

ACC 10000/143/2606

149.01 / AG (A)

GIOSSI ATTILIO - RIPEPI ANTONINO - MATHEWS

CRAMER VITTORIO - CUBEDDU RAIMONDO - A

GUGA JAKEVOGLIO GISELLA - QUADRANA

WIS CECIL
ANGHINE
ANGEL
LLO - RIPEPI ANTONINO - MATHEWS CECIL ARTHUR -
VITTORIO - CUBEDDU RAIMONDO - ANGHINELLI ALFREDO -
VOIGLIO GISELLA - QUADRANA ANGELO

AUG. - SEPT. 1944

Copy

Declaration of Ardio Bellillo Guglielmo concerning the Grossi case.

1) Reconquisition in via S. Vito No. 38.

The first search was made by Maresciallo Mazz: De Pascale C.O.R.R. with no results.

The afternoon of the 11th of June about 16 hours, I went personally to the house (villino), and amongst papers belonging to Grossi I found some documents (tired to gether with personal tesseres, notes, various, addresses) proof that Grossi was in contact with elements of the S.S. only after interrogating Guarnieri. I found out where the cipher and radios were to be found (the radios had been destroyed by Quadreani) the above material was reconquised by me and the cipher by Maresciallo Properzi.

2) Reconquisition in Via Boschi 31

Carried out about 16 hours on the 11th, with no results.

3) The arrest of Guarnieri in Mexico

On the 12th of June (not quite sure of date) about 17-30 hours, I discovered Guarnieri in one of the houses given in the list of the various habitations of the gang. I interrogated him.

I then invited him to come to via del Tritone 37 at 10 o'clock the next day, after further interrogation, I then declared him to be under arrest (see interrogation of Guarnieri)

4) Graner Vittorio

I went to Graner's house on the 12th. June at about 15 hours to interrogate him. He told me that he had been since the 6th of the same month in contact with an officer of the I.S. and he gave me clear information about the Grossi net-work to which he was forced to belong through threats. I arranged to meet him in the office of via Tritone 37 next morning.

I again interrogated him and he gave me other precise information which is recorded in the verbal interrogation which I put in with my final report concerning the responsibility of each member of the

found (the radios had been destroyed by Quadara) the above material was reacquisitioned by me and the cipher by Marasciallo Properzi.

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Carried out about 16 hours on the 11th. with no results.

3) The arrest of Guarnieri Mario

On the 12th. of June (not quite sure of date) about 17-30 hours. I discovered Guarnieri in one of the houses given in the list of the various habitations of the gang. I interrogated him.

I then invited him to come to via del Tritone 27 at 10 o'clock the next day, after further interrogation, I then declared him to be under arrest (see interrogation of Guarnieri)

4) Cramer Vittorio

I went to Cramer's house on the 12th. June at about 15 hours to interrogate him. He told me that he had been since the 6th of the same month in contact with an officer of the I.S. and he gave me clear information about the Grossi net-work to which he was forced to belong through threats. I arranged to meet him in the office of via Tritone 27 next morning.

I again interrogated him and he gave me other precise information which is recorded in the verbal interrogation which I put in with my final report concerning the responsibility of each member of the gang.

D I C H I A R A Z I O N E

Io sottoscritto capitano dei cc.rr. ARDIA Balilla Guglielmo, appartenente allo Stato Maggiore Generale-S.I.M.- Sezione "Bonsignore", invitato a fornire particolari sull'azione condotta nei confronti della rete GROSSI, preciso :

1°) PERQUISIZIONE IN VIA G. VASI n.30 :

- la prima perquisizione venne compiuta dal maresciallo maggiore dei cc.rr. DE PASCALE Igino e riuscì infruttuosa;
- nel pomeriggio del giorno 11 giugno, verso le ore 16, mi recai personalmente nell'abitazione (villino) e tra le carte appartenenti al Grossi repertai dei documenti (già allegati al fascicolo: tessere personali-annotazioni varie-indirizzi) comprovanti i contatti dal Grossi avuti con elementi delle SS.;
- soltanto dopo l'interrogatorio del Guarnieri seppi dove avrei potuto trovare il cifrario e le radio, già a pezzi ad opera di QUADRANA;
- detto materiale fu da me sequestrato (le radio) e fatto sequestrare dal maresciallo Properzi (il codice).

2°) PERQUISIZIONE IN VIA BOSIO 31:

- venne eseguita verso le ore 16 del giorno 11, con risultato negativo.

3°) ARRESTO DI GUARNIERI MARIO :

- il giorno 12 giugno (se non erro) verso le ore 17,30 rintracciai ^{Guarnieri} in una delle abitazioni segnate nell'elenco generale della rete. Lo sottoposi ad un primo sommario interrogatorio che a suo tempo presentai.

Mancandomi dati per contestazioni, lo invitai in via del Tritone

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87 dove ~~aveva~~ alle ore 10 del giorno successivo, dopo altro interrogatorio, lo dichiarai in arresto (vedi interrogatorio di Guarnieri).

4°) CRAMER Vittorio:

-Mi recai in casa di Vittorio CRAMER il 12 giugno alle ore 15 circa per procedere al di lui interrogatorio. Mi riferì di essere entrato in contatto fin dal giorno 6 dello stesso mese con un ufficiale dell' I.S. e mi fornì chiarimenti circa la rete Grossi di cui egli era entrato a far parte perché ricattato.

Lo convocai nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 87 per la mattina seguente.

Lo interrogai di nuovo e mi fornì altre precisazioni come risulta dal verbale di interrogatorio a suo tempo consegnato con le conclusioni di cui al mio rapporto riassuntivo circa le responsabilità incontrate da ciascun componente della rete.

a Roma li 20 settembre 1944.

IL CAPITANO DEI CARABINIERI REALI
(Ardia Balilla Guglielmo)

Ardia Balilla Guglielmo

Copy

1st. interrogation of Quadraia Angelo di Cesare and of Galeani, born in Rome the 26th, July 1915. Driver to Grossi
In to questions.

I have been Grossi's driver since dic. '43. I was told by Grossi, of the forming of an espionage net-work in the month of March.. he declared that he was in close contact with the Germans for the following reasons.

To save his brother Enzo

To help any persons who were carrying out work against the Germans.

To have the possibility, as soon as Rome was liberated, to return to Brazil.

Grossi told me that I belonged to this group.

The sign was given to me by Dott. Mayer at the German Embassy where all members of the net-work were congregated two or three days before the retreat of the Germans.

Dott. Mayer called us to his room one by one, and we were given the signs, mine was G.47 with the following secret words "Falcon speaks to G.47"

Others present at the Embassy for the presenting of the signs were -: Grossi, Anghinelli, Guarnieri, and Cubbeddu.

I do not know of others who were already there or who came after we did.

I heard of Grossi's arrest on the morning of the 11th, June. The porter of via Bosio informed me.

I went, at about 11 o'clock to the other house in via G. Vasi and Mrs. Carla Gonella begged me to remove the two wireless transmitters that were in the attic.

The gardener opened the door, he remained on the ground floor while the Signora Carla and I went to the top floor ~~while~~ she entered the attic, took the card-board box containing the radio's and passed it all down to me by the Signora Carla.

We went down the stairs together and she called the gardener Carlo to open the gate, and I left with suitcase containing the wirelesses.

I never saw the others.

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To help any persons who were carrying out work against the
Germans.

To have the possibility, as soon as Rome was liberated, to
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the radio's and passed it all down to me by the Signora
Carla.

We went down the stairs together and she called the garde
ner Carlo to open the gate, and I left with suitcase con-
taining the wireleses.

I never saw the ciphers, nor did the Signora Carla ~~give~~

give me a yellow envelope.

I took the radio's to my uncle's house Cassela Ettore, liv-
ing in via Pistoia 34 and destroyed them, burning the valves
and condensators, I left the remains in a basket. My uncle
knew nothing of what I was doing.

I knew of the existence of the radios in the month of March
I destroyed the radios because on hearing of Grossi's
arrest and knowing that he had yet presented his pro-memori
I was afraid that they would suspect me of having used the
instruments.

I knew from Grossi and De Martino that they were drawing u
p a pro-memoria two or three days before the liberation of
Rome.

Grossi paid me an average of 5- 5 or 6 thousand lire per
month as a driver.

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3rd. Interrogation of Quadras Angelo

I declare that I am known personally to Bracialelunghe military head of the partisans. Grossi had put at his disposition a T100 car that I drove when there were messages to be carried from one group of partisans to another inside Rome, (about 6007 before Rome was liberated)

3rd. Interrogation of Quadras Angelo

On the evening in which we ~~were~~ were given the seal at the Embassy we were: myself Grossi, Anghinelli, Gabeddu, and Guarnieri. I remember very well that I was given my sign by Dott. Mayer alone. I remember, very clearly, that rather time the following were called for the same reason Grossi, Anghinelli and Guarnieri. I cannot say whether Gabeddu was with them.

I declare that Grossi never told in so many words that the network formed would continue working against the Germans.

I remember however him telling me that he was going to give everything up the authorities on the liberation of Rome; with the idea of saving his brother, and so that he could return at once to Brazil showing how much good he had done for the Italian owing to his close relations with the Germans.

4th. Interrogation of Quadras Angelo.

I met a certain Ochetto in the month of March at the German Embassy where I had gone with Grossi.

I remember that day, in the waiting-room of the Embassy, Ochetto was introduced to Grossi by Mayer or Haas. Ochetto on that occasion introduced himself to me.

I saw Ochetto two or three times always at the German Embassy with Grossi.

When Grossi and Ochetto talked to each other I was never present. I imagined that Ochetto worked for the Germans.

Embassy we were: myself, Grossi, Anghinelli, Cutadzu, and Guarnieri. I remember very well that I was given my sign by Dott. Mayer alone. I remember, very clearly, that neither time the following were called for the same reason: Grossi, Anghinelli and Guarnieri.

I cannot say whether Cutadzu was with them.

I declare that Grossi never told in so many words that the network formed would continue working against the Germans.

I remember however him telling me that he was going to give everything up the authorities on the liberation of Rome; with the idea of saving his brother, and so that he could return at once to Brazil showing how much good he had done for the Italian owing to his close relations with the Germans.

4th. Interrogation of Quadriana Angelo.

I met a certain Occhetto in the month of March at the German Embassy where I had gone with Grossi.

I remember that day, in the waiting-room of the Embassy, Occhetto was introduced to Grossi by Mayer or Hase. Occhetto on that occasion introduced himself to me.

I saw Occhetto two or three times always at the German Embassy with Grossi.

When Grossi and Occhetto talked to each other I was never present. I imagined that Occhetto worked for the Germans.

C o p i a



1° INTERROGATORIO di

QUADRANI Angelo di Cesare e di Anna Galeani, nato a Roma il 26 luglio 1915, ivi domiciliato in via Lamar-mora 18, autista di Grossi Attilio.

A.D.R. Sono al servizio di Grossi quale autista dal mese di dicembre 1943.

A.D.R. Fui informato da Grossi della costituzione di una rete spionistica nel mese di marzo. Mi disse che aveva preso stretti contatti con i tedeschi al fine di:
- salvare il proprio fratello Zneo;
- adoperarsi per la salvezza di persone comunque responsabili di attività contro i tedeschi;
- avere la possibilità, non appena liberata Roma, di tornarsene in Brasile.

A.D.R. Grossi mi disse che anch'io facevo parte della rete.

A.D.R. La sigla mi venne assegnata dal dott. Mayer all'ambasciata germanica a dove tutti noi componenti la rete fummo convocati due o tre giorni prima della ritirata dei germanici. Il dottor Mayer ci chiamò nella sua stanza una alla volta ed a me fu assegnata la sigla G.47 con parola di riconoscimento: "Falco parla a G.47".

A.D.R. Assieme a me erano presenti all'ambasciata per l'assegnazione della sigla: Grossi, Anghinelli, Guarnieri e Raimondo Cubeddu.

A.D.R. Non so se anche altri siano stati convocati prima di noi o dopo di noi per la stessa ragione.

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A.D.R. Ho saputo dell'arresto di Grossi la mattina del giorno 11. Me ne informò il portinaio dell'abitazione in via Bosio. Mi recai, verso le ore 11, nell'altra abitazione di via Giuseppe Vasi e la signora Carla Gonella mi pregò di portar via le due radio trasmittenti che si trovavano nella soffitta.

A.D.R. Mi aprì la porta il giardiniere il quale rimase a piano terra mentre io e la signora Carla ci recammo al piano superiore e la stessa signora entrò nella soffitta, prese la scatola di

contatti con i tedeschi al fine di:
- salvare il proprio fratello Zneo;
- adoperarsi per la salvezza di persone comunque responsabili di attività contro i tedeschi;
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A.D.R. Mi aprì la porta il giardiniere il quale rimase a piano terra mentre io e la signora Carla ci recammo al piano superiore e la stessa signora entrò nella soffitta, prese la scatola di cartone che conteneva le radio e mi passò il tutto che io posi in una valigia che mi dette la stessa signora Carla.

A.D.R. Scendemmo insieme le scale e la signora chiamò il giardiniere Carlo per farmi aprire il cancello, ciò che egli fece ed io uscii con la valigia contenente le radio.

A.D.R. Non ho mai visto i cifrari nè la signora Carla mi ha mai dato una busta gialla.

A.D.R. Portai le radio nella casa di mio zio Casella Ettore, abitate in via Pistoia n. 34 e li ruppi, bruciando le valvole e condensatori e lasciai in una cesta tutto il contenuto. Mio zio non sapeva di che si trattasse.

A.D.R. Sapevo dell'esistenza delle radio dal mese di marzo.

A.D.R. Distrussi le radio perchè saputo dell'arresto del Grossi e conoscendo che lo stesso non aveva ancora presentato il memoriale ho avuto timore che si sospettasse che io avessi impiegato gli apparecchi.

A.D.R. Seppi da Grossi e da Martino che si trava compilando un memoriale due o tre giorni prima della liberazione di Roma.

A.D.R. Grossi mi passava in media 5 o 6 mila lire al mese per il mio servizio.

Non ho altro da aggiungere ed in fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo.

A Roma li 17 giugno 1944

F/to Quadrana Angelo

" Capitano dei CC.RR. Ardia B. Guglielmo

Copia



2° INTERROGATORIO di

QUADRANA Angelo di Cesare e di Anna Valeani,
nato a Roma il 26 luglio 1915, ivi domiciliato
in via Lamarmora 18, autista di Grossi Attilio.

Dichiara: Sono personalmente conosciuto da Braccialarghe Giorgio, capo militare dei partigiani.
Grossi aveva messo a sua disposizione la macchina 1100 che io pilotavo quando si trattava di portare ordini ai patrioti dentro Roma (ciò 6 o 7 giorni prima della liberazione di Roma).
Non ho altro da aggiungere ed in fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo.

A Roma li 17 giugno 1944

F/to Quadrana Angelo

" Cap. dei CC.RR. Ardia B. Guglielmo

C o p i a



3° INTERROGATORIO di

QUADRANA Angelo di Cesare e di Anna Galeani, nato a Roma il 26 luglio 1915, ivi domiciliato in via Lamarmora 18, autista di Grossi Attilio.

A.D.R. La sera in cui ci venne assegnata la sigla eravamo presenti all'ambasciata: io, Grossi, Anghinelli, Cubeddu e Guarnieri.

A.D.R. Ricordo bene che a me fu assegnata dal dottor Mayer e in separata sede la sigla G.47. Ricordo con precisione che, uno alla volta, furono chiamati per la stessa ragione io credo, Grossi, Anghinelli e Guarnieri.

A.D.R. Non posso dire perchè non mi consta se sia stato o meno chiamato anche Cubeddu Raimondo.

A.D.R. Preciso che Grossi non mi ha mai esplicitamente detto che la rete costituita avrebbe in seguito adoperata contro i tedeschi.

Ricordo però che mi disse che avrebbe tutto consegnato alle autorità competenti all'atto della liberazione di Roma e ciò allo scopo di salvare il fratello, di avere la possibilità di tornare subito in Brasile dimostrando il bene che, le sue strette relazioni con i tedeschi, gli permettevano di operare a favore di italiani.

Non ho altro da aggiungere ed in fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo.

A Roma, li 19 giugno 1944

F/to Quadrana Angelo

" Cap. dei CC.RR. Ardia B. Guglielmo

C o p i a



4° INTERROGATORIO di

QUADRANA Angelo di Cesare e di Anna Galeani, nato a Roma il 26 luglio 1915, ivi domiciliato in via Lamarmora 18, autista di Grossi Attilio.

A.D.R. Conobbi un certo sig. Occhetto nel mese di marzo all'ambasciata Germanica dove ero andato in compagnia di Grossi Attilio.

Ricordo che in quel giorno, nell'anticamera dell'ambasciata, l'Occhetto fu presentato a Grossi da Mayer o da Hass. L'Occhetto in tale occasione si presentò anche a me.

A.D.R. Ho visto Occhetto tre o quattro volte in tutto e sempre all'ambasciata in compagnia di Grossi.

A.D.R. Quando parlavano Grossi e Occhetto io non sono mai stato presente.

A.D.R. Immagino che Occhetto lavorasse per i tedeschi.

Non ho altro da aggiungere ed in fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo.

A Roma, li 20 giugno 1944

F/to Quadraha Angelo

" Cap. dei CC. RR. Ardia B. Guglielmo

N° 6 Dichiarazioni rilasciate dai sottonotati
militari del S.I.M.:

- Capitano CC.RR. ARDIA BALILLA Guglielmo
 - maresciallo CC.RR. AIELLO Giuseppe (3 dichiara
zioni)
 - maresciallo CC.RR. POLIDORI Costantino
 - maresciallo CC.RR. PROPERZI Carlo.
- — —

Declaration ^{moves:} of ^{moves:} Ajello Giuseppe of the C.C.R.R.

concerning the arrest of Ripepi Antonino

As a result of an order received by Captain Bulitta of the C.C.R.R. on the night of the 9th June 1944, at 21 hours, I proceeded to arrest Ripepi Antonino di Demetrio & di Tortora Maria, born in Mosoroffa (B. Calabria) living in via Flaminia N^o 441. The above was not taken in his house, but in his father-in-law's Rastelli Primo, via Donatello N^o 50.

He said that the reason he had left his house in via Flaminia a few days before the Allies arrived, was because he ^{had} feared bombing on that road, where night & day German columns were moving out passing through Rome. On being requested to come with me he ~~was~~ showed great surprise, especially, as he was already in service, as an agent of the P.S.

While being taken to the barracks of S. Agnese, in the car ⁹⁴ he told me that besides belonging to the O.V.R.A. he had nothing to fear. He admitted knowing a certain Grossi, cousin of the gold-medal Grossi, and that he belonged to a group of patriots, who would have acted in favour of the Allies at the right moment. He remained the night at the S. Agnese barracks & on the 10th June was taken to via del Tritone ⁸⁷.

D I C H I A R A Z I O N E

Il sottoscritto, maresciallo maggiore dei CC.RR. AJELLO Giuseppe, del Centro C.S. di Roma, a richiesta dei Sigg. Superiori, dichiara quanto segue:

In seguito ad ordine ricevuto dal Sig. Capitano dei CC.RR. ARDIA Balilla, la sera del 9 giugno 1944, alle ore 21, procedette all'arresto di RIPEPI Antonino di Demetrio e di Tortora Maria, nato a Mosoroffa (R. Calabria), abitante in Via Flaminia n°441. Il predetto non fu rintracciato nella sua abitazione, ma presso quella del suocero, RASTELLI Primo, Via Donatello n°50.

Disse di essersi allontanato dalla sua abitazione di Via Flaminia pochi giorni prima della liberazione di Roma da parte degli Alleati, nel timore che questi avessero bombardato detta Via, da dove, sia di giorno che di notte, transitavano o sostavano autocolonne germaniche. All'invito di seguire il sottoscritto rimase molto meravigliato, anche perché trovavasi tuttora in servizio, in qualità di agente di P. S. -

Mentre veniva condotto alla caserma dell'Arma di S. Agnese, in auto, disse al sottoscritto che all'infuori dell'appartenenza all'O.V.R.A. nulla poteva tenere. Aggiunse di conoscere certo GROSSI, cugino della medagli d'oro, e di far parte di una organizzazione di patrioti, che avrebbe dovuto agire, in favore degli Alleati, al momento opportuno. Dalla caserma dell'Arma di S. Agnese, ove rimase tutta la notte, il mattino del 10 giugno successivo, venne tradotto alla sede del Centro di Via del Tritone n°87.

Roma, 20 settembre 1944

IL MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE DEI CC.RR.

Giuseppe Ajello-

tracciato nella sua abitazione, ma presso quella del suocero, RASIELLO
LI PRIMO, Via Donatello n°50.

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S.-

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tro di Via del Tritone n°87.

Roma, 20 settembre 1944

IL MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE DEI CC.RR.

Giuseppe Ajello-

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Declaration of mares: mass: Ajello Giuseppe concerning
to arrest of Aughinelli Alfredo.

On receiving orders from Captain Basilla of the CC.RR, at 6 o'clock of the 10th June 1944 with two pirates I proceeded to via dei Villini 4 to arrest Aughinelli Alfredo di Giungatauro & fu Maria Racheli Calcaterra, born in Milan the 23rd March 1909. He was found in his own house which was perquisitioned minutely, he was then told to come to the barracks where he was interrogated.

Although Aughinelli seemed to be very calm you could detect a certain nervousness in his conduct.

He said that he had expected a visit from the police, & failing that he would have come personally to explain certain facts.

With confused sentences and many gestures he gave the impression of a man in a difficult position trying to get out of it as best as he could. In fact -

He made us understand that he in fact had 92
 belonged to an organization (according to him a patriotic one) but that too late he had realized that he had been tricked by the other members of the gang.

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He gave the impression of being a very intelligent,
crafty and man of the world type of individual.

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D I C H I A R A Z I O N E

Il sottoscritto, maresciallo maggiore del CC.RR. AJELLO Giuseppe, del Centro C.S. di Roma, a richiesta superiore, dichiara quanto segue:

È seguito ad ordine ricevuto dal Sig. Capitano del CC.RR. ARDIA BALILLA Guglielmo, alle ore 6 del 10 giugno 1944, con altri due sottufficiali, si è recato in Via dei Villini n°4 per procedere al fermo di ANGHINELLI Alfredo di Giangaetano e fu Maria Racheli Calca-terra, nato a Milano il 23 marzo 1909. - Rintracciato nella propria abitazione, che è stata minuziosamente perquisita, il sottoscritto ha comunicato all'ANCHINELLI l'ordine di seguirlo in caserma, dove sarebbe stato sottoposto ad interrogatorio.

Quantunque l'ANCHINELLI avesse cercato di comparire tranquillo, una certa preoccupazione traspariva dal suo atteggiamento.

Ha detto che una visita da parte della Polizia era da lui attesa e, nel caso essa non avesse avuto luogo, si sarebbe recato personalmente da chi di dovere, per chiarire dei fatti.

Con frasi, gesti e parole confuse, ha dato l'impressione di chi, coinvolto in situazioni poco chiare, cerchi di svincolarsi in qualsiasi modo. Ha fatto comprendere, infatti, di aver fatto parte di una organizzazione - secondo lui - a fine patriottico, ma di essersi accorto un po' tardi di essere stato tratto in inganno dai componenti di essa.

Ha dato l'impressione di uomo furbo, intelligente e navigato.

In fede di quanto sopra, si sottoscrive

Roma, 20 settembre 1944

terra, nato a Milano il 23 marzo 1909. - Rintracciato nella propria abitazione, che è stata minuziosamente perquisita, il sottoscritto ha comunicato all'ANCHINELLI l'ordine di seguirlo in caserma, dove sarebbe stato sottoposto ad interrogatorio.

Quantunque L'ANCHINELLI avesse cercato di comparire tranquillo, una certa preoccupazione traspariva dal suo atteggiamento.

Ha detto che una visita da parte della Polizia era da lui attesa e, nel caso essa non avesse avuto luogo, si sarebbe recato personalmente da chi di dovere, per chiarire dei fatti.

Con frasi, gesti e parole confuse, ha dato l'impressione di chi, coinvolto in situazioni poco chiare, cerchi di svincolarsi in qualsiasi modo. Ha fatto comprendere, infatti, di aver fatto parte di una organizzazione-secondo lui-a fine patriottico, ma di essersi accorto un po' tardi di essere stato tratto in inganno dai componenti di essa.

Ha dato l'impressione di uomo furbo, intelligente e navigato.

In fede di quanto sopra, si sottoscrive

Roma, 20 settembre 1944

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IL MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE DEI CC.RR.
-Giuseppe Ajello-



Declaration of maors: mass: Ajello Giuseppe ce.RR.
concerning the arrest of Ruben Raimondo.

At 6 o'clock on the 9th June 1944 by order of Captain Ardia Guglielmo of the ce.RR. I proceeded to Via Galluppi N° 8 to arrest Ruben Raimondo for Pietro & of Lucchesi Giacomina, born in Bastia the 9th March 1913 resident in Rome.

He was found in his house which was perquisitioned he was taken by car to the barracks of S. Agnese and placed at the disposition of Captain Ardia.

At the time of the arrest he said that he was employed at the Ministry of the Cultura Popolare, as a propagandist; and demanded an explanation for his arrest. He was told that an officer wished to interrogate him in the barracks, he came without any resistance.

D I C H I A R A Z I O N E

Il sottoscritto, maresciallo maggiore dei CC.RR. AJELLO Giuseppe, a richiesta superiore, dichiara quanto segue:

Alle ore 6 del 9 giugno 1944, per ordine del Sig. Capitano dei CC. RR. ARDIA Guglielmo, si è recato in Via Galluppi n° 8 per procedere al fermo di CUBEDDU Raimondo fu Pietro e di Lucchesi Giovanna, nata a Bastia il 2 marzo 1913 e residente a Roma.

Trovatolo nella sua abitazione, che è stata perquisita, è stato accompagnato, in auto, nella caserma dell'Arma di S. Agnese e messo a disposizione del predetto Sig. Capitano ARDIA.

All'atto del fermo ha detto di essere impiegato presso il Ministero della Cultura Popolare, in qualità di pubblicista, ed ha chiesto di conoscere il motivo del fermo. Avuta come risposta che un ufficiale avrebbe dovuto interrogarlo in caserma, senza muovere verbo si è fatto accompagnare.

Roma, 20 settembre 1944

IL MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE DEI CC. RR.
-Giuseppe Ajello-



a Bastia il 2 marzo 1913 e residente a Roma.

Trovatolo nella sua abitazione, che è stata perquisita, è stato accompagnato, in auto, nella caserma dell'Arma di S. Agnese e messo a disposizione del predetto Sig. Capitano ARDIA.

All'atto del fermo ha detto di essere impiegato presso il Ministero della Cultura Popolare, in qualità di pubblicista, ed ha chiesto di conoscere il motivo del fermo. Avuta come risposta che un ufficiale avrebbe dovuto interrogarlo in caserma, senza muovere verbo si è fatto accompagnare.

Roma, 20 settembre 1944

IL MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE DEI CC. ER.

-Giuseppe Ajello-



Declaration of mons: Properzi Carlo of la ce. RR
concerning to arrest of Guarnieri Mario

The above officer received a declaration from Guarnieri and then invited him to present himself to following day in the office of via Tritone 87.

