

ACC 10000/143/2597

149.01 / DF

FONTANI DANILO - MALACRIDA

PIERO -

THEODOROVIC SO

DANILO - MALACRIDA

PIERO - THEODOROVIC SOFIA

OCT. 1944 - DEC. 1945

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

REF : SD/149.01 (FO)

21 December 1945

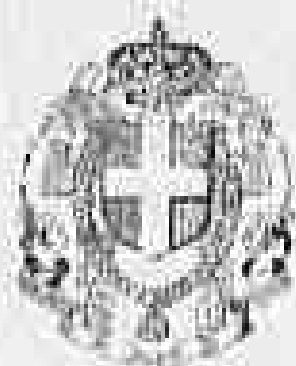
SUBJECT : Pietro MALACRIDA

TO : Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. Reference your letter 6/5059/3207 of 12 Dec. 45.
2. It is confirmed that subject is detained at 'R' Civilian Internee Camp, Terni, on security grounds.
3. His case will again be reviewed in due course and his release will be recommended if the Review Board so decide.

TFC/nb

John W. Chapman
for JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

6/17059/5207

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Marguis Piero MALACORDA.

1. It has been reported that Marguis Piero MALACORDA is an inmate, since June 1941, of the Civilian Internee Camp of Terni. His number is 1522.

2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be grateful to the Allied Commission if they would kindly inquire whether the above information is correct and which are his chances of an early release.

Rome, December 18th, 1941



Security
Division
rec'd 18/12..
Book No 2456.
File No
Action

40

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

REF : SD/149.01(FO)

15 November 1945

SUBJECT : MALACRIDA Pietro

TO : Comdt. "R" Internee Camp,
Terni

1. Under authority GBI: 389.455/32A dated 29 Apr. 45 addressed to Comdt. "A" Civilian Internee Camp G-2 (C1) AFHQ authorized the handing over of the a/n to the Tribunale Civile e Penale di Roma for trial.

2. Subject was at that time held at "A" Camp, Padula, and was transferred to "R" before the Tribunale were prepared to collect him under escort.

3. Copy of original authority is attached hereto; would you please inform this office whether or not you are prepared to release the a/n in accordance with it or whether you require further application by this office to AFHQ.

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

TFC/nb

*The Adjut Q Camp verbally OK'd the a/n's
handing over will confirm in writing*

JK
19 39 45

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
GENERAL DIRECTION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

TO : ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission.
R O M E

Division : A.G.R.
Section : I^a
Prot. N° : 447/11127

ROME, 27/10/1945.

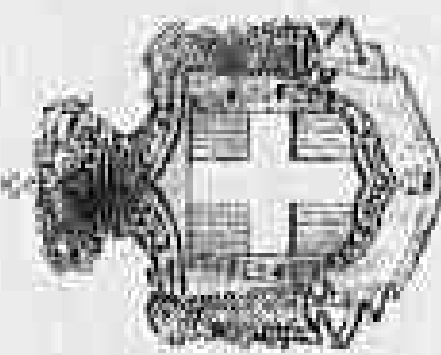
SUBJECT : MALACRITA Pietro, of Gaetano.

Ref. ~~to~~ your letter SD/149.OI (Fo) of 9/6/45, the Questura of Rome notifies, the H₂ of the internee camp of Terni, where is now MALACRITA Pietro Paolo, of Gaetano, have not yet received the authorisation from the competent Allied authorities to take from the camp the a/n Subject, who has a warrant of arrest from the examining magistrate of the Court of Rome.

Will you, please, if you have nothing against, do the necessary as quickly as possible, for the transfer of the a/n Subject.

We shall be grateful for the courtesy of an answer.

Signed : for the Minister
???



D.

Ministero dell'Interno

Direzione Generale della P.S.
Divisione A.G.R.-Sezione I

= On. COMANDO ALLEATO

SCOTCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.

R O M A

N.447/11127

e p.c. = Al Sig. QUESTORE di R O M A

Roma, 27 ottobre 1945

Mod. 623

Subject

OGGETTO : Malacrita Pietro fu Gaetano-

Con riferimento alla nota di codesto On. Comando n. SD/149.01 (Fo) del 9 giugno 1945, la Questura di Roma comunica che al Comando del Campo Internati di Terni, dove trovasi ristretto il Malacrita Pietro Paolo fu Gaetano, non è ancora pervenuta l'autorizzazione della competente Autorità Alleata per poter prelevare dal campo stesso il pre= detto individuo colpito da mandato di cattura dal Giudice Istruttore del Tribunale di Roma.

Pregasi, pertanto, ove nulla osti, compiacersi sollecitare la consegna del detenuto in argomento.

Si gradirà un cortese cenno di riscontro.-

PEL M I N I S T R O

Subject: Malacrita Pietro fu Gaetano-

Con riferimento alla nota di codesto On. Comando n. SD/149.01 (Fo) del 9 giugno 1945, la Questura di Roma comunica che al Comando del Campo Internati di Terni, dove trovasi ristretto il Malacrita Pietro Paolo fu Gaetano, non è ancora pervenuta l'autorizzazione della competente Autorità Alleata per poter prelevare dal campo stesso il predetto individuo colpito da mandato di cattura dal Giudice Istruttore del Tribunaie di Roma.

Pregasi, pertanto, ove nulla osti, compiacersi sollecitare la consegna del detenuto in argomento.

Si gradirà un cortese cenno di riscontro.-

PEL M I N I S T R O



TRANSLATION

File 11

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
General Direction of Public Safety

Div: A.G.R. Sec: I
Ref No: 447/11127

Rome, 9 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Malacrida Pietro

In reply to your
letter SD/149.01(Fo)
dated: 9/6/45

TO : AG. HQ. Public Safety
Sub-Comm. Rome.

^{ASSURE} We ~~ensure~~ you that the ^{CONTENTS.} ~~containing~~ of the
a/m letter has been transmittted to the Tribunal of
Rome and that we have requested the Questura of Salerno
to transfer the a/n subject to the Regina Coeli jails,
where he will remain at the disposition of the investi-
gating magistrate to be prosecuted.

For the Minister
/s/ (Illegible)

cc.

0520

S.



Roma 9 Luglio 1945

Mod. 872

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

ALL'ON. COMANDO DELLA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.
R O M A

A.C.R. 1°
Dinamica 447/11127
Prot. N. Allegato

Risposta al f. del 9.6.45
Per Te SD/14901
(Po)

Oggetto Malacrida Pietro.

Si assicura di aver informato il Tribuna-
le di Roma del contenuto della nota controdi-
stinta e che è stata richiesta, alla Questura
di Salerno la traduzione dell'individuo in
oggetto alle carceri di Regina Coeli, dove egli
resterà a disposizione del Giudice Istruttore
Dr. Carlo Calvosa per essere processato.

PEL MINISTRO

12/7
8755
14901 - DP
148.02 - 32

0521

S.



Mod. 872

Roma 9 Luglio 1945

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

ALL'ON. COMANDO DELLA
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.
ROMA
Ricevuto al f. del 9.6.45
Dir. Lex 1 SD/14901
(Po)

Divisione A.C.R. 1°
Part. N. 447/1127 Allegato

OGGETTO Malacrida Pietro.

Si assicura di aver informato il Tribuna-
le di Roma del contenuto della nota controdi-
stinta e che è stata richiesta, alla Questura
di Salerno la traduzione dell'individuo in
oggetto alle carceri di Regina Coeli, dove egli
resterà a disposizione del Giudice Istruttore
Dr. Carlo Calvosa per essere processato.

PEL MINISTRO

12/7
8755
14901 - DF
148.02 - 32

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/149.01(Fo) *RF.*
HE

9 June 1945

SUBJECT : MALAGRIDA Pietro

TO : Ministry of the Interior
General Direction of Public Safety.

1. On 2 May 1945 with letter reference SD/149.01(Fo) authority was given for subject to be handed over to R. Tribunal of Rome for trial on charges of collaboration.
2. A further letter N. 2/45 dated 1 June 1945, has been received from the R. Tribunal, again asking for subject to be placed at their disposal.
3. Will you please inform R. Tribunal of the position as soon as possible.

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

CBH/nb

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL. I

deg 1211

N° 2/45

Roma 1 Giugno 1945

OGGETTO:

Malacida Pietro

Trasmetto copia di lettera inviata il 7
aprile scorso; stesso volere evadere con cortese
sollecitudine.

Il Giudice Istruttore

(Calvosa)

Headquarters Allied

Commission

A.F.O. 394

Public Safety

Sub Commission

Security Division

0524

Trasmetto copia di lettera inviata il 7
aprile scorso; prego volerla esaminare con cortese
solicitudine.

OGGETTO:

Malacida Pietro

Il Giudice Istruttore

(Calvosa)

Headquarters Allied

Commission

A.E.O. 394

Public Safety

Sub Commission

Security Division

ROMA

33

N. 2/45

*7a Sez. Istruttoria
Trifinale di
Roma*

Riferimento vostra nota 31 marzo 1945

Ref: S.D./140.CI (Fontani), relativa al nominato in
oggetto si rende noto che lo stesso si richiede ven-
ga posto a nostra disposizione per essere prima in-
terrogato e quindi giudicato per collaborazione con
il tedesco investigatore dall'autorità Giudiziaria Ita-
liana.

