

ACC 10000 | 143 | 2612

149.01 / CP

PIGNATELLI

(1)

MAY 1944 - JUNE 1946

1852

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

Serie _____ Sex _____ N. _____

Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.
DIVISIONE POLIZIA

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di Segnalamento e identificazione

Cognome Cosentino Nome Carlo
Patronimico Carlo Madre Anna
Soprannome Carlo Valori nomi Carlo
Nato il 10-12-1906 a Capotorti Domiciliato a Capotorti
Cittadinanza It. Estrazione It. Professione Avvocato
Riassunto dei precedenti: nessuno
Motivo del reclutamento: come sopra
Identificato per: come sopra

Tracce Autista Cap. 10. Capelli Cast. 10. Capelli Cap. 10.
Peculiarità Cap. 10. Sangue Cap. 10. Sopracciglia Cap. 10.

Mod. 574 (giugno 1944) di 115



Data e luogo dei ritratti segnalati

Aut.

Stato

Giorno

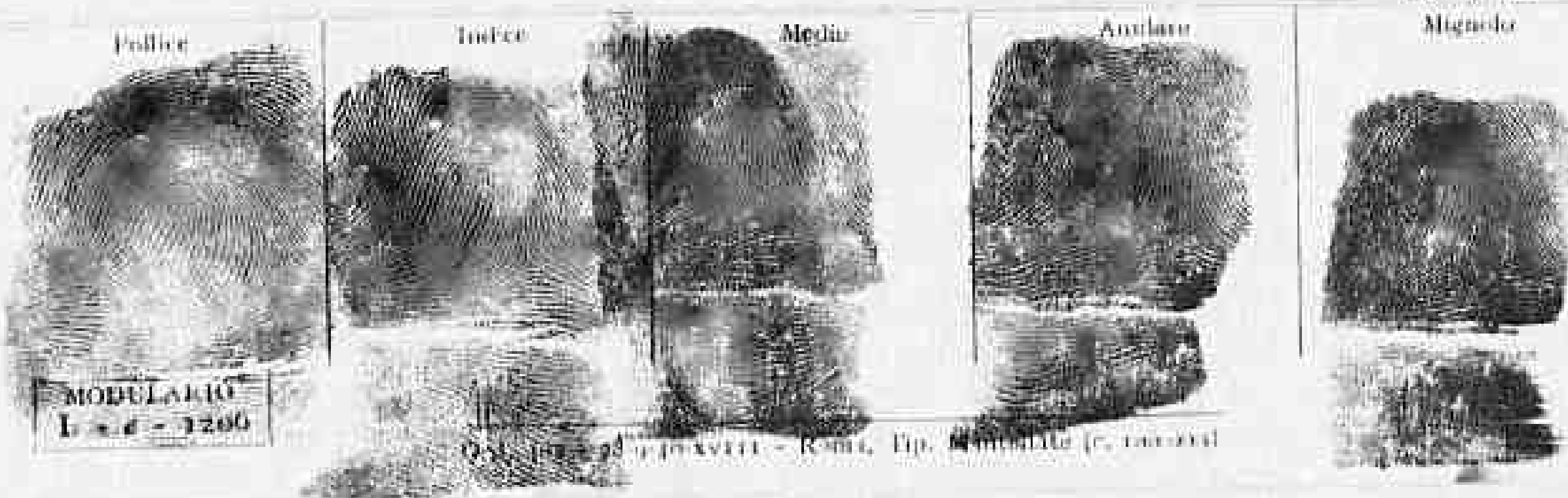
Mezz.

Ann.

Avvisazioni relative alla consegna ed alla consegna

145

Impronte della mano sinistra



MODULARE
L. 10 - 1200

Mod. 574 (giugno 1944) - Roma, Ed. Min. Int. (n. 100000)

CONNOTATI SALIENTI

Statura *Alt.* Corp. *a* *reg.*
 Robustezza *reg.* Adiposità *reg.*
 Testa *reg.* Capelli *folto*
 Viso
 Fronte *prominente*
 Tempie *reg.*
 Sopracciglia *reg.*
 Spazio intersopracigliare *reg.*
 Occhi
 Naso *rett. bas. diritto*
 Zigomi
 Arcate sopraccigliare *reg.*
 Orecchio destro *reg. solo attaccato*
 Guancia
 Labbro superiore
 Labbro inferiore
 Bocca
 Denti
 Barba
 Mandibola
 Mento
 Colla
 Spalle
 Estremità sup. d.
 Estremità inf. d.
 Torace
 Addome
 Anni
 Dorsale

CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici
 Tatuaggi
 Anomalie
 Caratteri professionali
 Malattie fisiche e mentali
 Contegno *serio*
 Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)
 Statura m. 1.
 Braccio
 D. braccia
 Avambraccio s.
 Mignolo s.
 Testa: Lunghezza
 Apertura braccia m. 1.
 Orecchio d.
 Medio s.
 Piede s.
 Lunghezza

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Carlo Cosenza

Impronte della mano destra



Serie _____ Sez. _____ N. _____ Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di Arruolamento e Identificazione