Guarnieri, in fact came to the above office and was again interrogated by same officer who then declared him under arrest.

His house was not perquisitioned because it was already known that the wireless transmitters had already been rendered useless by a certain Quadriava Angelo chauffeur to Grossi Attilio.

On this occasion it was ^{only} learnt ~~only~~ the place where the above objects had been hidden for transmitting purposes and a quadrant. Objects which were effectirily found by the Properzi in Grossi's house in via Giuseppe Vasi, and delivered by him.

D I C H I A R A Z I O N E

Il sottoscritto maresciallo d'alloggio dei cc.rr. PROPERZI Carlo, appartenente allo Stato Maggiore Generale-S.I.M-Sezione "Bonsignore", invitato a fornire particolari sull'arresto a suo tempo operato nei confronti del noto GUARNIERI Mario, dichiaro;

Il giorno 12 giugno us. verso le ore 17,30 circa, con il capitano dei cc.rr. ARDIA Balilla Guglielmo mi recai in casa di Guarnieri Mario.

Il suddetto sig.ufficiale raccolse dal Guarnieri una dichiarazione e, quindi, lo invitò a presentarsi, il giorno seguente, nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 37.-

Il Guarnieri, infatti, si presentò in detto ufficio ove venne nuovamente interrogato dal prefato sig.ufficiale che, dopo l'interrogatorio, lo dichiarò in arresto.

Non si fece luogo a perquisizione domiciliare in quanto si era già a conoscenza che le radio trasmettenti erano state rese inseribili da certo Quadrona Angelo, autista di Grossi Attilio.

In tale occasione si seppe solamente il posto ove erano stati nascosti gli appunti per le trasmissioni ed un quadrante. Oggetti che vennero effettivamente trovati dal sottoscritto nella casa di Grossi, in via Giuseppe Vasi, e consegnati.

a Roma, li 20 Settembre 1944.

IL MARESCIALLO D'ALLOGGIO AP.
(Carlo Properzi)

W. Properzi

Il suddetto sig. ufficiale, nel giorno seguente, nell'ufficio e, quindi, lo invitò a presentarsi, il giorno seguente, nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 37.-

Il Guarnieri, infatti, si presentò in detto ufficio ove venne nuovamente interrogato dal prefato sig. ufficiale che, dopo l'interrogatorio, lo dichiarò in arresto.

Non si fece luogo a perquisizione domiciliare in quanto si era già a conoscenza che le radio trasmettenti erano state rese inseribili da certo Quadrama Angelo, autista di Grossi Attilio.

In tale occasione si seppe solamente il posto ove erano stati nascosti gli appunti per le trasmissioni ed un quadrante. Oggetti che vennero effettivamente trovati dal sottoscritto nella casa di Grossi, in via Giuseppe Vasi, e consegnati.

a Roma, li 20 Settembre 1944.

IL MARESCIALLO D'ALLOGGIO AP.
(Carlo Properzi)

W. Properzi 87

Declaration on the perquisition in via Donatello No 50
habitation of Ripepi Antonino 20th Sept: at 8 o'clock.

Perquisition carried out in the presence of the proprietor Rastelli Primo fu Angelo and fu Paparelli Teresa, born in Rome 2/6/1893, married and retired with pension, and his daughter Vittoria Rastelli in Ripepi, born in Rome 19th May 1919, also living in the same apartment; in order to find documents or objects of interest for our service.

The result was negative and nothing was removed by us from the house.

PROCESSO VERBALE di perquisizione operata in via Donatello n.50 Pal.VI
scala A.int.I7,abitazione di RIPEPI Antonino e recapito di GROSSI Attilio.

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro addì 20 del mese di settembre, alle ore 8.-----

Noi sottoscritti ufficiali di P.G., in seguito ad ordini superiori, abbiamo proceduto a minuta perquisizione domiciliare in via Donatello n.50 Palazzo VI scala A.int.I7, alla presenza del proprietario RASTELLI Primo fu Angelo e fu Paparelli Teresa, nato a Roma il 2/6/1893, coniugato, pensionato e della di lui figlia Vittoria RASTELLI in RIPEPI, nata a Roma il 19 maggio 1919, pure abitante nello stesso appartamento, allo scopo di rinvenire documenti ed oggetti interessanti il nostro servizio.-----

La perquisizione ha dato esito negativo e nulla è stato da noi asportato.-----

Perchè quanto sopra consti, abbiamo redatto il presente processo verbale.-----

Fatto, letto, chiuso, confermato e sottoscritto.-----

[Signature]
[Signature]

Declaration of the perquisition of the commercial
office of mag. Beneditini Cesare in via Sistina 27 at: 2.

Took place in the presence of the Beneditini and
his brother Lt Colonel Luigi Filippo at 11.30 on the
20th September 1944.

The office consisting of two rooms, one used as a
store-room, revealed nothing belonging to Attilio
Grossi, owner of the above office, compromised
by his active crimes against the Allies.

PROCESSO VERBALE di vana perquisizione operata in via Sistina N.27 int.2, nell'ufficio commerciale del ragioniere BENEDETTINI Cesare fu Orlando e di Forlivesi Enrica, nato a Roma il 21/8/1900.

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro, addì venti del mese di settembre, in Roma, alle ore 11,30, noi sottoscritti ufficiali di p.g. attestiamo con il presente processo verbale di avere proceduto, per ordine dei nostri superiori, ad una perquisizione nei locali di via Sistina 27 int.2, adibiti ad ufficio commerciale dal ragioniere BENEDETTINI Cesare fu Orlando, in sua presenza, insieme al fratello Ten.Col.d'art. Luigi Filippo.

L'ufficio, composto di due vani, dei quali uno addito a magazzino mercanzie, è stato da noi perquisito senza rinvenire documenti o materiale appartenente ad Attilio GROSSI, già titolare di detto ufficio, comprovante comunque la sua attività delittuosa nei confronti degli Alleati.

Perché ciò consti abbiamo redatto il presente processo verbale che sottoscriviamo

Luigi Filippo
Enrica Forlivesi

Declaration on the perquisition of Eranner Vittorio's house in Viale Angelini N° 80 flat 31. Rome. on the 23rd Sept:44 at 10' 0'clock.

Conducted out in the presence of the wife of Eranner Erzellitzer Edwig fu Fritz, born in Berlin 2/7/1909, housewife, of Italian nationality by marriage, in order to discover documents or objects of interest to our service.

The result was negative.

The woman Erzellitzer informed us that on the 20/6/44, the day before the arrest of her husband, elements of the Allied Police had searched the house, and sequestered correspondence, an address book, and some photographs.

Declaration on the perquisition of the studio of the painter Matthews Cecil Arthur.

The undersigned ones: magrs. Di Patrizia Pietro e magrs. Bracciaro Nunzio, that about 14 hours, as a result of superior orders, we went to the studio in via Margutta 54 of the painter Matthews Cecil Arthur fu Paolo e fu Alice, born 19/6/1880 in London, now in the prison of Regina Coeli, where we carried out an accurate perquisition so as to discover documents or objects of interest to the E.S. the search proved to be negative.

The signora De Luca Berenice fu Gaetano e of Malvina De Luca born 27/2/1887 in Rome now resident in Via delle Isole 31 wife of Matthews Cecil was ^{present} assisted at the perquisition.

PROCESSO VERBALE di vana perquisizione operata nello studio del pittore MATHEWS Cecil Artur.-----

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro, addì 23 del mese di settembre, in Roma - Via del Tritone 87 -, ore 16.-----

Noi sottoscritti, maresciallo maggiore CC.RR. DI PATRIA Pietro e maresciallo d'alloggio CC.RR. BRANCACCIO Nunziante, riferiamo a chi di dovere che oggi, alle ore 14 circa, in seguito ad ordine ricevuto dai nostri superiori, ci siamo portati in Via Margutta n.54, nello studio del pittore MATHEWS Cecil Artur fu Paolo e fu Alice, nato il 19/6/1880 a Londra, in atto detenuto nelle locali carceri di "Regina Coeli", ove abbiamo operata accurata perquisizione allo scopo di rinvenire documenti e oggetti interessanti il C.S., l'esito della quale è stato negativo.-----

Alla perquisizione stessa ha assistito la signora DE LUCA Berenice fu Gaetano e di Malvina De Luca, nata il 27/2/1887 a Roma, ivi residente in Via delle Isole 31, moglie di Mathews Cecil.-----

Perchè consti, abbiamo redatto il presente verbale in quadruplici copia, che rimettiamo ai nostri superiori.-----

Fatto, letto, chiuso, confermato e sottoscritto in data e luogo di cui sopra.-----

Brancaccio Nunziante M. CC.RR.
di Pietro maresciallo maggiore e cap.

Declaration on the perquisition of via Aquileia 22 flat 8,
tel. 865855. the house of Pugliese Maria fu Paolo & of Amato
Francesca, born in Lecce 14/2/1902, house wife, legally
separated from Manes Felice Luigi.

We, masters messrs. Ferrea Giacomo & Spano Giovanni
Maria, declare that on the 26th Sept. at 3 o'clock
in the presence of Signora Pugliese Maria we searched
for documents or material concerning the Grossi case.
The result was negative.

The flat in question was let by the lawyer De Martino
Filippo for Attilio Grossi and from the 1st to 22nd Feb.
1944 English prisoners of war lived there under
Grossi protection. On the night of the 22nd to 23rd of
the same month these prisoners were discovered and
taken by the fascist police & then given over to the
Germans.

Then the flat was occupied by American officers,
and at the moment it is empty waiting to be let.
De Martino has never lived in this flat.

PROCESSO VERBALE di vana perquisizione operata in via Aquileia n.22 int.8 - telef.865855 - nell'abitazione di PUGLIESE Maria fu Paolo e di Amato Francesca, nata a Lecce il 14/2/1902 - casalinga - separata legalmente da MANES Felice Luigi.

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro addì ventisei settembre, in Roma, nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 27, alle ore 11.

Noi sottoscritti, maresciallo maggiore dei CC.RR. FERREA Giacomo e pari grado SPANO Giovanni Maria, riferiamo che alle ore 9 di oggi, in seguito ad ordine superiore, ci siamo recati in via Aquileia n.22 int.8, nell'abitazione di PUGLIESE Maria fu Paolo, composta di 7 vani, dove abbiamo operato una minuta perquisizione, allo scopo di rinvenire documenti o materiale concernenti l'affare "GROSSI".

Alla perquisizione ha assistito la Signora PUGLIESE Maria.

L'esito di tale operazione è stato negativo.

L'appartamento in questione venne affittato dall'avv. DE MARTINO Filippo per conto di Attilio GROSSI e dal 1° al 22 febbraio 1944 vi presero alloggio dei prigionieri inglesi affidati al GROSSI. La notte dal 22 al 23 di detto mese tali prigionieri vennero scoperti e catturati dalla polizia fascista e consegnati ai tedeschi.

Successivamente l'alloggio venne occupato da ufficiali americani ed attualmente è in attesa di essere affittato.

Il DE MARTINO non ha mai abitato tale alloggio.

Di quanto precede abbiamo redatto il presente processo verbale che sottoscriviamo

Spano G. Maria
Ferrea Giacomo MM

Copy

Declaration concerning the arrest of Mathews Cecil Arthur by
Mares: Mares: Polidori Constantino C.O.R.B.

The evening of the 7th June 1944, about 21 hours, I was summoned to the "Arma di S. Agnese" station by Captain Ardila Bellilla Guglielmo C.O.R.B., then the centre of the C.O. of Rome, who told me, that during the night, an arrest would have to be carried out of various agents belonging to a net-work working in the pay of the "German information service".

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5.0'clock next morning 10th June: I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig. whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 11, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in the room, that could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Brownie" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house. The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Zenon Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 9.0'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was seized that only a short time after the allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

1324

to arrest Mathews and search his house. The door was opened by Mathews Gisel in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment ~~in the~~ that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pyjama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours. The house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisel. Archimede's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Ilio Voiglio and Gisella Mathew, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Yennet Bassano, whose the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 9-30'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

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Copy

Declaration concerning the arrest of Mathews Cecil Arthur by
Mares: Maggi, Polidori, Constanino C.O.R.R.

The evening of the 9th June 1944, about 21 hours, I was summoned to the "Arma di S. Agnese" station by Captain Ardia. Dellille Eugenio C.O.R.R. then the centre of the C.S. of Rome, who told me, that during the night, an arrest would have to be carried out of various agents belonging to a net-work working in the pay of the "German Information Service".

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5.0'clock next morning 10th June. I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig. whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 11, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in ~~the~~ that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, the house consisted of basement, ground floor, 2nd floor, 3rd floor, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Bassano, whose the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 5.0'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5:00'clock next morning 10th June: I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig. whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 31, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment ~~in the~~ that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pyjama pocket. It was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house which took more than three hours. The house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vice-brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 5:00'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

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Copy

Declaration concerning the arrest of Mathews Cecil Arthur by
Mares: Nagg: Polidori Constantino C.C.R.R.

The evening of the 9th June 1944, about 21 hours, I was summoned to the "Farm di S. Agnese" station by Captain Ardia Bellilla Guglielmo C.C.R.R. then the centre of the C.S. of Rome, who told me, that during the night, an arrest would have to be carried out of various agents belonging to a net-work working in the pay of the "German Information Service".

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5.0'clock next morning 10th June: I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig. whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 11, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in the room that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Brownie" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, as the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the above floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Arghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vice-brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Renet Bassano, whose the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 5.0'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

June. I took with me Mares: Capo Trancillo Ugo and vice-brig, whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment ~~in the~~ that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pyjama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours. The house consisted of a basement, ground floor, and three floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Angiolini's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vice-brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Ello Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 9 o'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

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Copy

Declaration concerning the arrest of Mathews Cecil Arthur by
Mares: Nagg; Polidori Constantino C.C.R.R.

The evening of the 9th June 1944, about 21 hours, I was summoned to the "Arma di S. Agnese" station by Captain Ardia Ballilla Guglielmo C.C.R.R. then the centre of the C.S. of Rome, who told me, that during the night, an arrest would have to be carried out of various agents belonging to a net-work working in the pay of the "German Information Service".

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5 o'clock next morning 10th June; I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig, whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 31, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in ~~these~~ that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pyjama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, as the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house. The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mather, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 9 o'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5 o'clock next morning June 11, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in ~~these~~ that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pyjama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, as the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vicibrig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house. The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Rassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 9 o'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a british subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

713

Copy

Declaration concerning the arrest of Mathews Cecil Arthur by
Mares: Mares: Polidori Constantino C.C.R.R.

The evening of the 9th June 1944, about 21 hours, I was summoned to the "Arma di S. Agnese" station by Captain Ardia Ballilla Gueriero C.C.R.R. then the centre of the C.S. of Rome, who told me, that during the night, an arrest would have to be carried out of various agents belonging to a net-work working in the pay of the "German information Service".

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5 o'clock next morning 10th June; I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig. whose name I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 31, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in the room that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, as the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mather, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Zenet Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 9 o'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

June. I took with me papers. Capo Matheo was the name of the house. I cannot remember, we proceeded to via delle Isole 31, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in the room that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours. The house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Anghinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic-brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathew, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 3-o'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

22

COPY

Declaration concerning the arrest of Mathews Cecil Arthur by
 Mares: Mares: Polidori Constatino C.O.F.M.

The evening of the 24th June 1944, about 21 hours, I was summoned to the "Arma di S. Agnese" station by Captain Ardia Pallilla Guglielmo C.O.F.M. then the centre of the C.S. of Rome, who told me, that during the night, an arrest would have to be carried out of various agents belonging to a net-work working in the pay of the "German Information Service".

I was told to arrest Mathews at 5.0'clock next morning 10th June; I took with me Mares: Capo Francillo Ugo and vice-brig. whose name I cannot remember. We proceeded to via delle Isole 31, to arrest Mathews and search his house.

The door was opened by Mathews Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact Mathews and his wife in bed, we left them a moment ~~in this~~ so that they could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house which took more than three hours, the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Archinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the searching of the house.

The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elia Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the brother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Menet Bassano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 3.0'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the one who was arrested only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time.

whose name I cannot remember, and search his house.

31, to arrest Mathews and search Gisella in Voiglio, daughter of Mathews, who at our request took us to the 2nd floor, where her parents were still asleep. We found in fact that they and his wife in bed, we left them a moment in the door, that could dress, but I noticed through a crack in the door, that Mathews went to a corner of the room and hid something in his pygama pocket, it was an automatic pistol. I think a "Browning" which I sequestered. Helped by the Mathews, a thorough search was made of the house, which took more than three hours, as the house consisted of basement, ground floor, and other floors, nothing was found except the above mentioned pistol, and a list of names, found in the ground-floor apartment of Mathews Gisella. Angpinelli's name appeared on the list.

In the same apartment there was a radio-set, which was sequestered during the same day by the vic:brig: who helped me carry out the arrest and the seaching of the house. The perquisition conducted by us was helped by the two Mathews, the son-in-law Elio Voiglio and Gisella Mathews, the mother-in-law of Mathews himself and the prisoner of war Kenneth Bessano, whom the Mathews had hidden since 1943.

Cecil Mathews, who at about 2-3 o'clock of the same day was taken to the S. Agnese station and then to Regina Coeli, protested very strongly, saying that the was amazed that only a short time after the Allies in Rome, such violent measures should be taken against a British subject.

Nothing specific was said to Mathews at the time of his arrest.

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D I C H I A R A Z I O N E

Io sottoscritto maresciallo maggiore dei CC.RR. POLIDORI Costantino, appartenente allo Stato Maggiore Generale - S.I.M. - Sezione "Bonsignore"- invitato a fornire i particolari relativi all'arresto a suo tempo operato nei confronti del noto MATHEWS Cecil Arthur dichiaro :

" La sera del 3 giugno 1944, verso le ore 21, venivo convocato alla stazione dell'Arma di S.Agnese dal Capitano dei CC.RR. ARDIA BALILLA Guglielmo, allora del Centro C.S.di Roma, il quale mi comunicava che, durante la notte, si sarebbe dovuto procedere all'arresto di alcuni agenti facenti parte di una rete al soldo del Servizio informazioni tedesco. Avuto incarico dell'arresto del MATHEWS per le ore 5 del mattino successivo, 10 giugno u/s., mi portai in detta ora, unitamente al maresciallo capo FRANCILLO Ugo e ad un vicebrigadiere, di cui non ricordo il nome, entrambi della Stazione di S.Agnese, nell'abitazione del ripetuto MATHEWS, in via delle Isole 31, per procedere al suo arresto, previa perquisizione domiciliare. Giunti sul posto, ci venne aperto dalla MATHEWS Gisella in VOIGLIO, figlia del Cecil, la quale -a nostra richiesta- ci accompagnò subito al 2° piano, ove ancora dormivano i suoi genitori.. Trovammo, infatti, il MATHEWS e signora ancora a letto, che lasciarono, però, immediatamente. Ritiratici momentaneamente fuori dell'uscio della camera da letto per un riciclaggio verso la signora MATHEWS, notai, attraverso una fessura della porta lasciata socchiusa, il MATHEWS dirigersi verso un angolo della camera e nascondere qualcosa nelle tasche del pigiama.

1 336

cil Arthur dichiaro :

" La sera del 9 giugno 1944, verso le ore 21, venivo convocato alla stazione dell'Arna di S.Agnese dal Capitano dei CC.RR. ARDIA BALILLA Guglielmo, allora del Centro C.S.di Roma, il quale mi comunicava che, durante la notte, si sarebbe dovuto procedere allo arresto di alcuni agenti facenti parte di una rete al soldo del Servizio informazioni tedesco. Avuto incarico dell'arresto del MATHEWS per le ore 5 del mattino successivo, 10 giugno u/s., mi portai in detta ora, unitamente al maresciallo capo FRANCILLO Ugo e ad un vicebrigadiere, di cui non ricordo il nome, entrambi della Stazione di S.Agnese, nell'abitazione del ripetuto MATHEWS, in via delle Dole 31, per procedere al suo arresto, previa perquisizione domiciliare. Giunti sul posto, ci venne aperto dalla MATHEWS Gisella in VICILLO, figlia del Cecil, la quale - a nostra richiesta - ci accompagnò subito al 2° piano, ove ancora dormivano i suoi genitori.. Trovammo, infatti, il MATHEWS e signora ancora a letto, che lasciarono, però, immediatamente. Ritiratici momentaneamente fuori dell'uscio della camera da letto per un riguardo verso la signora MATHEWS, notai, attraverso una fessura della porta lasciata socchiusa, il MATHEWS dirigersi verso un angolo della camera e nascondere qualcosa nelle tasche del pigiama. Trattavasi di una pistola automatica - mi pare tipo Browning - che gli sequestrai. Fu iniziata, così, accurata perquisizione domiciliare che richiese oltre tre ore, avendo dovuto perquisire

- 2 -

l'intero villino composto del pianterreno, di due piani superiori e del seminterrato, nel corso della quale, assistiti dagli intersati, nulla fu trovato all'infuori dell'arma di cui sopra è cenno e di un foglio, manoscritto, contenente un elenco di nomi, tra i quali quello di ANGHINELLI Alfredo, rinvenuto - e sequestrato - nel l'appartamento a pianterreno della MATHEWS Gisella. Nell'appartamento stesso esisteva pure un apparecchio radio, molto rudimenta=le, che credo sia stato, poi, sequestrato nel corso della giorna=ta stessa dal vicebrigadiere che mi coadiuvò nell'operazione di arresto e di perquisizione domiciliare.

Alle ~~due~~ operazioni di polizia assistettero i coniugi MATHEWS, i coniugi Elio VOIGLIO e Gisella MATHEWS, la suocera del MATHEWS stesso ed il prigioniero di guerra KENNET BASSANO, cui i MATHEWS davano ricetto dal novembre 1943.

Il MATHEWS Cecil, che verso le ore 9 dello stesso giorno, fu condotto alla stazione di S.Agnese e di lì nei locali del Centro ROMA e poscia a Regina Coeli, ci accolse con proteste ed espressioni di forte risentimento, esprimendo la sua meraviglia che, appena pochi giorni dopo l'arrivo degli Alleati a Roma, si dovesse prendere un provvedimento così di rigore nei riguardi di un oriundo inglese.

Nessuna contestazione specifica fu fatta al MATHEWS al momento del fermo. ""

P.M.151, lì 20 settembre 1944

il maresc. magg. cc. rr.

Pelidoni (P. Pelidoni)

69

68

Copy

Verbal Deceased of Benedettini Cesare
20th. Sept. '44 in Rome

Answer to questions

I met Grossi Attilio in Jan. '43 because my brother Lt. Col. Luigi asked me to look after his interests in the commercial office of via Sistina 27.

The 1st. April '43, with the consent of Grossi and my brother I became the director of the office. Grossi did private business on his own.

I deny that Grossi ever talked to me about wanting to collaborate with the Germans. From the 1st. April '43 I did not see him again.

In Dec. '43 I received a telephone call from Ing. Gualtiero Uger, employed in the "Siemens" company who gave me the job of letting his flat in via Melonzo da Perillo, int. 31, to Dott. Grossi who had asked for the flat, because he went North.

I remember on that occasion that I did not see Grossi, because he was represented by his secretary Anghinelli. I learnt later that the flat was occupied by Anghinelli.

After Rome was liberated the flat was occupied by two american officers who are still there.

I exclude that any documents or materials of any kind, concerning the criminal activities of Grossi against the Allies are to be found in my office.

I have never met Cupeddu Raimondo, Quadran Angelo, Guarnieri Angelo, Ripesi Antonino, Mathews Cecil Arthur, Mathews Cicella, Graner Vittorio.

(Signed) Cesare Benedettini

68

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In Dec. '43 I received a telephone call from Ing. Gualtiero Uder, employed in the "Siemens" company who gave me the job of letting his flat in via Velonzo da Forlino, int. 31, to Dott. Grossi who had asked for the flat, because he went North.

I remember on that occasion that I did not see Grossi, because he was represented by his secretary Anghinelli. I learnt later that the flat was occupied by Anghinelli.

After Rome was liberated the flat was occupied by two American officers who are still there.

I exclude that any documents or materials of any kind, concerning the criminal activities of Grossi against the Allies are to be found in my office.

I have never met Cubeddu Raimondo, Quadrenza Angelo, Gusrnieri Angelo, Riperi Antonino, Mathews Cecil Arthur, Mathews Giselle, Gramer Vittorio.

(Signed) Cesare Benedettini

1 3 4 0

PROCESSO VERBALE d'interrogatorio di BENEDETTINI Cesare fu Orlando e di Forlivesi Enrica, nato a Roma il 21/8/1900 - ragioniere - con studio, commercio - le in via Sistina 27, int.2 - telef.40280 - domiciliato a Roma, via Guido Reni 56, int.12 - scala B - tel.392784 - coniugato con due figli.

L'anno millenovecentoventiquattro addì venti settembre, alle ore 11,20, nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 87, é presente davanti a noi sottoscritti ufficiali di p.g.BENEDETTINI Cesare fu Orlando il quale, opportunamente interrogato, dichiara quanto segue :

A.D.R. Conobbi GROSSI Attilio nel gennaio '43, perché incaricato da mio fratello, Ten.Col.Inigi, di seguire la sua attività nello studio commerciale di via Sistina 27.

Il 1° aprile '43 assunsi, d'intesa con mio fratello e col GROSSI, la direzione dell'ufficio. Il GROSSI si dedicò ad altra attività per proprio conto.

A.D.R. Escludo che il GROSSI mi abbia mai parlato di voler collaborare comunque con i tedeschi. Preciso che successivamente al 1° aprile '43 non ebbi più occasione d'incontrarmi con lui.

A.D.R. Nel dicembre '43 ricevetti una telefonata dall'ing.Gualtiero EDER, impiegato della società "SIEMENS", con la quale mi lasciava l'incarico di affittare il suo appartamento in via Melozzo da Forlì 16, int.31 al dott.GROSSI, che precedentemente gliene aveva fatta richiesta. Preciso che l'ing.EDER lasciava l'appartamento per trasferirsi al nord.

Ricordo che in tale occasione non vidi il GROSSI, perché egli incaricò delle pratiche il suo segretario, tale ANGHINELLI. Appresi in seguito dal portiere dello stabile che l'appartamento veniva saltuariamente abitato dallo stesso ANGHINELLI.

A.D.R. Dopo la liberazione di Roma l'appartamento é stato occupato da due ufficiali americani che vi alloggiavano tuttora.

A.D.R. Escludo che documenti o materiali di qualsiasi specie, concernenti l'attività delittuosa del GROSSI contro gli Alleati, si trovassero nel mio ufficio.

do il quale, opportunamente interrogato, dichiara quanto segue :

A.D.R.

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Il 1° aprile '43 assunsi, d'intesa con mio fratello e col GROSSI, la direzione dell'ufficio. Il GROSSI si dedicò ad altra attività per proprio conto.

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A.D.R.

Escludo che documenti o materiali di qualsiasi specie, concernenti l'attività delittuosa del GROSSI contro gli Alleati, si trovino nel mio ufficio.

A.D.R.