OGGETTO:

Malacida Pietro

Il Giudice Istruttore
(Calvosa)

Headquarters Allied Commission

A.P.O. 394

Public Safety Sub Commission

0528

Roma

Ref: S.D./140.01 (Fontani), relativa al nominato in
oggetto si rende noto che lo stesso si richiede ven-
ga posta a nostra disposizione per essere prima in-
terrogato e quindi giudicato per collaborazione con
il tedesco invasore dall'autorità Giudiziaria Ita-
liana.

OGGETTO:

Malacida Pietro

Headquarters Allied Commission

A.P.O. 394

Public Safety Sub Commission

Security Division

ROMA

Il Giudice Istruttore
(Celvossu)

32

P.C.I. - Roma 4-6-45

Il Giudice Istruttore

[Signature]

0 5 2 7

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/149.01(Fo)

2 May 1945

SUBJECT : MALACRIDA Pietro

TO : Ministry of the Interior,
General Direction of Public Safety.

1. Reference letter from Tribunale di Roma
N. 2/45 dated 7 April 1945.

2. Authority has been given for the above named
to be handed over for trial to the Tribunale di Roma for
collaboration with the Germans.

3. The Allied Command wishes to point out that
Malacrida has already been tried by an AMG Court with
violation of AMG Proclamation 1, Part 11, Art. IV Section
1, when he was acquitted by the Court on 22 Feb. 1945.

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

CBH/nb

CONFIDENTIAL

0 5 2 8

CONFIDENTIAL

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

GBI.389.455/32-A.

29 April, 1945.

SUBJECT: Transfer of Internees.

TO : Security Division, Public Safety Sub
Commission, Allied Commission.
Commandant, "A" Internee Camp, C.M.F.

1. Reference SD/149.01-FO dated 12 April, 1945 and further to our letters of even number dated 3 February, 1945 on the subject of PIGATTOLI, Valerio.

2. Authority is given for the handing over to the Italian Authorities for trial of the under mentioned internee under the conditions set forth in our above quoted letters.

MALACRIDA, Pietro.

3. It is requested that "A" Internee Camp notify this Headquarters of the actual date of removal of the internee by the Italian Authorities.

4. It is pointed out that subject has already been tried by an A.M.G. Court with violation of Proc. 1, Part II, Art. IV, Sect. 1, when he was acquitted by the Court on 22 February, 1945.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1/5
7109
149.01(FO)

Earle D. Nichols
EARLE D. NICHOLS,
Colonel, C.S.C.,
Asst AG of S G-2.

30

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Ref: SD/~~SD~~ 149.01-F0.

12 April 1945

Subject: MALACRIDA Pietro - Internee

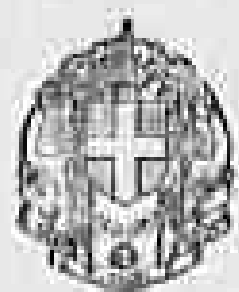
To : G.2 (CI) A.P.H.Q.
G.S.Ib. HQ., 15 Army Group.

1. Attached is a request from Tribunale Civile e Penale di Roma to have subject placed at their disposition for interrogation and trial for collaboration with the Germans.

2. Submitted for your decision in accordance with AFHQ.
Instruction AG.000.5/003 GRI-Q of 4 January, 1945.

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

0530



Roma, li 7 aprile 1945 - Anno

TRIBUNALE CIVILE E PENALE

DI
ROMA

UFFICIO D'ISTRUZIONE
UFFICIO D'ISTRUZIONE
TRIBUNALE DI ROMA SEZ. I

N. 2/45

Risposta al N.

Allegati N.

OGGETTO

MALACRIDA Pietro

Riferimento vostra nota 31 marzo
1945 Reg. : S D/149.01 (Fontani), re-
lativa al nominato in oggetto si rende
noto che lo stesso si richiede venga
posto a nostra disposizione per essere
prima interrogato e quindi giudicato
per collaboratore con il tedesco inva-
sore dall'autorità giudiziaria Italia-
na.

Il Giudice Istruttore
(dr. Carlo Calvosa)

Security
Division
Rec'd... 12/4
Book No 6609
File No 149.01 - Fontani
Action.....

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COM-
MISSION - A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COM-
MISSION - SECURITY DIVISION
R O M A

TRANSLATION

7 April 1945

THE CIVIL AND PENAL TRIBUNAL
OF
R O M E

N. 2/45

Reference to yours 31 March 45
Rep. SD/149.01 (Fontani), regarding
the below mentioned subject, we re-
quest that he be placed at our dis-
position, first to be interrogated
and then tried by the Italian Judi-
cial authorities, for having coopera-
ted with the germans.

THE JUDGE

/s/ Dr. Carlo Calvosa

SUBJECT

MALACRIDA Pietro

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION
R O M E

af/

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/140.01(Fontani)

31 March 1945

SUBJECT : MALAGRIDA Piero

TO : Ufficio d'Istruzione, Tribunale di Roma
Sez. 1

1. Reference N. 2/45 of 14 March 1945 addressed to
Capt. GILBERT.

2. Please inform this office of the matter of the
charge against subject, also whether he is wanted for trial or
for interrogation only.

Ch
JOHN W. CHASMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

CBH/nb

2624

CONFIDENTIAL

0533

Security
SECRET

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 US Army.

G/P250/ER

29 Mar 45

SUBJECT : ~~MALACUDA~~ Piero.

TO : HQ Allied Commission,
Public Safety Division.

1. The attached Ufficio d'Istruzione del Tribunale di ROMA letter N.2/45 dated 14 Mar 45, in respect of the above, is forwarded for information and action as deemed necessary.

2. Subject has been interned on orders of AFHQ, and it would not seem advisable that subject should be sent from PADULA merely to face a criminal charge, believed to be one of theft.

SEARCHED
INDEXED
RECORDED
SERIALIZED
FILED
APR 1 1945

3/3
6297
14901- Fontani

D.A.D. Young
(D.A.D. YOUNG)
Lt. Col.,
G.S.

RD

0534

Recd 24-3-1945
hrs 14.00

41229
CIRCOLO DI STRUTTURA
DEL
TRIBUNALE DI ROMA SEZ. I

Regel

N. 445

Roma, 14 marzo 1945

Ill.mo Sig. Cap. Gilreata

Trionfale Allente = 21
Giulia Gilreata
Roma

Oggetto: sollecito.

Prege, per la terza volta, si voler evadere la via nota in data
9 gennaio pari numero, con la quale esisteva una fissa messa a disposi-
zione di questa autorità giudiziaria il nominato VALAGRIDA Pietro.

Prege volerai almeno comunicare se il Malacrisa può esser passato
a mia disposizione e se deve rimanere a disposizione di questo Tribunale
in modo da poter provvedere alla chiusura dell'istruttoria.

DOCT. CARLO CALVOSA
Giudice Istruttore

Calvosa

Capt Hale

ACC Hq. Public Safety

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

REF : SD/149.01/4501.

29 January 1945

SUBJECT : FONTANI, Danilo
MALAORIDA, Piero
THEODOROVIC, Sofia
TO : Regional Legal Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region

1. A full report has been submitted on 8 December 1944 for the ~~position~~ ^{prosecution} of the above named as enemy agents, serving the enemy as spies.

2. These men have been in custody since June 1944, and their trial, which is long overdue, has been held up by the absence of an important witness.

3. I understand the witness is now available, and owing to the extreme importance of securing speedy convictions in these cases I ask that arrangements be made for the prisoners to be brought before an Allied General Court at the earliest possible moment.

4. Captain GALE, of this Division, will co-operate in the case.

*Appeared before Allied General Court
February. Charges dismissed owing
to insufficient evidence.*

Recommended for internment
Lazio/Umbria
Legation

SMH/nb

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
C.I.F.
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : S.B./149.01
Subject : Prosecution of Enemy Agents :-
(i) PONTANI Danilo fu Artenio : Italian;
born 24 Sept. 1910 at Rome.
(ii) MALACHIDA Piero Maria (Marchese) fu Gaetano;
Italian; born 13 Nov 1890 at Milan.
(iii) THEODOROVIC Sofia fu Ziotto; Italian;
(Yugo-Slav origin); born 28 Sept 1897
at Novisac, Yugo-Slavia.

8 December 1944

TO : Lt. Colonel D.A.D. Young,
A C of S, G-2 Branch, R.A.A.C.

Index to Witnesses and Evidence.