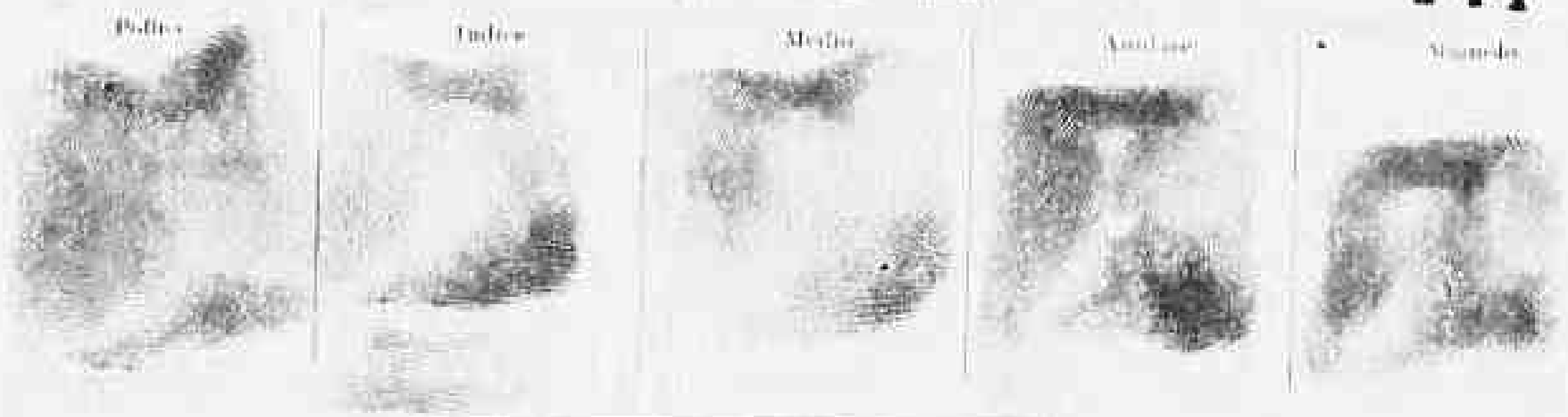
Cognome *Morelli* Nome *Vittorio*
Patronimico *di Giuseppe* Madre *Ada Romagnoli*
Soprannome _____
Nato il *28-7-1914* a *Prato* (Firenze) Professione *Commerciante*
Cittadinanza _____
Ritorno dei precedenti voti _____
Motivo del regolamento _____
Identificato per *Come sopra*

Indice *Costa* Cognome *Costa* Altezza *1.65 m* Capelli *Cast.* Tagli _____
Pecunia *2.* Cui _____ Sangue *B.* Sopracciglia *B.* Barba _____



Prato (Firenze)
Costa (Costa)
Costa (Costa)

Impronte della mano sinistra



CONNOTA. SALIENTI

Statura *Alt. u.* Corporatura *rep. scassa*
 Robustezza *rep.* Adiposità *felt. cost.*
 Testa *rep.* Capelli *felt. cost.*

Viso *rep.*
 Fronte *intermedia*
 Tempie *felt. cost.*
 Sopracciglia *spessit.*
 Spazio interoculare *spessit.*
 Occhi *rett. ben. riobata*

Naso *rett. ben. riobata*
 Zigomi *rep. lobo dist.*
 Arcate alveolari *rep. lobo dist.*
 Orecchio destro *rep. lobo dist.*

Guanche
 Labbro superiore
 Labbro inferiore

Bocca
 Baffi

Mandibola

Colla

Estremità sup. d.

Estremità inf. d.

Epilato

Annellazioni

Redatto dal P. S. M. S. T. P.

CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici

Tatuaggi

Anomalie

Caratteri professionali
 Malattie fisiche e mentali

Contorni

Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)

Statura m. r.

Udito

D. braccia

Avambraccio s.

Mignolo s.

Testa e lunghezza

Apertura braccia m. r.

Orecchio d.

Medio s.

Piede s.

Larghezza

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Vittorio Morelli

Impronte della mano destra



Serie _____ Ser _____ N. _____

Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.
DIVISIONE POLIZIA

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di Segnalamento e Identificazione

Cognome *Ninfolari* Nome *Andrea*
Patronimico *Lucio* Madre *Stella*
Soprannome *Coraci*
Nato il *8-3-1921* a *Mantova* domiciliato a *Mantova*
Cittadinanza *It.* Professione *uff. R. Emet.*
Ritorno dei precedenti noti
Motivo del segnalamento
Identificato per *Esame sopra.*