Non ho mai conosciuto CUBEDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo-GUARINIERI Angelo-RIPEPI Antonino, MATHews Cecil Artur, MATHews Gisella, CRAMER Vittorio.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo

67

Granatieri
Finca Granatieri M M
Lagana Renato - Capitano

COPY

Verbal process 19th Sept. '43 of Bonfari Magherita di Enrico and of Marie Galegnodoro, born in Terni 8/2/1898; lyrical artist, sings under the of Marie Landini, unmarried.

Answer to questions

I do not know Attilio Grassi, Anghinelli Alfred, Dubeddu Raimondo, Quaderna Angelo, Guarnieri Angelo, Ripari Antonio Matthews Cecil Arthur, Mothers Gisselle.

About 4 or 5 years ago, I do not remember the exact date, I was introduced by an employee of I.I.A.R. in Rome, in the rooms in via Montello 503, to Craner Vittorio, an announcer. I went to I.I.A.R. at that time as a lyrical soprano.

In '42 Craner asked me to give him singing lessons, having a tenor voice, from that time until Nov. '43 he came regularly to my house for that purpose.

In Nov. '43 I asked Craner not to come anymore to my house, having heard that he had gossiped about a certain Mrs. Casapinto Lia, living in Rome via Lucrezia Caro 67, my friend and pupil.

Craner was very upset and begged me to continue giving him lessons, but owing to my friendship with the Casapinto family, I refused. I continued going to I.I.A.R. until the spring of '44, owing to my work, and I heard that Craner was no longer employed there.

In Sept. or Oct. of '43 Craner told me that he had become a member of the republican fascist party after having listened to a propaganda speech in Piazza Colonna given by a fascist official.

Craner frequented my house exclusively to study singing and therefore we never had political conversations. I knew through CRANER that his wife was of German nationality.

I deny in every way that CRANER ever told me of his relations with the Germans or that he was helping them in any way. He never told me that he had any intention of working for the Germans after the Allied occupation of

About 4 or 5 years ago, I do not remember the exact date, I was introduced by an employee of E.I.A.R. in Rome, in the morning in via Montefiore No. 5, to Gramer Vittorio, an announcer. I went to E.I.A.R. at that time as a lyrical soprano. In '42 Gramer asked me to give him singing lessons, having a tenor voice, from that time until Nov. '43 he came regularly to my house for that purpose.

In Nov. '43 I asked Gramer not to come anymore to my house, having heard that he had gossiped about a certain Mrs. Casapinto Ida, living in Rome via Lucenzio Caro 27, my friend and pupil.

Gramer was very upset and begged me to continue giving him lessons, but owing to my friendship with the Casapinto family, I refused. I continued going to E.I.A.R. until the spring of '44, owing to my work, and I heard that Gramer was no longer employed there.

In Sept. or Oct. of '43 Gramer told me that he had become a member of the republican fascist party after having listened to a propaganda speech in Piazza Colonna given by a fascist official.

Gramer frequented my house exclusively to study singing and therefore we never had political conversations. I knew through GRAMER that his wife was of German nationality.

I deny in every way that GRAMER ever told me of his relations with the Germans or that he was helping them in any way. He never told me that he had any intention of working for the Germans after the Allied occupation of Rome.

I declare that since November 1943 I have neither seen nor heard of him.

66

(Signed) Margherita BONARI

PROCESSO VERBALE

d'interrogatorio di MONARI Margherita di Enrico e fu Maria Calcagnadoro, nata a TERNI 1'8/2/1898, artista lirica - in arte Maria LANDINI - nubile - domiciliata a Roma, via Fabio Massimo 107 int. 3 - telefono 362365 --.

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro addì diciannove del mese di settembre, alle ore 10, nell'abitazione del soggetto, ammalato, e davanti a noi ufficiali di p. g. è presente MONARI Margherita, in arte Maria Landini, la quale dichiara quanto segue :

Non ho mai conosciuto Attilio GROSSI, ANGHINELLI Alfredo, CUREDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNIERI Angelo, RIFEPI Antonino, MATTEWS Cecil Artur, MATTEWS Gisella.

A.D.R.

Quattro o cinque anni fa, non ricordo esattamente, mi venne presentato da un'impiegato dell'ELAR a Roma, nei locali di via Montello n. 5, CRAMER Vittorio, annunciatore. Io frequentavo l'ELAR perché alla epoca ero scritturata quale soprano lirico. Nel 1942 il CRAMER mi chiese di impartirgli lezioni di canto da tenore; egli da tale epoca e fino al novembre del 1943, frequentò saltuariamente, per tali motivi, la mia casa.

A.D.R.

Nel novembre del '43 invitai il CRAMER a non frequentare più la mia casa, essendo venuta a conoscenza di pettegolezzi che egli aveva fatto sul conto della Signora CASAPINTA Lia, residente a Roma, via Lucrezio Caro 67, mia amica ed allieva.

A.D.R.

Il CRAMER si mostrò risentito del divieto fattogli di frequentare la mia casa, ed insistette perché io continuassi a dargli lezioni, ma io, dati gli ottimi rapporti fra me e la famiglia CASAPINTA, non desistetti dal rifiuto.

Ho frequentato l'ELAR fino alla primavera del 1944, sempre per ragioni di lavoro, ed ivi appresi che il CRAMER non era più alle dipendenze dell'ELAR.

A.D.R.

Nel settembre ed ottobre del '43 il CRAMER mi disse di essersi iscritto al partito fascista repubblicano, dopo di avere udito un discorso di propaganda a piazza Colonna, pronunciato da un gerarca fascista.

A.D.R.

Il CRAMER frequentava la mia casa esclusivamente per lo studio del canto e quindi tra me e lui non sono avvenute mai conversazioni di carattere politico. Sono a conoscenza, per averlo appreso dallo stesso CRAMER, che la moglie è di nazionalità tedesca.

A.D.R.

Escludo in modo assoluto che il CRAMER mi abbia mai parlato delle sue relazioni con i tedeschi o di attività informativa esplicata comunque a loro favore.

A.D.R.

Quattro o cinque anni fa, non ricordo esattamente, mi venne presentato da un impiegato dell'ELAR a Roma, nei locali di via Montello n.5, CRAMER Vittorio, annunciatore. Io frequentavo l'ELAR perché alla epoca ero scritturata quale soprano lirico. Nel 1942 il CRAMER mi chiese di impartirgli lezioni di canto da tenore; egli da tale epoca e fino al novembre del 1943, frequentò saltuariamente, per tali motivi, la mia casa.

A.D.R.

Nel novembre del '43 invitai il CRAMER a non frequentare più la mia casa, essendo venuta a conoscenza di pettegolezzi che egli aveva fatto sul conto della Signora CASAPINTA Lia, residente a Roma, via Lucrezio Caro 67, mia amica ed allieva.

A.D.R.

Il CRAMER si mostrò risentito del divieto fattogli di frequentare la mia casa, ed insistette perché io continuassi a dargli lezioni, ma io, dati gli ottimi rapporti fra me e la famiglia CASAPINTA, non desistetti dal rifiuto.

Ho frequentato l'ELAR fino alla primavera del 1944, sempre per ragioni di lavoro, ed ivi appresi che il CRAMER non era più alle dipendenze dell'ELAR.

A.D.R.

Nel settembre ed ottobre del '43 il CRAMER mi disse di essersi iscritto al partito fascista repubblicano, dopo di avere udito un discorso di propaganda a piazza Colonna, pronunziato da un gerarca fascista.

A.D.R.

Il CRAMER frequentava la mia casa esclusivamente per lo studio del canto e quindi tra me e lui non sono avvenute mai conversazioni di carattere politico. Sono a conoscenza, per averlo appreso dallo stesso CRAMER, che la moglie è di razionalità tedesca.

A.D.R.

Escludo in modo assoluto che il CRAMER mi abbia mai parlato delle sue relazioni con i tedeschi o di attività informativa esplicata comunque a loro favore. Escludo altresì che egli mi abbia mai manifestato l'intenzione, o meno, di lavorare per essi tedeschi in Roma dopo l'occupazione degli Alleati.

A.D.R.

Insisto nel dire che dal mese di novembre '43 non ebbi più occasione di vedere il CRAMER, né seppi più nulla di lui.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo:

65

Anna Maria Craveri
Gerarca fascista MM
L. Craveri - Capitano

Copy

Verbal process of Benedettini Inini Milano
20th. Sept. '44. Rome

I met Grossi Attilio towards the middle of '42 in the photographic studio "Luxardo" in via Tritone, for which Grossi was working as a technician.

After that I often went to above studio to meet other friends, in particular Dott. Ugo Resano, a writer of subjects for the cinema. Under these circumstances I had the occasion to see Grossi, who often took part in the conversations which were of an artistic character.

On various occasions Grossi manifested his ideas to be contrary to Fascism and Nazism and proposed at the end of the war to return to Brazil to join his family there.

Grossi also expressed his desire to leave the studio and to start some other business more adapted to his professional qualities that would enable him to earn better money.

In Dec. 1942 he suggested that we should start a commercial business in his name.

Because on various occasions I had lent him money I naturally followed the activities of the above mentioned office hoping in that way to get back the money lent to Grossi.

The office started business in Dec. '42, in via Sistina 27 Int. 2. I employed my brother Cesare, living in Rome via Guido Reni 56 with in the business.

Owing to the differences of opinion in the business about April '43 together with my brother and Grossi it was decided that Grossi would leave the office, continuing his business on his own.

From April to July '43 the office in via Sistina 27 was temporarily controlled by my brother Roberto Reggi and then eventually registered in my brother's name. Reggi, then left Rome, and has not been heard of since.

Since then I have not seen Grossi. I heard however from friends that his financial position had improved.

During the first months of '44, i.e. March or April I heard that the financial position of Grossi had improved.

for the cinema. Under these circumstances I had the occasion to see Grossi, who often took part in the conversations which were of an artistic character.

On various occasions Grossi manifested his desire to be contrary to Fascism and Nazism and proposed at the end of the war to return to Brazil to join his family there.

Grossi also expressed his desire to leave the studio and to start some other business more adapted to his professional qualifications that would enable him to earn better money.

In Dec. 1943 he suggested that we should start a commercial business in his name.

Because on various occasions I had lent him money I naturally followed the activities of the above mentioned office hoping in that way to get back the money lent to Grossi.

The office started business in Dec. '43, in via Sistina 27 Int. 2. I employed my brother Cesare, living in Rome via Guido Reni 56 with in the business.

Owing to the differences of opinion in the business about April '43 together with my brother and Grossi it was decided that Grossi would leave the office, continuing his business on his own.

From April to July '43 the office in via Sistina 27 was temporarily controlled by Mr. Roberto Raggi and then eventually registered in my brother's name. Raggi, then left Rome, and has not been heard of since.

Since then I have not seen Grossi. I heard however from friends that his financial position had improved.

During the first months of '44, i.e. after March or April I heard that the financial position of Grossi had improved owing to his activity in favour of the Germans.

Knowing his political proclivities this surprised me and I did not believe this, as Grossi had always been known to me as an antifascist, and he himself had told me how much he had suffered in the past having been in concentration camps.

I deny that Grossi had ever spoken to me about any relations he had with the Germans in Rome.

I deny that Grossi ever told me of any plan in which he was to have worked for the Germans after Rome had been occupied.

I deny that Grossi left me any documents that might prove the above statement.

COPY

Page (2)

I do not know personally Anglinelli Alfredo: I heard Grossi mention him when the glove was to have spoken in the Portuguese language on the radio, for the Ministry of "Culture Portiere". Grossi told me himself that Anglinelli was a speaker on the radio. After Grossi left the office in via Sistina I heard that Anglinelli had become his secretary.

I have never met Oubeddu Reimondo, Quadzema Angelo, Quarantieri Angelo, Ripepi Antonino, Mathews Cecil Arthur, Mathews Gisella, Oranier Vittorio.

(Signed) Luigi Benedettini

PROCESSO VERBALE d'interrogatorio di BENEDETTINI Luigi Filippo fu Orlando e di Forlivesi Enrica, nato a Roma il 23/12/1898 - Ten.Colonnello d'artiglieria in s.p.e. in attesa di disposizioni ministeriali - domiciliato a Roma, via Maria Adelaide n.8 int.1 - telef.34427 - ammogliato, con 1 figlio .

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro, addì venti settembre, alle ore 9,45, in Roma, nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 87, è presente davanti a noi sottoscritti ufficiali di p.g. BENEDETTINI Luigi Filippo fu Orlando il quale, opportunamente interrogato, dichiara quanto segue :

A.D.R.

Conobbi GROSSI Attilio verso la metà del '42 nello studio fotografico "Luxardo" in via del Tritone, del quale il GROSSI faceva parte quale tecnico.

A.D.R.

Successivamente frequentai il predetto studio per incontrarmi con altri amici, in particolare con il dott. Ugo FASANO, scrittore di soggetti cinematografici. In tali circostanze avevo occasione di vedere il GROSSI, che prendeva spesso parte alle conversazioni di carattere artistico.

A.D.R.

In diverse occasioni il GROSSI mi manifestò le sue idee contrarie al fascismo ed al nazismo ed il proponimento di ritornare nel Brasile, a guerra ultimata, per riunirsi alla famiglia.

Il GROSSI mi espresse pure il desiderio di volersi allontanare dallo studio fotografico per iniziare altra attività più redditizia e più adeguata alle sue qualità professionali. Fu così che nel dicembre '42 mi propose di impiantare uno studio commerciale intestato al suo nome.

A.D.R.

Poiché in varie occasioni gli avevo anticipato del denaro, seguivo l'attività del predetto studio per ragioni d'interesse, nella speranza di poter riacquistare le somme date in prestito al GROSSI.

L'ufficio iniziò la sua attività nel dicembre '42, con sede in via Sistina 27, int.2.

Saltuariamente mi servivo di mio fratello Cesare, domiciliato in Roma, via Guido Reni 56, per seguire l'andamento degli affari.

(Benedettini Luigi Filippo)

(2)

fari del ripetuto ufficio.

A.D.R.

Poiché le vedute del GROSSI in materia di affari erano di vergenti, verso i primi di aprile '43, d'intesa con mio fratello e con GROSSI, fu deciso che il GROSSI stesso avrebbe lasciato l'ufficio, continuando la sua attività per proprio conto in altra sede.

Dall'aprile al luglio '43 l'ufficio di via Sistina 27 venne temporaneamente gestito dal cav. Roberto RAGGI e successivamente intestato a mio fratello Cesare. Il RAGGI, allontanato si poi da Roma, non ha più dato notizie di sé.

A.D.R.

Dopo tale data non ho più avuto occasione di rivedere il GROSSI. Mi consta però, per averlo appreso da conoscenti, che la sua posizione economico-finanziaria era successivamente migliorata alquanto.

Nei primi mesi del '44, non sò precisare se marzo o aprile, sentii dire che la posizione economica del GROSSI era migliorata data l'attività che egli svolgeva a favore dei tedeschi.

Conoscendo i suoi precedenti politici tale notizia mi meravigliò e non credetti che ciò rispondesse al vero, dato che il GROSSI era da me conosciuto come antifascista e lui stesso mi aveva raccontato le sofferenze patite al confino.

A.D.R.

Escludo che il GROSSI mi abbia mai parlato delle relazioni avute con le autorità tedesche di Roma.

A.D.R.

Escludo altresì che il GROSSI mi abbia rivelato qualche suo piano o eventuale intenzione di lavorare per i tedeschi in Roma dopo l'occupazione Alleata.

A.D.R.

Escludo inoltre che il GROSSI mi abbia lasciato documenti di qualsiasi genere che possano fornire prove in merito a quanto innanzi.

A.D.R.

Non conosco personalmente ANGHINELLI Alfredo: ho sentito parlare di lui dal GROSSI, quando questi era incaricato di parlare alla radio in lingua portoghese, per conto del ministero della cultura popolare. Il GROSSI stesso mi disse che l'ANGHINELLI era dicatore della radio medesima.

Seppi, successivamente all'allontanamento del GROSSI dallo studio di via Sistina 27, che l'ANGHINELLI era divenuto suo segretario.

A.D.R.

Non ho mai conosciuto CUBEDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo,

Luigi Benedettini

(Benedetti Luigi Filippo)

(3)

GUARNIERI Angelo, RIPEPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Artur, MATHEWS
Gisella, CRAMER Vittorio.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo

Luigi Benedetti
Luca Giacomo m m
Lazzaro Paolo - Capitano

Copy

Verbal process of Avv. Mirebelli Ugo
20th. Sept. '44 in Rome.

Answer to Questions

I not know Anghinelli, Cabeddu, Guarnieri, Mathews Arthur, and Cramer.

I met Grossi Attilio in Dic: '43 or Jan: '44, in the restaurant "Piorello" in via Veneto, introduced to me by Avv: DE Martino. A second time I saw him on the 6th. June at the entrance of the house where Avv. Serrao has his office. I have had no contact whatsoever with Grossi.

Quadrana Angelo (known to me as Grossi's driver) I met him about the middle of June, in the office of the commercialist Ottore de Martino, brother of the lawyer, who has his office in the same building as mine.

I have had no contact with Quadrana. I met Signora Gisella Mathews in July who with mother came to my office. I had already met the mother in the office of the lawyer Serrao for professional.

I exclude in every way of having anything else to do with the Mathews family: or with members of the Grossi group (Anghinelli, Cabeddu, Quadrana, Guarnieri, Ripeti, and Mathews Cecil Arthur.)

As a result of the conversation which took place in my office with Mathews Gisella, I referred it to Avv. Serrao, who advised me to put the conversation down in writing and then to give him the pre-memoranda, which he would present to the Allied Command. In fact I prepared it, and gave it to him.

(Signed) Ugo Mirebelli

PROCESSO VERBALE di interrogatorio dell'avv. MIRABELLI Ugo di Enrico Mario e di Graviri Antonietta, nato il 20/3/1905 a Roma, ivi domiciliato Salita S. Nicolò da Tolentino n.1 B.---

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro, addì 25 del mese di settembre, nell'abitazione del soggetto, ammalato, alle ore 9.---

Davanti a noi ufficiali di polizia giudiziaria, sottoscritti, è presente l'avv. MIRABELLI Ugo, meglio generalizzato in oggetto, il quale opportunamente interrogato, dichiara:---

Non conosco ANGHINELLI Alfredo, CUBEDDU Raimondo, GUARNIERI Angelo, RIPEPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Artur e CRAMER Vittorio.---

Ho conosciuto GROSSI Attilio, nel dicembre 1943 o gennaio 1944, nel ristorante "Fiorello" sito in Via Veneto, che mi venne presentato dall'avv. DE MARTINO.---

Una seconda volta lo vidi il 6 giugno u.s. davanti al portone dello studio dell'avv. SERRAO.---

A d. r.: Non ho mai avuto rapporti di alcun genere col GROSSI.---

A d. r.: QUADRANA Angelo (da me conosciuto come autista del Grossi) lo conobbi verso la metà di giugno u.s. nello studio del dr. commercialista Ettore DE MARTINO, fratello dell'avvocato, che ha lo studio nello stesso mio stabile.---

A d. r.: Non ho avuto alcun rapporto col QUADRANA.---

A d. r.: Ho conosciuto la signora MATHEWS Gisella, nel luglio u.s., la quale venne nel mio studio in compagnia della madre, che già avevo conosciuta nello studio dell'avv. Serreo, per ragioni professionali.---

A d. r.: Escludo nel modo più assoluto di aver avuto altri abboccamenti con la famiglia MATHEWS o con membri del gruppo Grossi (Anghinelli Alfredo, Cubeddu Raimondo, Quadrana Angelo, Guarnieri Angelo, Ripeci Antonino e Mathews Cecil Artur).---

A seguito del colloquio avuto nel mio studio con la Mathews Gisella, ne riferii all'avv. Serreo, il quale mi consigliò di mettere per iscritto il colloquio avuto e di dare a lui la relazione stessa che egli avrebbe fatta presentare ad un Ufficio del Comando Alleato. Io, infatti, la preparai e glie la consegnai.---

Non ho altro da aggiungere e mi sottoscrivo.---

Fatto, letto, chiuso e confermato in data e luogo di cui sopra.

Mirabella

L'anno millenovecentoquarantatré, addì 27, alle ore 9. bre, nell'abitazione del soggetto, ammalato, è pre-
Davanti a noi ufficiali di polizia giudiziaria, sottoscritti, il quale
sente l'avv. MIRABELLI Ugo, meglio generalizzato in oggetto, il quale
opportunamente interrogato, dichiara:

Non conosco ANGHINELLI Alfredo; CUBEDU Raimondo, GUARNIERI Angelo, RIPEPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Artur e CRAMER Vittorio.

Ho conosciuto GROSSI Attilio, nel dicembre 1943 o gennaio 1944, nel ristorante "Fiorello" sito in Via Veneto, che mi venne presentata
to dall'avv. DE MARTINO.

Una seconda volta lo vidi il 6 giugno u.s. davanti al portone dello studio dell'avv. SERRAO.

A d.r.: Non ho mai avuto rapporti di alcun genere col GROSSI.

A d.r.: QUADRANA Angelo (da me conosciuto come autista del Grossi) lo conobbi verso la metà di giugno u.s. nello studio del dr. commercialista Ettore DE MARTINO, fratello dell'avvocato, che ha lo studio nello stesso mio stabile.

A d.r.: Non ho avuto alcun rapporto col QUADRANA. Ho conosciuto la signora MATHEWS Gisella, nel luglio u.s., la quale venne nel mio studio in compagnia della madre, che già avevo conosciuto.

A d.r.: Escludo nel modo più assoluto di aver avuto altri abboccamenti con la famiglia MATHEWS o con membri del gruppo Grossi (Anghinelli Alfredo, Cubeddu Raimondo, Quadrana Angelo, Guarnieri Angelo, Riapi Antonio e Mathews Cecil Artur).

A seguito del colloquio avuto nel mio studio con la Mathews Gisella, ne riferii all'avv. Serrao, il quale mi consigliò di mettere per iscritto il colloquio avuto e di dare a lui la relazione stessa che egli avrebbe fatta presentare ad un Ufficio del Comando Alleato.

Io, infatti, la preparai e glie la consegnai.

Non ho altro da aggiungere e mi sottoscrivo.

Fatto, letto, chiuso e confermato in data e luogo di cui sopra.

U. Mirabella

Spaventato Uguale M. G. R. R.

Prima foto usata: unghini c.c.a.

N° 45460

SIL/C3

P.M. 151, 21 1° ottobre 1944

OGGETTO : Processo di agenti tedeschi -
Attilio GROSSI e sua banda.

AL QUARTIER GENERALE = COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
Reparto Sicurezza (Cap. GALE)

Rec'd	4/10
Index	2283
File	605
Action	Cap. Gale.

Si trasmettono :

A) - n° 9 verbali d'interrogatorio relativi alle sottoindicate persone :

- ASCARELLI dott. Adriano
- BENEDETTINI ten.col. Luigi
- BENEDETTINI rag. Cesare
- CHECCHI Luigi
- MONARI Margherita, in arte LANDINI Maria
- DE MARTINO avv. Filippo
- MIRABELLI avv. Ugo
- RASTELLI Primo
- VASSALLI prof. Filippo;

B) - n° 5 verbali di perquisizione operata ai sottoindicati indirizzi :

- via Margutta 54 - Studio di Cecil Arthur MATTHEWS;
- via Sistina 27 - Studio commerciale del GROSSI e del Ten. Colonnello BENEDETTINI;
- via Donatello 50 - Indirizzo usato da GROSSI e RIPEPI;
- viale Angelico 80 - Indirizzo di Vittorio CRAMER;
- via Aquileja 22 (non 23) - Indirizzo dell'avv. DE MARTINO;

C) - n° 6 dichiarazioni rilasciate dai sottoindicati militari del S.I.M.:

- capitano CO.RR. ARDIA SALILLA Cuglielmo
- maresciallo CO.RR. AIDILLO Giuseppe (3 dichiarazioni)
- " " POLIDORI Costantino
- " " PROPERZI Carlo;

Si trasmettono :

A) - n° 9 verbali d'interrogatorio relativi alle sottoelencate persone :

- ASCARELLI dott. Adriano
 - BENEDETTINI ten.col. Luigi
 - BENEDETTINI rag. Cesare
 - CHIOCCI Luigi
 - MONARI Margherita, in arte LANDINI Maria
 - DE MARTINO avv. Filippo
 - MIRABELLI avv. Ugo
 - RASTELLI Primo
 - VASSALLI prof. Filippo;

B) - n° 5 verbali di perquisizione operate ai sottoelencati indirizzi :

- via Margutta 54 - Studio di Cecil Arthur MATHEWS;
 - via Sistina 27 - Studio commerciale dei GROSSI e del Ten. Colonnello BENEDETTINI;
 - via Donatello 50 - Indirizzo usato da GROSSI e RIEPI;
 - viale Angelico 80 - Indirizzo di Vittorio CRAMER;
 - via Aquileja 22 (non 23) - Indirizzo dell'avv. DE MARTINO;

C) - n° 6 dichiarazioni rilasciate dai sottoelencati militari del S.I.M.:

- capitano CC.RR. ARDIA BALILLA Guglielmo
 - maresciallo CC.RR. AIELLO Giuseppe (3 dichiarazioni)
 - " " POLICCHI Costantino
 - " " PROPENZI Carlo;

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D) - n° 4 dichiarazioni di QUADRANA Angelo di Cesare, raccolte dal Capitano dei CC.RR. ARDIA BALILLA Guglielmo nel giugno c.a.;

E) - n° 1 estratto rilasciato dal comune di Roma-IV Ripartizione-Stato Civile- attestante che MATHEWS Gisella il 18 febbraio 1941 ottenne, a sua richiesta, la nazionalità italiana;

F) - n° 1 copia di relazione rilasciata a suo tempo a questo Centro da BRACCIALLARCHE Giorgio, detto TESTENA, richiesta verbalmente dal capitano GALE.

././.

- 2 -

Non è stato possibile interrogare le sottoelencate persone per il motivo a fianco di ciascuna indicato :

- CARLE GONDI - risulta internata in campo di concentramento per ordine delle autorità Alleate;
- VOIGLIO Elio - risulta essersi allontanato da Roma per recarsi a far visita alla moglie, MATHEWS Gisella, internata in campo di concentramento;
- BRACCIALARGHE Giorgio - detto TESTINA - risulta in servizio al seguito delle truppe operanti alleate, in località e presso reparto non potuti accertare;
- VALADIER - non esiste alcuna traccia di tale nominativo né in anagrafe né presso la Questura. Si ritiene possa trattarsi di nome di copertura;
- LORENZINI Ettore - non si rilevano sue tracce nella Capitale. In anagrafe risulta solo un LORENZINI Ettore fu Andrea, domiciliato in piazza del Pignone 12, esercente di trattoria, il quale, opportunamente avvicinato, ha dichiarato di non conoscere il GROSSI né alcun componente del suo gruppo spionistico. Si è riportata l'impressione che il predetto non s'identifichi nel LORENZINI Ettore, segretario del GROSSI.

