel of gas cylinders, 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 clerics) -
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 ~~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-5-5.

I do not think it is realized that
all I have done has only been
for a patriotic hope 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
which I would have used

"British Diplomat. On the ground that 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 ~~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-5-S-

I do not think it is realized 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.

Sampford Sampford

Arrested 27-5-1940 at Ventimiglia on leaving
 Italy for France, suspected of spying.
 Then taken same day to Iwim prison.
 There 2 months without being questioned
 first interview Jan - 22 Oct - then sent on for
 about 2 weeks, interview always in French.
 On 21 Jan 41 sent to Brunner where he
 handed over to Germans, after having been
 told that there was nothing against him.
 Iwim interviews were after him free to
 escort him back to Munich (his domicile in Italy)
 inched into Jan to Brunner at Brunner
 had no German visa so was kept in custody
 pending papers being put in order. War
 ended equally released in intervention of Swedish
 Ambassador. In Rome or returned to Iwim 13/2.
 where detained at disposal of Auth pending decision.
 On 22/3 told nothing against but would have to
 go to concentration camp, sent to
 Buchenwald. There met about 5 who shortly
 after was elected camp leader to replace the LAMB
 who had been transferred, latter was in British
 Consular Service, believed in Milan. I made himself
 very popular with everybody. Suggested to K that
 he could give in any letters to in a London
 way to Pearson (of American Embassy responsible for British
 interests). K mentioned to S, about 2 months after
 arrived, S told certain secret info K had found out
 about from Germans about S to tell P for all
 French to inform and British of the facts.
 S said K had been told

should be carried on in French. K & G talked about personal & financial affairs. Conversation went in the garden, lunch to get the three of them. Most of the time was spent in the garden. I asked to see G left for a while with G & K went off for about a hour & then rejoined S & G when the latter left camp for Parma & Geneva. About 10 days later, after the above are only visit to K, S left camp & stayed away about 3 weeks on a visit, with his mother, to see his mother & a friend.

K had written to G prior to latter's visit to camp giving his news & better environment & asking G to visit K at the camp, & send some money. S returned to camp & was away there a week before he left again for Paris to see his mother who was seriously ill. That was the last K saw of S as on 31st July K was taken to Paris prison by car. I have detained as political suspect under strict supervision. About 2 1/2 months later was visited & interrogated by 'Judge d'Instruction of the Tribunal Speciale of Rome'. One person - a local assistant. This person said he knew everything as G & S had reported details about secret inks, & the only matter which had been mentioned to S but no body else in the camp. Judge questioned K the whole day. Not seen again. About 2 weeks later interrogated again by local authorities. Entered to try & get names of any helpers, assistants or contacts. On 26 Dec went to Rome for trial. 17th Feb 1942, started the on day. Result: 27 years in prison. Left Rome 6 May to Ireland of

when the latter left camp for Paris.
About 10 days later, after the above one only
sint to K, I left camp & stayed away about 3
weeks on a visit, so it was said, to see his mother
a woman.
K had written to E prior to latter's visit
to camp giving him news of better environment & when
K to visit K at the camp, & send some money.
I returned to camp & was away there a week
before he left again for Paris to see his mother who
was residing in L. had was the last K saw of S
as on 31st July K was taken to prison by
our secret police detained as political suspect under
strict supervision. About 2 1/2 months later was
visited & interrogated by Judge & instruction of the
institute of Rome. One person a local
assistant. This person said he knew everything
as about S had reported details about recruit into,
the only matter which had been mentioned to S
last no body else in the camp. Judge questioned
K the whole day. K did see again about 2 weeks
later interrogated again by local authorities. I entered
to try to get names of any helpers assistants or contacts.
On 26 Dec sent to Rome for trial. I got in
13 Feb 1942, started the one day. Remelt 27 years
in prison. Left Rome 6 May to Island of
Pianosa (Elba - Corsica) there till 26-3-44 then
sent to Salerno where till 15-4-45
when freed by Italian Partisans. Was recaptured
by Germans on 19th April & re-interrogated at Salerno
where was condemned to death with 5 fellow
prisoners & 1 partisan. Their local partisans
thundered Germans with weapons with result 8 days
later these prisoners (including K) were liberated.

Il sottoscritto

8.691 Reg. Gen.

IN NOMINE DI SUA MAESTÀ
VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRADIRSI DI UNO E PER VOLONTÀ, DELLA MAESTÀ
RE D'ITALIA E DI AUSTRIA
IMPERATRICE D'UNGHERIA

La Commissione istruttoria presso il tribunale speciale per la
difesa dello Stato composta come segue:

DEVELADOURA AVV. GEN. CARRA Federico - luogo. con. - PRESIDENTE
MILANO Prof. Dott. Geronzi Giacobbe - Procuratore
- Militare del Re Imperatore-AUSTRIA ROMANA.
JANONI Dott. Gen. - 1° Seniore - (GIUBBI
A A P I avv. Gen. - 1° Seniore - (

Ha pronunciato la seguente

3 5 3 3 3 3 4
In Camera di Consiglio
nel procedimento penale
a carico di:

- 1) - EUGENIO JOSEPH FR CARLO e di FAYENS ROSSINI, nato a Lodi
(Lodi) il 12 febbraio 1895, ottidiano oliviano, già residente
a Mantova, celibe, imprenditore, chimico - detenuto dal 1° ago-
sto 1941;
2) - GIANNINA LATERA fu SIBILLA e di ABRAMO ALICE, nata a Sarnano
(Sarnano) il 3 gennaio 1911, residente a Genova, coniugato,
vario figli, imprenditore, medico dentista, detenuto dal 10 a-
gosto 1941.

I A P U T A E I

- a) - del delitto di cui agli articoli 110 e 111 p.p. e 112 p.p. per omicidio,
in concorso tra loro, parricidio, a scopo di spionaggio politico e mi-
litare, notizia che nell'interesse della sicurezza dello Stato deve
essere ritenuta segreta;
b) - del delitto di cui agli art. 110, 111 p.p. e 112 p.p. per omicidio,
in concorso tra loro, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, rive-
lata, a scopo di spionaggio politico e militare, la notizia di cui
alla precedente lettera a).