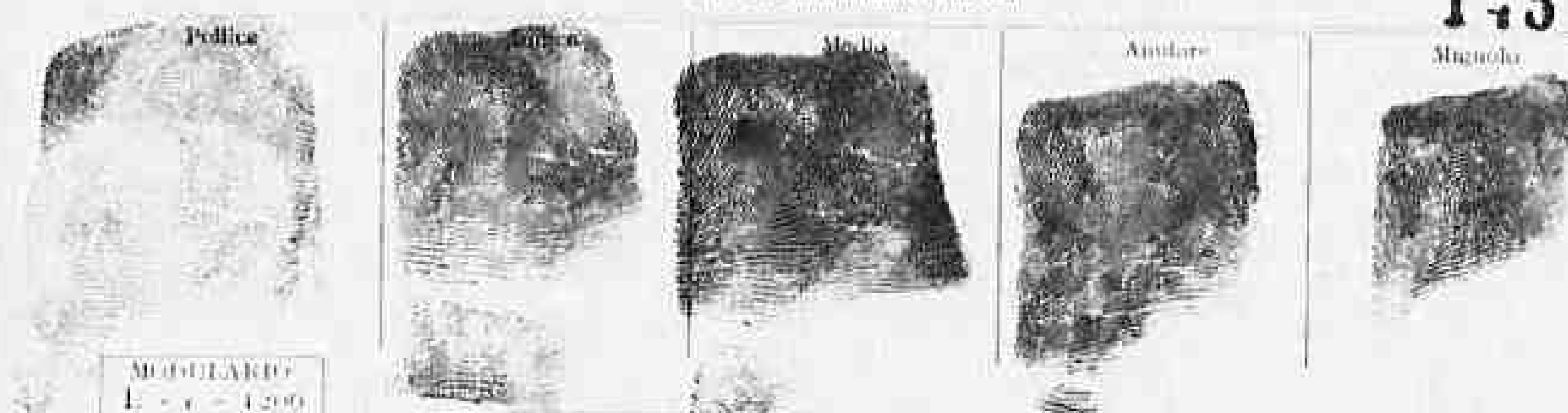
CONNOTATI CROMATICI

Iride *Azzurra* Cutis *Piemonte* Capelli *cast.* Baffi *castan.*
Pierleria *S.* Sangue *S.* Sopracciglia *S.* Barba *rosa.*



Nota: a luogo dei rilievi segnalati
Data *23* Mese *8* Anno *1941*
Penna
Annotazioni relative alla richiesta di alle impronte

Impronte della mano sinistra



MODULARE
L. - 1 - 1900

CONNOTATI SALIENTI

Statura *1.75* Corp. a *ref.*
Robustezza *ref.* Adiposità *ref.*
Testa *ref.* Capelli *folto e.*
Viso *ovale*
Fronte *larga, concava.*
Tempi *alt. dist.*
Sopraciglia *alt.*
Spazio intersopracigliare *cost.*
Occhi *gibboso. bas. orig.*
Naso *ref. lobi utq.*
Zigomi *ref.*
Arcate zigomatiche *ref.*
Orecchio destro *ref.*
Guancia *ref.*
Labbro superiore *ref.*
Labbro inferiore *ref.*
Bocca *ref.*
Basi *ref.* Barba *rosa.*
Mandibola *ref.* Mento *con pillo*
Collo *ref.* Spalla *ref.*
Estremità sup. d. *ref.*
Estremità inf. d. *ref.*
Torso *ref.* Addome *ref.* Dorsal *ref.*
Anomalie *ref.*

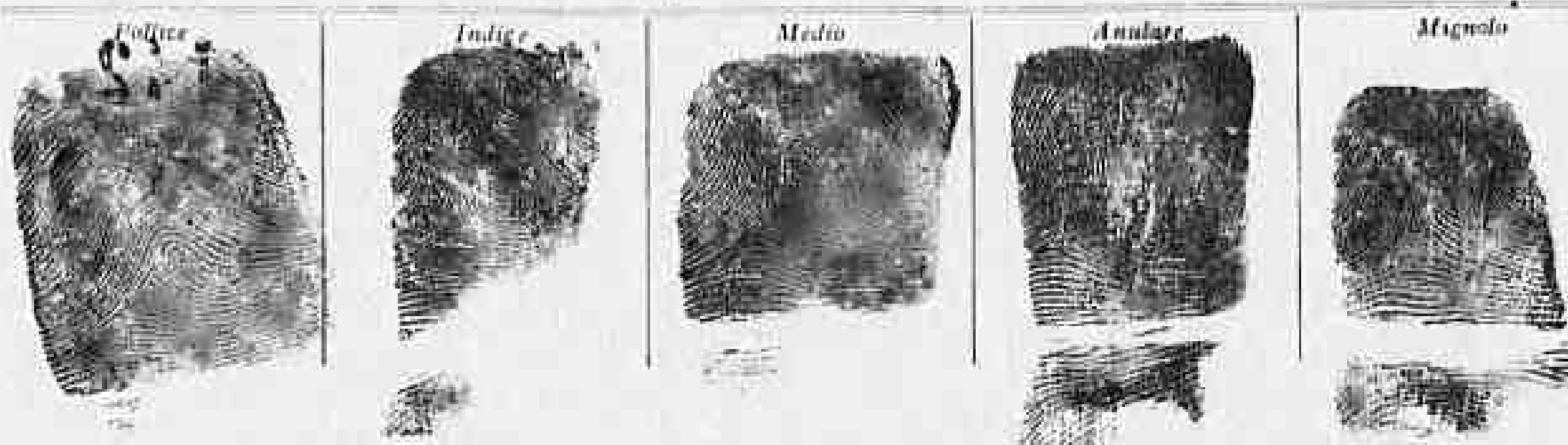
CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici *ref.*
Tatuaggi *ref.*
Anomalie *ref.*
Caratteri professionali *ref.*
Malattie fisiche e mentali *ref.*
Contegno *ref.*
Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)
Statura m. 1. *ref.* Apertura braccia m. 1. *ref.*
D. busto *ref.* Orecchio d. *ref.*
D. braccia *ref.* Medio s. *ref.*
Mignolo s. *ref.* Piede s. *ref.*
Testa: Lunghezza *ref.* Larghezza *ref.*

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Narciso Duran

Impronte della mano destra



Serie _____ N _____ Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di Segnalamento e Identificazione

Guarino *per Cesare* Nome *Luigi* *Rosina Rusni*
Cognome *per* Madre *per*
Nato il *31-10-1870* a *Napoli* *Napoli*
Etnia *St.* *St.* *St.*
Incarico del precedente ruolo *uff. inf. R. Eserc.*
Motivo del segnalamento
Identificato per *come sopra*