Non sono stati perquisiti, anche per concorde parere del capitano GALE, gli indirizzi di cui appresso, per il motivo a fianco di ciascuno indicato :

- Piazza Melozzo da Forlì n° 16 - indirizzo usato dall'ANCHINELLI
= del 20 giugno u/s. l'appartamento è occupato da due ufficiali americani;
- Via Cheren 15, int. 19 - precedente indirizzo del GUARNIERI
= Nell'appartamento, già occupato dal GUARNIERI dal 27 febbraio alla prima quindicina di maggio 1944, abita tale TUCCHI Fortunato fu Amedeo con mobili propri.

guito delle truppe operanti alleate, in località e presso reparto non potuti accertare;

- VALADIER - non esiste alcuna traccia di tale nominativo né in anagrafe né presso la Questura. Si ritiene possa trattarsi di nome di copertura;

- LORENZINI Ettore - non si rilevano sue tracce nella Capitale. In a nagrafe risulta solo un LORENZINI Ettore fu Andrea, domiciliato in piazza del Pignone 12, esercente di trattoria, il quale, opportunamente avvicinato, ha dichiarato di non conoscere il CROSSI né alcun com-
ponente del suo gruppo spionistico. Si è riportata l'impressione che il predetto non s'identifichi nel LORENZINI Ettore, segretario del CROSSI.

Non sono stati perquisiti, anche per concorde parere del capitano CAIS, gli indirizzi di cui appresso, per il motivo a fianco di ciascu-
no indicato :

- Piazza Melozzo da Torli n° 16 - indirizzo usato dall'AMMINISTRATORE

= dal 28 giugno u/s. L'appartamento è occupato da due ufficiali americani;

- via Cheran 16, int. 19 - precedente indirizzo del GUARNIERI

= Nell'appartamento, già occupato dal GUARNIERI dal 27 febbraio alla prima quindicina di maggio 1944, abita tale RUCCI Fortunato fu Amedeo con mobili propri.

E' stato accertato che il GUARNIERI, allontanando
si dall'appartamento, non vi lasciò alcun oggetto
di sua proprietà;

- via Chiochia 3, int. 8 - precedente indirizzo di QUADRANA Angelo

= Trattasi di modesto appartamento ammobiliato, at-
tualmente occupato dalla famiglia SANDRI, sinis-
trata del quartiere Ostiense. E' stato accertato
che nell'appartamento il QUADRANA non vi la-
sciò alcun oggetto di sua proprietà.

- 3 -

Non s'invia la dichiarazione del maresciallo DE PASCALE Igino, in quanto in servizio al Centro C.S. di Firenze.

L'avvocato SERRAO ed il comandante Max PONZO, per disposizione del capitano GALE, non sono stati interrogati.

Si fa riserva di trasmettere il rapporto del brigadiere cc.rr. Ennio CIONI che procedette all'arresto di QUADRANA Angelo, non ap-
pena il sottufficiale rientrerà dalla licenza, e di comunicare l'es-
ito degli accertamenti relativi al viaggio effettuato a Monaco dalla
MATHIEUS nel 1941.

Si fa presente che i verbali d'interrogatorio, come da accordi
presi col capitano GALE, sono stati compilati secondo la procedura i-
taliana.



Dotti
Major Chief SIM/OS

SECRET

To: A.C. of S. G-2
R8AG

270 PSC R110
Phone 478445 Ext 17
Ref: BNC/12
20 Sep 46

SILO 'A' Sec Adv G-2 AFHQ
(ref BA/124/ROME of 1 Sep 44)

→ No-1 SGT Unit (ref GROSSI Attilio)
→ Capt GAIN, Security Branch, AGO HQ (ref GROSSI Attilio
for information).

Subject: IMPORTANT Bin

1. The att report and notes on interrogation of the
a/n are forwarded.
2. It could appear that (as stated) original information
from SILO 'A' Sec re collaboration by SGT GABI with the
Germano refers to his brother BIG who went North with
KOLIKUI Ernesto, Albanian Minister and German collaborator.

TOS. 1220

Security Branch	
Rec'd	21/5
Book No.	2170
File No.	1406
Action	Cap. Gale

RRK-15
Capt
1ST CORPS

COPY.

To:- OC 276 F33

Subject:- Kim SHESTANI

1) On your instructions I have spoken to the a/n - resumé of the conversation att'd. The conversation confirms the impression that the original information refers to Big SHESTANI and not to Kim. One interesting fact is that GROSSI had already mentioned the fact of his denouncement to some member of the Albanian colony before the Allies entered ROME, which adds strength to the statement he has made to us.

11) S.I.L.O. have already banned SHESTANI from re-entry into Albania as a partisan. Failing more definite evidence against him, therefore, it would not seem that further security measures are called for. As an Albanian, his movements are controlled by the Questura.

16 Sep 44

CH

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CONVERSATION WITH KIN SHESTANI

Q. What languages do you speak?

A. I speak Italian only. I have studied at ROME University.

Q. You have often been to Italy?

A. Yes, I have constantly made visits here.

Q. When did you finally come to live in Italy?

A. I came in June 1943.

Q. Did you know ROCCO Vincenzo in Albania?

A. Yes, he was Commissario degli Approvvigionamenti and I was his Capo Sezione.

Q. What do the people think of ROCCO as a functionary?

A. Many of them dislike him, but others give him a good reputation. As far as I am concerned I know him to be a very upright person and one who has done much good for the Albanians. He was well thought of in the Commissariato.

Q. Have you been to see him in ROME?

A. I have made several visits, as I was his Capo Sezione and liked him I could not do otherwise.

Q. How has he lived in ROME?

A. I think he has lived on his money.

Q. As a benestante?

A. I don't know anything about his private finances? He has lived modestly. I don't know what his source of income was or whether he was doing other work in Italy.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the Red Cross?

A. No. I tried to get some work after the Allies came with them, but did not succeed.

Q. You know we arrested GUGA?

A. Yes.

Q. What do the Albanians think of him?

A. He is a queer sort and suffer from persecution mania. Therefore there is a certain distance

others give him a good reputation. As far as I am concerned I know him to be a very upright person and one who has done much good for the Albanians. He was well thought of in the Commissariato.

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A. I don't know anything about his private finances? He has lived modestly. I don't know what his source of income was or whether he was doing other work in Italy.

A. No. I tried to get some work after the Allies came with them, but did not succeed.

A. Yes.

A. He is a queer sort and suffer from persecution mania. Therefore there is a certain distance between him and the Albanian colony. I do not know much about him. I was ill for most of my stay in Rome; I have spoken to GUGA once or twice and that is all.

A. I cannot say. He has always been a merchant.

A. He had no intimate friends because of this persecution mania. If he had any, it would be in the Zogists.

A. No - it is an offence for

Q. Have you been to see him in Rome?

Q. How has he lived in Rome?

Q. As a benestante?

Q. Have you had anything to do with the Red Cross?

Q. You know we arrested GUGA?

Q. What do the Albanians think of him?

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Q. How did he earn his living?

Q. Who were his special friends in the Albanian circle?

Q. In that case I do not think you will be in a position

Q. (contd) to give us much information - I thought you were a particular friend of GUGA?

Q. You knew that GUGA and GROSSI Attilio were friends?

Q. What sort of denouncement and to whom?

Q. Were you ever in contact with the Greeks at Pensione de Gasperis?

Q. So you know nothing about the circumstances of their betrayal?

Q. Do you know anything about the call-up of Albanians to the German Embassy?

Q. What did GUGA have to do with the repatriation?

Q. Was he ever called up?

Q. The call-up was completely voluntary?

Q. Your brother is not thought badly of in the Albanian colony?

A. (contd) me to be thought a friend of his.

A. I knew that they had been together and done some business. But GROSSI was in contact with all the Albanians. GUGA and GROSSI parted company. GROSSI told somebody in the Albanian colony that GUGA had made a denouncement against him.

A. I don't know. I don't think it was ever specified.

A. No, I was ill.

A. I only know that Petro Marko said it was a priest.

A. I know that the Germans sent two convoys of repatriots. The lists were prepared by the Minister KOLIQI and my brother. I was never invited because I did not wish to return.

A. Nothing as far as I know.

A. I don't know, I don't think so

A. Yes. There was no need for anyone to go. My brother sent people over who were Greeks and Slaves who wanted to go back and furnished them with false passports.

A. No. I am proud he is my brother because he risked his life in this business and because he

Q. Were you ever in contact with the Greeks at Pensione de Casperis?

Q. So you know nothing about the circumstances of their betrayal?

Q. Do you know anything about the call-up of Albanians to the German Embassy?

Q. What did GUGA have to do with the repatriation?

Q. Was he ever called up?

Q. The call-up was completely voluntary?

Q. Your brother is not thought badly of in the Albanian colony?

Q. How have you lived in Rome?

Q. So you have no banking account?

Q. What addresses have you had here?

Q. Since when have you been about?

Q. You never helped any Jews in Rome?

Q. Have you ever been inside the German Embassy for any reason?

Q. Do you know if KOLIQI and GUGA were particular friends?

A. I only know that Petro Marko said it was a priest.

A. I know that the Germans sent two convoys of repatriots. The lists were prepared by the Minister KOLIQI and my brother. I was never invited because I did not wish to return.

A. Nothing as far as I know.

A. I don't know, I don't think so

A. Yes. There was no need for anyone to go. My brother sent people over who were Greeks and Slavs who wanted to go back and furnished them with false passports.

A. No. I am proud he is my brother because he risked his life in this business and because he is still doing so in the north.

A. I have been at the Pensione Europa for over a year without ~~leaving~~ leaving. When I leave I shall have to sell my things to pay them back.

A. No. only debts.

A. Only the Pensione Europa. I have been ill there with jaundic and other trouble for abt 7 mths. I hardly stirred out of doors.

A. Since abt middle of May.

A. No.

A. No. I know that I know A. Not as far

SECRETS. C. I. UNIT Z
AAI

18 September 1944

To: Capt. L. V. Gale, Security Branch, ACC

From: SCI Unit Z

Subject: Request for Information by Capt. Gale.

1. Reference is made to conversation between you and Ensign Siragusa of this office on 16 September. There is attached, as per your request, the following:

Copies of CRAMER, VASSALLO, HENGEN reports;
copy of O'FLAHERTY interrogation;
copy of GIANNINI interrogation. - *EXTRACTED*

2. Date of arrest and arresting Unit of Giorgio ANTONUCCI is set forth in Par. A. of his interrogation report.

3. Regarding CRAMER's connection with PALADDINI, the following information is submitted.

Ensign Siragusa of this Unit, talked with PALADDINI a few days ago in this office with reference to this matter. PALADDINI stated that on 6 June 1944, after being liberated from Via Tasso where he had been incarcerated, CHECCHI came to him. He had known CHECCHI as a partisan during the German occupation of Rome. CHECCHI told PALADDINI that one Vittorio CRAMER wished to surrender himself to a proper Allied authority. That same evening, on 6 June 1944, CHECCHI brought CRAMER to the home of PALADDINI and arrangements were made to have CRAMER give himself up. The following morning, CRAMER went to PALADDINI's home and both of them came to the office of this Unit, where CRAMER was interrogated by Lt. Anastasio.

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4: It is requested that the attached copies of reports as listed in Par. 1 above, be returned to this office at your convenience, as they are the only existing copies for this Unit.

Robinson O. Bellin
ROBINSON O. BELLIN
Captain, Air Corps.

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JX-212A
JRX-275
JRX-276

S.O.I. Unit 2
AFHQ

16 September 1944

To: Major John Mair, G-2, CI, AFHQ

From: SOI Unit 2

Subject: Reports of Vittorio GRAMER
Carlo VASSALLO
Giovanni HENGEL

1. Attached herewith interrogation reports
of the above Subjects.

2. Attention is invited to recommendations
set forth at the end of each of the attached reports.

ROBINSON O. BELLIN
Captain, Air Corps.

CC: GSI (b) AAI
Major Blom, AG of S, G-2
CI, 5th Army
SOI No. 1 Unit
AG of S, G-2, CI, RAAC
CIC, RAAC
DSM

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JRX-212A

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S.C.I. Unit 2
AFHQ

16 September 1944

Subject: Supplementary Interrogation of Vittorio CRAMER

1. On the morning of 7 September, Vittorio CRAMER was interrogated at Regina Coeli by Ensign Charles Siragusa and Raymond Rocca of this Unit on points not covered by previous interrogations.

2. CRAMER at first denied that he had used the guard, Carlo VASSALO, as a messenger. In the face of evidence to the contrary, however, he admitted that he had sent one, then two and finally, three letters via the guard. He was unaffected when it was pointed out to him that he was directly responsible for VASSALO's breach of duty and his subsequent arrest.

3. Direct interrogation on points not covered in previous interrogations produced no additional leads.

a. CRAMER denied having removed or hidden EIAR transformers; he denied having enrolled in the Republican Fascist Party; he denied having had anything to do with the denunciation of the alleged communist MANZI, or that he had engaged in penetrative activity among the communists.

b. CRAMER asserted that he had never met or spoken with KAPPLER. His relations with HENGER he said were purely social; he denied having had any financial dealings with the latter or having met him clandestinely in the middle of the night.

c. CRAMER repeated that Attilio GROSSI had stated in the presence of CRAMER and ANGHINELLI that he (GROSSI) had dispatched saboteurs abroad for the Germans. CRAMER explains his present good relations with GROSSI

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and the fact that GROSSI had advanced money to Mrs. CRAMER by reference to the fact that GROSSI does not know that CRAMER has denounced him as the leader of an espionage ring.

d. With regard to the question about his trafficking in Italian art objects, CRAMER stated that the MADONNA he purchased from CHECCHI was not a bona fide Lorenzetti and that it did not come from the Monte Cassino monastery. (At present, he said, the painting is for sale at the Galleries of MOROSINI-PEPE, Via Condotti 65. (The Gallery officials, though reluctant to certify to the authenticity of the painting definitely, stated upon interrogation that in their opinion, it was genuine. The selling price demanded by CRAMER, according to the same source, is 75,000 lire.)

e. CRAMER sticks to his story with regard to the money he received periodically from the Germans. He states that he never repaid them with services of any kind. When the incongruity of this situation was pointed out, he reverted to the explanation that the payments were made in anticipation of services to be rendered after the German withdrawal from Rome, which he repeats he had no intention of performing.

4. Comment:

CRAMER is still unable or unwilling to amplify the details of his contacts with the SS and particularly his work from February 1944 for the SS at EIAR as a so-called foreign language instructor. He did nothing, seemingly, for the stipend received.

5. Recommendations:

a. In the absence of positive evidence warranting trial on the ground of espionage, it is recommended that for reasons of security, CRAMER be interned for the duration of the war.

b. It is believed that the MADONNA of Lorenzetti transaction should be investigated by the competent

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agency to determine whether it falls within the sphere of unlawful traffic in national art objects. After additional inquiries have been made regarding others who are involved, this matter will be brought to the attention of the proper agencies.

2. With respect to the undeveloped leads involved in this case which do not have direct connection with espionage activity as far as this Unit is able to ascertain, it is recommended that these personalities be referred to the CIC for full investigation.

The following is a brief note upon each of these personalities:

GERVASONI, Gilberta - Via Giappone 77 - Secretary to GROSSI and still in charge, along with CUSSINI, of GROSSI's business. Received authorization by note on 4 September to advance Mrs. CRAMER 2,000 lire.

BERTOLINI, Dina - Via Bosio 23 - Friendly with Gilberta GERVASONI and others in the GROSSI-CRAMER circle.

CUSSINI, Mario - Via della Mercede 54, Int. 15 - Now in charge of GROSSI's business.

HENGEN, Giovanni - Viale Angelico 80, Int. 25 - An extended personal history statement on HENGEN is available in the files of this Unit. (Also see Interrogation report - JRX-276). It is felt that HENGEN's organization, the so-called "International Center for Handicrafts" should be thoroughly investigated.

Interrogation conducted and report written by Ensign Charles Siragusa, USNR and Raymond Rocca, of this Unit.

ROBINSON O. BELLIN
Captain, Air Corps.

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JRX-276

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S.C.I. Unit 3
AFHQ

6 September 1944

Subject: Interview with Dr. Giovanni HENGEL (in re: case of Vittorio CRAMER - JX-212 and 212A)

1. On 6 September, Ensign Charles Siragusa and Raymond Rocca of this Unit, went to the home of Subject, Viale Angelico 80, Int. 25, and there questioned HENGEL about his connection with and the work of the so-called "CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE dell'ARTIGIANATO", his relations with the Germans during the occupation and more particularly, about his relations with Vittorio CRAMER, now being held in Regina Coeli Prison, Rome.

2. Biographical Particulars:

Name: Giovanni HENGEL
 Parents: Carlo and Rudan Milka
 Born: Cepin, Yugoslavia, on 4 February 1910
 Citizenship: Italian (until 1928, Subject also possessed Yugoslav citizenship).
 Wife: Eva ERDOS, Jewish. Hungarian citizen.
 Education: Dott. in Econ., and Comm. Sciences, Rome.
 Languages: Italian, German, English, Serbo-Croat, Russian, Spanish and French.
 Work: General Secretary of the International Center of Artisanship, Rome, Via Emanuele Gianturco 5.

Of mixed national background, HENGEL states that he spent the first 18 years of his life with his mother, in Yugoslavia, where he completed elementary and middle school studies. In 1928, he became a protégé of the Danish writer and pacifist Karin MICHAELIS, with whom he resided in Denmark upon her invitation. After a short stay in Berlin and Vienna, where he was associated with Dr. Eugenie SCHWARZWALD, a well-known

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Austrian liberal and intellectual, HENGGEN came to Rome in 1929, to fulfill the duty of military service and to undertake university study.

HENGGEN asserts that exposure to liberal thought prior to his coming to Rome made adaptation to the regime in Italy difficult. During his student days, he says, he was on the Questura blacklist, was constantly under surveillance of the political police and that his expulsion from the University was proposed by the Rector, Giacomo ACERBO. Nevertheless, he took his Laureate in 1933 and having fulfilled his military obligations, was readmitted to the officers' school from which he had been expelled in 1932. He finished in 1934 in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry.

Being without a Fascist Party membership card, HENGGEN states that he found it impossible for two years to find a post equal to his capabilities. However, in 1936, because of the National Fascist Federation of Artisans' need for someone who knew foreign languages, he was taken on without a party membership card. He states that within 24 days, nevertheless, he was enrolled in the Party at the initiative of the head of the Federation, BURONZO. Simultaneously, HENGGEN began to work at the International Center for Artismanship.

In 1938, HENGGEN asserts that he was dropped from the employee rolls of the Fascist Federation of Artisans and thereafter was associated solely with the International Center. His removal from the Fascist Party at this time was deemed inadvisable by BURONZO.

From 1939 to June 5, 1944, HENGGEN states that he worked for only one purpose: to maintain the seat and properties of the International Center of Handicrafts in Rome. In the fall of 1943 he was asked by the head of the German handicraft organization to transfer the Center to Berlin. He acceded, he states, only in order to gain time. In May 1944, he was formally directed in writing to carry out the move, but he states that aside from dispatching two cases of waste

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paper to Germany he did nothing; that he had no intention of going to Berlin himself, and that the arrival of the Allies solved his problem.

On 8 July 1944, the sent of the International Handicrafts Center was accorded diplomatic protection by the Swiss legation.

HENGEN asserts, finally, that although he was in uniform as an infantry lieutenant up to 8 September 1943, thereafter, during the period of German occupation,

- a. He did not present himself in the Republican Fascist call-up;
- b. He did not enroll in the Republican Fascist party;
- c. He did not present himself with the National Union of Officers to take the Republican oath.

3. The biographical particulars above stated were taken from a detailed curriculum vitae which HENGEN had prepared in advance, in anticipation of inquiries concerning his activities. (~~REDACTED~~ Statement of the origins and activity of the International Handicrafts Center was also ready for investigators upon their arrival. Those are in the files of this Unit.)

4. To direct questions regarding his activity before and during the German occupation, HENGEN replied:

- a. That from 8 September 1943 to 4 June 1944, his house was not visited by any Germans and that he was never in contact with them or with Embassy officials;
- b. That he had but one military uniform -- that of an infantry lieutenant, and he did not wear even this one after the Armistice;
- c. That he became acquainted with CRAMER during the air raid alarms and thereafter, the two families exchanged a number of visits to play cards. During these visits, no one

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aside from the two family groups was present. HENGGEN asserted that he has never had any financial relations with CRAMER and that their discussions mostly concerned literary topics, though the political tone of the talks were always unfavorable to Fascism. HENGGEN denied ever having clandestine meetings with CRAMER in the middle of the night.

- d. That the fact that he and his wife were not disturbed or molested during the German occupation, although she is a Jewess, he attributed only to the aid of the Deity.
- e. That his trips abroad were always at the bidding of the ex-President of the International Handicrafts Center. He stated that his visits to Bulgaria, Spain, Hungary, etc., between 1940 and 1943 were always upon the invitation of the national handicraft organizations concerned and were always in pursuance of the work of the International Center.
- f. That he had no intention either of transferring the International Center or himself to Berlin, despite the orders he received to this effect. To this end he sought constantly to delay, in expectation of the arrival of the Allies.

5. On 8 September 1944, HENGGEN visited this office and presented a point-by-point typewritten statement reaffirming what has been summarized in the previous paragraph.

6. Comments:

a. HENGGEN is a well-trained, sharp-witted and smooth-tongued professional civil servant type, of considerable ability. He offered a calm, unruffled front to the questions which were put and, as indicated above, took the initiative to remove any doubt in the minds of the investigators by presenting in person additional statements of his position. He admits that he appreciated the peculiarity of his situation from

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the beginning and thus accounts for the effectively worded explanations which he had at hand when the investigators arrived.

b. HENGGEN's story, as summarized above, permits of no doubt either with regard to his contacts with the Germans and CRAMER, or with regard to the purposes and activity of the so-called International Handicrafts Center which was accorded Swiss diplomatic protection one month after the Allied arrival in Rome. CRAMER, on interrogation, gave an account of his relations with HENGGEN which accorded in all respects with HENGGEN's.

c. It is doubted, however, that from 1936 to 1941 the International Center for Handicrafts was no more than an appendage of the National Fascist Federation of Handicrafts, as the presidency of the former was always jointly held by the president of the latter. (From 1936-1941, Vincenzo BURONZO; from 1941-1944, Piero GAZZOTTI.)

It is also clear that between 1941 and May 1944, the Nazi Handicraft organization competed with the Fascist Handicraft Federation for control of the International Center, and that only the Allied arrival prevented its removal to Berlin. HENGGEN states that under these circumstances, he worked actively to prevent the removal of the center by the Germans. Nothing, however, in his conduct before September 1943 indicates that he did anything but carry out the wishes of the Fascists who, by 1942, had arbitrarily modified the statutes of the Center in accordance with their own aims. Moreover, during this period, with the exception of Switzerland, the active membership of the International Center was composed solely of Axis powers and their satellites.

7. Recommendations:

a. The perfection of HENGGEN's set-up for espionage activity, despite his strenuous efforts to explain his position (in themselves not without suspicion) and the plausability of his story, in the opinion of the two investi-

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warrants further inquiry.

b. On the basis of the evidence now available, it is possible only to recommend that the investigations into HENGGEN's background and the work of the Internation Center be continued and to this end, that all available Italian official sources be tapped.

c. Inasmuch as the nature of further investigations along these lines will entail an expenditure of effort over a long period of time and require the combined efforts of a number of investigators, it may be advisable to place the case as it now stands into the hands of the Italian Intelligence Agencies.

Interrogation conducted and report written by Ensign Charles Siragusa and Raymond Rocca of this Unit.

ROBINSON O. BELLIN
Captain, Air Corps.

CVI

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JRX-275

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S.O.I. Unit &
AFHQ

5 September 1944

Subject: Interrogation of Carlo VASSALLO

A. Circumstances Leading to Arrest and Interrogation:

On 19 June 1944, one Vittorio CRAMER (JX-212 and A) an SD agent, was arrested by this Unit. CRAMER is presently incarcerated in the Regina Coeli Prison, Rome. No final disposition of this case has yet been made in view of the fact that a thorough investigation is still being conducted.

About 21 August 1944, it came to the attention of this Unit that Mrs. Hedwig CRAMER, wife of Vittorio CRAMER, had received a written communication from her husband in Regina Coeli. Carlo VASSALLO, a guard at Regina Coeli Prison, had smuggled this note from her husband to her.

The guard, Carlo VASSALLO, was then contacted by an informant of this Unit. VASSALLO agreed to intercept all future messages sent out by Vittorio CRAMER and give them to the informant who was to turn them over to this Unit.

VASSALLO immediately contacted Hedwig CRAMER and advised her that Allied authorities had approached him and requested him to collaborate with them relative to the note passing.

VASSALLO subsequently passed another note from CRAMER to one Gilberta GERVASONI. The contents of this note was conveyed to Hedwig CRAMER.

On this date, Hedwig CRAMER came to this office. She stated that VASSALLO had delivered three notes to her and that she had paid VASSALLO the sum of 1000 lire for his services.

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On 5 September 1944, this interrogator proceeded to Regina Coeli Prison, Rome and placed VASSALLO under arrest.

B. Personal History:

Name: Carlo VASSALLO
 Born: 17 June 1913, Gaeta, Littorio
 Address: Via dei Sabelli 10, Interno 3
 Wife: Vittoria PIANETTI, age 29
 Son: Italberto, age 30 months
 Mother: fu Aida ALDIGHIERI
 Father: fu Nicola
 Sisters: Gina SALCINI, 36 - Via San Leonardo 23, Viterbo
 Carolina VASSALLO, 32 - Via Angelo D'Orvieto 41,
 .Orvieto
 Mercedes VASSALLO, 25 - Corso Vittore Emanuele,
 Viterbo
 Antonietta, 22 - Via Can Giovanni 5, Capua.
 Education: Completed three years of college at Aviaente
 Professionale, Aversa, Naples.

At the age of 9, his parents died and he went to the Institute of San Lorenzo at Aversa, Naples, where he lived and was educated.

Upon completion of three years study at the Aviaente Professionale, Aversa, Naples, he moved to the home of his uncle, Amedeo ALDIGHIERI, Via Roma 200, Capua.

In April, 1934, he was inducted for military service at Capua. He was immediately transferred to the 46th Infantry at Cagliari, Sardinia, where he remained until September 1934.

VASSALLO now entered the Non-Commissioned Officers' school at Casagove, Province of Caserta, completing the course in September, 1935.

After having been promoted to the rank of Sgt. he was attached to the 239th Infantry at Cagliari, Sardinia, where

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he remained until December 1936.

In January 1937, VASSALLO, together with ten other non-commissioned officers and 30 soldiers of the 239th Infantry went to Cardiz, Spain, and were assigned to the 1st Regiment, 1st Battalion, 4th Company of the Divisione Littorio.

On 1 May 1937, VASSALLO suffered a dislocated shoulder in Spain. He was hospitalized for several months. In September 1937, he was returned to Gaeta, Italy, and discharged.

He established residence with his sister Gina SALCINI at Viterbo until June 1938. During this time he made application for a prison custodian position.

July 1938 he was accepted as a prison guard and went to Rome. Since that time he has occupied the position of prison guard in several local prisons. He has been stationed at Regina Coeli Prison since January 1944.

C. Note-Passing:

On or about 21 June 1944, VASSALLO was on duty in the 3rd Branch of Regina Coeli Prison. While making a routine inspection of cells he observed Vittorio CRAMER standing up in his cell. He asked CRAMER why he was not asleep. CRAMER complained that he was suffering from insomnia. A friendship was thus started between the two.