In Italia e all'estero dal 1941 fino alla data del rispettivo ar-

La Commissione Interministeriale presso il Ministero degli Interni ha

- Avvocato Avv. Dr. Off. Camera Federica - Lugli. sen. - President
Militare Prof. Dott. Com. Cicchichino - Procuratore
"Militare del Re Imperatore-Vincenzo Rinaldi.
S. A. O. C. Dott. Com. Ruggero - 1° Senatore - (Giudice)
S. A. O. C. Avv. Com. Giuseppe - 1° Senatore - (

Ha pronunciato la seguente

3 3 2 1 1 1 1
In Camera di Consiglio
nel procedimento penale
a carico di:

- 1) - Ernesto Lambert Joseph da Carlo e da Paola Maria, nato a Leida
(Olanda) l'11 febbraio 1900, cittadino olandese, già residente
a Rotterdam, olanda, imputato, che non - detenuto dal 1° ago-
sto 1941;
2) - Ernesto Lambert Joseph da Michele e da Antonia Maria, nato a Bruxelles
(Belgio) il 9 gennaio 1911, residente a Genova, coniugato,
senza figli, imputato, che non - detenuto dal 1° ago-
sto 1941.

IN FIDELI

- a) - dal delitto di cui agli art. 110, 251 p. 1. e 252 p. 1. del codice penale
in concorso fra loro, per omicidio, a scopo di spionaggio politico e di
littere, per il quale l'interessato della misura della pena deve
essere ritenuta saggiata;
b) - dal delitto di cui agli art. 110, 251 p. 1. e 252 p. 1. del codice penale
per omicidio, in concorso fra loro e in tempo di guerra, riva-
luto, a scopo di spionaggio politico o militare, la notizia di cui
alla precedente lettera a).

In Italia e all'estero dal 1933 fino alla data del rispettivo ar-
resto.

IN FIDELI DA DIRIGERE:

45

risultato degli atti che Ernesto Lambert Joseph nel marzo 1941 mentre
ad un'opera internazionale presso il campo di concentramento di Montebelluna
regalo (Parma) a seguito di sospetti esseri nei suoi confronti per
attività spionaggio che lo stesso avrebbe svolto ai danni dell'Ita-
lia fin dal 1933 riprende la sua attività spionaggio col nominato

GRACIA Detario.

Ne gli esperimenti operati nel campo della corrispondenza in-
viata dal primo a quest'ultimo si rivelò che il primo si rivolgeva
al secondo per chiedere la prima informazione, quando fra loro si
che entrambi dimostravano i rapporti di lavoro che, in passato,
erano intervenuti fra i due. Risulta che il secondo, a seguita
to delle esatte premesse, il primo aveva dato a Montecarlo
voglio, presso il quale, al quale dopo di che si fece mille. In un
la occasione quest'ultimo presentò al secondo l'interessante
Dietrich, cittadino inglese, che lo aveva trovato per l'altro di
lettere dirette allo stesso Dietrich senza il visto per entrare.
Risultò allora che il primo ha dichiarato di aver ricevuto del
tutto esatte informazioni sull'attività politica dello stesso
Italia in occasione del congresso a Parigi.

a) - di essere stato inghiottito dal servizio di spionaggio francese
per svolgere attività di spionaggio.
b) - di essere stato con la prima il secondo, che gli aveva dato
la prima - notizie sul servizio di spionaggio italiano e sulla
nostra produzione bellica.

Il primo, nel momento di essere rivelato all'altro,
tentò freneticamente di essere stato inghiottito dal servizio di
spionaggio francese. Ma a tale rivelazione fu costretto per essere co-
to trovato in possesso di una rivista con annunci il servizio di
va agenzia tedesca.

Ne gli aveva svolto attività spionaggio in Italia,
e tanta giustificava i numerosi viaggi nello stesso paese.
L'Italia e la Francia, oltre a quella a cui era stato professore,
il secondo non aveva mai visto e non aveva mai visto.
La seconda, ritenendo che il servizio di spionaggio degli inglesi
era venuto dalla loro informazione, non dal primo, la quale aveva

che chiaramente dimostravano i rapporti collettivi che, in passato, erano intervenuti fra i due, risulta altresì che il suddetto, a seguito della suddetta prescrizione, il 22 marzo 1941, ed anche a Montecarlo, presso il Lilla, il quale disse la somma di lire mille, in tale occasione quest'ultimo presentò al suddetto l'interimato "L'Internazionale", edito in lingua inglese, che lo aveva inviato per l'invio di lettere dirette allo stesso suddetto, senza il visto per censura.

Ritornato altresì che il suddetto ha dichiarato di aver ricevuto dal suddetto, con l'occasione della sua partenza dalla stessa, un documento in cui si leggeva che l'attività di propaganda della stessa svolta in Italia in favore del comunismo e del socialismo.

a) di essere stato ingaggiato nel servizio di informazione francese per svolgere attività di propaganda e di propaganda.

b) di avere avuto come informatore il suddetto, che gli aveva dato - da persona - notizie sul movimento delle truppe italiane e sulle nostre produzioni belliche.

Il suddetto, nei suoi interrogatori, ammette di avere rivelato all'altro, in occasione di essere stato reclutato nel servizio di informazione, che a tale rivelazione fu dovuto per essere stato trovato in possesso di una rivista con contenuto il materiale di un agente tedesco.

Nei di avere avuto attività di propaganda in Italia, a tale giustificare i numerosi viaggi fatti nello stesso fatto tra l'Italia e la Francia, e che hanno fatto a persona persona persona.

Il suddetto nega ogni sua responsabilità nel fatto suddetto.

La domanda, relativa che il contenuto di quanto detto di impetiti viene spedito dalle ditte di propaganda non del suddetto, la quale trova pieno conforto nel contenuto delle lettere inviate dal suddetto al suddetto, le quali, come già detto, danno la prova di una attività delittuosa fra i due interrogati; ritenuto che gli elementi sopra menzionati e gli altri raccolti pure durante la istruttoria, quali:

a) la dichiarazione della persona nominata suddetta, la quale ha affermato di avere visto il suddetto consultare una certa topografia,

[illegible]

1/5.

Ref: SD/140 (SALAZAR).

Subject: British Renegades - SALAZAR Countessfields

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 GB1.389.450/A-50 refs) 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 may ~~show~~ 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 of Regulation (General) Regulations 1939, Regulation 2A for (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} 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} Dublin with his parents, his father having been appointed Italian Consul General. In ^{DUBLIN} Dublin he attended Trinity College.

6. In 1916 SALAZAR became a naturalized British subject, certificate No. 2020. He is now the holder of British passport No. 1834 issued by the Consul General at ^{SÃO PAULO} São Paulo, ^{BRAZIL} Brazil on 23rd May 1935. 42

7. Subject was living at ^{TURIN} Turin with his second wife in June 1940 and was arrested as a British national. He was at first detained in ^{TURIN} Turin, later transferred to the internment camp at CHIETI and

and eventually interned at MONTECHIRUGULO. This latter camp appears to have contained ^{mostly} British and French internees.