1. CIPOLLA Ubaldo, c/o G-2 Branch, R.A.A.C. paras. 3 - 13
(Production of LIST OF GERMAN AGENTS handed to him by Dr. MAYER at German Embassy on 2-3 June 1944).
2. Capt. SCAPA Felice
(Production of signed statements of MALACHIDA and THEODOROVIC).
3. Mares. BONFIGLIO Faustino
4. Mares. RUGGERI Francesco
All of S.I.M. C.S.
Evidence of arrest, search and preliminary interrogation of each of the three prisoners.
paras. 14 - 31
paras. 46 - 58
(THEODOROVIC)
5. Captain FANELLI Giuseppe, S.I.M. C.S. (Florence)
(Evidence of arrest, search and preliminary interrogation of each of the three prisoners.)
paras. 32 - 45

Index to Witnesses and Evidence.

1. CIPOLLA Ubaldo, c/o G-2 Branch, R.A.A.C. paras. 3 - 13
(Production of LIST OF GERMAN AGENTS handed to him by Dr. MAYER at German Embassy on 2-3 June 1944).
2. Capt. SCAFA Felice
(Production of signed statements of MALACRIDA and THEODOROVIC).
3. Mares. BONFIGLIO Faustino
4. Mares. RUGGERI Francesco
5. Captain PANNELLI Giuseppe, S.I.M. C.S. (Florence)
(Evidence of interrogation of FONTANI). All of S.I.M. C.S.
Evidence of arrest,
search and prelim-
inary interrogation
of each of the three
prisoners.
6. C.S.D.I.C officer interrogating THEODOROVIC
para. 59. paras. 14 - 31
paras. 46 - 58
(THEODOROVIC)
7. C.S.D.I.C. officer interrogating MALACRIDA
paras. 60-76. c/o Major Bridge,
C.C. C.I. Section,
C.S.D. **22**.
8. C.S.D.I.C. officer interrogating FONTANI
paras. 78-97.
9. Captain PANATO Lazzaro, S.I.M. C.S. paras. 98 - 101
10. Maresciallo TRANFO Gaetano, S.I.M. C.S. paras. 102-108.
Louis V. Gale
LOUIS V. GALE, Captain
for JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety Sub Commission.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
C.M.F.
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

SECRET

Ref : S.B./149.01

8 December 1944

Subject : Prosecution of Enemy Agents :-
(i) FONTANI Danilo fu Artemio : Italian;
born 24 Sept. 1910 at Rome.
(ii) MALACRIDA Piero Maria (Marchese) fu Gaetano;
Italian; born 13 Nov 1890 at Milan.
(iii) THEODOROVIC Sofia fu Ziotto; Italian;
(Yugo-Slav origin); born 28 Sept 1897
at Novisac, Yugo-Slavia.

TO : Lt. Colonel D.A.D. Young,
A C of S, G-2 Branch, R.A.A.C.

1. With reference to the above-named Italians, at present held in custody at Regina Coeli Gaol, as suspected enemy agents:-

2. The facts of this case are that these three persons were members of a Group of German espionage agents, known as "K" Group, left behind in Rome by the notorious DR. MAYER of the German Embassy to operate in Rome after the Allied Occupation. The Prosecution will be able to give evidence of fact that these persons were thus instructed by German Intelligence, from the German Embassy, and documentary evidence will be produced to prove this. Evidence of circumstance will be given to show that each of the three prisoners had the intention of carrying out their work on behalf of the Germans, and only the fact that their identities were discovered by an agent of British Intelligence, who had penetrated the German Espionage organisation, led to their arrest.

3. CIPOLLA Ubaldo fu Ginseppe, Italian, born 20 April 1920 at Palermo, address -- Via Domenico Chelini 4, Rome, will say that as a member of a Photography Company, 8th Italian Engineers, he was stationed at Cracow, Russia in June 1941, where he met a certain DR. MAYER, a German war correspondent who had previously lived for several years in Italy.

4. Early in 1942, he married a Russian girl, named ANNA WISHUSTINA, but soon afterwards was transferred to another part of the Front. He was taken prisoner in March, 1943 but was released for propaganda purposes by an Italian Communist Officer

1. With reference to the above-named Italians, at present held in custody at Regina Coeli Gaol, as suspected enemy agents:-

2. The facts of this case are that these three persons were members of a Group of German espionage agents, known as "K" Group, left behind in Rome by the notorious DR. MAYER of the German Embassy to operate in Rome after the Allied Occupation. The Prosecution will be able to give evidence of fact that these persons were thus instructed by German Intelligence, from the German Embassy, and documentary evidence will be produced to prove this. Evidence of circumstance will be given to show that each of the three prisoners had the intention of carrying out their work on behalf of the Germans, and only the fact that their identities were discovered by an agent of British Intelligence, who had penetrated the German Espionage organisation, led to their arrest.

3. CIPOLLA Ubaldo fu Giuseppe, Italian, born 20 April 1920 at Palermo, address -- Via Domenico Chelini 4, Rome, will say that as a member of a Photography Company, 8th Italian Engineers, he was stationed at Cracow, Russia in June 1941, where he met a certain DR. MAYER, a German war correspondent who had previously lived for several years in Italy.

4. Early in 1942, he married a Russian girl, named ANNA MISHUSTINA, but soon afterwards was transferred to another part of the Front. He was taken prisoner in March, 1943 but was released for propaganda purposes by an Italian Communist Officer serving with the Russians. In the meantime, his Russian wife was put into an internment camp at AUSCHWITZ, Poland, where he later learned she was made to suffer appalling conditions.

5. In April, 1943 he managed to reach Rome and succeeded in remaining unmolested. In September 1943, after the Armistice, he met a man named KISCH, a Communist, and himself became a very enthusiastic Communist and attended meetings and kept Communist company, although he did not actually enroll in the Party.

6. In December 1943, CIPOLLA, through KISCH, made the acquaintance of a Yugo-Slav named BIRGLER Franco, with whom he subsequently joined in sheltering escaped British prisoners-of-war.

- 2 -

7. Meanwhile, his funds became very low and he approached his father, Colonel Giuseppe CIPOLLA, for assistance, whom he knew to be acquainted with German officials, with a view to getting the necessary permits to go into the transport business. His father gave him a note, addressed to Dr. (Colonel) HASS at the German Embassy. There he came face to face with the Dr. MAYER whom he had previously met at CRACOW, and was able to negotiate the permits through the latter.
8. On about 16 December 1943, CIPOLLA was arrested by plain-clothes men, with Communists in whose company he was found, and was taken to Via Tasso, German SS Headquarters. Later, through the intercession of his father and Dr. MAYER, he was released on condition that he worked for the Germans and supplied them with information regarding Communists and other anti-German elements.
9. He reported all these facts at once to KISCH who agreed that he should endeavour to penetrate the German Intelligence Service as deeply as possible. He was subsequently able to save the lives of many Communists and anti-Germans by warning them that their arrests were about to be effected by the Germans.
10. Later, he was instructed by Major D'Arcy MANDER, a British officer whom he was instrumental in sheltering, to penetrate also the German Espionage Centre at the German Embassy. This, he succeeded in doing, and managed to gain the complete confidence of the Germans, without in any way harming anti-German elements.
11. In April 1944, DR. MAYER, a German Intelligence officer at the Embassy, told CIPOLLA to form an Espionage Group for activities in Rome after Allied Occupation, and CIPOLLA suggested certain persons as members.
12. On about 3rd June, 1944, CIPOLLA went to the German Embassy, where the various Groups of post-occupational agents were to be briefed. There, CIPOLLA was told that he would be the contact between several of the Groups and the Controlling German Officer, known as "FALCO", who would be established in the Vatican. Through CIPOLLA, all FALCO's orders were to be distributed to the Groups.

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13. For the purpose of this liaison with "FALCO", DR. MAYER gave CIPOLLA a list of the members of the various Groups. Among these were shown as members of "K" Group - the names; addresses, telephone numbers and code numbers of the three persons, subjects of this report, viz. THEODOROVIC Sofia - Via della Giuliana 101, int. 12 - Tel. 370973 - code no. "K.4"; FONTANI Danilo, Via Collazia 35, code no. "K.10"; MALACRIDA Marchese - Via di S. Eligio 4, int. 6, Tel. no. 50701, code no. "K.19". The original document handed by MAYER to CIPOLLA will be made available to the Court. This list was handed by CIPOLLA to Major MANDER who in turn passed it to British Intelligence.

14. As a result of information given as above by CIPOLLA, the arrests of FONTANI, MALACRIDA and THEODOROVIC were carried out by SIM, CS, under instructions of S.C.I. Unit, Rome.

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15. Evidence of arrest, search of persons and premises, of MALACRIDA and THEODOROVIC will be given by - Captain SCAFA Felice, Maresciallo BONFIGLIO Faustino and Maresciallo RUGGERI Francesco, all attached to S.I.M. C.S.

16. They will say that THEODOROVIC Sofia, was arrested by them during the night of 9-10 June, 1944 at her home and was taken to C.S. Headquarters where she was questioned by Captain SCAFA. She then declared herself innocent of any activities on behalf of the Germans but admitted that she knew Dr. MAYER of the German Embassy having been introduced to him by one of her relatives in Rome.