CONNOTATI CROMATICI

Capelli *Cast. brizz.* *ros.*
Pelle *roses*
Sangue *D*
Sopraciglia *Cast.*



Roma *2h.* *8.* *1944*
142



CONNOTATI SALIENTI

Statura *alt.* Corporatura *rep.*
Robustezza *in.* Attitudine *rep.*
Testa *capelli*

Viso *ovale*
Fronte *spugnoso*
Temple *spugnoso*
Sopraciglia *felt.*
Spazio intersopraciglia *spugnoso*
Occhi *spugnoso*

Naso *curvato bas. violato*

Zigomi *reg. lobo distacco*
Arcate zigomatiche
Orecchio destro *reg. lobo distacco*

Guanale
Labbro superiore
Labbro inferiore
Bocca *rep.*
Basi *rep.* Barba

Mandibola Mento

Collo Spalle

Estremità sup. d. *1.*

Estremità inf. d. *2.*

Torace Addome Dorso

Annellazioni

CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici *lesioni di unguale della mano destra circa di cur. due d. lunghezza*

Tatuaggi

Animalie

Caratteri professionali
Malattie fisiche e mentali

Contenuto

Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)

Statura m. 1. Apertura braccio m. 1.

Braccia

D. braccia Orecchio d.

Avambraccio s. Medio s.

Mignolo s. Piede s.

Testa: Lunghezza Earchea

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Imp. Federico

Impronte della mano destra

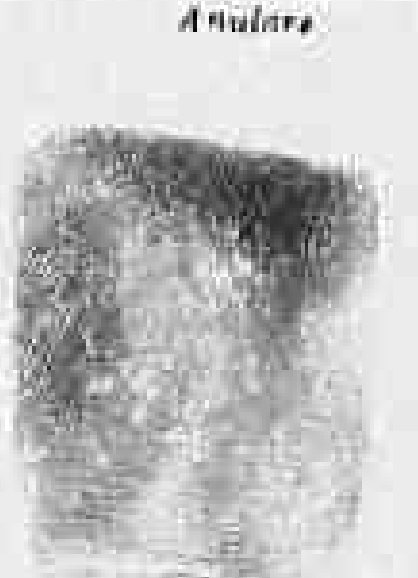
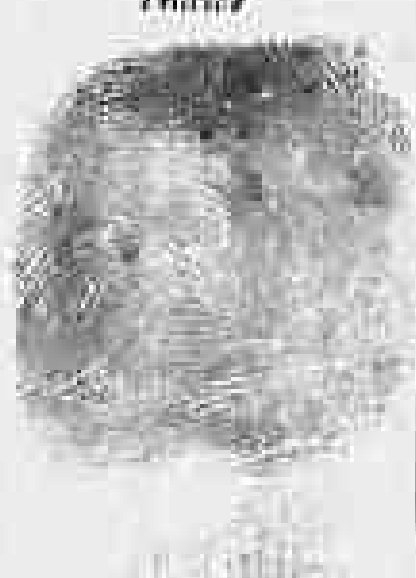
Pollice

Indice

Medio

Anulare

Mignolo



1860

Serie _____ Sez. _____ N. _____

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.
DIVISIONE POLIZIA

Mod. 524

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di Segnalamento e identificazione

Cognome	<i>Odinzova</i>	Nome	<i>Vittoria</i>
Patronimico	<i>Oleg</i>	Madre	<i>Madia Abramovic</i>
Soprannome		Firma nomi	
Nato il	<i>5-9-1921</i>	Domestico a	<i>Kaua Via Fucinare 2</i>
Cittadinanza	<i>Sovietica</i>	Professione	<i>Casa</i>
Classamento del Precedente nota	<i>Leningrado</i>		
Matr. del segnalamento	<i>giudizio</i>		
Indirizzo per	<i>Cause sopra</i>		

CONNOTATI CROMATICI

Iride	<i>Grigio</i>	Pigmento	<i>Rosso</i>	Capelli	<i>Cast.</i>	Barba	
Asciutta		Sangue	<i>D</i>	Sopraciglia	<i>D</i>		



Data e luogo del rilievo fotografico
Citta Roma
Giorno 25. Nov. 1941
Autore 1941

Impronte della mano sinistra



Mod. 524 - Roma - 1941 - Mantellato (v. 1941)

CONNOTATI SALIENTI

Statura *M.* Corpore *ref.*
 Rotazione *in.* Adiposità *ref.*
 Testa *Capelli* *fol. Carb.*

Vista *rep.*
 Fronte *prominente.*
 Tempie *Costa*
 Sopracciglia *spessot.*
 Spazio intersopracigliare *rep.*
 Occhi *rett. b. niah.*
 Nase *rett. b. niah.*

Zigomi
 Arcate zigomatiche *rep. lobo attaccato*
 Orecchio destro

Guanche
 Labbro superiore
 Labbro inferiore
 Bocca
 Baffi

Barba
 Mandibola
 Mento

Collo
 Spalle

Estremità sup. d. 1.
 Estremità inf. d. 2.
 Torace
 Addome
 Dorsale

Annottazioni

CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici

Tatuaggi

Anomalie

Caratteri professionali
 Malattie fisiche e mentali

Contegno

Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)

Statura m. 1. Apertura braccia m. 1.

Udito

D. pingu. Orecchio d.

Avambraccio s. Medio s.