8 SALAZAR was elected camp leader at MONTECHIRUGULO 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 MONTECHIRUGULO. ^{where he} KEULS claims he arrived in March 1941, but it ~~is~~ was probably earlier in that year.

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 FETTARAPPA who was ^{then} attached to S.I.M. It is of

interest to note that the mother-in-law of FETTARAPPA was a relative of SALAZAR's cousin Gen. Yampino SALAZAR. At this ~~the~~ meeting Subject was introduced to a Capt. SARACCO, attached to S.I.P. in Turin.

10/ SALAZAR says he was ^{told} invited by FETTARAPPA that his organisation was anxious to have information on certain British subjects detained at MONTECHIRUGUOLO and on a Dutch national named KEULS, all of whom were suspected of being agents acting against Italy. Although SALAZAR claims he refused ~~to~~ to accept the offer of money and to have ^{told} FETTARAPPA he could not act against the English he agrees he met SARACCO at the ~~State~~ Questura at PARMA on occasions and admits having given information about KEULS. It is not possible for SALAZAR to deny this as KEULS and ~~another~~ 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 ~~copy~~ 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.

10. Referring to the facts set out in the above mentioned document it ^{will be} found that whilst interned

11. Referring to this document it will be seen that ~~of the facts~~ the Tribunal's examination ^{at the trial} of the evidence presented, found that KEULS "haunted correspondence" with his fellow prisoner GRAMEGNA ~~and~~ that as a result the latter visited KEULS at the camp. This meeting is admitted by SALAZAR and GRAMEGNA without forwarding it through the correct censorship channels. ^{12.} ~~SALAZAR~~ GRAMEGNA in his statement refers to a visit which he received ³⁹ from Countess SALAZAR, she handed him a letter from KEULS in which ^{the latter} he 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 KEULS 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 KEULS. He further admits that KEULS wrote a letter to GRAMEGNA more or less at his, SALAZAR's, dictation ~~and~~ 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 KEULS but which she delivered to SARACCO.

15. ~~This document shows that the~~
This document also shows that the Investigation Commission accepted the "declaration of 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 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 to leave Italy.

17 At the trial in Rome on 13th February 1942, KIEVUS was sentenced to 24 years imprisonment and GRAMEGNA to 5 years imprisonment, apparently on the ~~28~~ 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 ~~dead~~ dying but she was dead on his arrival, within a week he saw SARACCO. Subject claims he asked that FETTARAPPA 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 GRAMIGNA 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 FETTARAPPA 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 FETTARAPPA if he had any objection to this. He further states ³⁵he saw FETTARAPPA from time to time to discuss his work. This admission shows ~~the~~ ^{that} a close contact existed between

SALAZAR and FETTARAPPA, 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 GRAMEGNA at MONTECHIRUGULO. Subject claims that his employment was terminated by the Swiss Authorities owing to his extreme pro-British feelings, this the truth of this statement must be regarded as ~~sup.~~ 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 4th July 1941 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 internment 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 hotel & 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 ~~in February 1941~~ it and supplies confirms ³¹ 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 ^{copy attached} registration form, completed in respect of SALAZAR on 3.10.41 when he arrived at Pensione Reubens, Rome, gives his nationality as Irish. He ^{has} also described as such in certain ^{Irish} ~~Irish~~ records.

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

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 info military information to Lt. Col. Derry. And at the same time delivered ~~copy to~~ 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 Mattesi interests. He carried on this work first in a room at the British Embassy in Via Montebello, then in an office at 59 Arca, later at 18, Piazza del Popolo and finally at his home at Piazza Mallorio, 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 has 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 SALVAREZZA 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 246 F.S.S. I attach statements from Capt. B. RAFTER, the O.C., 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. 4, in accordance with instructions contained in AFHQ letter no GBI. 389.450/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. JERRY, 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 today plays on the part his two sons by his former marriage have played in N.M. Forces during the present war but it should ^{not} be ~~noted~~ overlooked that they were educated and brought up by their mother in England and have not come under their father's influence for any ~~long~~ 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 it ~~was~~ 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 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. H. H.
29

BEVILACQUA, Advogado, Grande Oficial
Cesar, General of Militia, - PRESIDENT.
MILAZZO, Professor, Dottore, Commendatore
Guacchino, Military Prosecutor, - ~~was~~ PROSECUTOR.
JANNONE, Dottore, Commendatore, Eugenio, Captain
of Militia, - JUDGE.
ZAMPI, Advogado, Commendatore, Giuseppe,
Captain of Militia, - JUDGE.

In the name of His Majesty
Victor Emmanuel III
for the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia

1/5

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

- 1) Bevilacqua Federico, Lawyer, Grand Officer, Grand Officer, General of the
- 2) Filazzo
- 3) Immonne
- 4) Lampi

has passed the following sentence in the Trial against:

- 1) KEULS Lambert Joseph of the late Carlo and PAYENS Rosalia born in Leida (Holland) the 11th of February 1898, Dutch citizen, once living in Mentone, bachelor, ~~not convicted previously~~ ~~unconvicted~~, chemist - prisoner from the 1st of August 1941
- 2) GRAMEGNA Lotario of Michele and ABRAMSON Alice born in Dusseldorf (Germany) the 9th of January 1911, living in Genova, married, ~~not convicted previously~~ ~~unconvicted~~, dentist - prisoner from the 10th of August 1941

- 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~~ ^{information} that in the interest and the security of the State has to remain secret
- b) of the crime on which ~~art. 110 and 257~~ ^{art. 110 and 257} of the Penal Code, for having, ~~with~~ ^{with} mutual help and in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the ~~facts~~ ^{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 ~~arisen~~ against him of espionage against Italy - he resumed correspondence with the a/m GRAMEGNA.

From a close examination of the correspondence it was ~~perceived~~ ^{seen} that ^{KEULS} he applied to ^{GRAMEGNA} G. asking for ^{GRAMEGNA} money, using threatening phrases which obviously proved the criminal relations which, in the past, existed between the two a/m. There ^{is} also ^{to} evidence that ^{GRAMEGNA} G., on account of those ^{demands} ~~perceived~~ ^{one}, on the 22nd of March 1941 went to Montechiarugolo to see ^{KEULS} G. to whom he gave thousand lire. On this occasion, the latter introduced to ^{GRAMEGNA} G. the ~~Brown~~ ^{seen} internee SALAZAR Demetrio, British citizen, who

that helped in the forwarding of the correspondence ~~with~~ ^{passing through the} without the ~~use~~ ⁱⁿ of the censor.