17. She was again interrogated by the above during 29-30 June, 1944, at "Mantellata" Prison, Rome, and admitted being a member of a German espionage "network" with the task of accepting and forwarding secret messages. She further admitted that, in this connection, she had received 23,000 lire from Dr. MAYER. She added that, through Dr. MAYER, she had met various German agents, amongst them a certain "GREGOROVICH" who had some time ago given her a closed envelope, which according to him contained only strictly personal documents; these had never been reclaimed.

18. The aforementioned witnesses made a search of THEODOROVIC's house on 29 June 1944, when the following property was found therein :-

23,000 lire in banknotes.
 6 pieces of gold (a) 2 Belgian pieces of 20 francs each
 (b) 1 pound sterling
 (c) 1 French 20 franc piece
 (d) 1 Swiss 20 franc piece
 (e) 1 piece of 10 rubles

The secret envelope left by GREGOROVIC which was opened, and contained the following:-

161,000 Italian lire
 2 notes of 100 dollars each (green)
 6 notes of 50 dollars each (green)

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The secret envelope left by GREGOROVIC which was opened, and contained the following:-

161,000 Italian lire
2 notes of 100 dollars each (green)
6 notes of 50 dollars each (green)
1 note of 5 dollars each (green)
2 notes of 100 Lei
4 notes of 20 Swiss francs
4 notes of 50 Swiss francs
2 notes of 5 Swiss francs
1 note of Turkish lire
2 notes of 10 Turkish lire
1 note of 1 Turkish lire (another type)
1 note of 20 German marks
5 notes of 1 German marks

Documents

Identity card in the name of PUTZI Urbano No. 2802 of the date of 16-11-38 issued by the local authorities of Tarvisio.
French pass-port in the name of Lervi-Durand Jean.
German pass-port in the name of Johannes Kalleneyer
German document in the name of Kruger Herrn Kutt

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German identity card (bilingual) in the name of Kruger Kurt
 6 visiting cards in the name of Hannes Kellermeyer
 4 cards in the name of Fred Osplet
 1 card in the name of Comm. Dott. Eugenio Boggiano Pico
 1 German document in the name of Herr Johannes Kollemeyer
 9 German stamps of "12"
 7 German stamps of "6"
 1 document with pencil notes written in German.

19. Marchese Piero MALACRIDA was arrested by the previously mentioned members of S.I.M. C.S. during the night of 9-10 June, 1944 and was taken to C.S. Headquarters where he was interrogated by Captain SCAFA in the presence of the others. He then told them that he was a journalist and that he had lived for 20 years in England, returning to Italy in 1939. He was then called into the Army as a Lieutenant of Artillery but was discharged in March 1943 on account of illness. In the same month, through a Polish dancer, he met Dr. MAYER of the German Intelligence Service. The latter, about a week afterwards, asked for his collaboration in obtaining, through social contacts, information concerning British elements hiding in the Vatican. MALACRIDA gave an evasive answer.

20. In about September-October 1943, MALACRIDA was invited by Dr. FOSCHINI of the S.I.D. organisation (Servizio di Informazioni per la Difesa - Information Service working for Germans) to work for the organisation. He also gave an evasive answer to Dr. FOSCHINI.

21. On 28 May, 1944 he was arrested by German S.S. and taken to Via Tasso where he was interrogated concerning his residence in England, but was afterwards released.

22. When arrested by the aforementioned S.I.M. C.S. witnesses, on 9-10 June, he was searched by them and a small note-book was taken from him, which contained certain notes but nothing of an incriminating character was discovered therein. A search of his house on 29th June was made but with negative results.

23. He was re-interrogated on 29th June, when he made a signed statement in Regina Coeli Gaol in the presence of the aforementioned witnesses. This statement will be submitted to the Court.

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23. He was re-interrogated on 29th June, when he made a signed statement in Regina Coeli Gaol in the presence of the aforementioned witnesses. This statement will be submitted to the Court.

24. In his statement MALACRIDA said that he left Italy for England at the age of 19 years, to complete his education. After graduation, he took up journalism and in 1914 was appointed as War correspondent of the London "Evening News". From 1915 - 1918 he served as a Lieutenant in the Italian Artillery.

25. In 1918 he returned to his post in London with the ¹⁸ "Evening News" and also served on "The Times" until 1923. He married in 1923, a British subject who was, however, killed in a motor accident in 1936. Subsequently he went on a world tour and came back to England in 1939.

26. After the outbreak of war in September 1939 he acted for his newspapers as a war correspondent in Europe. After the Italian declaration of war he took up his domicile in Rome, being

recalled as a Lieutenant of Artillery in April 1941 and saw service in Yugo-Slavia. In April 1942 he was discharged on medical grounds and returned to Rome.

27. Subsequently, he secured employment in Film and Art circles. At Cinecittà in November 1943 he met a Russian dancer - "Elsa" - and through her a certain Dr. MAYER who invited him to the German Embassy, where he offered MALACRIDA service as an informer of the German Intelligence in highly placed social circles and in Vatican circles. MALACRIDA said that he would think the matter over, but in any case he had insufficient contacts in Rome. From that time until a couple of casual meetings after Christmas 1943 he did not again see Dr. MAYER.

28. At the end of 1943, however, MALACRIDA was called to Via Gaeta 8, Roma, to interview a Captain with a Russian name, who offered him service in the "S.I.D." (German controlled). He made vague replies and was merely required to give his history and back-ground. He subsequently called S.I.D. by telephone to ascertain whether he was required for anything but the matter drifted and nothing was done.

29. On 12 May, 1944 he was arrested by the German S.S., taken to Via Tasso, his house searched and his documents and money to the value of 400,000 lire was sequestered. After a long interrogation about his luxurious standard of living, his residence in England and his English publications, he was released after communication with Dr. MAYER, and his money and documents were returned to him.

30. MALACRIDA, continuing his statement, has said that he knew a certain "FONTANA", introduced after April 1944 to him by a Captain TAGLIABUE whom MALACRIDA had known during previous military service. From FONTANA, he subsequently used to buy various foodstuffs. MALACRIDA denied any knowledge of TAGLIABUE's activities in Rome. He said that he could not remember the real occupation or residence of FONTANA but believed that he lived in Via Collazia. He only knew that the latter, using an ancient car was able to transport foodstuffs from Aquila. Concluding his statement, MALACRIDA said that he had been denounced to the Germans as being engaged in pro-British activity. Various names were put before MALACRIDA when making his statement but he denied all knowledge of any other than those mentioned therein.

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31. Formal evidence of the arrest of FONTANI Danilo on 8 June 1944 at Via Collezia 35, will be given by Maresciallo BONFIGLIO Faustino, who will say that nothing of interest was said by the prisoner at the time of his arrest and he showed no surprise at that time. He was taken to C.S. Headquarters and was there interrogated by Captain FANELLI Giuseppe (now at C;S. Centre at Florence).
32. Under interrogation by Captain FANELLI on 8th June 1944 and succeeding days, FONTANI said that he was called up into the Port Milizia on 12 August 1940 and was assigned to service at Bari with the rank of Vice-Brigadiere. He was transferred to Palermo in August 1941 and to Rome Headquarters in May, 1943.
33. In Rome, he worked with one FILIPPI Battista, known as

a German agent before the Armistice. In early August, 1943 they were assigned by Headquarters C.S. to frequent German circles to obtain information as to German intentions regarding Italian Military Commands and political intentions.

34. For this purpose, through a certain Avv. Carlo DEL RE, they were introduced to Captain KOEHLER of German Political Intelligence. Subsequently there were many meetings in public places in Rome.
35. In August 1943, FONTANI was introduced by FILIPPI, to Marchese MALACRIDA Piero (Agent No. K.19 of Sicherheitsdienst) with whom he afterwards maintained contact.
36. After 8th September 1943 he reported back to Headquarters Milizia Portuaria and had no further contact with the Germans until November, 1943, when General VISCONTI, Commanding General of the Milizia Portuaria appointed him to liaison work with the German Embassy in the matter of arranging transport for the Command. As a result, FONTANI came into daily contact with Dr. MAYER, throughout the month of November, 1943.
37. On 18 November, 1943 at the Albergo Esperia he met both Brigadiere TAGLIABUE Luigi and MALACRIDA Piero. The latter talked of his knowledge of English personalities and claimed acquaintance with the son of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill. FONTANI and MALACRIDA became friendly, especially as the latter assured him that he would be able to do FONTANI some good after the arrival of the Allies in Rome. Subsequently FONTANI visited MALACRIDA's home regularly every week with TAGLIABUE.
38. On 20 November, 1943, FONTANI, through FILIPPI Battista, met at the German Embassy a student named ASCHIERI Franco (since convicted and shot by the Allies as a German agent). He also met DELLA ROVERE Benito and ESPOSITO Ugo. Subsequently Major HASS and Dr. MAYER of the German Embassy asked his opinion of the three men in their presence and he replied that they were good elements and to be trusted. FONTANI also met many other known German agents, whose names he has given, including the above. Several of these were "screened" by FONTANI.
39. In December, FONTANI, being short of money sought from Dr. MAYER vehicle permits to enable him to make a living transporting and selling foodstuffs. MAYER replied that if he wished

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40. FONTANI agreed to assist MAYER accordingly, and was told by the latter that he would be placed in contact later with ¹⁶ person through whom FONTANI, after Allied occupation of Rome, was to furnish all information of a political character and everything relative to the Government and its components, activities of political parties, public opinion and so forth. MAYER told him to present himself to Col. KAPPLER, Chief of the German Political Service in Italy.
41. Colonel KAPPLER asked him what service he had performed

for the Rome Centre. C.S. and from whom he had received his orders. FONTANI said that he had done counter-espionage work directly under Maresciallo TRANFO. KAPPLER also asked questions regarding his work with the Milizia Portuaria, which FONTANI described to him in general.