The following day, CRAMER asked him to telephone his (CRAMER's) wife and advise her that he was in good health and not to worry about him. VASSALLO agreed to perform this favor, but didn't telephone until three days later. At that time Hedwig CRAMER thanked VASSALLO for conveying the message and asked him for his home address which he gave to her.

About 30 June 1944, CRAMER asked VASSALLO to bring a note to his wife, Hedwig CRAMER. The note requested towels, food, cigarettes, 700 lire for VASSALLO and 300 lire for Vittorio CRAMER.

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Two days later, VASSALLO delivered this note to Hedwig CRAMER at her home, Viale Angelico 80, Int. 31. Mrs. CRAMER gave him the sum of 1000 lire, some soap and one package of Italian cigarettes. Inside one of the cigarettes was a brief message of encouragement to her husband that all would turn out well for him.

VASSALLO claims to have destroyed the message in the cigarette, delivered the package of cigarettes and gave 1000 lire to Vittorio CRAMER. CRAMER gave him 700 lire for his services.

About 1 September 1944, CRAMER gave VASSALLO a second written message. This note was delivered to Gilberta GERVASONI at Viale Giappone 77, 1st floor. The communication from CRAMER advised GERVASONI that Attilio GROSSI (close associate of CRAMER who has been arrested and is presently confined in Regina Coeli Prison), wanted the sum of 2000 lire to be given to Mrs. CRAMER.

Carlo VASSALLO insists that these are the only messages he delivered for CRAMER and that he did not perform similar services for any other prisoners.

D. Comments and Conclusions:

Since the arrest and interrogation of Vittorio CRAMER, this Unit has been conducting an extensive investigation with a view to ascertaining the truth of CRAMER's connection with the SD in Rome. Numerous leads have been uncovered and are still in the process of investigation. Several personalities have become involved, among which are Gilberta GERVASONI, who is acting as secretary for one Mario GUISINI. GUISINI is alleged to be carrying on the activities of Attilio GROSSI.

Efforts are now being made to determine the extent to which the personalities in this case are implicated, insofar as espionage activities are concerned. Undeveloped leads which come under the jurisdiction of CIC will be referred to them at the proper time.

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A detailed report will be furnished in the near future, giving the current status of the case and including recommendations for action by other interested Allied intelligence organizations. (This is contained in our JX-212A).

E. Recommendation:

It is recommended that Carlo VASSALLO be interned for the duration of the war as he represents a security threat.

Interrogation conducted and report written by Ensign Charles Siragusa, USNR, of this Unit.

ROBINSON O. BELLIN
Captain, Air Corps.

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JRX-271

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S.C.I. Unit 2
AAI

15 September 1944

To: Major John Mair, G-2, CI, AFHQ.

From: SCI Unit 2

Subject: Interrogation Report of Monsignor Hugh O'FLAHERTY,
of the Vatican.

1. Attached herewith interrogation report of Subject who was questioned regarding his connections with Don TOGNINI (JK-262), Aligi ILLE and Attilio GROSSI.

2. It is believed that Subject has given a true accounting of his relationship with the a/a three.

3. In view of his previous record of humanitarianism and personal recognition by General ALEXANDER, it is believed that any disparaging insinuations which may have arisen with respect to his sincerity and loyalty to the Allied cause and possible connection with the CIS, should be eradicated at this time.

ROBINSON O. BELLIN
Captain, Air Corps.

CC: GSI (b) AAI
Major Blom, AC of S, G-2
CI, 5th Army
AC of S, G-2, CI, RAAC
SCI No. 1 Unit
CIC, RAAC
DSM

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JRX-271**SECRET**S.C.I. Unit X
AAI

15 September 1944

Subject: Interrogation of Monsignor Hugh O'FLAHERTY
of the Vatican.

A. Circumstances Leading to Interrogation:

In the interrogation report of Francesco CORNACCHIA (See JX-199 and 199A), he stated that Monsignor O'FLAHERTY of the Vatican was suspected by Dr. BAUER of the GIS, of being engaged in espionage service for the British, together with Don TOGNINI. This was the outgrowth of the arrest by the GIS of Aligi ILLE, whom CORNACCHIA had previously recruited as a potential enemy agent.

Aligi ILLE was interrogated and released by this Unit (see JX-242). ILLE stated that he had advised O'FLAHERTY of his intention to contact Allied police authorities as soon as he arrived at his destination in southern Italy where he was to perform an espionage mission for GIS.

Don TOGNINI was interrogated by this Unit (See JX-262) and he explained his relationship with Monsignor O'FLAHERTY.

Further reference is made to CSBIC interrogation report of one Attilio GROSSI - CSBIC/OMF/SI/38/I - wherein mention is made of O'FLAHERTY in Par. E16. GROSSI is presently in Regina Coeli prison, awaiting disposition of his case.

On 14 September, O'FLAHERTY was interrogated by this Unit.

B. Personal Background:

Monsignor O'FLAHERTY has been an ordained priest

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for many years. He has been acting in the capacity of Official of Sacred Congregation of Holy Office, Collegio Teutonico, Via della Sacristia 17, Vatican City, since 1929.

Upon arrival of the Allies in Rome, O'FLAHERTY collaborated with Major Snowden, Chief, CIC, Rome, and is currently so engaged.

He was recently decorated by the Knights of Malta.

On 15 September 1944, O'FLAHERTY is leaving for a vacation trip to Palestine sponsored by the British Government. He exhibited documents to this interrogator wherein arrangements were made by General Alexander of the British 8th Army to have O'FLAHERTY flown in Alexander's personal airplane to Palestine and return trip to Rome.

C. Initiation of Aid to British POWs:

Several months prior to the Armistice of 8 September 1943, O'FLAHERTY was Catholic Counselor to POW camps in the vicinity of Rome.

On 8 September word was received in one of these camps that on the following day a German Army detachment would take over complete jurisdiction of the camp.

That evening, 19 British POWs escaped from the concentration camp and fled to Rome where they were picked up by local Carabinieri and harbored from the Germans at the 92nd Carabinieri Caserma, Via Legnano.

Carabinieri General CLARICCI, Commanding Officer of the 92nd Carabinieri, telephoned O'FLAHERTY wishing to see him immediately. O'FLAHERTY visited General CLARICCI and was asked to render assistance to the 19 British POWs.

O'FLAHERTY promised to aid in the harboring of these prisoners although he at that time had no definite plan of action nor the finances with which to operate.

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The following day he received a donation of 150,000 lire from Prince DORIA, an intimate friend and anti-Fascist, whom he had hidden in the home of an acquaintance. DORIA is presently the Mayor of Rome.

O'FLAHERTY purchased a supply of civilian clothes with a portion of these funds. He gave the clothing to the 19 prisoners, promising to effect their escape and concealment within two days.

O'FLAHERTY returned to the Vatican and explained the matter to a very dear associate who was and is presently employed in the German Embassy to the Vatican and who resides with him in the Collegio Teutonico. O'FLAHERTY does not wish to disclose the identity of this German.

The unidentified German Vatican official advised O'FLAHERTY that the German Command intended to dissolve the Carabinieri forces in Rome and replace them with their own men. O'FLAHERTY went to Carabinieri General CLARICCI with this information, but CLARICCI was not convinced that the Germans would take over. O'FLAHERTY was insistent that action be taken immediately and he, therefore, made arrangements to remove the 19 prisoners the following day. That evening O'FLAHERTY spoke to the prisoners. One of the prisoners, a Sgt. POUND, who acted as spokesman for all the prisoners, stated that he was too ill to risk escape, but he instructed his group to prepare for escape the next night.

The following morning, the Germans captured the 92nd Carabinieri Caserma. All 19 prisoners made their escape with the aid of General CLARICCI as the Germans were enroute to the Caserma. O'FLAHERTY did not participate in the escape.

Two weeks later a stream of British POWs commenced to come to him for concealment. They had been referred to him by the original 19 prisoners.

D. Procedure:

During the first two months after the Armistice,

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O'FLAHERTY merely supplied food and clothing for British POWs hidden in private homes in Rome. He also furnished them with maps of the terrain from Rome to southern Allied-occupied Italy. O'FLAHERTY claims to have assisted approximately 400 British escaped prisoners in passing through the lines to Allied territory.

About November 1943, he set up an unofficial organization within the Vatican for the purpose of harboring escaped British prisoners in Rome to await the arrival of the Allies in Rome.

O'FLAHERTY secured supplies of blank identification cards from employees in the local Rome office who printed these cards for municipalities in southern Italy, for distribution to citizens of these cities. O'FLAHERTY only accepted cards for cities in Allied occupied territory so that the future owners of these fals identification cards could claim to be refugees.

A former Yugoslav submarine commander, Captain POPOVICH, who had escaped from a concentration camp and been harbored by O'FLAHERTY, supplied him with official Italian Government seals.

O'FLAHERTY executed the identification cards in assumed names. He distributed them among prisoners and arranged for their concealment in Catholic colleges in Rome that enjoyed extra-territorial immunity.

E. Aid to Hebrews

About November 1943, O'FLAHERTY interested himself in the Jewish problem. He furnished identification cards bearing assumed Christian names to Hebrews and hid them in the homes of private families.

F. Contact with Don TOGNINI:

Shortly after O'FLAHERTY began his operations, Don

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TOGNINI of the Scuola San GIUSEPPE TRIONFALE came to him for assistance. O'FLAHERTY furnished him with blank identification cards which Don TOGNINI filled out and distributed to Hebrews whom TOGNINI was aiding.

O'FLAHERTY's supply of identification cards was now depleted to the extent where sufficient replacements could not be obtained to satisfy the ever increasing demand.

Don TOGNINI set up a printing press within his school and had one of his laborers operate it. Don TOGNINI would charge O'FLAHERTY 10 lire for each card printed. O'FLAHERTY did not think it honorable of Don TOGNINI to charge for these cards, but in view of the fact that he had no alternative and wished to continue his humanitarian organization he apid the agreed price. O'FLAHERTY retained possession of the official Italian Government seals. He permitted Don TOGNINI to use these seals for his own false cards, but did not charge Don TOGNINI any fee.

G. Contact with British Major. Samuel DERRY:

O'FLAHERTY's organization had now reached such proportions that he sought the assistance of a capable administrator and sufficient money to carry on.

He sent a note to one Major Samuel DERRY, who was hiding in one of the hills of Rome. DERRY had escaped from the Sulmone-POW camp railroad station as he was being transported to Germany for internment. Two of DERRY's companions had also attempted escape, but were shot and killed.

DERRY met O'FLAHERTY in the Vatican. O'FLAHERTY explained his organization to DERRY and took him to the three apartments in Rome where British officers were hiding. These British officers were aiding in the direction of O'FLAHERTY's activities.

DERRY was impressed by O'FLAHERTY. He refused to take active part in the activities as he was in charge of

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a band of escaped British prisoners hiding in the hills of Rome. However, DERRY promised to secure financial assistance for O'FLAHERTY. A few days later, British Minister OSBORNE of the Vatican and Mr. TITMANN, Chargé d'Affaires of American Legation to the Vatican contacted O'FLAHERTY and agreed to give him 100 lire a day for each British and American prisoner that O'FLAHERTY harbored.

O'FLAHERTY subsequently received large sums of money from both OSBORNE and TITMANN.

Monsignor McGEOGH of the Vatican arranged for the concealment of American POWs and parachuted American fliers in extra-territorial colleges in Rome.

O'FLAHERTY showed this interrogator an improvised typewritten check, made out in duplicate, to his name, for the sum of \$40.00 which he personally loaned to one American Air Force Officer, Lt. E. L. Dukate, Jr., 515 Madison St., New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., Army Serial No. O-739924, dated 20 December 1943. This check was not given for services rendered, but was payment for an entertainment fund provided by O'FLAHERTY.

H. Aligi ILLE Affair:

During February 1944, O'FLAHERTY was visited by Don TOGNINI who told him that a former Italian officer, Aligi ILLE, had taken a course in espionage with the GIS and wished to speak to O'FLAHERTY before he (ILLE) went on a mission to southern Italy.

O'FLAHERTY told Don TOGNINI that he was not interested in meeting ILLE as he did not care to become implicated in military intelligence matters; that he was solely interested in humanitarian service.

The following week, Don TOGNINI returned with ILLE. ILLE explained to O'FLAHERTY that he was being sent on an espionage mission to Bari by the GIS and that he

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wanted to contact a British officer in Bari upon his arrival there. O'FLAHERTY would not comply with this request as he was not convinced that ILLE was sincere. O'FLAHERTY had no evidence to suspect ILLE, but he did not trust Don TOGNINI's judgment.

O'FLAHERTY introduced ILLE to Major DERRY who had made one of his periodic visits to the Vatican. DERRY also refused to make any commitments to ILLE.

O'FLAHERTY never again saw ILLE. Several weeks later, he heard of ILLE's arrest from Don TOGNINI.

I. Attilio GROSSI Affair:

O'FLAHERTY gave this interrogator a typewritten statement, written in Italian, by one Elio VOIGLIO, for Monsignor O'FLAHERTY. This statement was written by VOIGLIO in behalf of his wife, Gisella MATTHEWS, who was arrested and interned by Allied authorities and which places direct blame upon Attilio GROSSI. This statement has been translated and is attached herewith. (The original, in Italian, is attached for G-2, CI, AFHQ).

Towards the end of December 1943, O'FLAHERTY was introduced to Elio VOIGLIO by Monsignor QUADRAROLI. VOIGLIO told O'FLAHERTY that a certain Attilio GROSSI had about 400 escaped British prisoners hidden in Montorio Romano, just outside of Rome and that he (GROSSI) wanted O'FLAHERTY to help in their financial support. VOIGLIO also told O'FLAHERTY that GROSSI had three of these British prisoners:-- St. John COX, Kenneth BASSAN and Vincent FREEMAN, hidden in the home of Alfredo ANGINELLI.

VOIGLIO then introduced GROSSI to both O'FLAHERTY and QUADRAROLI. GROSSI explained the entire situation to O'FLAHERTY and received his consent to render financial assistance.

A few days later, O'FLAHERTY went to ANGINELLI's home where he met the three British prisoners. He gave 50,000 lire to Sgt. COX who was the spokesman for the group

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of 400 prisoners hiding in the hills of Montorio Romano.

O'FLAHERTY claims that contrary to what GROSSI claimed, O'FLAHERTY did not give the 50,000 lire to GROSSI nor did he ever go to Montorio Romano to see the other escaped prisoners.

During the meeting between GROSSI and O'FLAHERTY at the home of ANGINELLI, GROSSI agreed to meet O'FLAHERTY in the Vatican at a specified time a few days later. At that time O'FLAHERTY would be taken to Montorio Romano by GROSSI to see the other prisoners.

A few hours before the appointed time of this meeting, with GROSSI, O'FLAHERTY received an anonymous note not to meet GROSSI or have anything further to do with him as he was in the employ of the Germans.

GROSSI did not show up that day.

The following day, the three British prisoners were arrested by the Germans. GROSSI visited O'FLAHERTY the following week, but was unable to offer a satisfactory alibi for his absence.

O'FLAHERTY immediately suspected that GROSSI had been directly responsible for the arrest of these British prisoners. From that time on he remained in the Vatican, occasionally venturing outside the walls to perform an urgent mission with respect to his extra-curricular activities.

He never saw GROSSI again.

O'FLAHERTY was particularly resentful with regard to GROSSI. He stated that he never held any ill feeling toward a wrongdoer, but hopes that GROSSI receives retribution for his malicious crimes. He claims that GROSSI is avaricious and entirely without scruples; that he earned money from Italian partisans by harboring escaped prisoners and then turned these same prisoners over to the Germans from whom he also received payment.

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On one occasion, O'FLAHERTY told GROSSI that he could arrange to have supplies dropped by parachute to the escaped prisoners hiding out in Montorio Romano. Shortly after the incident of the three British prisoners who were arrested in the home of ANGINELLI, the Vatican Police accused O'FLAHERTY of having a W/T set in his rooms. They searched his apartment, but found no evidence.

O'FLAHERTY denies ever having worked for the British Intelligence Service. He is convinced that GROSSI informed on him to the German Police who in turn brought pressure to bear upon the Vatican Police to search his room for a W/T set.

J. Comments and Conclusions:

O'FLAHERTY denies any knowledge or association with any members of the GIS.

It is believed that O'FLAHERTY has told the truth relative to his relationship with Don TOGHINI, Aligi ILLE and Attilio GROSSI.

K. Recommendation:

In view of his previous record of humanitarianism and personal recognition by General Alexander of the 8th Army, it is believed that any disparaging insinuations which may have arisen with respect to his sincerity and loyalty to the Allies and possible connection with the GIS should be eradicated at this time.

Interrogation conducted and report written by Ensign Charles Siragusa, USNR, of this Unit.

ROBINSON O. BEILIN
Captain, Air Corps.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MONS. O'FLAHERTY

Concerning the reasons which led to the arrest of my wife, Gisella MATHEWS di Cecil, on July 15th and to her subsequent internment in a concentration camp at Padula; here are the facts as they seem to me and which I know correspond with the truth.

As soon as Rome was occupied by the Germans, there was an immediate reorganization at the EIR, where I worked, of an anti-Fascist and anti-German resistance group to which I belonged. (The founding of this group goes back to before July 25, 1943). Since my chief, Dr. ZANOLETTI was ill, I came from him charged with keeping up the liaison with the Partito d'Azione and with the Partito Comunista in order to find some way of organizing the military defense of the radio station of Rome 3a, which, being situated at Monte Mario, lent itself easily to such an operation. At the same time, I had strong contacts with Lt. MORANDI, also of the EIR, his motive being sabotage against the Germans and the public charge to remain in Rome at the moment of the transfer of power from the occupying Germans to the Allies.

I worked with Ing. MANGANELLI of the EIR so that, in the event that one of us were taken, the other would have all the strings in his hands. He and I also had contacts with the Società Romana di Eletticità in order that we might be able to use part of the electric current which the Società furnished to the Vatican in case the Germans should destroy the public utility plants. We believed that the Germans would not dare leave the Holy See in the dark. Thus, Rome would have a continuously functioning radio station. All these moves of mine were followed by the Germans who considered me a very dangerous man. This is a very important point which I knew on June 25, 1944 and which, on the other hand, my wife found out from GROSSI between October and November 1943.

Towards the middle of September, one of my ex-colleagues of the EIR, ANGHINELLI, introduced me to Dr. Attilio GROSSI,

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brother of Commander GROSSI, the one who is said to have sunk battleships. GROSSI was well looked upon by the Germans and by the Fascists on account of his brother and the Germans had given him permits of all kinds. However, Attilio GROSSI said of himself that he was pro-English. He hated the Germans and detested the Fascists: not for nothing had he been in prison for affronts to the DUCHE!-- and he showed me documents to prove it. He had, it is true, facilities from the Germans, but of what good were these to him except to help the cause of the Allies? He had an automobile circulation permit from the Germans, that is true, but his car transported English prisoners from Montorio Romano to Rome! These English prisoners were many, around 400 had escaped from Fara Sabina on the eighth of September and lived off the land at Montorio Romano. His heart bled at the thought of these unhappy people, in such need, exposed to the wind, the rain and the cold! One must do something to help these people! He wanted to know whether I could do something about them; whether I could find some way of getting help from the Vatican. Before promising anything, I wanted to have some concrete proof of the existence of these Englishmen, so they introduced me to Sgt. John COX of London, a member of the 8th Army, and a guest at the house of ARCHINELLI. I talked with him and received confirmation of everything GROSSI had told me, so I promised to do everything in my power to help them. COX was later taken by the Germans, and I am not far from believing that it was GROSSI who turned him in.

Following is what I know of the fate of the others: Kenneth BASSAN of the South African Artillery, a guest at our house until the day of the arrival of the Allies, is now, I believe, at his own home; A group of three or four others have also returned home; Vincent FREEMAN and COX were taken by the Germans, helped to escape by GROSSI (this GROSSI told me and it was confirmed by FREEMAN and COX later) and finally recaptured by the Germans. The others, I think, remained at Montorio until later when there was a raid by the Germans and many prisoners were taken. Their denunciation, according to GROSSI, came from the people of the village, but I believe the informer was someone else -- superfluous for me to name him ----.

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Through an acquaintance of mine, Monsignor QUADRAROLI, I met Monsignor O'FLAHERTY and I presented GROSSI to both of them. Monsignor O'FLAHERTY went to ANGHINELLI's house where he met FREEMAN, and he talked at length with the Englishman, with me, with GROSSI and with my wife who was also there. He gave 50,000 lire to be distributed to the families of Montorio who had most helped the prisoners, and to the prisoners themselves he gave money so that they could buy cigarettes and various necessities. (Speaking of cigarettes -- GROSSI told me that he always furnished free cigarettes to the prisoners and he talked about what a grave financial burden this was. "But," he said, "This is money I get from the Germans -- with it I buy cigarettes for the English!" I learned later from BASSAN that GROSSI insisted on being paid in sterling for even the littlest things.)

In those days, I saw GROSSI almost every day because he needed me as interpreter. I even went very often to his house with my wife to chat with the English and to keep them company. GROSSI showed me much affection and told me that he was a Communist in contact with patriots of Milan where he often went on business. He also told me that he had hidden arms and as a matter of fact, I saw several which were to be used against the Germans as soon as the time was ripe.

Finally, GROSSI even offered to be a witness at my wedding, which we were at last permitted to celebrate after many vicissitudes. I say many vicissitudes because the Italian authorities had continued to refuse me a permit to marry my wife. They forced her to renounce her citizenship, which she did reluctantly, saying that thus it would be simple. When Gisella MATHEWS became an Italian citizen, a thing which I counseled her not to do but which she did with the hope of marrying me immediately instead of after the war, we were told by the same authorities that we would never be given our matrimonial license because, although Gisella was an Italian citizen, she was still of English nationality and thus subject to the racial laws then in effect. I thought then that we would celebrate just the religious wedding through the Vatican, but this time I was threatened with immediate release

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from the E.I.A.R. if I should marry an enemy. Since I live from my earnings, it became clear that I should have to listen to them. At the end of 1943, however, I felt that the higher-ups in the E.I.A.R. would not look too harshly on my marriage with an English girl; nor was I mistaken. Thus, I requested and obtained a permit from the Vatican, and finally, in December 1943, I was able to get married. We were pretty poor but very happy. As for the political opinions of my wife, I can assure you that, if in 1940 when I met her, her ideas were in some points favorable to Fascism (though she was profoundly proud of being English) these ideas were quickly changed by me. I found in my wife perfect territory on which to imprint my political opinions, which were certainly not favorable to either the war or to Germany.

Returning to my narrative, I must say at this point that on June 25, 1944, (a very important date, and you will see why) my wife, in speaking of GROSSI, told me that a few days before we were married, GROSSI had suggested to her that she become his wife instead. Gisella tossed this off with a laugh, and that was the end of it.

In the meantime, upon insistent requests from my wife ever since November (and then I did not understand the reason which is now very clear), I finally slowed up my activities against the Germans, limiting myself to active propaganda keeping to my agreement with my companions to act when the crisis should come.

On the 12th of December, 1943, Lt. MORANDI's name was found in General GARIBALDI's notebook and he was arrested by the German SS. His wife telephoned me immediately, begging me to do everything I could for her husband, my dear friend and companion. I went right away to GROSSI to ask if I could see him. He came to my house; I told him of the arrest of MORANDI and, expecting to be arrested myself at any minute, I begged him to take away the prisoner whom we had at our house, and who was a source of great danger to us. He asked me what my relations with MORANDI were and what were our activities. Naturally, I told him everything. In fact the things that I told him would have sufficed to have two people shot. He promised to interest himself in MORANDI and,

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afterwards, gave me news sporadically. He said that he was busy bribing the guards to let him escape and that they wanted 50,000 lire. "But," he said, "the life of a man is well worth 50,000 lire!" My esteem for GROSSI grew considerably then. I did not know then, as I know now, that the miseries MORANDI was about to undergo were due to GROSSI. Ultimately, GROSSI told me that MORANDI was one of the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine. As a matter of fact, after a time in Regina Coeli, MORANDI was about to be freed when another accusation was brought against him, the origin of which came from GROSSI. MORANDI was taken to Via Tasso, where he was violently interrogated and where, among other things, they asked him about my activities. MORANDI denied that he had ever had any contact with me except through the office, and told them that I was not engaged in any political activities. He was condemned to forced labor and succeeded in escaping after a while -- a few days after the Allies arrived.

At the beginning of March, I was released from the EIAR because I refused to transfer to Milan in spite of the fact that they had offered me some attractive prospects. Immediately afterwards, I was summoned by the Servizio del Lavoro and GROSSI furnished me with a declaration which enabled me to avoid service with the Germans. Thus, I had a reason for being grateful to GROSSI.

Finally, the Allies arrived. I took up my work again, and happiness seemed to have arrived on earth when, in reality, misery was just beginning. On the 10th of June, my father-in-law was taken to Regina Coeli and he is still there. We do not know what his accusation was. Notice that on the 5th of June at my house we heard a broadcast from Milan announcing that Rome was a sea of flames; that all the people had returned to their houses, and so on and so forth. My father-in-law said to my wife: "When one has been wrong, it is only fair to admit it. Elia was right. May God bless the Allies and to hell with all the others!" He had changed his point of view. My patient and continuous work of several years attained its end. Unfortunately, we in the house are the only ones who know this.

Cecil MATHEWS is a man who is very strange. It would be useless to try and measure him with the common ruler. First

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of all, one must remember that Mat is an artist; and he is a great artist. But, take him away from his brushes and his easel, take him into the political field, and he becomes a complete moron. When the war broke out in 1939, with his house and studio here and his wife an Italian, he did not want to return to England, where he did not know anyone, and where, practically speaking, he did not know where to go. He wrote, therefore, to the Duce, asking for a concession to remain in Italy, the land that he loved -- a phenomenon this, very common among the English. He received this concession and then convinced himself that he owed a debt of gratitude to MUSSOLINI which he manifested by swallowing the most absurd of old wives' tales that the German-Fascist propaganda could dream up. I believe he was the only inhabitant of Italy who did not listen to the London broadcasts because they were forbidden! Of Fascism, Mat knew about nothing except the improved swamps, the railroad trains that ran on time, and the sunny colonies. When I talked to him about the suffering incumbent upon people without liberty and subject to a despot; when I told him that Italy was on her way to certain ruin; and when I explained to him how impossible it was for me to consider Germany as a friend of Italy; and when I showed him how England would win the war, Mat told me I was dreaming.

During the occupation of the Germans, Mat who, being English, feared reprisals on the part of the Germans, went to GROSSI, determined to enroll himself in the PFR. "In this way," said GROSSI, "it is certain that when the Germans see the receipt they will salute you." And Mat who, as I know, is ingenuous and good, believed him. I knew nothing of this enrollment until a short time ago, otherwise I should have deterred him from doing anything so foolish. Mat's only fault, according to me, lies in having chattered around so, at random, so that all his friends took him for a fool. Anyway, England has, or so it seems, the speciality of producing artists that one could scarcely describe as enthusiastic patriots.