There is also evidence that ^{SALAZAR} ~~X.~~ declared that ^{KEULS} ~~X.~~ had ⁱⁿ confided him on the subject of his espionage activities operated in Italy with the help of ^{GRAMENGA} ~~B.~~ precisely:

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

b) of having had ~~X.~~ as informer, who had given him, from Genova, ^{information} ~~news~~ on the movements of the Italian troops and of our war production.

^{KEULS} ~~X.~~ in his interrogations admits ~~of~~ 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} ~~noted~~ the name of a German agent.

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

^{GRAMENGA} ~~X.~~ denies ~~any responsibility on the facts.~~

The Commission having decided that the Defence of the accused was contradicted by the Declaration made by ^{KEULS} ~~SALAZAR~~, which is confirmed by the letter written by ~~X.~~ to ~~X.~~, which, as already ^{related} ~~has been said~~, gives the proof of a criminal activity between the two; considering the a/m facts and others gathered during the Court of Inquiry.

a) the statement of the already mentioned LANICHELLI Giuseppina, who declares she saw ^{KEULS} ~~X.~~ consulting a map while talking of war.

b) the relationship between ~~X.~~ and ~~B.~~ and the ex-agent GIESSELMANN who, as ~~X.~~ 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 ^{any} ~~of~~ ^{arts. 258 and 262 of Penal Code} ~~etc. etc.~~ ^{aggravation} with the ^{with} ~~aggravating~~ of wartime, regarding the violations, existing for arts. ^{310 of Penal Code} ~~etc. etc.~~ because communication ^{with} ~~to~~ the enemy was in a period immediately preceding Italy's entry ^{into} ~~in~~ the war, that is from January 1940 to the month of May of the same year.

Considering also that ~~X.~~ ^{mentioned} ~~as already remembered~~, confessed he ~~had~~ ^{Intelligence} ~~been~~ employed by the German ^{Information} ~~Intelligence~~ Service; that this violation, which cannot be divulged, is also punishable with the ~~the~~ mentioned art. 262 and 268 of the ^{Penal Code} ~~Penal Code~~ having been committed against the German State allied for the war with

the Italian State. ^{it is competent for}
 considering that ~~the competence is of~~ the Special Tribunal for the Defense
 of the State.

For these reasons

seen art. 2. of the Royal Decree of 13 March 1924
 nos. 313, 374 of the Penal Code.

The Inquiry Commission on the request of the P.M.

~~refers~~ ^{refers} declares

the Inquiry closed and ~~referred to~~ ^{KEULS} the judgement of the Special Tribunal
 for the Defense of the State the accused ~~X. and Y.~~ ^{GRACIEGNA} to answer:

- for the crime of which art. ^{110, 258 of the Penal Code} X. etc. 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
- for the crime on which art. ^{110, 310+262 of the Penal Code} X. etc. for having with mutual help and
 in wartime, revealed, for political and military espionage, the ^{information} already
 mentioned in para 4, and ^{KEULS} also for having revealed other similar informa-
 tion against the Allied German State.

Crimes committed in Italy and outside between January and May 1940

Rome 14 January 1942

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

Certified true copy of the original

(SGO) A FERRAZZOLI
 Chief Chancellor of the Tribunal
 for the Defense of the State.

SECRET

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

Ref : SD/140 (Salazar)

12 February 1945

Subject : SALAZAR, Count Garfield 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 SALAZAR was successful in obtaining for the other political parties of Monarchist sympathies.
3. The leader of "Unione Proletaria" is Umberto SILVAREZZA 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 ALIANO (Il Gobbo) was shot by the Italian police when recently attempting to evade arrest.

4. It is reported that DEL BUIX, 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 SILVAREZZA 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 8,000 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 SILVAREZZA 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 SILVAREZZA.

Subject : SALAZAR, Count Sarafeld 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 SALAZAR was successful in obtaining for the other political parties of Monarchist sympathies.
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4. It is reported that DEL MATTE, 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 SALVAREZZA 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 SALVAREZZA and the truth about the various financial transactions which it is alleged took place.
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AHB/bd

A.H. BLISS,
Captain, Security Division. 21

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A/P.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

24 January 1945

STATEMENT OF Ernesto SALAZAR,
125 Via Tritone, Rome.

1. I am the owner of an explosive factory and reside at the above address, my offices are at 250, Via Cavour, Rome.

2. In September 1944, at the house of my friend Mario VASILLI, Piazza Parlamento Nuovo, Rome, I was introduced to Count SALAZAR who I had been previously told was a British subject. The conversation on this occasion was solely about my own past activities and SALAZAR told me he would send a British sergeant to see me. A Sgt. Stevens visited me in my office a few days later and subsequently paid a further two or three visits. The questions regarding the activities of my firm before and after the German occupation.

3. About a week after the first meeting I again saw Count SALAZAR in his office at Piazza del Popolo and we talked about the general political situation in Italy, he said he had always been a friend of Italy and it was in the English interest that revolution in Italy should be avoided, and leftist dictatorship should not be installed.

4. During the early days of October, I cannot, be sure of the date, VASILLI telephoned me and invited me to go to a meeting at the home of Count SALAZAR in Piazza Salustiana 27. At 5 o'clock on the evening I went to SALAZAR's house and saw on the front door a notice "British-Italian relations" and a British flag. At the meeting was VASILLI, FERRERI, SALAZAR, ALBERTI, SALAZAR and myself. The first four are some of the wealthiest persons in Rome, I am not in the same powerful financial position as the others. All four I understand have had their business holdings placed under a Commission ap-

STATEMENT OF ERNESTO SALAZAR, JR.,
125 Via Tritone, Rome.

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5. Count SALAZAR spoke to all of us and said it was in the interests of both England and Italy to support the Monarchist newspapers or such parties by giving financial aid. SALAZAR did not say he held any official position but I gained the impression that he had some official support. I knew he was a relative of GEN. DIEGO SALAZAR who is on good terms with the Royal household.

6. At the suggestion of SALAZAR we all agreed to give financial support to the Monarchist paper "Italia Nuova" and to the Monarchist movement "Unione Monarchista". I agreed to give in the first month 200,000 lire and paid this amount in cash to Gen. MARILLI of the paper "Italia Nuova" and to Capt. MOSCONI of the "Unione Monarchista", each received 100,000 lire. The following month I paid the similar amounts to the above persons.