42. One day towards the end of December, 1943, Dr. MAYER instructed FONTANI to go to a "rendez-vous" in Piazza di Spagna at 1500 hrs to meet a person with whom he was to co-operate in the future. At the appointed time FONTANI was there and after a few minutes MAYER arrived in a car and introduced THEODOROVIC Sofia, German espionage agent, designated with the number "K.4" who FONTANI agreed to telephone subsequently to make further arrangements.
43. In mid-May, 1944 he telephoned her at her house and made an appointment for the following day at Piazza di Spagna. At this meeting he assured THEODOROVIC that after Allied Occupation he would telephone her again and make an appointment to give her all information in his possession and to discuss the means they should follow to transmit the information to the North.
44. Later in May, 1944, through his cousin, FONTANI met Federico OTTOLENGHI, Jewish publisher of a clandestine anti-fascist newspaper; "Il Tevere", who asked him to use his influence in German circles to secure the release of ROSSI Guido, a lawyer, detained in Via Tasso by the German S.S, and asked if he could deliver a letter to ROSSI. In return, OTTOLENGHI promised to give FONTANI a post on his newspaper, after Allied Occupation. FONTANI saw in this the possibility of being in a position to obtain political information to transmit to THEODOROVIC. Therefore, he spoke to MAYER who consented to the letter being passed to ROSSI, as OTTOLENGHI's friendship would be useful to FONTANI. The latter asked his cousin several times for the letter but he never received it.
45. FONTANI, at the conclusion of his interrogation by Captain FANELLI, said that he had made no contact with THEODOROVIC after Allied Occupation of Rome, but on 15 June 1944, he did go to see MALACRIDA (for reasons which he did not specify) but found that the latter had been arrested.

46. THEODOROVIC, interrogated on 30 June 1944 by Captain SCARPA and the previously mentioned non-commissioned officers of

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THEODOROVIC, interrogated on 30 June 1944 by Captain SCAFA and the previously mentioned non-commissioned officers of S.I.M. C.S. made a signed statement which will be produced to the Court.

47.

In her statement, she gave particulars of her Yugo-slav origin and parentage. At the age of seven years she was taken by her mother to Trieste, where in 1921 both mother and daughter acquired Italian nationality.

48.

She then had about one year's commercial training in Germany and came back to Italy in 1922 and subsequently worked at the Trieste Branch of the ZIVNOSTENSKA BANKA, an industrial bank, as a French, German and Italian correspondent, until 1933. After that time, she worked as a secretary at Officine Lombarde Apparecchi di Precisione, being transferred to the Rome office of this concern. In 1935 this was absorbed by the SIEMENS or-

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ganisation and she remained in the same capacity.

49. In May or June 1943, through an elderly aunt, she met Baron PITNER, who let her know that he was in the German Secret Service, and subsequently invited her to lend her services for the benefit of the Italo-German Axis and told her that all he would require of her would be that she should act as a forwarding agency for secret messages sent by agents. She would not be required to obtain military or political information herself. For this, she was offered 1500 lire per month, which she refused on the grounds that her only object would be to aid the two countries out of loyalty.
50. About a week later, Baron PITNER introduced her to a man named GREGOROVIC from PISINO, as one who would direct messages to her. Several days after this, PITNER introduced her to a certain man - OSVALDINI as a member of the German Secret Service. She did not again see OSVALDINI.
51. Subsequently she was introduced by PITNER to Dr. MAYER of the German Embassy and to Baron EVOLA. The former was to put her in touch with persons who would consign messages et cetera to her, whilst the latter asked if she would be prepared to do translations for him. She refused the latter request. After that time she did not see EVOLA but once received a telephone call from him asking where he could get in touch with MAYER. She met MAYER again during early December when he presented to her a man named ENGELFRIED and another named FIANDRO. ENGELFRIED was to leave her messages to consign to FIANDRO; the latter was named by MAYER as the person to whom she was to deliver messages left with her by agents. (It is to be noted that this refers to FIANDRO Carmelo who was wireless operator for "K" Group agents, and who has since been convicted as a spy by an Allied General Court).
52. There were several other meetings with Dr. MAYER in Piazza di Spagna when, at different times, he introduced other agents to her, inclusive of a certain KURTIN and FONTANI.
53. During all this time, she continued to work for the SIEMENS firm. She was never at any time asked for information of a military character.

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54. In March 1944, she was about to be dismissed from SIEMENS, having declined an offer to go North with the firm. She therefore approached MAYER to secure her release from her message forwarding duties so that she could go North with her firm. MAYER, however, insisted upon her staying in Rome. He did give her a permit on 15 April 1944 to go to MERANO to stay with her parents, and she returned to Rome on 27 April 1944.

55. On 3 June 1944, after being called by telephone, she went to see Dr. MAYER at the German Embassy and he gave her 23,000 lire and six pieces of gold. She said that from the beginning she had told him that she did not want payment, but he said that every agent was to have this amount and she must consider herself as a soldier who had to obey these instructions.

56. She accepted the money, vowing to herself that she would never use it and, in fact, placed it in an envelope, keeping it

intact.

57. Dr. MAYER made her talk with PIANDRO at the Embassy, but not in MAYER's presence. She and PIANDRO came to an agreement to meet at Piazza Cavour a fortnight later. (She was arrested, however, before she could keep the appointment). They divided between them the foodstuffs provided by Dr. MAYER. She was given the code number "K.4" and the password "FALCO" which was to be used whenever messages were received or consigned by her.

58. GREGOROVICH, whom MAYER introduced to her for the first time in about June 1943 (see para. 49), she saw on two further occasions and on the second occasion - July or September 1943, he gave her a closed package, saying that he was about to leave. He told her to give it to no other person, because it contained personal possessions. She was, however, authorized by him to open it at any time if she wished to do so.

59. Under interrogation by a CSDIC officer (CSDIC/CMF/Z.38 XXIV of 1 Sept 1944 refers) THEODOROVIC Sofia told a story substantially the same as that in her signed statement mentioned above. She added however, with regard to her relations with FONTANI, that shortly after 20 May, 1944 she was telephoned by him and they subsequently met in the afternoon outside a bookshop in Piazza di Spagna. There, they made a further appointment, to meet again in front of the "Messaggero" office in Via Tritone, 15 days after the arrival of the Allies. She told C.S.D.I.C. that FONTANI was specifically mentioned, with others, by MAYER as a person from whom she was to receive messages. The total value of the money and gold which MAYER gave her on 3 June, 1944, when she was briefed, amounted to 90,000 lire and was to last her for one year. She stated quite clearly that she had every intention of carrying out her mission as a message center for the Germans, and said that this was because she regarded it as her duty as an admirer of the ideals of National Socialism and Fascism.

60. MALACRIDA, under C.S.D.I.C. interrogation, gave more details than when questioned by S.I.M. C.S. (Paras. 24-30). His background and history as told to C.S.D.I.C. were substantially the same. He said, however, that between June - December 1941 at Sebenico in Dalmatia he met FILIPPI Giovanni Battista (colleague of FONTANI) of the Milizia Portuaria, whom he learned was working for S.I.M. Subsequently, MALACRIDA tried unsuccessfully

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He told her to give it to no other person, because it contained personal possessions. She was, however, authorized by him to open it at any time if she wished to do so.

59. Under interrogation by a CSDIC officer (CSDIC/CMF/Z.38 XXIV of 1 Sept 1944 refers) THEODOROVIC Sofia told a story substantially the same as that in her signed statement mentioned above. She added however, with regard to her relations with FONTANI, that shortly after 20 May, 1944 she was telephoned by him and they subsequently met in the afternoon outside a bookshop in Piazza di Spagna. There, they made a further appointment, to meet again in front of the "Messaggero" office in Via Tritone, 15 days after the arrival of the Allies. She told C.S.D.I.C. that FONTANI was specifically mentioned, with others, by MAYER as a person from whom she was to receive messages. The total value of the money and gold which MAYER gave her on 3 June, 1944, when she was briefed, amounted to 90,000 lire and was to last her for one year. She stated quite clearly that she had every intention of carrying out her mission as a message center for the Germans, and said that this was because she regarded it as her duty as an admirer of the ideals of National Socialism and Fascism.