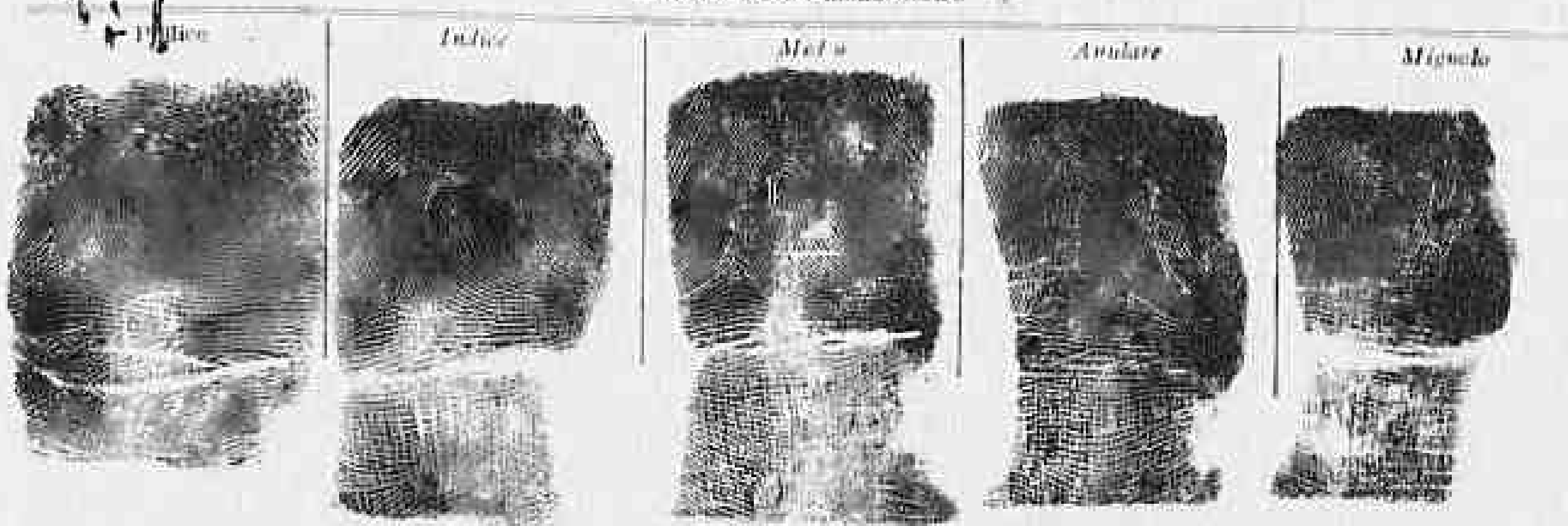
Mignolo s. Piede s.

Testa: (Lunghezza Larghezza

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Vittoria Odierzo

Impronte della mano destra



1862

Serie _____ Sez. _____ N. _____

Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.
DIVISIONE POLIZIA

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di segnalamento e identificazione

Cognome *Principi* *Pignatelli* *Behnava* *Maria*
Patronimico *per* *Giovanni* Madre *Beatrice* *Persini*
Soprannome *per* *Firenze* *Falsi nomi*
Nato il *24-3-1894* *Firenze* Domiciliato a *Roma* *Cap. Sovatelli*
Cittadinanza *IT.* Istruzione *Forza in corso* Professione *Casalunga*
Riassunto dei precedenti noti
Motivo del segnalamento
Motivato per *Carne sopra*

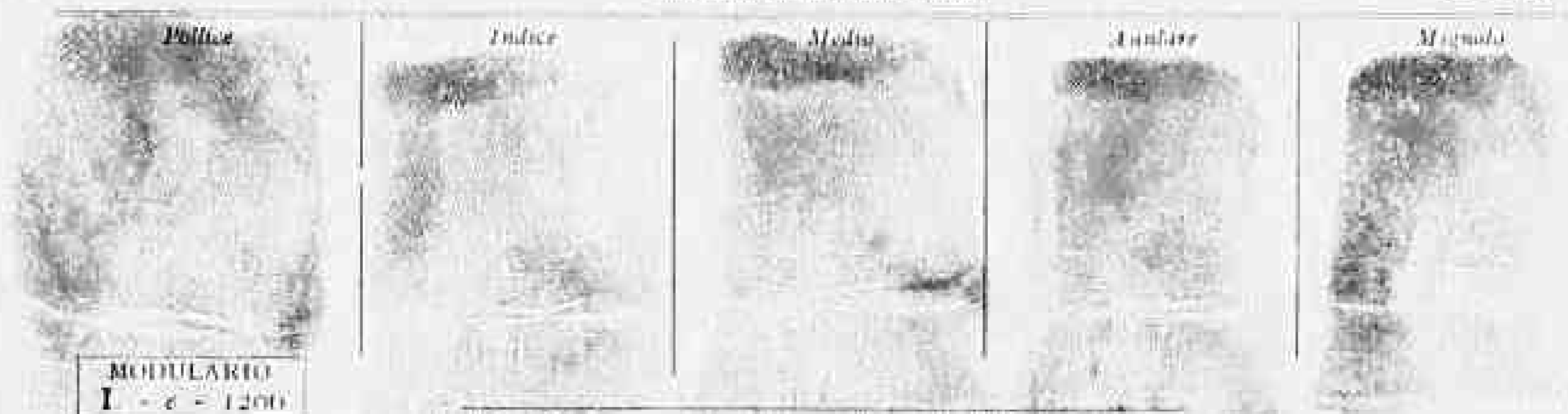
Iride *Aurora* *Grig.* CONNOTATI FOMATICI
Pigmento *Grigio* Capelli *Grigi*
Pupilla *Grigia* Sanguis *Grigio* Sopracciglia *Grigie* Barba