7. After this second payment I spoke to VASSELLI about the general position and expressed the view that a Committee should be formed to disperse the funds subscribed amongst all the parties supporting the Monarchy as I did not agree to the support giving to one paper and party only this was also suggested to the others who had subscribed various amounts.

8. About the middle of December a party was held at SALAZAR's house, amongst the company was MONTEZUMOLO the Secretary of the Lieut. General, the Gen. Infante, Gen. ARNELINI another member of the Royal Staff, many Italian officials and allied officials. After this party I was more impressed that SALAZAR had some officials backing either from the Italian or English side. I know that Count SALAZAR is a close friend of the British Minister in the Vatican.

9. At the end of December a number of other discussions and meetings took place, SALAZAR being the liaison at all times and it was eventually agreed to constitute a Committee. Gen. VILLOTTI was entrusted to collect subscriptions from the original five of us and others and to place it in a bank. Some of the members of this Committee are H.E. Ricci, former Minister in the Badoglio Government, MONTEZUMOLO and Gen. SALAZAR. The meetings take place in the house of Count SALAZAR but he is not an official member of the Committee. It has been agreed that the cost of supporting the various Monarchist parties etc. should be divided between the subscribers monthly. In December, I gave 200,000 lire to the Committee, to date I have not subscribed any amount in January this will be agreed upon at a future meeting in Count SALAZAR's house.

The general feeling of myself and my friends is that Count SALAZAR must hold an official backing because he is a British subject, a photograph of him

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The general feeling of myself and my friends is that Count SALAZAR must hold an official backing because he is a British subject, a photograph of him in British uniform is in his house, is on very good terms with British diplomats, Allied Officers and is friendly with the members of the Royal Household, further he uses a large English car.

Count SALAZAR has told me he is the Legal Adviser to the firm CISA VISCOSA, his salary is said to be 500,000 lire per year, a son by his first wife is said to be very wealthy in England.

/sgd/ Ernesto STACCHINI

Statement taken by Capt. A.H. Ellis on 24 January 1945 at Rome and read over to him in Italian by Uberto Sabetta.

CONTE SALAZAR

La sua attività è piuttosto confusa e di non facile accertamento. Dall'8 settembre 1943 è stato sempre in Roma, nascosto nell'Ambasciata Inglese.

Il Generale ARDELINI e il Conte SALAZAR si conoscono molto bene e ARDELINI, durante il periodo clandestino, si serviva del conte SALAZAR per i contatti con l'Ambasciatore d'Inghilterra presso il Vaticano. Pare che attualmente il Conte SALAZAR abbia il proprio ufficio presso l'Ambasciata Inglese, cosa che è avvalorata dal fatto che il conte SALAZAR esplica i propri contatti nel Ministero degli Esteri sempre a nome e per conto dell'Ambasciata Inglese. Pare certo che il conte SALAZAR sia spesso in contatto, sempre per conto dell'Ambasciata Inglese, col Luogotenente Generale il quale è ricevuto dall'ambasciatore con notevole frequenza.

Roma, 1° ottobre 1944

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Roma, 1° ottobre 1944

H-8

To. O.C. 276 F.S.S.

Subject. Count Sarsfield Salazar.

The following are the extracts of the report made by H.E. British Minister to the Holy See. to the Foreign Office U.K.

When Salazar was released from the Concentration Camp of Montecarugolo, he was taken by the American Embassy in Rome as Detention Officer (Camp Inspector). Therefore it may be considered that he started working for the British since the first week in December, 1941.

When the Swiss took over from the Americans, as they had no experience whatsoever, they were only too glad to accede to Mr. Wadsworth's pressure that Salazar should be kept in this job as, having been himself interned, he knew all about conditions in camps.

A Swiss official called Steffen was appointed as Detention Officer as well and he went, with Salazar, round the camps and detention points of the whole of Italy. When, after nine months, the Swiss decided that Mr. Steffen had learned the job and was able to carry on, Salazar was dismissed with the excuse that he had a British Passport.

The good work done by Salazar, from December 1941 till August 1942, is known at the F.O. and at our Legation at Berne.

On 7 Jun 44 Salazar took over Anglo-Maltese interests. The Swiss allowed him to have a room for his office at Via Montebello 21 and, as soon as the British colony in Rome heard that Salazar was back in Via Montebello, his office, everybody went to him. This was objected to by the Swiss who said that such large crowds interfered with their work and Salazar was asked to take his office elsewhere.

A few days after, Brigadier Matthews allowed him to have a room at the headquarters of 59 Area, where Salazar has been since 10 Jul 44.

338 Anglo-Maltese from Trivoli arrived in Rome from Le Fraschette (Alatri) and were housed at the "La Marmora's" barracks. Conditions were most unsuitable, but after Salazar had taken the matter up, there was a general improvement in everything. He was able, through the good offices of Col. King, A.D.P.S. to get a special ration and extra invalid food and milk for about 600 children and 80 old men and women.

Later, the above lot was transferred to the Rest Camp at Cinecittà which had just been started by Col. Finlay, D.M.S. Conditions here were reported to be even worse than at the Marmora as they had to sleep on the bare concrete floor and had very little to eat. Salazar got in touch with different officials in charge and went several times to the Camp. The results were very satisfactory and the Maltese who went to thank Salazar said that they could not be better off than they now were.

While the Archbishop of Malta was in Rome, Salazar took him to Cinecittà where all the Anglo-Maltese who were to leave for Trivoli had been assembled to receive the Archbishop. There was not one single complaint but words of praise for the people who were looking after them.

Salazar also arranged for a special Mass to be said by His

- 2 -

Grace for all the Maltese in Rome, and notices were put in the daily papers. After Mass, a reception was held so that every Maltese present could talk to His Grace.

He has now arranged for special Radio transmission, every Friday, to Malta, so that the Maltese in Rome and district will be able to send messages to their homes. A notice to this effect has been published in all newspapers, and messages are pouring in.

Arrangements are now being made for the next lot to be repatriated to Trinoli and Malta.

About 400 Maltese who were in Rome have left last week for Trinoli.

The lot of 236 who were at Servigliano also left for Trinoli via Bari.

There remain about 600 near Modena and about 500 in Rome and district and a few near Florence.

W. Stewart

Sgt.
276 Field Security Section.

8 Oct 44.

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338 Anglo-Maltese from Tripoli arrived in Rome from Le Franchette (Alatri) and were housed at the "La Marmora's" barracks. Conditions were most unsuitable, but after Salazar had taken the matter up, there was a general improvement in everything. He was able, through the good offices of Col. King, A.D.A.S. to get a special ration and extra invalid food and milk for about 600 children and 80 old men and women.