60. MALACRIDA, under C.S.D.I.C. interrogation, gave more details than when questioned by S.I.M. C.S. (Paras. 24-30). His background and history as told to C.S.D.I.C. were substantially the same. He said, however, that between June - December 1941 at Sebenico in Dalmatia he met FILIPPI Giovanni Battista (colleague of FONTANI) of the Milizia Portuaria, whom he learned was working for S.I.M. Subsequently, MALACRIDA tried unsuccessfully to get employment with S.I.M. At about that time he also met another member of the Milizia Portuaria - named TAGLIABUE.

61. Shortly after the Armistice, MALACRIDA expressed to an acquaintance - Avvocato DEL RE, a highly placed fascist functionary - a wish to join the Republican Fascist Forces. DEL RE told him that volunteers were being taken at Cinecittà, but on applying there MALACRIDA was not accepted.

62. Continuing his story to C.S.D.I.C. he gave facts substantially the same as at his previous interrogation regarding his meeting in November 1943 with Dr. MAYER, through a dancer named "Elsa" and of his having been offered employment by MAYER as an informer in social circles and in Vatican circles. (Para 27 refers).

63. Nothing transpired from this, however, although MALACRIDA

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met MAVER casually on two occasions shortly afterwards. In the meantime, through FILIPPI he tried to get a post in a new security agency being organized in North Italy under General VISCONTI, Chief of the Milizia Portuaria. He also endeavored to become employed in the S.I.D. under General POSCHINI but both applications came to nothing.

64. This all happened in early November, 1943 and at about this time he met FILIPPI and TAGLIABUE in the Hotel Esperia, Rome and then, shortly afterwards FILIPPI went north, MALACRIDA met TAGLIABUE frequently, who on one occasion introduced him to FONTANI Danilo, who visited TAGLIABUE at the hotel.
65. In January, 1944 MALACRIDA obtained a green pass from the German Embassy (through FILIPPI) to enable him to circulate freely after curfew. This, was subsequently renewed for him by FONTANI, but eventually was lost in a wallet. He had denied previously to C.S.D.I.C. that he had ever held a green German Embassy pass, but when confronted with a pass for Florence, dated 23 February, 1944, stamped by the German Embassy, bearing Colonel Hass's signature and stating that he was the holder of a green pass, he admitted the facts given above.
66. He went on to tell the C.S.D.I.C. interrogator that, in about March 1944, he met FONTANI by chance, at which time the latter was doing a fair trade in transporting foodstuffs from the country with German permission.
67. At the end of March 1944, FONTANI and TAGLIABUE went North by car to visit General VISCONTI, but they returned about a fortnight later, when TAGLIABUE told MALACRIDA that FONTANI had arranged for the latter to enter the General's new security organization and that FONTANI would give him the details.
68. About two days later, FONTANI told him that the matter had been arranged. Subsequently, FONTANI, who appeared to be an informer either for the Germans or for General VISCONTI, commenced to use MALACRIDA's house as an office and started to pass to the latter, requests by the German Embassy for information, which, however, in most cases MALACRIDA said he was unable to supply.
69. On two occasions, however, he did supply information.

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69. On two occasions, however, he did make specific enquiries on behalf of the Germans - once in checking upon one of their employees - Sigra GLOSSI whom they distrusted. He stated that he failed to find anything definite against her, although he reported to FONTANI that she was disgusted with the Germans. His other task was to contact certain journalists in a restaurant in Via Bocca del Leone and to report on them to the Germans. Subsequently, he also wrote some violently anti-British, anti-Jewish articles under the name "MAGOC" (copies of which were among documents found in his possession). **12.**
70. During May, 1944, FILIPPI, on a special visit to Rome from the North, told MALACRIDA that the latter had been appointed Captain of Italian S.S with effect from 1 May 1944, and that he was to hold himself in readiness to leave for the North at a moment's notice.

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71. One day towards the end of May 1944, FONTANI warned MALACRIDA to report at the German Embassy at 1500 hours on 2 June 1944. MALACRIDA has stated that he thought this was in connection with Italian S.S. who were to communicate via the German Embassy. He went there at the appointed time and was then interviewed by Dr. MAYER who gave him 12,000 lire, against receipt, and told him to wait at home after the Allied arrival, until called upon by a man who would say, "I want to speak to K.19" and who would give MALACRIDA his instructions. At the conclusion of the interview, MAYER gave him a box of rations, saying that he had sent FONTANI away to bring his car and that the latter would drive him home.
72. FONTANI accordingly drove MALACRIDA home. At the house, they found TAGLIABUE had packed and was about to leave for the North. FONTANI drove TAGLIABUE away in the car shortly afterwards and that was the last time MALACRIDA saw either of them.
73. On about 7 June 1944, MALACRIDA went to the Allied Press Office and asked who was the "Daily Mail" correspondent and was informed that the latter was a Mr. TETLOW, whom he succeeded in contacting on the following day, and whose company he kept for the ensuing two days. On the evening of 9 June 1944, they dined together and Mr. TETLOW asked him to write an article on the German occupation. Afterwards he drove MALACRIDA home, making an appointment for the following day, but MALACRIDA was arrested before he could keep the appointment.
74. MALACRIDA told the C.S.D.I.C interrogators that his object in getting into touch with Mr. TETLOW was to regain contact with British journalism. It has to be pointed out, however, that this can be construed as a very adroit move on the part of MALACRIDA, to use his previous connection with British journalism, to get into contact with British journalists in Rome and thus gain entry to journalistic and other circles where he might find fruitful sources of information to pass to the Germans. An effort is being made to obtain from Mr. TETLOW confirmation of MALACRIDA's dealings with him, but - in any case - MALACRIDA has not claimed to have told him anything which would suggest that he did not intend to spy for the Germans.
75. MALACRIDA admitted to his C.S.D.I.C interrogators that he was in sympathy with Fascist Republicans, but said that although he had written anti-British articles et cetera, he was not anti-

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75. MALACRIDA admitted to his C.S.D.I.C interrogators that he was in sympathy with Fascist Republicans, but said that although he had written anti-British articles et cetera, he was not anti-British in the narrow sense, but adopted that line of propaganda as a patriot in the Fascist cause. He admitted that, had circumstances been favourable, he might have carried out his mission, saying that the "devilry" of it appealed to him.

76. He admitted that during the period January - June, 1944, he received about 25,000 lire from the Germans, 12,000 of which was given to him on 2 June 1944 (as shown at para. 71) and the remainder on four or five occasions on each of which he received 2 - 3000 lire. He said that these amounts represented his "expenses" in connection with the tasks entrusted to him and were always paid to him by FONTANI.

77. It will be seen that MALACRIDA, under C.S.D.I.C interrogation, gave a far more detailed and incriminating story than the scanty innocuous details which he gave when questioned by S.I.M.

C.S. witnesses. The reason for this is that, at C.S.D.I.C, he was acquainted with indisputable facts as supplied by CIPOLLA, and fell back upon an admission of the general facts but endeavored to convey an impression of being interested in his mission only from a personal standpoint with only casual intentions in the matter. It would appear, however, that he had every intention of carrying out his mission, as witness his very early seeking the useful source available through journalistic contacts.

78. FONTANI, at his C.S.D.I.C interrogation, gave a general story which was substantially the same as that given by him when questioned by S.I.M. C.S. witnesses (paras. 32-45), in which he mentioned his graduation through the Milizia Portuaria to counter-espionage work in Palermo in June 1941 and coming back to Rome for similar duties in May 1943.

79. He went on to describe having performed duties of this character in Rome with FILIPPI Battista, under a certain Marsciallo TRANFO, being mainly concerned with investigation of the morale, et cetera, of members of the Milizia in Rome. Subsequently, he and FILIPPI were assigned by TRANFO to assume the rank of officers and to make the necessary German contacts to secure information as to German intentions with regard to Rome, the likelihood of its being occupied by the Germans, et cetera.

80. FILIPPI succeeded in contacting a German officer, Captain KOEHLER, through a certain Avv. DEL RE, and subsequently they met other German officers. These seemed to be interested in obtaining information about the Milizia. They reported the results of their meetings to TRANFO but did not succeed in finding out much about German intentions.

81. After the Armistice, they dropped this work and went back to General Fort Milizia duties. They were, however, because of their German contacts, appointed to act as liaison with the Germans in obtaining transport permits, et cetera. Thus, they frequented the German Embassy a great deal.

82. Shortly after 25 July 1943, FILIPPI was contacted by a certain (a) DELLA ROVERE Benito, who subsequently introduced two friends (b) ASCHIERI Franco and (c) ANTONUCCI Giorgio to them. FILIPPI presented them to the German Embassy. In September, 1943, DELLA ROVERE introduced (a) DI ESPOSITO Hugo and (a) TRANFO

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83.