Riduzione fotografica di 1/5

Data e luogo dei rilievi fotografici
Roma *Gennaio 25* *1908*
Abitazioni relative alla fotografia ad alto ingrandimento

Impronte della mano sinistra



MODULARIO
I - 2 - 1200

CONNOTATI S...IENTI

Statura *M. corp. rep. near.*
 Robustezza *rep. Adiposità rep. near.*
 Testa *rep. Capelli cast.*
 Viso
 Fronte *proeminente*
 Tempie
 Sopracciglia *scarsi*
 Spazio intersopraciliare *spessat.*
 Occhi
 Naso *rett. br. risch.*
 Zigomi
 Arcate zigomatiche
 Orecchio destro *rep. labb. att.*
 Guance
 Labbro superiore
 Labbro inferiore
 Bocca
 Baffi
 Barba
 Mandibola
 Mento
 Collo
 Spalle
 Estremità sup. d.
 Estremità inf. d.
 Torace
 Addome
 Annonazioni
 Dorsal

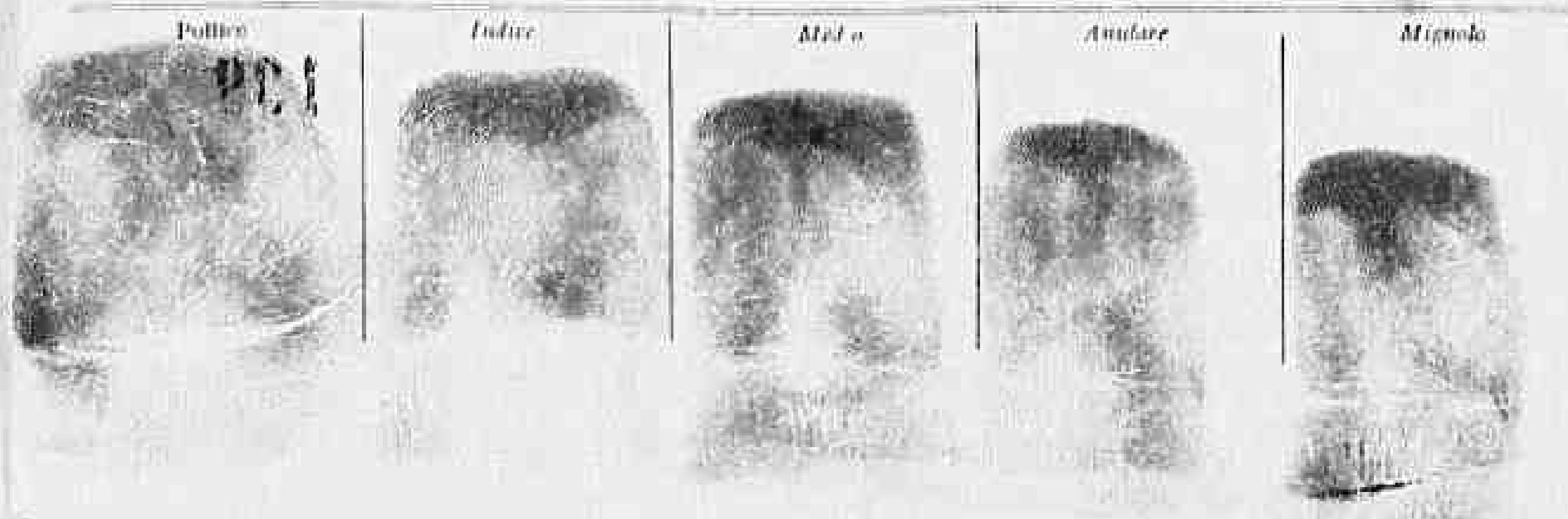
CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici
 Tatuaggi
 Anomalie
 Caratteri professionali
 Malattie fisiche e mentali
 Contegno
 Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)
 Statura m. 1.
 Braccio
 D. braccia
 Avambraccio s.
 Mignolo s.
 Testa: (Lunghezza
 Apertura braccia m. 1.
 Orecchio d.
 Medio s.
 Piede s.
 Larghezza

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Principessa Maria Ripatelli di Berbiara

Impronte della mano destra



Serie _____ Sez. _____ N. **I** Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.

Scelta Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di parolamento e identificazione

Cognome **Filosa** Nome **Luigi**
Patronimico **di Pietro** Madre **Offisari Giuseppina**
Data di nascita **17. II. 1897.** Luogo di nascita **Cosenza** Professione **Avvocato**
Qualifica **Dott. in legge**
Emissione del provvedimento **Come sopra**
Motivo del provvedimento **Cost.**
Identificato per _____

CONNOTAZIONI FISICHE
Anzietà **Cost.** Altezza **1.70** Capelli **Cast.** Occhi **Cast.**
Pelle **Cast.** Statura **5** Sopracciglia **5** Barba **5**