Later, the above lot was transferred to the Rest Camp at Cinecittà which had just been started by Col. Finlay, D.M.S. Conditions here were reported to be even worse than at the Marmora as they had to sleep on the bare concrete floor and had very little to eat. Salazar got in touch with different officials in charge and went several times to the Camp. The results were very satisfactory and the Maltese who went to thank Salazar said that they could not be better off than they now were.

While the Archbishop of Malta was in Rome, Salazar took him to Cinecittà where all the Anglo-Maltese who were to leave Tripoli had been assembled to receive the Archbishop. There was not one single complaint but words of praise for the people who were looking after them.

Salazar also arranged for a special Mass to be said by His

- 2 -

Grace for all the Maltese in Rome, and notices were put in the daily papers. After Mass, a reception was held so that every Maltese present could talk to His Grace.

He has now arranged for special Radio transmission, every Friday, to Malta, so that the Maltese in Rome and district will be able to send messages to their homes. A notice to this effect has been published in all newspapers, and messages are pouring in.

Arrangements are now being made for the next lot to be repatriated to Trinoli and Malta.

About 400 Maltese who were in Rome have left last week for Trinoli.

The lot of 236 who were at Servigliano also left for Trinoli via Bari.

There remain about 600 near Modena and about 500 in Rome and district and a few near Florence.

8 Oct 44.

WFS.
Sgt.
276 Field Security Section.

To. O.C. 278 P.S.S.

Subject. Count Sarsfield Salazar.

The following are the extracts of the report made by H.E. British Minister to the Holy See. to the Foreign Office U.K.

When Salazar was released from the Concentration Camp of Montecassino, he was taken by the American Embassy in Rome as Detention Officer (Camp Inspector). Therefore it may be considered that he started working for the British since the first week in December, 1941.

When the Swiss took over from the Americans, as they had no experience whatsoever, they were only too glad to accede to Mr. Wadsworth's pressure that Salazar should be kept in this job as, having been himself interned, he knew all about conditions in camps.

A Swiss official called Steffen was appointed as Detention Officer as well and he went, with Salazar, round the camps and detention points of the whole of Italy. When, after nine months, the Swiss decided that Mr. Steffen had learned the job and was able to carry on, Salazar was dismissed with the excuse that he had a British Passport.

The good work done by Salazar, from December 1941 till August 1942, is known at the F.O. and at our Legation at Berne.

On 7 Jun 44 Salazar took over Anglo-Maltese interests. The Swiss allowed him to have a room for his office at Via Montebello 21 and, as soon as the British colony in Rome heard that Salazar was back in Via Montebello, his office, everybody went to him. This was objected to by the Swiss who said that such large crowds interfered with their work and Salazar was asked to take his office elsewhere.

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The lot of 238 who were at Scervigliano also left for Tripoli via Bari.

There remain about 600 near Modena and about 500 in Rome and district and a few near Florence.

8 Oct 44.

W.S.
Sgt.
276 Field Security Section.

O.C. F.S.S. 276.

SUBJECT: Report to my previous report on Count SALAZAR 8 Oct. ⁴⁴

Count SALAZAR own Statement.

- 1-) I left London on the 25 th of March 1940 (EXIT PERMIT: 206780)
My home was in TURIN as my wife had an estate at ROCCAIONE (Coni). Before living in in TURIN, we lived in NICE, France, as it was only 150 kilometres from ROCCAIONE.
- 2-) I used to go to London once a year to sell industrial patents. The last one I sold was the "Emanuel Washing Tunnel" for cars; it was bought by "Dealemit - London".
- 3-) I was arrested on June 15th 1940 and I was kept in TURIN jail for 75 days as I was accused of having done British Propaganda in Italy. I was then sent to the concentration camp at CHIETI, and thence to the Montebiarugolo one, where I was for 11 months. Through the good offices of Admiral SALAZAR and General DIEGO SALAZAR, I was left out. I came to Rome as General SALAZAR had guaranteed for my behaviour.
- 4-) August 1942. My wife and I got permission from the Questura to spend the summer at SANTA MARGHERITA, on account of ill health, but when I heard that my son TRISTAN, R.A.F., D.F.C., has been killed in action, we came back to Rome and lived at the Pensione Rubens, via Borgognona 47; until May 1943. During this time, I did NOT do very much, except work on behalf of the British internees. In June 1943 we went to GROTTAMARE, where I had taken a flat for the summer and remained until the 4 th of Sept. On my arrival in Rome, I was entrusted by Sir D'Arcy CROBURN to look after P.O.W. who were pouring into Rome. I had a flat at Via Carlo Teo N. 7 from where I carried on my work. On the afternoon of December the 11th, I was informed that the S.S. would be coming in the morning to arrest us. We left during the night and went into safe hiding. Later, I heard that a reward of one million lire had been offered for my capture. The S.S. went next MORNING, to my flat and wrecked it. During the time I was in hiding, I carried on my work for the P.O.W. and distributed over two million lire and the necessary clothing. Outside this work, I had organized a proper M.I. department with efficient men (some of them are working for me now) and very important information was sent across

Early in June this year, I was put in charge of Anglo-Maltese interests.

13 October 44

W. Stevens
Sgt 276 F.S.S.

O.C. F.S.S. 276.

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- 2-) I used to go to London once a year to sell industrial patents. The last one I sold was the "Manual Washing Tunnel" for cars; it was bought by "Dealemit - London".
- 3-) I was arrested on June 1, th 1940 and I was kept in TURIN jail for 75 days as I was accused of having done British propaganda in Italy. I was then sent to the concentration camp at ORSINI, and thence to the Montebianco one, where I was for 11 months. Through the good offices of Admiral SALAZAR and General DIEGO SALAZAR, I was left out. I came to Rome as General SALAZAR had guaranteed for my behaviour.
- 4-) August 1942. My wife and I got permission from the Questura to spend the summer at SANTA MARGHERITA, on account of ill health, but when I heard that my son PRISTO, I.A.F., D.F.C., has been killed in action, we came back to Rome and lived at the "Venezia Rubens, via Borgognona 47; until May 1943. During this time, I did NOT do very much, except work on behalf of the British internees. In June 1943 we went to GROTTOLE, where I had taken a flat for the summer and remained until the 1 th of Sept. On my arrival in Rome, I was entrusted by Sir P. Argy OMBORNE to look after P.O.s who were pouring into Rome. I had a flat at Via Carlo Farini 7 from where I carried on my work. On the afternoon of December the 11th, I was informed that the P.O.s would be coming in the morning to arrest us. We left during the night and went into safe hiding. Later, I heard that a reward of one million lire had been offered for my capture. The P.O. went next morning, to my flat and wrecked it. During the time I was in hiding, I carried on my work for the P.O.s and I distributed over two million lire and the necessary clothing. Outside this work, I had organized a proper P.I. department with efficient men (some of them are working for me now) and very important information was sent across

Early in June this year, I was put in charge of Anglo-Maltese interests.