From the moment of Mat's arrest, we knew nothing further about him. The first news came from the lawyer CASSINELLI who said that after a short stretch at Regina Coeli, he had

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been liberated. We turned back to CASINELLI for advice. On the 25th of June 1944, CASINELLI called me into his studio towards 1600. At 1600 I learned the following story:

Around October or November 1943, GROSSI presented himself at the Mathew's house and asked to speak to Gisella. He warned my wife that the Germans had their eye on me; that they held me to be very dangerous and had decided to send me to a concentration camp in Germany to be shot eventually. However, internment in Germany in itself meant death. Gisella had my life in her hands -- if she would tell everything that she knew concerning my activities, I should be saved. The blackmail was presented in a very elegant form: He was the "good friend" who, having found this out from the Germans, was upset over my fate and wanted to keep her and me from being hurt. How great was his friendship for us! He was compromising himself only to save me! Not the slightest doubt crossed the mind of my wife that he was not telling the truth. Did not GROSSI involve himself in all that risky work in order to help the English at Montorio? Truly, GROSSI was a good friend. GROSSI continued to paint a picture for my wife of the horrid fate reserved for me in the event of her not telling all she knew. Gisella (saintly ingenuousness!) requested a formal assurance, which she got from GROSSI, that no one of the people named by her would have even a hair of his head hurt. Actually, this is what happened.

She asked GROSSI what he wanted to know and GROSSI said: "Why did Elia go on such and such a day to see so-and-so? What did he go to do in such and such a place?" and so on. It was clear that I had been followed. My wife replied as evasively as possible to his questions. GROSSI demanded instantly that she tell him any addresses she knew of my office friends, hidden Jews, saying that the Germans would appreciate this information very much and, therefore, I should be even safer. However, Gisella denied knowing anything about these things. As a matter of fact, she did know. For example, to cite only two names: S/Ten. Enzo BELLINI from my regiment and Signora Marcella della SETA, who at that time called herself Maria Soddu, if I remember correctly, and who came to our house often to bring me propaganda which I then disseminated.

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No harm, either to the men, whose names the Germans knew anyway, or to our cause, came about from the conduct of my wife. The revelation of the lawyer alarmed me; I began to foresee the consequences which might grow out of this charge on my wife. At first I was very irritated with her; later I understood that she had sacrificed herself to save me. In any case, when one has to choose between the life of someone one loves and talking (about things 50 o/o of which the Germans knew anyway) I think that the choice of 99 people out of 100 would be that of my wife. Perhaps I, in the same circumstances would do the same thing.

Now, I know that at the beginning of January, GROSSI had denounced Cecil and Gisella Mathews. I don't know whether to the British Embassy or the Brazilian one at the Vatican, as Nazi agents. At that time, he was coming to our house and seemed the best friend in the world. This/what happened according to me and I know it is the truth.

It is a source of great pain to me to know that today my wife is passing through a horrible period because, without bringing harm to anyone and blackmailed by a criminal, she saved me from the worst consequences. And I also think, not without irony, that if I had behaved myself like almost all the Romans, I should have collaborated with the Germans instead of attacking them; I should have enrolled myself in the Palatine Guard, instead of in the group of the Azione Patriottica and, today, my wife would be here with me and I should still have my work which was taken away from me three days ago -- probably as a consequence of this situation of my wife's.

Gisella is innocent. The fault is entirely mine because I became a patriot when it really wasn't worth my while. Therefore, put me in a concentration camp, but take her out, because she is innocent.

In faith

/s/ ELIO VOIGLIO.

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Rome Allied Area Command

Phone 472445 Ext 17

Ref: SEC/12

To: AG of 3, 3-2

Rome Allied Area Command

SIHO 'A' Sec Adv 3-2 AFHQ

ref BA/124/ROME of 1 Sep 44

No 1 SOI Unit (ref CROSS-I Attlio case)

13 Sep 44Subject: GUGA Juke Albanian Collaborator of Germans

1. Att is report on enquiries into case of a/a suspect, arrested by this Sec on 8 Sep 44.

2. Enclosed are also copies of the statement made by CROSS-I Attlio (at present held at disposal of SOI at Regina Coeli) on the strength of which GUGA was arrested, and a reproduction of a visiting card belonging to GUGA and referred to in para 6 of att report by BA HQ.

3. Unless SOI wish to interrogate further, it is recommended that GUGA be interned.

4. Investigations into the case of SHESTANI KIM (see para 4 att report) are proceeding.

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BRB/15
Capt.,
Int Corps.

Copy also to Capt GALE
A.C.C. Security

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Subject: GUGA Jake = Summary of Enquiries

Sir,

1) GUGA Jake is an Albanian merchant born in SCUTARI (Shkodra), whose chief business interests lie in MILAN, where his wife and child are at present living. He came to Italy in 1939 from Albania (via CORFU), where he had previously been interned by the Italian authorities as a political (pro-Zog) suspect.

2) At the time of the Armistice GUGA was living in ROME. He was an intimate friend of KOLIQI Ernesto (Albanian Minister and German collaborator), Comm. GROSSI, German collaborator, and SPESANT Big, KOLIQI's personal secretary, all of whom are now in N. Italy.

3) GUGA has a bad reputation among the Albanian colony in ROME for this reason and because he and Comm. GROSSI are known to have indulged in large-scale black market activities. There is no proof that their merchandise originated from refugees or PWs arrested by the SS, although GUGA would be in possession of many addresses of such people owing to his having worked for the International Red Cross. He is moreover said to be completely necessary.

4) SPESANT Kim, brother of Big, who is at present staying at the Pensione EUROPA, is not thought badly of in the Albanian colony. Big himself is not considered dangerous. He is thought very small fry and is said to have taken the position of secretary to KOLIQI to earn a living. It is thought that the original SILO report may refer to Big and not to Kim.

5) Eight Greek officers, headed by a Col. TSALAMIDIS and an Albanian journalist named MARKO Petro, were staying at the Albergo de Gasperis during the German occupation. All were arrested by the Italian SS and were liberated by the Allies from Regina Coeli. The Greek officers were repatriated to GAIRO, whilst MARKO stayed on in Rome (Via della Collina 2c), where he is now organising the recruitment of Albanians for the Partisan Camp at BARI. MARKO confirms GUGA's claim to have "helped" the officers by arranging with GROSSI Attilio for the purchase of the 1,000,000 drams in their possession. Presumably neither GUGA nor GROSSI expected to lose on the transaction, which cost them only 20,000 Lire. MARKO does not confirm GROSSI's suggestion that GUGA denounced the Greeks, although he dislikes GUGA personally: he believes that the denunciation originated from an Italian priest.

6) GROSSI's allegation against GUGA, that he was shown by Major HAAS a denunciation bearing GUGA's signature and an offer of services to the Germans, is of course denied by GUGA, who claims that the visiting card said to have been attached to the document was handed in by him to the German Embassy when he was summoned there.

1 40 3

3) GUGA has a bad reputation among the Albanian colony in Rome for this reason and because he and Comm-GROSSI are known to have indulged in large-scale black market activities. There is no proof that their merchandise originated from refugees or FNs arrested by the SS, although GUGA would be in possession of many addresses of such people owing to his having worked for the International Red Cross. He is moreover said to be completely necessary.

4) SHESTANT Kim, brother of Big, who is at present staying at the Pensione EUROPA, is not thought badly of in the Albanian colony. Big himself is not considered dangerous. He is thought very "small fry" and is said to have taken the position of secretary to KOLIQI to earn a living. It is thought that the original SILO report may refer to Big and not to Kim.

5) Eight Greek officers, headed by a Col. TSALAMIDIS and an Albanian journalist named MARKO Petro, were staying at the Albergo de Gasperis during the German occupation. All were arrested by the Italian SS and were liberated by the allies from Regina Coeli. The Greek Officers were repatriated to CAIRO, whilst MARKO stayed on in Rome (Via della Collina 20), where he is now organizing the recruitment of Albanians for the Partisan Camp at BARI. MARKO confirms GUGA's claim to have "whined" the officers by arranging with GROSSI Attilio for the purchase of the 1,000,000 drams in their possession. Presumably neither GUGA nor GROSSI expected to lose on the transaction, which cost them only 20,000 Lire. MARKO does not confirm GROSSI's suggestion that GUGA denounced the Greeks, although he dislikes GUGA personally: he believes that the denunciation originated from an Italian priest.

6) GROSSI's allegation against GUGA, that he was shown by Major HAAS a denunciation bearing GUGA's signature and an offer of services to the Germans, is of course denied by GUGA, who claims that the visiting card said to have been attached to the document was handed in by him to the German Embassy when he was summoned there with six other Albanians for purposes of repatriation to ALBANIA: he is unable to quote the names of the other Albanians. It is a fact that Albanians were being called up in this way to the Embassy, but this still does not explain why the word "GROSSI" should appear in pencil on the card. The address on the card is in GUGA's handwriting.

7) In the absence of further evidence against GUGA it therefore remains for us to decide whether that of GROSSI, taking into consideration GUGA's reputation and previous history, is sufficiently strong to warrant his continued detention.

8) Among GUGA's documents is a denunciation addressed to the Ministero degli Esteri condemning a certain RUCCO Vincenzo for corrupt dealings in his capacity as Presidente dei ^{regioni} Appostamenti in ALBANIA.

10 Sep 44

-----Col.

Al Comando della Polizia Alleata, ROMA.

Ho conosciuto verso la fine del '42 il Sig. Jak GUGA presentatomi dai Signori KOLIGI. Con lui ho qualche volta parlato di affari specie per un prodotto che diceva di sua invenzione a base di un olio turco, prodotto che s suo dire si poteva sfruttare in Italia. Avendo però io l'ippressione di aver a che fare con un esaltato ed avendo assunto di lui informazioni presso gli Albanesi e non essendo questa rassicuranti non mi curai più di lui.

Nel Febbraio - Marzo fui di nuovo avvicinato dal GUGA il quale mi propose l'acquisto di 1.000.000 di Dracme da parte di certi prigionieri greci perchè avevano bisogno di denaro dato che vivevano nascosti nella Pensione De Gasperis, cosa che accettai immediatamente non per le Dracme che sono state da me restituite in seguito assieme a documenti che mi furono affidati ed assieme ad altre 10.000 lire date loro per il sostentamento di tutti avendoone già consegnate altre 20.000 lo stesso giorno in cui il GUGA mi presentò loro per concludere l'affare delle Dracme.

Poi non l'ho più rivisto. Senonchè dal Maggiore HASS, delle SS all'Ambasciata di Germania alcuni giorni dopo il mio ultimo incontro con i Greci, seppi che il GUGA in una denuncia contro di me, accusandomi di aver prestato aiuti a un gruppo di prigionieri greci, offriva il suo servizio a loro tedeschi e firmava con relativo indirizzo la stessa denuncia che mi fu dal Maggiore HASS esibita.

Risposi non trattarsi di prigionieri Greci bensì di elementi Albanesi Bisognosi che effettivamente avevo aiutato in considerazione ai KOLIGI ed ad altri elementi della colonia.

Aggiungo altresì a richiesta che in casa del Ministro Ernesto KOLIGI ho conosciuto un certo signor SHESTANI in qualità di segretario della Delegazione Albanese; dichiaro altresì che in occasione di un invito a colazione in casa KOLIGI ho visto a tavola lo stesso Signor SHESTANI trattato come persona di famiglia.

Roma, 2/9/1944

Attilio GROSSI

DICHIARAZIONE

Io sottoscritto GUGA Jake nella presenza del Sergente Hawkins come segue:-

Io ho conosciuto il Sig. SHESTANI Kin in ALBANIA quando era segretario particolare del Sig. ROCCO Vincenzo, Presidente dell'Approvvigionamenti in TIRANA (Albania), anche l'ho visto a ROMA, ma come viveva e cosa faceva, non so dire, ma pero come ROCCO Vincenzo e SHESTANI Kin sono mai visti in ALBANIA, perche si diceva che hanno fatto molto denaro, approfittando della loro posizione, io so che SHESTANI Kin era intimo amico del Ministro Ernesto KOLLEI di cui il suo fratello Bige, è segretario particolare. Io ho visto spesso volte SHESTANI Kin in compagnia di GROSSI Attilio parlando. Conoscevo bene GROSSI nella Legazione Albanese ed una volta ho fatto un affare di commercio di poca importanza. Dopo l'armistizio nell'inverno, ho conosciuto nell'albergo dei Gasperi, due ufficiali Greci, che abitavano insieme agli Albanesi, questi si trovavano in condizioni economiche molto male. MAX possedevano un milione e tre cento mila Dracme, che mi pregavano di trovare qualcuno che lo comprava. Per fare del bene a questi ufficiali greci, proposi a GROSSI Attilio di comparire per venire in centro ad aiutare questi signori. Andavano con GROSSI nell'albergo e gentilmente lui diede Lire 20,000 (ventimila), prendendo la dracme che non sapeva, che farne. Questo e stato che io ho procurato per fare del bene a questa gente che trovava in pessime condizioni. Io dar parte mia, anche li ho aiutati con altre cose in vestiario ecc. Per tutto questo fatto c'è anche testimonia gli Albanesi che abitavano l'albergo. Ho visitato soltanto una volta l'Ambasciata Tedesca con un gruppo di altri Albanesi e che volevano costringere di partire in conveglie per l'Albania, come hanno fatto partire già tre convogli. In questa occasione io dovetti dare la mia carta di visita e precisamente quel biglietto che dimostrò il sergente, l'indirizzo sul biglietto e la mia scrittura. Non posso spiegare come e scritto il nome di GROSSI a matita nel mio biglietto. Questo fu verso la fine di maggio, che volevano farci partire. Poi dichiaro che nessuna volta, mai ho avuto contatto con i tedeschi, non conoscendo anche la lingua, e sono molto tranquillo nella mia conoscenza per non essere mai mischiato in nessun atto che possa nuocere alla mia persona.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo,

GUGA Jake

1406

fatto un affare di commercio di poca importanza. Dopo l'inizio nell'inverno, ho conosciuto nell'albergo dei Casperi, due ufficiali Greci, che abitavano insieme agli Albanesi, questi si trovavano in condizioni economiche molto male. Mai possedevano un milione e tre cento mila Dracme, che mi pregavano di trovare qualcuno che lo comprati. Per fare del bene a questi ufficiali greci, proposi a GROSSI Attilio di comparire per venire in contro ed aiutare questi signori. Andavano con GROSSI nell'albergo e gentilmente lui diede lire 20,000 (ventimila), prendendo le dracme che non sapeva, che farne. Questo è stato che io ho procurato per fare del bene a questa gente che trovava in pessime condizioni. Io dar parte mia anche li ho aiutati con altre cose in vestiario ecc. Per tutto questo fatto c'è anche testimone gli Albanesi che abitavano l'albergo. Ho visitato soltanto una volta l'Ambasciata Tedesca con un gruppo di altri Albanesi e che volevano costringere di partire in convoglio per l'Albania, come hanno fatto partire già tre convogli. In questa occasione io dovetti dare la mia carta di visita e precisamente quel biglietto che dimostrò il sergente, l'indirizzo sul biglietto e la mia scrittura. Non posso spiegare come è scritto il nome di GROSSI a matita nel mio biglietto. Questo fu verso la fine di maggio, che volevano farci partire. Poi dichiaro che nessuna volta, mai ho avuto contatto con i tedeschi, non conoscendo anche la lingua, e sono molto tranquillo nella mia conoscenza per non essere mai mischiato in nessun atto che possa nuocere alla mia persona.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo,

GUCA JAKO

Roma, 14 3 settembre 1944

Witnessed:-

C. Hawkins Sgt. 275 FSS

12

Copy of Visiting Card of Jake GUGA

(original provided by GROSSI Attilio)

Jake Guga (in lithograph longhand)

Viale Castro Praterio)

No 82 Apt 6)

Telef 487301)

in GUGA's own handwriting

GROSSI (in pencil, handwriting
of Major. RAS)

Note: The original of this visiting card was att, according to GROSSI,
to a denunciation made by GUGA to RAS in which GUGA offered his services
to the Germans.

Successivamente frequentai il predetto studio per incontrarmi con altri amici. In particolare con il pronipote di dott. Otto Fausto sovittorore di orretti cinematografici: in tale circostanza aveva occasione di Grossi che prendeva spesso parte alle conversazioni di carattere artistico.

In diverse occasioni il Grossi mi manifestò le sue idee contrarie al fascismo ed al pronipote di ritornare nel Brasile, a guerra ultimata, per riunirsi alla famiglia.

Indiverse occasioni il Grossi mi manifestò le sue idee

Il Grossi mi esprimeva pure il desiderio di volersi allontanare dallo studio fotografico per iniziare altra attività più professionale.

Più tardi in varie occasioni gli avevo anticipato del denaro

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET

FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place ROME Date 13 AUGUST, 1944
(Luogo) (Data)

ALBERTINI ALFREDO (Name of defendant) Via dei Villini 4, ROMA (Address)
(Nome dell'accusato) (Indirizzo)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: carrying the enemy flag (in violation of Para. 1, Art. 1, Regolamento n. 2)
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 10th June, 1944, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - viz. in Rome - acting clandestinely for the purpose of
Second Charge: collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to
Particulars: impart such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: aver preso il nemico come spia (in violazione di para. 1, art. 1, regolamento n. 2)
Dettagli: Perché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato dalle forze alleate, cioè a Roma, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: aver raccolto informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione di impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

GIORNO

Second Charge: collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to
Particulars: impart such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: servendo il nemico come spia (In violazione di pena L. Art. 1. Protocollo 2)
Dettagli: Perchè l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato
dalle forze alleate, cioè a Roma, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Scoperta Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impegnare il nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

(Generale/Superiore Sommario): A ADDI' IL GIORNO
(Data) 9
DI 194, ALLE ORE
(Mese)
(Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET

FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place ROME Date 13 AUGUST 1944
(Luogo) (Data)

CUBEDDU Raimondo Via Pasquale Galuppi 8, Rome
(Name of defendant) (Nome dell'accusato) (Indirizzo) (Address)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: serving the enemy as a spy (in violation of para. 1, Art. 1, Proclamation 2)
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 10th JUNE, 1944, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - viz. in ROME - acting clandestinely for the purpose of collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to impart such information to the enemy.

Third Charge: _____
Particulars: _____

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: servendo il nemico come spia (in violazione di para. 1 art. 1, Proclama 2)
Dettagli: Perchè l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 Giugno 1944 in territorio occupato delle Forze Alleate, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con l'intenzione d'impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa: _____
Dettagli: _____

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

Second Charge: purpose of collecting information of military value to the enemy and with
Particulars: intent to impart such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:
Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: servendo il nemico come spia (in violazione di para. 1 art. 1, Proclama 2)
Dettagli: Perchè l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 Giugno 1944 in territorio occupato
delle Forze Alleate, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazione di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:
Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

A ADDI IL GIORNO
(Generale/Superiore/Sommario). (Indirizzo della Corte) (Data) 8
DI 194 ALLE ORE
(Mese) (Orario) (Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni e sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

Ref. No. . . .

PROCEEDINGS

Military Court sitting at . . . on . . . 194 . . .

Advocate for Accused

Plea (s) of Accused :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

*Summary of Prosecution Evidence :**Summary of Defence Evidence (including any statement in mitigation)**Verdict :*

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

*Sentence : (separate on each charge) :*1st Charge : . . . Imprisonment : . . . fine to be paid by . . .
term in default of payment . . .2nd Charge : . . . Imprisonment : . . . fine to be paid by . . .
term in default of payment . . .3rd Charge : . . . Imprisonment : . . . fine to be paid by . . .
term in default of payment . . .*Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)**Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)*

Verdict:

1st Charge:

2nd Charge:

3rd Charge:

Sentence: (separate on each charge):

1st Charge:

term in default of payment

2nd Charge:

term in default of payment

3rd Charge:

term in default of payment

Imprisonment: fine to be paid by

Imprisonment: fine to be paid by

Imprisonment: fine to be paid by

Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)

Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)

(Signature of Presiding Officer)

DECISION ON REVIEW

(Signature of Reviewing Authority)

Date: 194

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET

FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Rome

13 August 1944

Place:

Date

(Luogo)

OPAZER Vittorio

(Data)

Viale Angelico 80, Rome

(Name of defendant) (Nome dell'accusato)

(Indirizzo)

(Address)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

è accusato delle seguenti offese:

serving the enemy as a spy (In violation of Para 1 Art. 1 Proclamation 2)

First Charge:

In that the accused was found on or about 19th June 1944 in territory occupied

Particulars:

by the Allied Forces - viz in Rome - acting clandestinely for the purpose of

collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to impart

Second Charge:

such information to the enemy.

Particulars:

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

ervenire il nemico come spia (In violazione di para. 1 Art 1. Proclama 2)

Prima Accusa:

Perchè l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 19 giugno 1944 in territorio occupato

Dettagli:

delle Forze Alleate, cioè a Roma, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo

scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con

Seconda Accusa:

l'intenzione d'impartirle al nemico.

Dettagli:

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

Second Charge:

such information to the enemy.

Particulars:

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: Per averlo il nemico come spia (In violazione del para. 1 Art. 1, Proclama 2)

Dettagli: Perché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 12 giugno 1944 in territorio occupato

delle Forze Alleate, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo un'attività clandestina, allo

Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con

Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impertinire al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

A A IL GIORNO
(Generale/Superiore/Sommario) (Indirizzo della Corte) (Data)DI 194..., ALLE ORE
(Mese) (Orario)

(Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

Ref. No. . . .

PROCEEDINGS

Military Court sitting at . . . on . . . 194 . . .

Advocate for Accused

Plea(s) of Accused:

1st Charge:

2nd Charge:

3rd Charge:

*Summary of Prosecution Evidence:**Summary of Defence Evidence (including any statement in mitigation)**Verdict:*

1st Charge:

2nd Charge:

3rd Charge:

Sentence: (separate on each charge):

1st Charge:

term in default of payment

2nd Charge:

term in default of payment

3rd Charge:

term in default of payment

Imprisonment: lire fine to be paid by

Imprisonment: lire fine to be paid by

Imprisonment: lire fine to be paid by

*Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)**Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)*

Verdict:

1st Charge:

2nd Charge:

3rd Charge:

Sentence: (separate on each charge):

1st Charge: Imprisonment: lire fine to be paid by

term in default of payment

2nd Charge: Imprisonment: lire fine to be paid by

term in default of payment

3rd Charge: Imprisonment: lire fine to be paid by

term in default of payment

*Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)**Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)*.....
(Signature of Presiding Officer)

DECISION ON REVIEW

.....
(Signature of Reviewing Authority)

Date: 194

MOD. N. 4
(Riveduto)

FORM N. 4
(Revised)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET

FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place ROME Date 15 AUGUST 1944
(Luogo) (Data)

GERMANI Attilio Via Giuseppe Verdi 30, Rome
(Name of defendant) (Nome dell'accusato) (Indirizzo) (Address)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:
è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: aiding the enemy as a spy (in violation of para. 1 Art. 1. Proclamation 2)
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 10th June, 1944, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - viz. in ROME - acting clandestinely for the purpose of
Second Charge: collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to impart
Particulars: such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: Servendo il nemico come spia (in violazione di para. 1. di 1. proclamazione 2)
Dettagli: Perché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato delle Forze Alleate, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RITEUTE A PROPOSITO DEL

Particulars: such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

T R A D U Z I O N E

Prima Accusa: servizio di tradimento verso l'Asse (in violazione di para. 1. n. 1. proclama 2)

Dettagli: Poiché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato

dello Stato Alleato, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo un'attività clandestina, allo

Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con

Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impedire al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

(Generale/Superiore/Sommario).

A

ADDI

(Indirizzo della Corte)

IL GIORNO

(Data)

DI 194 ALLE ORE

(Mese)

(Orario)

(Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

6

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

Ref. No. . . .

PROCEEDINGS

Advocate for Accused on 194 . .

Plea (s) of Accused :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

Summary of Prosecution Evidence :

Summary of Defence Evidence (including any statement in mitigation)

Verdict :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

Sentence : (separate on each charge) :

1st Charge :

term in default of payment

2nd Charge :

term in default of payment

3rd Charge :

term in default of payment

Imprisonment : lire fine to be paid by

Imprisonment : lire fine to be paid by

Imprisonment : lire fine to be paid by

Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)

Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)

Verdict :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

Sentence : (separate on each charge) :

1st Charge :

Imprisonment :

line fine to be paid by

term in default of payment

2nd Charge :

Imprisonment :

line fine to be paid by

term in default of payment

3rd Charge :

Imprisonment :

line fine to be paid by

term in default of payment

Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)

Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)

(Signature of Presiding Officer)

DECISION ON REVIEW

Date :

194

(Signature of Reviewing Authority)

MOD. N. 4
(Riveduto)

FORM N. 4
(Revised)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place ROMA Date 13 AUGUST 1944
(Luogo) (Data)

GIUSEPPE VARI (Nome dell'accusato)
Via Giuseppe Vari 30, ROMA (Indirizzo)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:
è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: violation of para. 1 art. 1 of the Convention
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 10th June, 1944, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - viz. in Rome - acting clandestinely for the purpose of collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to impart such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:
Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: aver violato il paragrafo 1 dell'articolo 1 della Convenzione
Dettagli: Poiché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato dalle Forze Alleate, cioè a Roma, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo scopo di raccogliere informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con l'intenzione di impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:
Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

Second Charge: *collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to impart*

Particulars: *such information to the enemy.*

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: *averuto il nome come spia (la violazione di para. 1. et. 1. paragrafo 2)*
Dettagli: *Perche' l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 Maggio 1944, in territorio occupato dello stesso Alleato, ed in una casa, svolgendo una attivita' clandestina, allo scopo di raccogliere informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e per l'informazione d'importanza al nemico.*

Seconda Accusa: *non si colleterano informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, o per l'informazione d'importanza al nemico.*
Dettagli:

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

A ADDI' IL GIORNO
(Generale/Superiore Sommario). (Indirizzo della Corte) (Data)

DI 194..., ALLE ORE
(Mese) (Orario)

(Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

PROCEEDINGS

Ref. No. . . .

Advocate for Accused . . . Military Court sitting at . . . on . . . 194 . . .

Plea(s) of Accused :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

Summary of Prosecution Evidence :

Summary of Defence Evidence (including any statement in mitigation)

Verdict :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

Sentence : (separate on each charge) :

1st Charge :

term in default of payment

live fine to be paid by

2nd Charge :

term in default of payment

live fine to be paid by

3rd Charge :

term in default of payment

live fine to be paid by

Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)

Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)

Verdict :

1st Charge :

2nd Charge :

3rd Charge :

Sentence : (separate on each charge) :

1st Charge :

term in default of payment

2nd Charge :

term in default of payment

3rd Charge :

term in default of payment

lire fine to be paid by

lire fine to be paid by

lire fine to be paid by

Terms of imprisonment to be consecutive / concurrent / partly concurrent (if so, give details)

Others orders (confiscation, restitution, etc.)

(Signature of Presiding Officer)

DECISION ON REVIEW

Date :

194...