Subsequently, FONTANI saw these youths regularly at the German Embassy and on two occasions was required by Captain KOEHLER to pay them, when each of them was given 3000 lire. Later, Major HASS and Dr. MAYER asked him in the presence of these agents his opinion of them and he expressed the view that they were reliable. Much later, FONTANI heard that ASCHIERI had been shot by the Allies as a spy, but it was not until then that he realized they were being used as spies.

84.

Early in October, 1943, FILIPPI and TAGLIABUE went North

with General VISCONTI on re-organisation of the Port Milizia. During November 1943, VISCONTI came back to interview Colonel KAPPLER, and FONTANI was present at the former's request. At this interview KAPPLER agreed to accept the General as a full-time collaborator, and it was arranged that General VISCONTI should make contact with General HARSTER of the German S.S. for assistance.

85. FONTANI was again present at an interview between KAPPLER, TAGLIABUE and FILIPPI in connection with the same matter as the end of November, 1943.

86. During December 1943, FONTANI, visiting TAGLIABUE at the Esperia Hotel, Rome, met Piero MALACRIDA to whom he had been introduced casually several months earlier by FILIPPI. At that time, December 1943, he was not aware of MALACRIDA's activities but had gathered from FILIPPI that the latter had tried to get MALACRIDA into S.I.M. without success, but had subsequently introduced him to someone in the German Embassy. MALACRIDA claimed that he was well acquainted with the English aristocracy and that he knew the British Prime Minister's son.

87. From November 1943 onwards, FONTANI obtained many passes and car permits from Dr. MAYER and was obliged, in return, to obtain for the latter information concerning the Italian Government, Vatican and public opinion generally. MAYER said that all information obtained by him was to be passed on to two people to whom FONTANI would be introduced. Subsequently, in Piazza di Spagna, MAYER introduced him to THEODOROVIC Sofia, gave him her address and telephone number and said that he was to pass all information to her regarding the Italian Government and public opinion.

88. Some days later, at the German Embassy, MAYER introduced him to Dr. ELLING to whom he was to deliver all information regarding the Vatican, where FONTANI already had contacts from his earlier work with S.I.M.

89. In January, 1944, on an occasion when FONTANI and FILIPPI were at the German Embassy, the latter urged Dr. MAYER and Major HASS to make use of MALACRIDA and they agreed to let the latter work for them under FILIPPI's directions. MALACRIDA went to Florence on business some time in February, to FONTANI's knowledge.

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90. In March 1944, FONTANI went North with TAGLIABUE to see General Visconti to discuss the formation of a new security service and VISCONTI said that FILIPPI had mentioned MALACRIDA as a useful man. He suggested to FONTANI and TAGLIABUE that on their return to Rome, they enrol MALACRIDA in the new organization. They told the latter on their return of the offer and he accepted.

91. In April 1944, FONTANI was called into KAPPLER's office and was informed that the first batch of men in General VISCONTI's organization had been sent to Germany on a training course, had discovered that they were intended for sabotage behind the Allied lines and had refused to go on with the course. By this time MAYER's requests of FONTANI for information of various kinds had become regular and frequent. Among the enquiries requested

by MAYER was information from Vatican and Roman Society circles which was obtained largely through MALACRIDA.

92. In mid-May 1944, at Dr. MAYER's suggestion, FONTANI telephoned THEODOROVIC and made an appointment to meet her at Piazza di Spagna, in order to maintain contact. There they arranged to meet again in Piazza di Spagna, or outside the "Messaggero" office about 15 days after the arrival of the Allies. He told C.S.D.I.C that he remembered vaguely that she talked of receiving letters, but he admitted that all information obtained he promised to pass to her. He did not again see or hear of her between that time and his arrest.
93. Continuing his story to C.S.D.I.C, FONTANI gave details similar to those given previously as to his contacting OTTOLENGHI, editor of the anti-fascist publication "TEVERE", through his cousin, and of being offered a post on the paper after Allied occupation, in return for negotiations with the Germans on behalf of a political prisoner held by them. He said that he had mentioned the matter to MAYER of the German Embassy, who agreed that such post-occupational employment in journalism would be a useful source of information. Nothing came of it, however.
94. At 1700 hours on 2 June 1944, FONTANI reported to MAYER at the German Embassy, and told the latter that he had already warned MALACRIDA to attend. MAYER went on to say that FONTANI was to commence passing information through THEODOROVIC as soon as the Allies arrived. Then he instructed FONTANI to keep in touch with MALACRIDA and to visit him regularly. FONTANI was allocated the personal code number, "K.10" and was told that the Germans would be leaving in Rome, a certain man known as "FALCO" who would communicate with FONTANI if the latter did not carry out his work efficiently, and he would introduce himself with the words, "FALCO vuol comunicare con K.10".

95. After giving him the above instructions, MAYER offered him a radio set which he refused. According to FONTANI, no money was offered but he asked for some rations which MAYER sent him to collect in his car. On leaving MAYER's office, he saw MALACRIDA and subsequently went together by car to the latter's house where he picked up TAGLIABUE who was leaving for the North, and whom he dropped near Via del Tritone. About ten days after the arrival of the Allies, he went to MALACRIDA's house but found that he had been arrested.

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96. FONTANI told C.S.D.I.C that on 7 June, 1944 he called upon Captain PANATO of S.I.M. C.S. and told him that he had been in contact with the Germans after September, 1943 for the purpose of obtaining transport permits. Captain PANATO referred him to Maresciallo TRANTO to whom he repeated the story, and who told him to say nothing and not to worry about his connection with the Germans, if he had done nothing wrong. FONTANI denied any intention of carrying out his mission.

97. In common with MALACRIDA, FONTANI did not tell his story to C.S.D.I.C spontaneously and at first gave the same sketchy account of his connection with the Germans as that which he

gave to S.I.M. C.S. when first arrested. It was only when confronted with undeniable evidence supplied by CIPOLLA that he gave any concrete facts.

98. Captain PANATO Lazzaro of S.I.M. C.S. has made a statement in which he said that he knew FONTANI in November 1942 as a Vice-Brigadiere of the Port Militia seconded to Counter-Espionage (C.S.) Headquarters and posted to Palermo, Sicily.

99. Subsequently, early in 1943, FONTANI was transferred to Rome and was attached to S.I.M. C.S. Headquarters, after which time he often called to see Captain PANATO at the latter's office. After the Armistice, he saw no more of FONTANI for a considerable time as the C.S. Headquarters was suppressed and the Captain returned to C.C.R.R. duties.

100. On 6 June, 1944, they met accidentally in a tram, when FONTANI was with a woman whom he introduced as his wife. He promised to pay the Captain a visit and was given the latter's address. Accordingly, the next day FONTANI called and asked for a recommendation regarding his previous service with S.I.M. C.S. The Captain agreed to do this in respect of FONTANI's service in Palermo which had been good, and agreed to arrange a meeting with Maresciallo TRANFO to obtain a reference regarding FONTANI's work in Rome, as the latter said he had worked directly under TRANFO.

101. The three met on about 8-9 June 1944 outside the "Messaggero" office and the Captain asked TRANFO whether he could comply with FONTANI's request. TRANFO said that he had not the time to supply a reference at once but would do so later. After FONTANI left them, TRANFO expressed doubts as to this man's conduct after the Armistice, in perhaps continuing in contact with German officers.

102. Maresciallo TRANFO Gaetano in a statement, said that he knew FONTANI as a Brigadiere of the Port Militia who underwent a course in September-October 1942 for special service in S.I.M. C.S. Subsequently, FONTANI and FILIPPI came under TRANFO's section of C.S. in Rome.

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Lt. Col. TALAMO, Chief of Rome C.S., wanted information and surveillance of German elements in Rome at that time and FONTANI and FILIPPI were assigned to the work under TRANFO, they having boasted of their various German connections including Colonel KAPPLER and other German officers. FONTANI intensified his contacts with the Germans and subsequently made verbal reports as to their general intentions et cetera, but made no written reports.

104.

After the Armistice when C.S. was disbanded, TRANFO saw FONTANI from time to time as the Maresciallo took up duties at a C.C.R.R. station which was near Port Militia Headquarters to which FONTANI had been re-assigned. For some time, however, he did not see the latter because the German Police sought TRANFO who was obliged to take refuge out of Rome. He came back in March 1944 and took refuge at a friend's house and came across FONTANI casually in Piazza San Giovanni.