13 October 44

537 276 FSC

S.S. P.S.S. 176.

REMARKS: refers to my previous report on Count SALAZAR 8 Oct.

Count SALAZAR can be found.

1-1 I left London on the 15th of March 1940 (SAIT REF: 106720) to home in NURN as my wife had an estate at ROSSAVILLE (Soni). Before living in NURN, we lived in NICE, France, as it was only 150 kilometres from ROSSAVILLE.

2-1 I used to go to London once a year to sell industrial patents. The last one I sold was the "Manual Washing Machine" for cars, it was bought by "Councils - London".

3-1 I was arrested on June 1st 1940 and I was kept in NURN jail for 75 days as I was accused of having done British propaganda in Italy. I was then sent to the concentration camp at SALZBURG, and then to the concentration camp, where I was kept 11 months. Through the good offices of General SALZBURG and General SALZBURG, I was left out. I came to home in General SALZBURG and guaranteed for my behaviour.

4-1 August 22nd. My wife and I got permission from the Questura to avoid the summer at SALZBURG, on account of ill health, but when I heard that my son SALZBURG, S.A.S., had been killed in action, we came back to home and lived at the "Maison Salazar", via Borgognone 17, until May 1941. During this time, I did not do very much, except work on behalf of the British Internees. In June 1941 we went to SALZBURG, where I had taken a flat for the summer and remained until the 1st of Sept. On my arrival in Rome, I was arrested by Sir P. Grey and taken to a hotel at SALZBURG, where I was kept for 11 days. I had a flat at Via Carlo Fea 17 from where I carried on my work. In the afternoon of September the 11th, I was informed that the 11th would be coming in the morning to arrest me. I left during the night and went into safe hiding. Later, I heard that a reward of one million lire had been offered for my capture. On the 11th next morning, I went to my flat and worked it. During the time I was in hiding, I carried on my work for the 11th and I distributed over two million lire and the necessary clothing. Outside his work, I had organized a group of 11th, with official men (some of them were working for me now) and very important information was sent across.

Earl, in June this year, I was put in charge of Anglo-Italian interests.

13 October 44

WFS. 1st 216 FCS

COPY FOR Captain RABBIT, 276 P.S. Section.

alt. C. STEVENS

DATA

1 SOL/370/49

Count. Demetri's Sansfield SALAZAR.

1. SALAZAR was born of Italian parents and achieved British nationality in 1916. It is thought that he was able to obtain this in some part due to his services in the 15th/16th Lancers. He claims that his title in an Irish one granted by Queen Victoria's.
2. Little is known concerning him up to the outbreak of War, except that his name is given by Colonel BERTACCHI, former head of the S.I.M. Counter Espionage Service, as a high-level political agent. His functions seem to have been to report to S.I.M. information obtained from contacts with members of our diplomatic missions. He was regarded by S.I.M. as an unreliable source.
3. At the outbreak of War, he was for some time interned as a British subject, but secured his release, he claims, through Swiss intervention. A more common view held by persons interned with him (among them N. DE BRUYN of the Dutch Legation) is that he was a stool-pigeon for the Germans, and that his release was more in the nature of a reward for services rendered.
4. After the Italian Armistice and up to the time of the Allied occupation of Rome, SALAZAR conducted a so-called Counter Espionage organisation which he ran from the Vatican. He freely put it about that he was the official representative of the British Intelligence Service and his open contact with Sir David Osborne no doubt gave colour to this claim, which was of course quite false.
5. In the course of these operations he made contact with most of the clandestine Italian organisations operating in ROME and thus brought him into collaboration with Avv. SERAO the present legal advisor to our Vatican Legation. With SERAO he took part in a transaction whereby a German Sicherheitsdienst

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5. In the course of these operations he made contact with most of the clandestine Italian organisations operating in Rome and thus brought him into collaboration with Avv. SERAO the present legal advisor to our Vatican Legation. With SERAO he took part in a transaction whereby a German recruited agent officer, Dr. HASS, was offered a quantity of safe-conducts. He, HASS, remained in Rome. This was to be a reward for the release of certain Italians at that time held in the custody of the SD. This project did not materialise. At the same time according to SIR, SALAZAR was in some relationship with the well-known industrialist and German collaborationist Romolo VASCELLI and is said to have acted as 'arrangement-man' in several contacts accepted by VASCELLI from the Germans.
6. The sum total of the foregoing would seem to be that whereas, apart from the statement by Colonel BERTAGCHI in para 2, there is little hard evidence on which to pin a charge on SALAZAR of having acted for the enemy against our interests, it seems generally clear that he is an untrustworthy person who has dabbled some but dangerously in intelligence matters.

2.

7. The personal impression formed by the writer is that SALAZAR has become infected with the 'intelligence bug' and sees himself as a sort of 'eminence grise' behind the scenes of international diplomacy. In any case it would seem desirable that he is not given any sort of official 'cachet', or opportunity to create one out of fortuitous circumstances, which will enable him to continue with this deception.
-

Count Demetrio SARSTFIELD SALAZAR:-

The Salazar family is a well known one spread all over Europe. The Count has two first cousins in Rome, one is a Neapolitan old family with the title of a Duke; the other is a Colonel in the Italian Army. - both cousins were loyal to the King and therefore hid from the Republicans and the Germans.

SARSTFIELD SALAZAR who has much Irish blood is somewhat adventurous, he has done many business things, not all of them satisfactory in success. An enterprise in Buenos Aires cost him somewhat like five thousand pounds.

In 1940 he was at the Swiss Legation looking after the interests of the British internees.

He came in contact with several Maltese, some of them pro English others pro Mallia. He did a very thorough investment and study of the various types of Maltese and supposed to be to day the best man to know Maltese subjects.

The actual post he holds now he chose it specially as he had done such a deep study of the Maltese race.

In 1943 he dedicated himself to the escaped British "Prisoners of War and worked under Sir D'ARCY OSBORNE British Minister to the Holy See. - He also helped those who were working in underground work as well as Jews.