(Signature of Reviewing Authority)

MOD. N. 4
(Riveduto)

FORM N. 4
(Revised)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET

FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place (Luogo) ROMA Date 14 13 AUGUST 1943
(Data)

GUANTINI MARIO PIAZZA GARIBOLDI 1, ROMA
(Name of defendant) (Nome dell'accusato) (Indirizzo) (Address)

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: carrying the enemy as a spy (in violation of Para. 1 Art. 1 Proclamation 2)
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 14th JUNE 1943, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - via IN FINE - acting clandestinely for the purpose of
Second Charge: collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to
Particulars: impart such information to the enemy.

Third Charge: _____
Particulars: _____

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: Arresto al nemico come spia (in violazione di para 1 art 1 Proclam 2)
Dettagli: Perche l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 14 giugno 1943 in territorio occupato dalle Forze Alleate, circa a ROMA, svolgendo una attivita clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impartirla al nemico.

Terza Accusa: _____
Dettagli: _____

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

Second Charge: Exhibiting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to
Particulars: assist such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: Scoperto il nemico come spia (In violazione di para 1 art 1 Protocollo 2)
Dettagli: Perché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 14 Giugno 1944, in territorio occupato
dello Stato Alleato, cioè a Roma, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione di impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovette farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

A ADDI' IL GIORNO
(Generale Superiore Sommario) (Indirizzo della Corte) (Data)

DI 194 ALLE ORE
(Mese) (Orario) (Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET

FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place (Luogo) ROME Date (Data) 13 AUGUST, 1944

NAME (Name of defendant) MATHIAS, Cecil Arthur Address (Indirizzo) Via delle Kasse 31, ROMA

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: Serving the enemy as a spy (In violation of Para. 3, Art. 1, Proclamation 2)
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 10th June, 1944, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - viz. in ROME - acting clandestinely for the purpose of
Second Charge: collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to
Particulars: insert such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: servendo il nemico come spia (In violazione di para. 3 art. 1 Proclama. 2)
Dettagli: Perché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato dallo Stato Alleato, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: accogliendo informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con
Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impartirle al nemico.
Terza Accusa:
Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovette farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

Particulars: Import such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: avendo il ruolo come spia (in violazione di para 1 art 1 regolamento 2)
 Dettagli: Perché l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 30 giugno 1944 in territorio occupato dalle Forze Alleate, cioè a Roma, svolgeva una attività clandestina, allo scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico, e con l'intenzione d'importarle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

(Generale/Superiore Sommaro): A ADDI' IL GIORNO
 (Indirizzo della Corte) (Data)

DI 194 ALLE ORE
 (Mezzogiorno)

(Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

MOD. N. 4
(Riveduto)

FORM N. 4
(Revised)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

CHARGE SHEET FOGLIO D'ACCUSA

Place: ROME Date: 13 AUGUST 1944
(Luogo) (Data)
Name of defendant: PIRELLI Antonio Address: Via Donatello 50 Rome
(Nome dell'accusato) (Indirizzo) (Address)
di DENTRARIO

IS HEREBY CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES:

è accusato delle seguenti offese:

First Charge: serving the enemy as a spy (in violation of para 1 Art. 1, Violation 2)
Particulars: In that the accused was found on or about 10th June, 1944, in territory occupied by the Allied Forces - viz., in ROME - acting clandestinely for the purpose of
Second Charge: collecting information of military value to the enemy and with intent to
Particulars: import such information to the enemy.

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: servendo il nemico come spia (in violazione di para 1 Art. 1 Violazione 2)
Dettagli: Perchè l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944, in territorio occupato delle Forze Alleate, cioè a ROMA, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
Seconda Accusa: raccolta informazioni di valore militare per il nemico o per
Dettagli: l'intenzione d'importarle al nemico

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

Particulars:

Third Charge:

Particulars:

TRADUZIONE

Prima Accusa: Secondo il ricorso come era (La violazione di para. 1 art. 1 Protocollo 2)
 Dettagli: l'accusato fu trovato, verso il 10 giugno 1944 in territorio occupato
 delle Forze Alleate, cioè a BUE, svolgendo una attività clandestina, allo
 Seconda Accusa: scopo di collettare informazioni di valore militare per il nemico e con
 Dettagli: l'intenzione d'impartirle al nemico.

Terza Accusa:

Dettagli:

(Se non tradotto dall'ufficiale, dovete farvelo tradurre da un amico o presso qualsiasi Ufficio di Questura).

LE SUDETTE ACCUSE SONO RIFERITE A PROCESSO DAVANTI IL TRIBUNALE MILITARE ALLEATO

(Generale/Superiore/Sommario).

ADDI'

(Indirizzo della Corte)

IL GIORNO

(Data)

DI 194....., ALLE ORE

(Mese)

(Orario)

(Firma dell'individuo autorizzato)

2

Ogni accusato di fronte ad un Tribunale Militare Alleato ha diritto:

- (a) Di avere in anticipo una copia delle accuse sotto le quali egli sarà processato, sempre che egli lo desideri.
- (b) Di consultare un avvocato prima del processo e se le esigenze militari permettono, di avere un avvocato in sua difesa durante il corso del processo stesso.
- (c) Di fare richiesta al Tribunale per ottenere un periodo di tempo sufficiente per preparare la sua difesa, richiesta che il Tribunale può concedere o rigettare a propria discrezione;
- (d) Di farsi accompagnare dinanzi al Tribunale da testimoni a sua difesa, se così desidera, o far richiesta di farli comparire per ordine del Tribunale;
- (e) Di fornire prove a suo vantaggio durante il processo, ma non potrà essere costretto a fornirle.
- (f) Di farsi tradurre i procedimenti per il suo beneficio quando egli non è capace di comprenderli diversamente.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS TO BE ENTERED ON REVERSE OR ON FORM 8

1 4 3 3

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

~~WAR DEPARTMENT~~

~~Carlisle D. McChesney~~

~~Post Office~~

~~OFFICIAL BUSINESS~~

PENALTY FOR
PAYMENT

Photographs

~~100~~

~~100~~

~~100~~

~~CO. 100~~

1 4 3 4

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

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

Photographs

~~Re: [redacted]~~

~~Security [redacted]~~
~~[redacted]~~

~~CO [redacted]~~

1 4 3 5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 2.3(b)(1) Date 1/8/2014

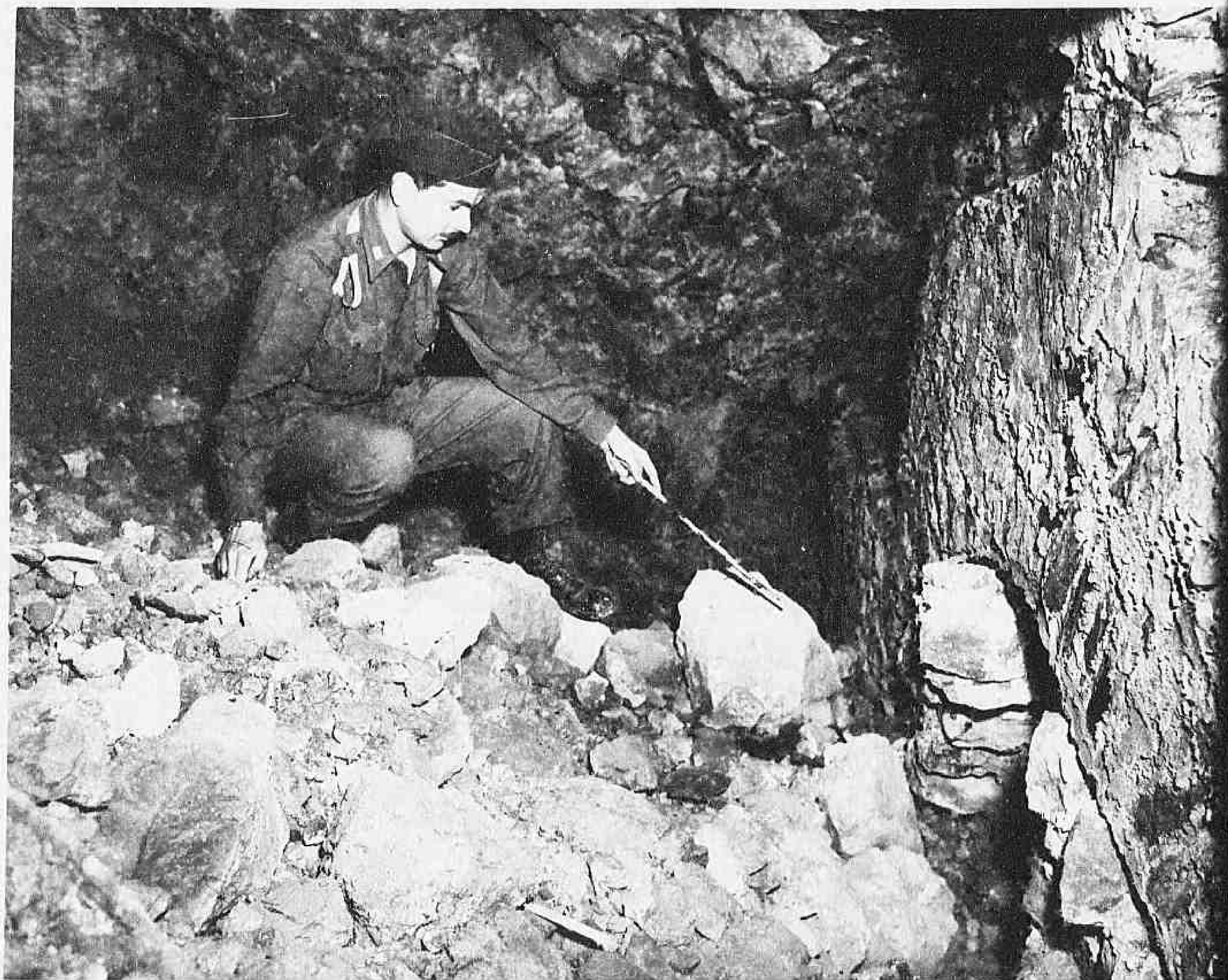


PHOTOGRAPH No. 9.

Picture taken from front of Duke's Palace in Mondragone
where CAPOTOSTO, Giuseppe spoke with IRRERA and LEMMA
and told them he would guide them to Lubrano's house.

1437

Declassified E.O. 12958-2/3/80



1438

Declassified E.O. 12958-2 (S. 1995) Rev. 1-2-95



PHOTOGRAPH No. 11g.

Picture of innermost chamber showing aperture entrance
in lower right foreground. Figure points to spot at
side of aperture where radios were hidden.

1440

Declassified E.O. 12356 2002 100 3.0.2002 30. (100)



1441

Declassified E.O. 1.2302 Sect 4001 54 10000 No. 12345



PHOTOGRAPH No. 11a.

Exterior view of Messeria where Radios were hidden.

Gas can marks spot where MENICHELLI stopped and
waited while IRRERA and LERMA spoke with LUBIANO.



1 4 4 4

Declassified E.O. 12350 Section 3.3/NND No. 185016



PHOTOGRAPH No. 10.

Picture shows AMG Building in Mondragone Post which IFRERA
and LEMMA were taken by . At this point he offered
to take them in to see the officials.

1446

Declassified E.O. 12958 DATE 12/1/88 BY 12345



1447

Declassified E.O. 12958 Section 3.3 AND NOT 1520 TO



PHOTOGRAPH No. 8.

Figure represents Caeneo, F. G. at spot where he was standing when he saw MENICHELLI coming down hillside at place where figure is pointing.



PHOTOGRAPH No. 114.

Figure points to aperture leading to innermost chamber where bulk of equipment was hidden. Left hand of figure marks former base of aperture. Remainder of wall torn away by CIC in order to enter innermost chamber.



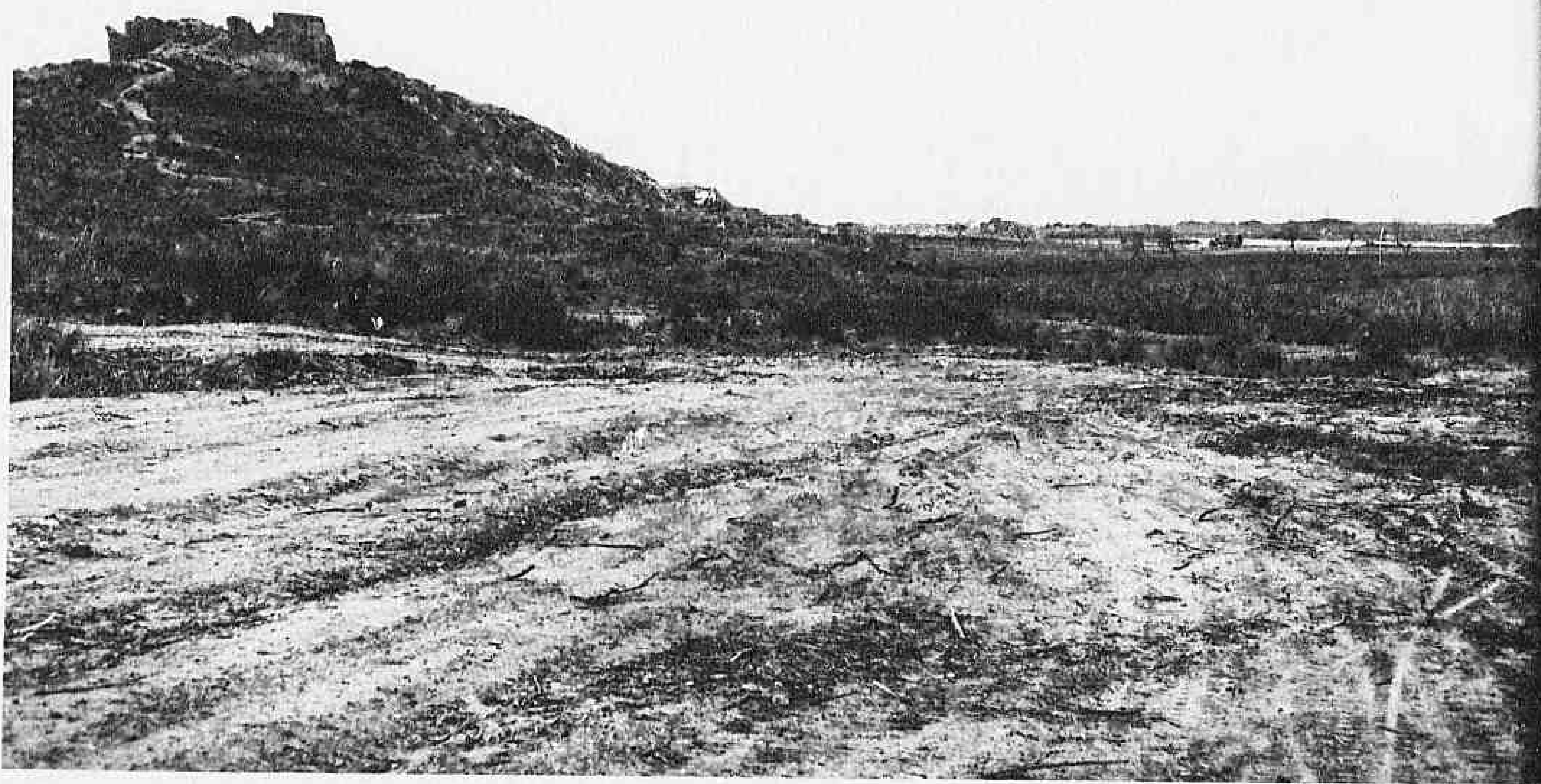
PHOTOGRAPH No. 11g.

V. Brig GULLO points to crevice in Masseria where the following items were hidden:

1. Compass
2. Radio Tube
3. Wire

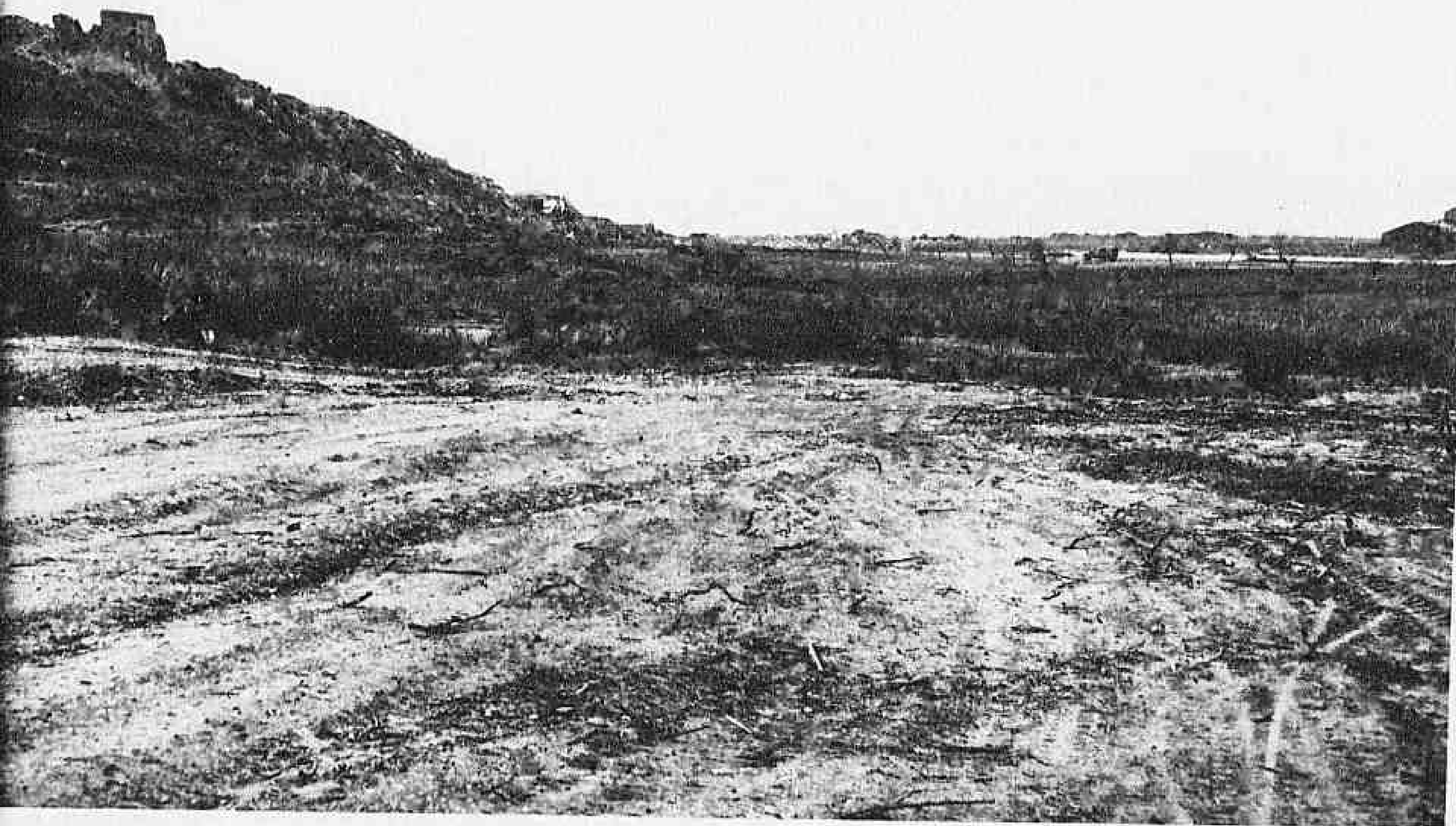
1 4 5 3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/RND No. 185016



1454

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/HRD No. 185016



PHOTOGRAPH No. 6b.

Pieture taken from Lubrano vine-yard. Extreme left of picture at top of hill is spot where 3 crossed. Extreme right marks main road and F. G. Post which controls regular approached to town.

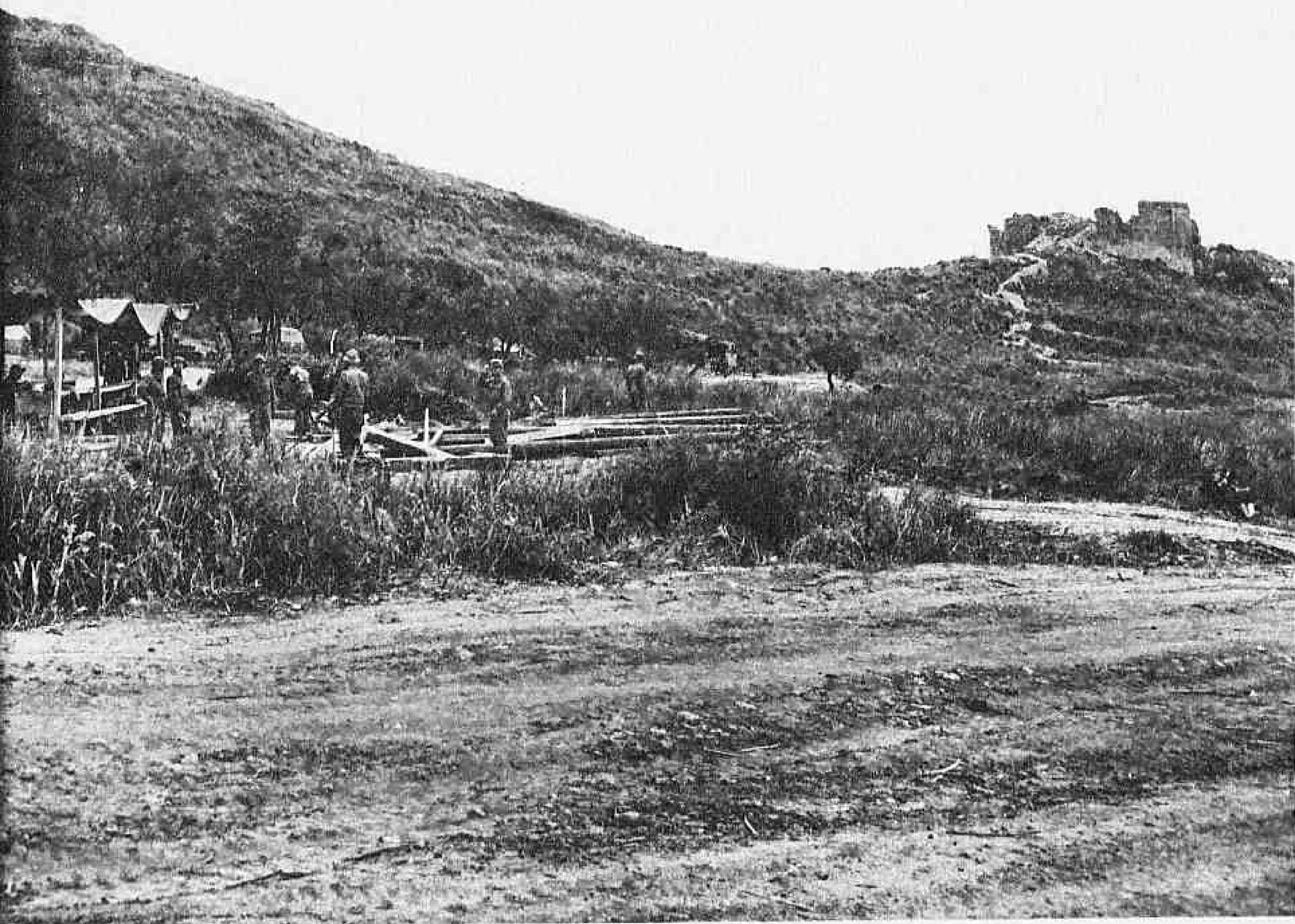
1456

Declassified E.O. 12958, SECTION 1.4, DATE 12/1/01



1457

Declassified E.O. 12356 SECTION 1.1 AND 1.2



PHOTOGRAPH No. 6a.

Picture taken from Lubrano vineyard showing Masseria
and hill-top over which 9 fled.

1459

Declassified E.O. 12958-2



1460

Declassified E.O. 12356 Date 11/3/84 By J. R. [illegible]



PHOTOGRAPH No. 5.

Figure points to path followed by 3 when they left
main road. Lubrano vineyard in right center.

1 4 6 2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/HND No. 1850 10



1463

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

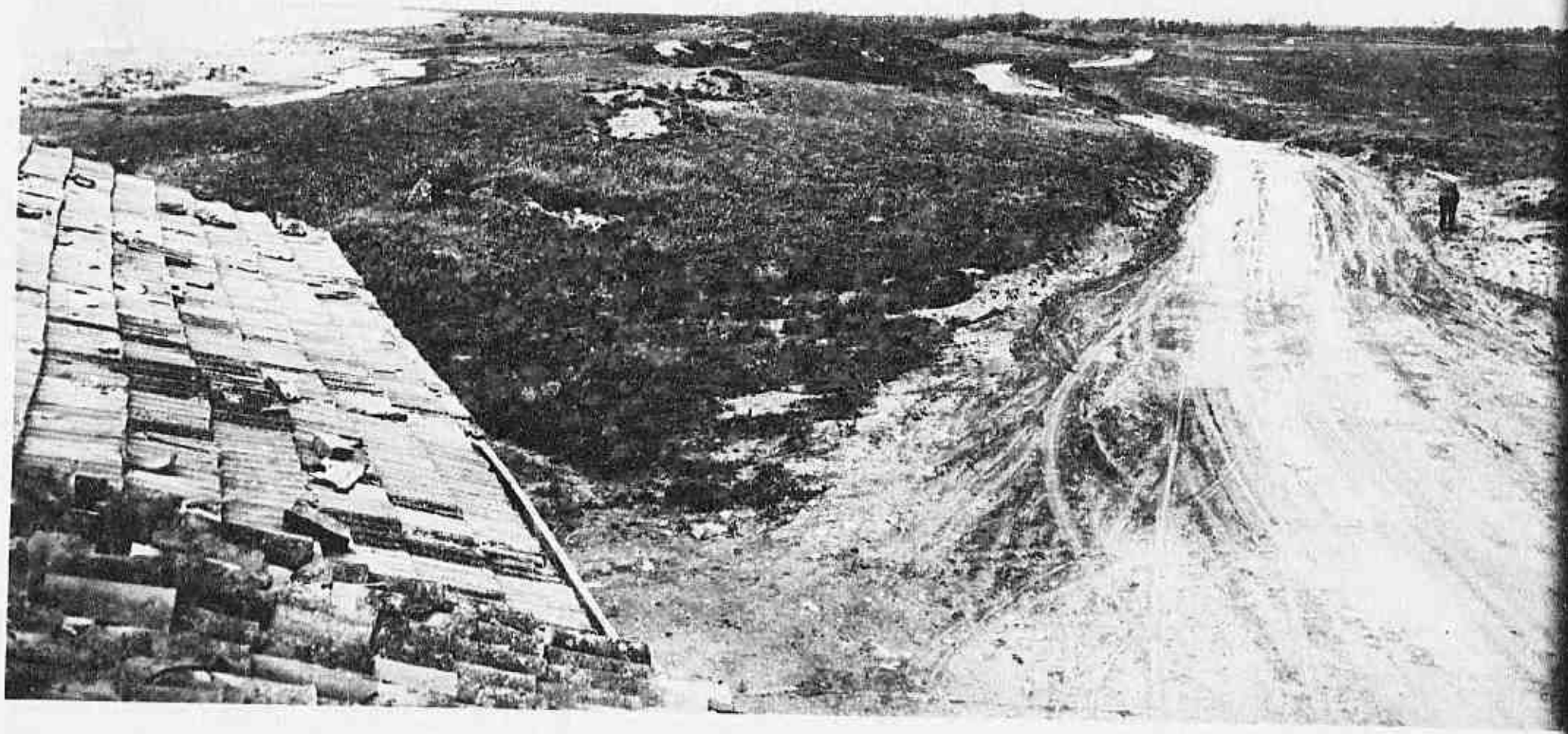


PHOTOGRAPH No. 2.