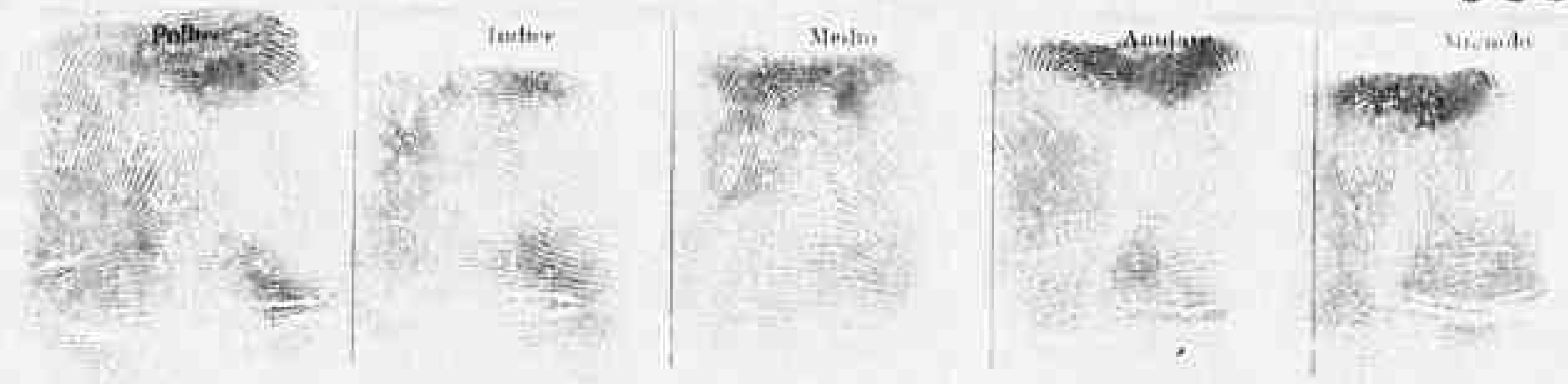


11089

Roma 11.11.1941

Impronte della mano sinistra

139



CONNOTAZIONI SALIENTI

Statura *M.* *reg.*
 Robustezza *in.* *reg.*
 Testa *reg.*
 Vaso *reg.*
 Temperatura *reg.*
 Adiposità *reg.*
 Capelli *p. calv.*

Fronte *sfuggente*
 Tempie *scars.*
 Sopracciglia *staccat.*
 Spazio intersopracigliare

Occhi *reg.*
 Naso *rett. base allargata*

Zigomi *reg.*
 Arcate zigomatiche *reg.*
 Orecchio destro *reg.*
 Orecchio sinistro *reg.*

Guanale *reg.*
 Labbro superiore *reg.*
 Labbro inferiore *reg.*
 Bocca *reg.*
 Labbra *reg.*

Mandibola *reg.*
 Mento *reg.*

Collo *reg.*
 Spalle *reg.*

Estremità sup. d. *reg.*
 Estremità inf. d. *reg.*
 Torace *reg.*
 Addome *reg.*
 Annotazioni *reg.*

CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici *Cicatrice d. primo retinale*
di area in cui l. destra
spalla destra

Tatuaggi *reg.*

Anomalie *reg.*

Caratteri professionali *reg.*
 Malattie fisiche e mentali *reg.*

Contagio *reg.*

Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)

Statura m. l. *reg.* Apertura braccia m. l. *reg.*
 Busto *reg.*
 D. braccia *reg.* Orecchio d. *reg.*
 Avambraccio s. *reg.* Mento s. *reg.*
 Mignolo s. *reg.* Piede s. *reg.*
 Tocchi: Lunghezza *reg.* Larghezza *reg.*