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105. FONTANI, at that meeting, admitted that he was still continuing in contact with German elements in order to get transport permits. He claimed to be in close touch with a German journalist but said that he had had no contact with Colonel KAPPLER for some time. He said that he had told KAPPLER that he had worked directly under TRANFO at C.S. Headquarters.
106. He gave TRANFO a little information about S.S. officers in Rome and about members of the Port Militia who formed the special squad of the Questore CARUSO as well as general information as to German elements in Rome.
107. On 6th June 1944, FONTANI called at TRANFO's house, but finding the latter out, called at C.S. Headquarters (re-organized under the Allies) in Via del Tritone. He said that he had been arrested by Patriots as a suspected German collaborator, but had been released. He protested innocence to TRANFO, saying that he had never done any harm, and had aided numerous disbanded Italians including Captain PANATO. He asked to be presented to the Chief of C.S. Headquarters Rome, as he feared being arrested again by the Patriots.
108. TRANFO reproved FONTANI for the latter's relationships with the German Embassy after the Armistice, but told him that he had nothing to fear if he had committed no wrong.
109. There seems no doubt as to the position of FONTANI in this case. Undoubtedly he took a leading part in the formation of the "K" Group of spies and admits having sponsored, at the German Embassy, Italian youths (who subsequently became convicted by Allied Courts as enemy agents). He has had a long connection with the German Intelligence in Rome dating back prior to August 1943 and must have been fully aware of all that was going on, especially after the execution by the Allies of ASCHIERI, in April 1944, which was given considerable publicity in Rome.
110. He can have been in no doubt that the mission assigned to him by Dr. MAYER in Rome constituted espionage, and his meeting with THEODOROVIC just before Allied occupation and his arranging of a further meeting with her after Allied occupation give an indication of his intention to go on with his work for the Germans.

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111. The fact that he contacted Captain PANATO and Mercia-
ciallo TRANFO of the re-constituted S.I.M. C.S. after Allied occupation, amounted to no more than an attempt to cover his previous contact with the German Embassy with a cloak of innocence. He had an opportunity, when he approached them, of proving absence of intention to spy, by giving to them, his own compatriots, the full story. Instead, he chose to pretend that his only connection with the Germans had been in matters of transport. Evidently, he hoped that this alibi would be accepted and that he would be free to carry out his post-occupational activities as a German agent.

112. In the case of MALACRIDA, it is quite apparent that he has throughout the war been more than enthusiastic to take

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part in any form of anti-Allied activity, as is evidenced by his attempts to get himself appointed to the German controlled S.I.D., the pre-occupational S.I.M. C.S., and the Republican Fascist Forces; also, his articles in newspapers leave no doubt as to his anti-Allied feelings.

113. He has stated that he met Dr. MAYER through a dancer, but even if this story can be accepted, it is quite obvious that he must have expressed very keenly to her his wish to work for German Intelligence, otherwise the question of introducing him to Dr. MAYER or any other person at the German Embassy would not have arisen.

114. MALACRIDA, finding himself trapped by circumstances and information in Allied possession about his activities, has tried to convey the impression that he was drawn gradually, and almost casually into the espionage group without realizing its full implications. The facts, however, seem to indicate that he had always been anxious to obtain such work and, as a close associate of PONTANI from 1943 onwards, he must have been aware of the full import of their post-occupational tasks. In any case, he can have had no doubts after having been briefed personally by Dr. MAYER on 2-3 June, 1944.

115. Since he does not claim that he gave any of the true facts to the British journalist whom he contacted after Allied occupation, only one construction can be placed on the incident, namely, that it was his first step towards making contact, through his previous contact with British journalism, with what might have proved a fruitful source of information for his German employers.

116. He even admitted that, under favourable circumstances, he might have carried out his mission for the Germans, as the "devilry" of it appealed to him. Presumably, he meant that, had he not been arrested, and had the opportunity of securing information been reasonably easy, he would have acted in favour of the Germans. Taking all the facts and his admissions into account, there seems little doubt that he must be regarded as a spy in every sense of the word.

117. With regard to THEODOROVIC, very little comment is necessary. She has admitted her intention of carrying out fully the mission of acting as a forwarding agency for the

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117. With regard to THEODOROVIC, very little comment is necessary. She has admitted her intention of carrying out fully the mission of acting as a forwarding agency for the German Espionage Group of which she was a member, saying that she "regarded it as her duty".

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118. In view of all the evidence available in this case, I have no hesitation in saying that all three accused are clearly "spies" within the meaning of Article 2, Chapter 29, of the Hague Convention, and recommend that they be charged as such before an Allied General Court. In view of the nature of the evidence it is requested that, on the grounds of military security, application be made to the Court for the hearing to be held in camera.

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. GALE, Captain
for JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub Commission.

SIM/CS

N.46598

P.M.151,11 II novembre 1944

OGGETTO: Processo degli agenti nemici FONTANI Danilo,
MALACRIDA Pietro e THEODOROVIC Sofia.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DA CONTROLLO
-Divisione Sicurezza-

R O M A

Riferimento foglio N.SB/149.OI/LVG del 13 ottobre 1944.

A scioglimento della riserva espressa col foglio n.46403 del 5
corrente si trasmettono le dichiarazioni rilasciate dai sottoelencati
militari:

- 1°) - Cap. SCAFA Felice
- 2°) - " FANELLI Giuseppe
- 3°) - Mar. BONFIGLIO Faustino
- 4°) - " RUGGERI Francesco

relative agli agenti nemici MALACRIDA Pietro e THEODOROVIC Sofia.-

MD

Major DOTTI
Chief SIM/CS

SECRET

SIM/CS.

N° 45403

P.M. 151, 11 5 novembre 1944

OGGETTO : Processo degli agenti nemici FONTANI Danilo,
MALACRIDA Pietro e THEODOROVIC Sofia.

All.: 2-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALIBATA DI CONTROLLO
Divisione Sicurezza

R O M A

Risposta al n° R12/SB/149.CI/IVG del 13 ottobre 1944.

Con riferimento alla richiesta sopradistinta, si trasmette
no le unite dichiarazioni rilasciate dal Capitano FRANCESCO LAZZA
no e dal maresciallo FRANCESCO Gaetano relativamente al FONTANI
Danilo.

Si fa riserva di trasmettere quelle di cui ai numeri 1 e 2
perchè richieste al Centro C.S. di Firenze, alle cui dipendenze
si trovano gli ufficiali e sottufficiali interessati al rila-
scio delle dichiarazioni. =

Wm. Fonti
Major Fonti
Chief SIM/CS

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

13 October, 1944

Ref: SB/149.01/IVG

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Agents
FONTANI Danilo; MALACRIDA Piero; THEODOROVIC Sofia

To: S.C.I. Unit - Rome

It is requested that S.I.M. representatives be asked to forward the following documents in order to assist in the preparation for trial of the above mentioned cases :-

1. Signed statements of officers and/or N.C.Os who carried out the arrests of the three prisoners.
Date, time, place and full facts of the arrests to be shown; particularly to include anything said by prisoners at the time of arrest and at each subsequent interrogation at CC.RR. C.S. H.Q. or elsewhere.
2. Signed statements of officers and/or N.C.Os who searched the prisoners, ^{or the prisoners themselves} showing precisely the articles which were found in their possession. Any comments made by the prisoners regarding articles found should also be mentioned.
3. Signed statement by Captain PAVATO of C.S. giving an exact account of his conversation with FONTANI Danilo on 7 June, 1944 at Via Etruria 55.
4. Signed statement by W.O. TRANFO regarding his knowledge of FONTANI Danilo.
Did, the latter, under W.O. TRANFO's orders, in July 1943, make contact with the Germans for the purpose of obtaining information as to German intentions in Rome. Did FONTANI make any report on the subject?
Exact account of the circumstances of FONTANI's visit to W.O. TRANFO on 7 July, 1944 and an account of any conversation which took place?

Has W.O. TRANFO any knowledge of the connection between FONTANI, THEODOROVIC and MALACRIDA.

L. M.D.

1. Signed statements of officers and/or N.C.Os who carried out the arrests of the three prisoners.
Date, time, place and full facts of the arrests to be shown; particularly to include anything said by prisoners at the time of arrest and at each subsequent interrogation at CC.RR. C.S. H.Q. or elsewhere.
2. Signed statements of officers and/or N.C.Os who searched the prisoners, ^{or their effects} showing precisely the articles which were found in their possession. Any comments made by the prisoners regarding articles found should also be mentioned.
3. Signed statement by Captain PANATO of C.S. giving an exact account of his conversation with FONTANI Danilo on 7 June, 1944 at Via Etruria 55.
4. Signed statement by W.O. TRANFO regarding his knowledge of FONTANI Danilo.
Did, the latter, under W.O. TRANFO'S orders, in July 1943, make contact with the Germans for the purpose of obtaining information as to German intentions in Rome. Did FONTANI make any report on the subject?
Exact account of the circumstances of FONTANI'S visit to W.O. TRANFO on 7 July, 1944 and an account of any conversation which took place?
Has W.O. TRANFO any knowledge of the connection between FONTANI, THEODOROVIC and MALACHIDA.

Louis V. Gale
 Louis V. Gale, Captain 2
 for John W. Chapman
 Colonel J.A.G.D.
 Director Public Safety
 Sub-Commission.

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Copy

Declaration of Bonfiglio Faustino on the arrest of
TOMMASI D'ARILLO

PONTANI showed no surprise on being arrested, because he knew he was wanted.

He was taken to the U.S. centre of Rome and he was immediately interrogated by Captain Tanelli Giuseppe.

Nothing was found either in his house, or of his person.

(Signed) BONFIGLIO Faustino

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