Soldiers Billet at Spiaggia di Linata. Figure stands
where Pvt. Angelo was when he first saw 7 approaching.

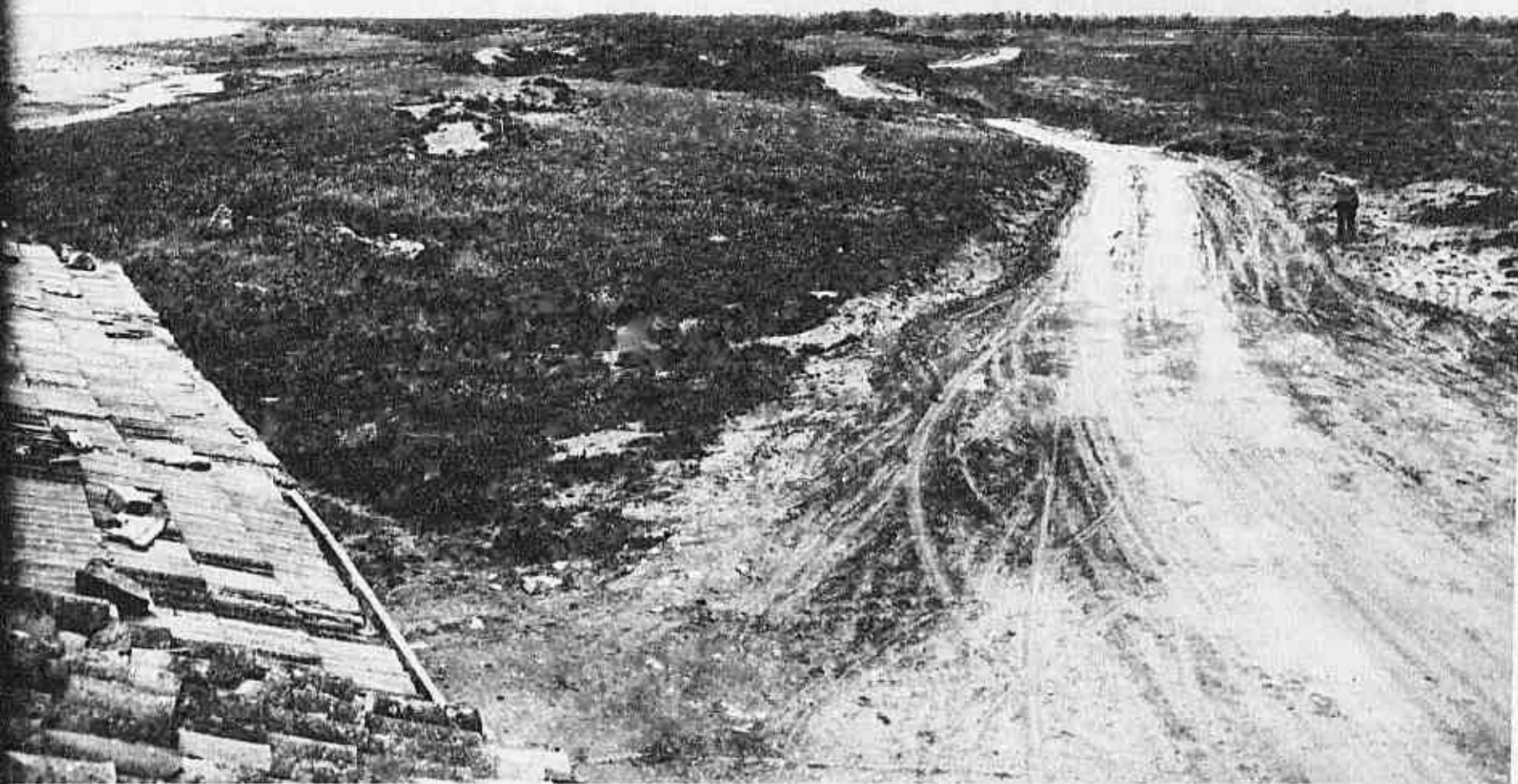
1465

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.03 AND MAY 1980



1 4 6 6

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/RND No. 185016



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3.

Picture taken from billet occupied by members of 935th
Field Artillery. Shows beach including place of landing.
Two figures point to places on road where 3 and 4 were
first seen.



PHOTOGRAPH No. 4.

Figure points to English Billet and Post passed by
MENECHELLI, IRBERA, LEMMA as they proceeded along
the coast road.

1470

Declassified E.O. 12958 Section 3.3/ROD NO. 1-2010



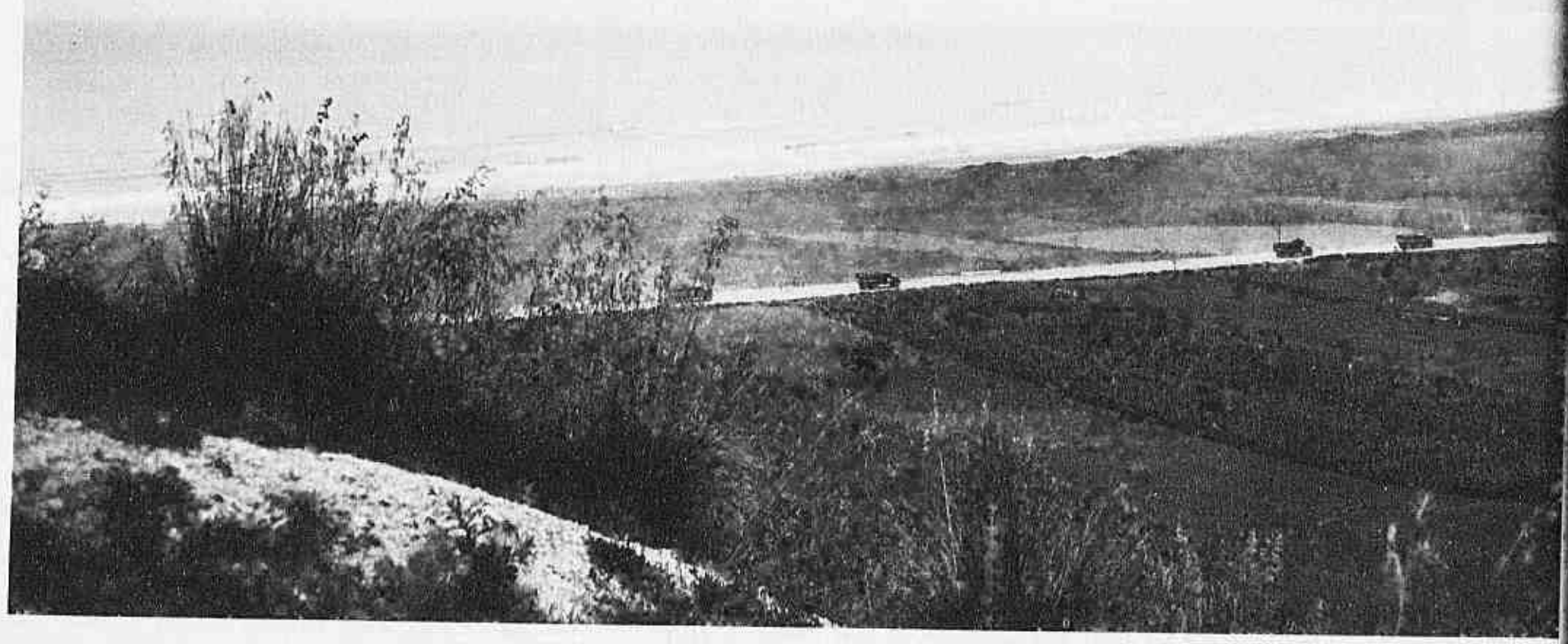
1471

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185016



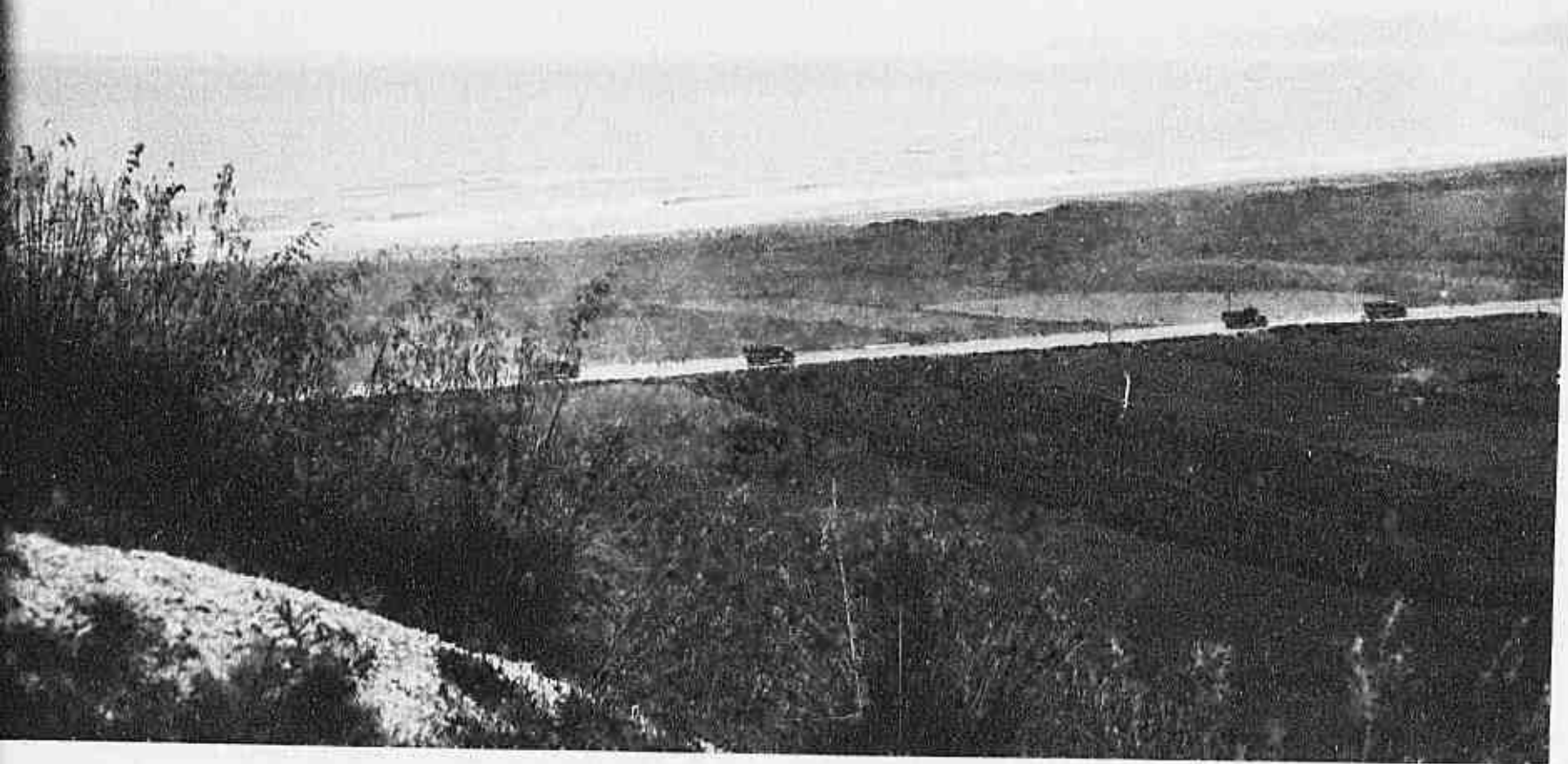
1472

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3(b)(1) 404 1856/10



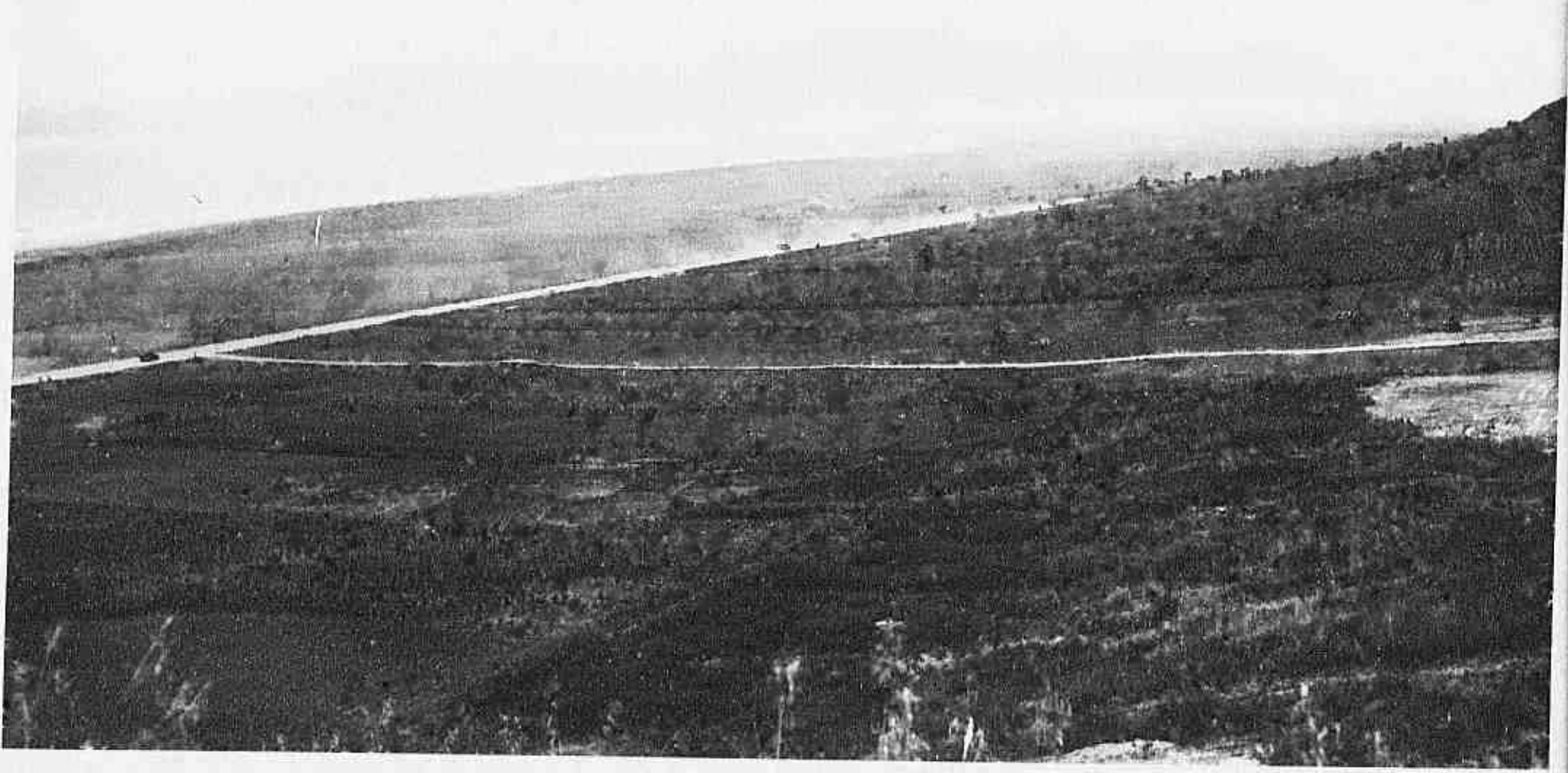
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185016



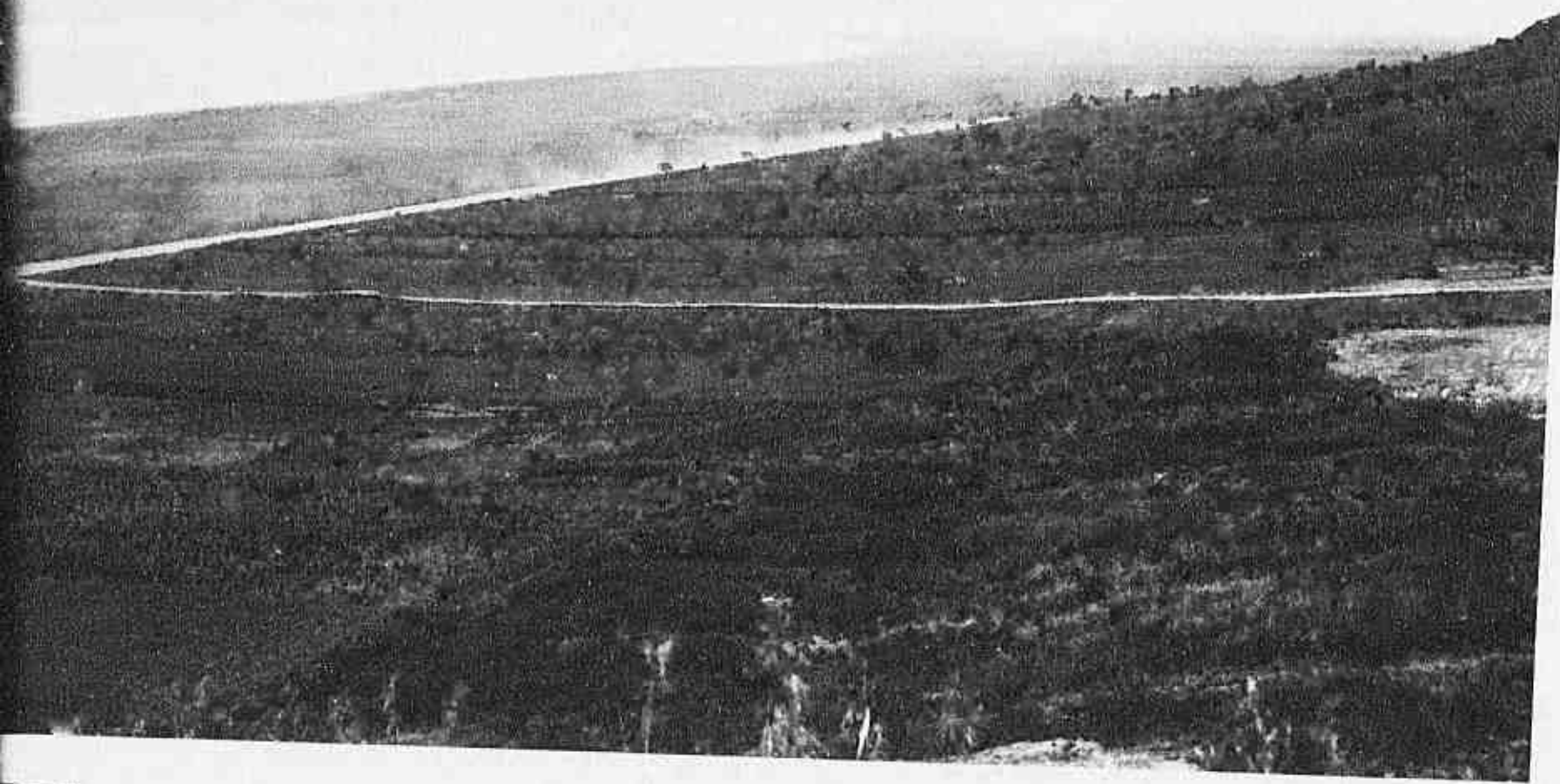
1474

Declassified E.O. 12306 Section 3.3(b) No. 18211



1 4 7 5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3/NNB Nov. 1980



PHOTOGRAPHS No. 1a, 1b, 1c.

3 Pan shots taken from top of hill crossed by 3.
Shows Gasta, Coastal road, north of Casino di
Transita.

1477

Declassified E.O. 12958-2/2001/NO. 1/8/01/10



1478

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.4/4ND NO. 1524

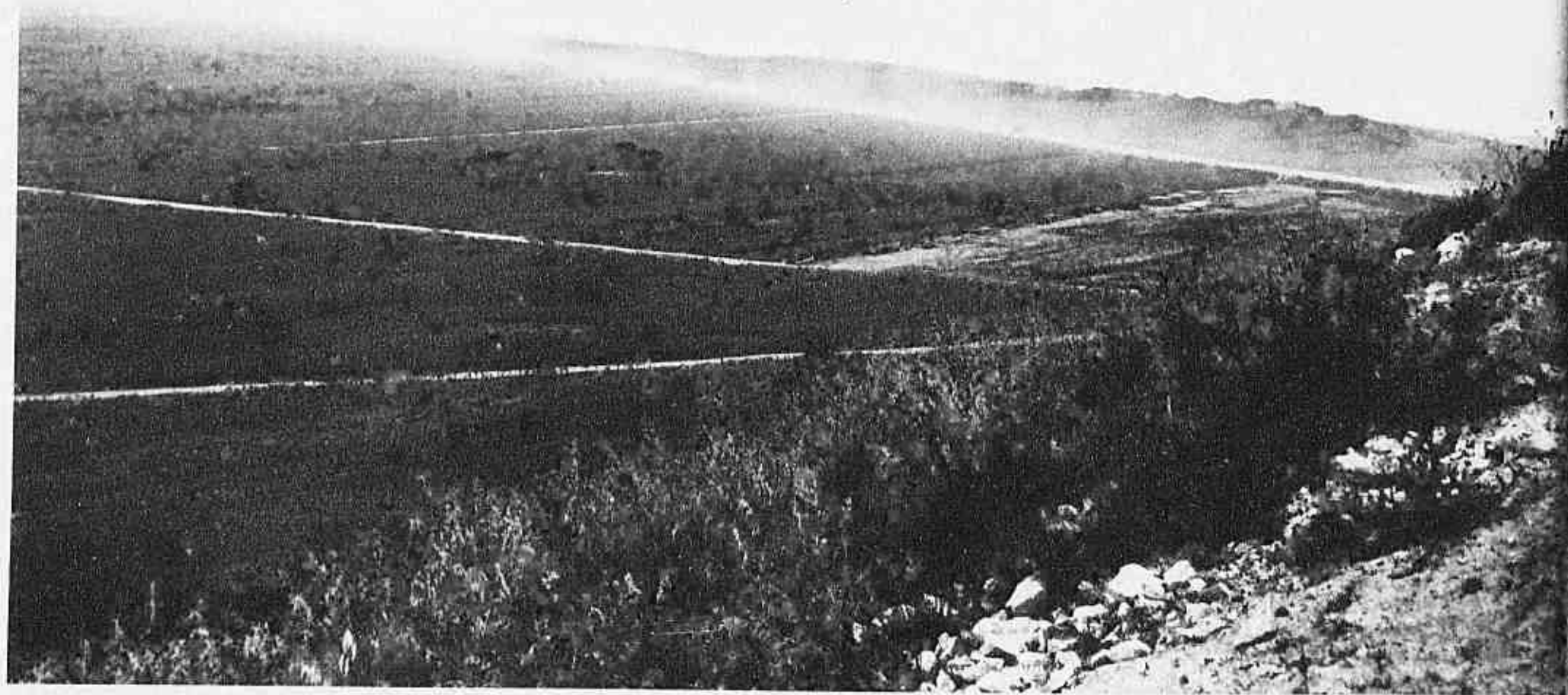


PHOTOGRAPHS No. 7b. and 7a.

Pan-shots taken from top of hill crossed by 3. Looking north towards Mondragone. Shows Via Appia Antica and shore road. Picture at left shows American camp plainly visible at base of hill.

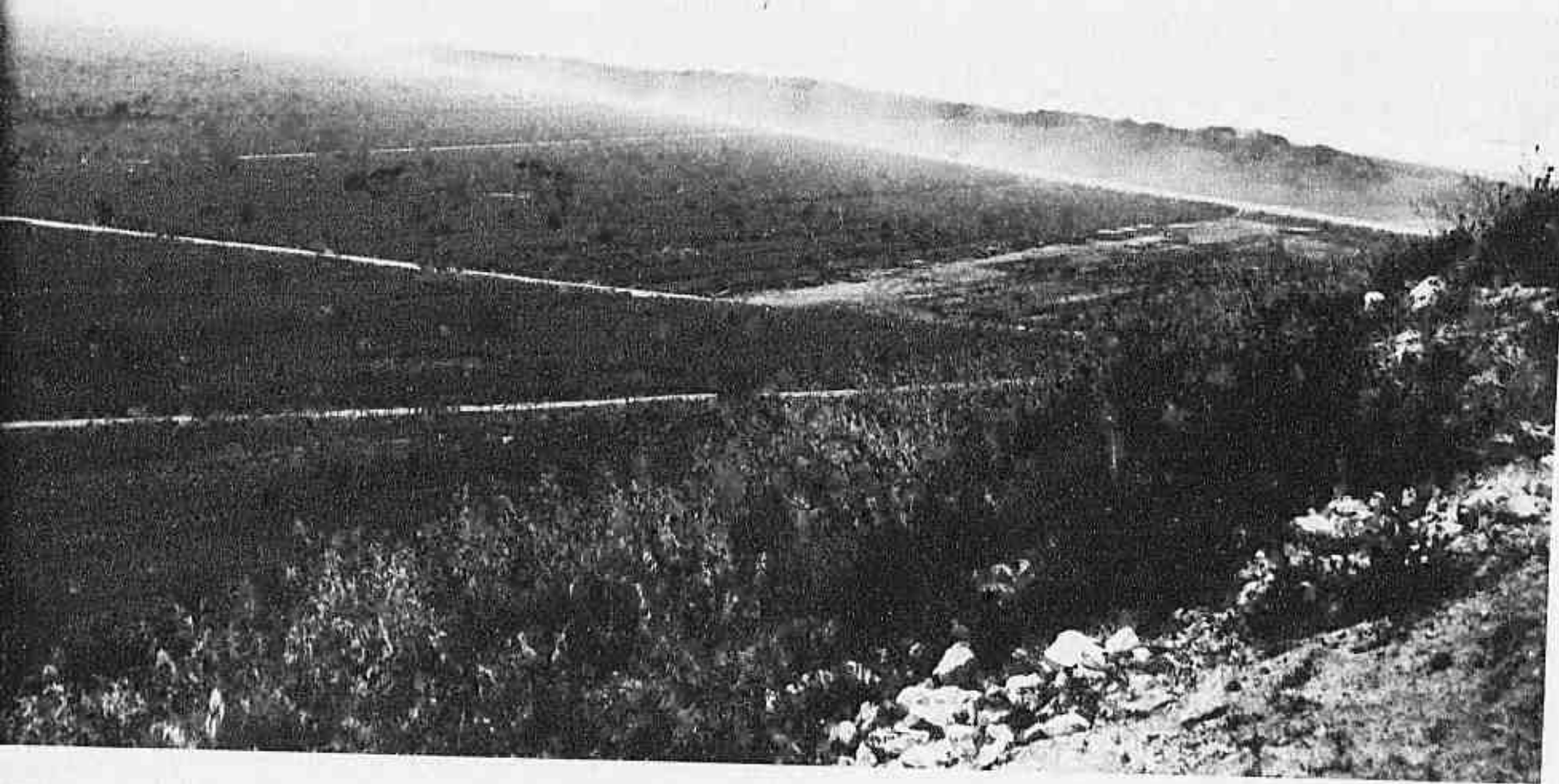
1480

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1481

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 155645



1482