His best reference is Sir D'ARCY OSBORNE himself who holds Salazar in the highest degree of trust.

C. Fiorentino

Rome 24 Jul 44

3 Copies

Count Semirio Lansfield Salazar

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Same 24/2/44

Florantino

Count Sarsfield Salazar - 5/2

(A)

Educated: Trinity College. Dublin University

1912. Attached to Lord Aberdeen, Vice Roy of Ireland.

1914. 19th September. Joined as private in the British Army.

1915. Cadet Dublin University Officers Training Corps.

1916. Kildare Cavalry School, Ireland. 5th Royal Irish Lancers.

1917. General Staff. Aide-de-Camp to Major General W.H. Grey, in France and Italy.

1918. Attached to Major General Collard at the Admiralty with the Acting Rank of Major.

1918. A. Adjutant to Royal Engineers H.Q. at Longmoor. England.

1919. Demobilized. Lieut.

TESTIMONIALS

From: Major General W. H. Grey, C.B., C.M.G.

Lt. Count Salazar was A.D.C. for me in Italy and France for seven months, in 1917-1918, and by his knowledge of both countries was able to be of great service both to the H.S.F. and me.

From: Col. H.M. Sinclair, Comdt. Royal Engineers, Longmoor.

Lt. Count Salazar has been my A. Adjutant for over six months and has shown much zeal, energy and judgement in that post. He should make a valuable public servant in any position requiring the above qualities.

From: Col. Sir Shys Williams, Bart., D.S.O. (to Irish Command)

This Branch of the War Office is very anxious to retain the services of Lt. Count Salazar (5th Royal Irish Lancers) as he has been of invaluable help in Italy and in France, and we require him again for an important mission.

From: T.R. Brooke Esq. Beatty & Son, Steamship Company, Ltd.

Dear Count Salazar, We very much regret to have to inform you that unforeseen circumstances on this side compell us, much against our wish, to close our Italian Shipping Branch in Rome. This branch, which you started, was managed by you, very successfully, for the last two years, and during that time you have shown great qualities of organization, initiative and enterprise which have made the Rome branch a successful concern showing substantial returns. To give you a further proof of our appreciation for all you have done, we beg to enclose a cheque for L.700 (seven hundred pounds) which we trust you will accept as a personal gift from the writer.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
Public Safety Sub Commission
SECURITY DIVISION

SECRET

Ref: SD/140 (SALAZAR)

23rd February, 1945

Subject: SALAZAR, Count Sarsfield.

To : Commandant, "R" Internee Camp, C.M.F.

1. Forwarded herewith are (a) copy of arrest report, (b) internment order and (c) copy of A.F.H.Q., letter, reference GBI.389.450/A-50 dated 19th February, 1945

AEH/to

for *Atkins Capt*
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
COLONEL, J.A.G.D.,
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB
COMMISSION.

5

SECRET

1/1

Rev. ^{SD/140} ~~11/1/5~~ (Continued)
Subject: ~~Security~~ ^{Information} ~~Security~~ ^{Security}
From: ~~Security~~ ^{Information} ~~Security~~ ^{Security}
Group: O & F

1. Information Security
a. Copy of ~~Security~~ ^{Information} ~~Security~~ ^{Security}
b. (c) copy of
RFRB ~~Info~~ ^{Info} ~~Info~~ ^{Info} GEI 389
450/A - 50 ~~Info~~ ^{Info} 19 Feb
HS

W. D. ~~Info~~ ^{Info} ~~Info~~ ^{Info}
Lt. Col.
Group ~~Info~~ ^{Info} ~~Info~~ ^{Info}
Public ~~Info~~ ^{Info} ~~Info~~ ^{Info}

Telegram

No. 274
7.2.45.
IMMEDIATE

Cypher. OTP

To: Foreign Office.

From. H.M. Ambassador, Rome.

Despd. 1945 hours 7.2.45.

Addressed to: Foreign Office

IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

My telegram No. 264 of February 6th: Raids on "Movimento Comunista" and "Unione Proletaria"

Signor Spano, Deputy Secretary of the Italian Communist Party and editor of "Unita", informed a British official of PWB last night among the documents found on Salvarezza's premises he had discovered conclusive evidence that the British Intelligence Service had been supporting and financing Salvarezza's anti-Communist activities. He had added that the liason had taken place through Count Salazar (your telegram No. 170 Saving of 29th December who he said was well known as a British Intelligence officer.

2. Spano said he would suppress this evidence but that he deplored our employment of such sources of information.

3. I have independent confirmation of the fact of Salazar's liason with Salvarezza and see no reason to doubt the existence of the documents to which Spano refers.

4. The Socialist and Communist leaders naturally incline to suspect us of favouring Right wing against them, are probably all convinced at this moment that we have been clumsily intriguing with Monarchists and ex-Fascists through the medium of Salazar.

5. My inclination is therefore to ask PWB to send an unofficial message to Spano thanking him for his good intentions but informing him:

(a) that we are assured that Salazar has never (repeat never) been employed by any Branch of the Intelligence Service, but that he voluntarily submitted to a Field Security Section a few grossly tendentious reports on the political situation. He received no encouragement and has ceased.

No. 274
(cont.)

7.2.45.

to show that he worked against British interests up to the time of the Armistice and that we have warned British officials to have nothing to do with him.

(c) that so far as we are concerned Spano is free to publish anything he can discover regarding Salazar's activities.

6. The advantage of this procedure, as we see it, is that a) Spano or others will probably publish anyway sooner or later. By encouraging him to do so, we stand a good chance of clearing ourselves of suspicion referred to in paragraph 4. b) evidence so far accumulated here has hitherto failed to persuade Military Commander, Rome Area, to take action against Salazar, and principle witnesses against him are in concentration camps in Norther Italy. By letting the Left-wing parties spill any beans they can get we may hope to discredit Count Salazar for good.

7. Please telegraph your views urgently.

8. Sir D. Osborne has seen and concurred.

1928-19291941

Settasappa - Offic. of Alfari Regt. - Lt. Col. - ^{mother} wife
relative of Gen. Salazar's wife (cousin).

Admiral Salazar - Eduardo - Died 1943? ~~Heard~~
great grand brother of the Order of Malta - cousin of father.

Gen Salazar - Diego - cousin (2nd).

Baccini - Chief of Police, Rome. Member of Int.
^{Dutch.}

Webb - Del Rio - Krebs - Langley -

Diplomat in deeds of tenancy.

Telle of count

Turner Asbestos Cement Co.