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Luigi Luca Turcato

Impronte della mano destra



1866

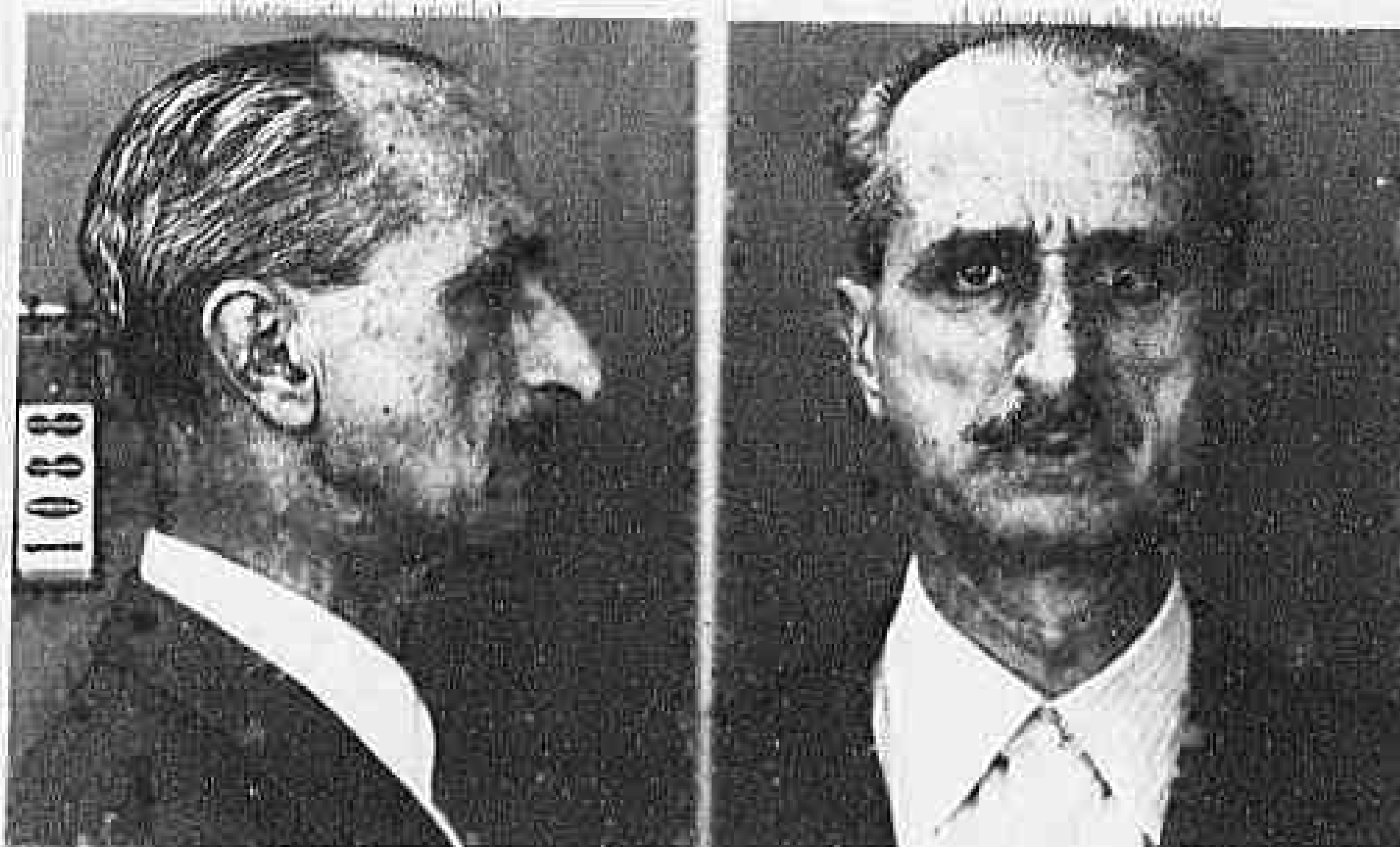
Serie _____ Set _____ N. **1** Mod. 574

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO - DIREZIONE GENERALE DI P. S.

Scuola Superiore di Polizia - Servizio Centrale di Riconoscimento e Identificazione

Cognome *Pignatelli* Nome *Valerio*
Patronimico *di Michele* Madre *Emilia Valignani*
Soprannome *Chietti* (Patria) *Roma*
Data di nascita *19-3-1886* Professione *Industriale*
Cittadinanza *It.* Qualifica *Det. in l. g.*
Uffizio di appartenenza *come sopra*
Motivo del riconoscimento _____
Identificato per _____

Tracce *Arretrato Costan.* Connotati cromatici
Dati *2.* Capelli *br. brizz.* Occhi *scuri*
Cura *2.* Sopracciglia *br.* Barba *br.*



Il foto e l'immagine sono state scattate il 19/4/46
con l'ausilio della macchina fotografica di tipo 100/150



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CONNOTATI SALIENTI

Statura *Alt.* Corporatura *reg.*
 Robustezza *reg.* Adiposità *reg.*
 Testa *reg.* Capelli *br. brizzolati*
 Viso *reg.*
 Fronte *proeminente*
 Tempie *dist.*
 Sopracciglia *dist.*
 Spazio intersopracigliare *dist.*
 Orecchi *dist.*
 Naso *conv. b. abitato*
 Zigomi *reg.*
 Arcate zigomatiche *reg.*
 Orecchio destro *reg.*
 Guancie *reg.*
 Labbro superiore *reg.*
 Labbro inferiore *reg.*
 Bocca *reg.*
 Denti *reg.*
 Mandibola *reg.*
 Mento *reg.*
 Collo *reg.*
 Spalle *reg.*
 Estremità sup. d. *reg.*
 Estremità inf. d. *reg.*
 Torace *reg.*
 Addome *reg.*
 Anidazioni *reg.*
 Dorsa *reg.*

CONTRASSEGNI PARTICOLARI SALIENTI

Cicatrici *reg.*
 Tatuaggi *reg.*
 Anomalie *reg.*
 Caratteri professionali *reg.*
 Malattie fisiche e mentali *reg.*
 Contegno *reg.*
 Misure antropometriche (per i soli confronti internazionali)
 Statura m. 1. *reg.* Apertura braccia m. 1. *reg.*
 Dista *reg.*
 D. braccio *reg.* Orecchio d. *reg.*
 Avambraccio x *reg.* Medio x *reg.*
 Mano x *reg.* Piede x *reg.*
 Testa: Lunghezza *reg.* Larghezza *reg.*

FIRMA DELLA PERSONA SEGNALATA

Valerio T. protelli

Impronte della mano destra



1868

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

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT

AG. M&D AFH

APO 512

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300



~~HQ Allied Control Comm~~

~~APO 394~~

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

REF : SD/149.01

7 June 1946

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter dated 16 May 46 regarding
the internment of Princess Maria PIGNATELLI.

The Princess was interned by the Allied Authorities
as a threat to security and your application for conditional release
cannot be entertained at present.

I am instructed to point out that Princess PIGNATELLI
has been interrogated in considerable detail and her case has been thoroughly
investigated. In spite of the fact that no charge has been made against
her, she must be well aware of the reason for her internment.

Yours sincerely,


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

Signor Emanuele de SETA,
Via Paisiello, 39
R o m a

SECRET

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

GBI.389.701/FF/90

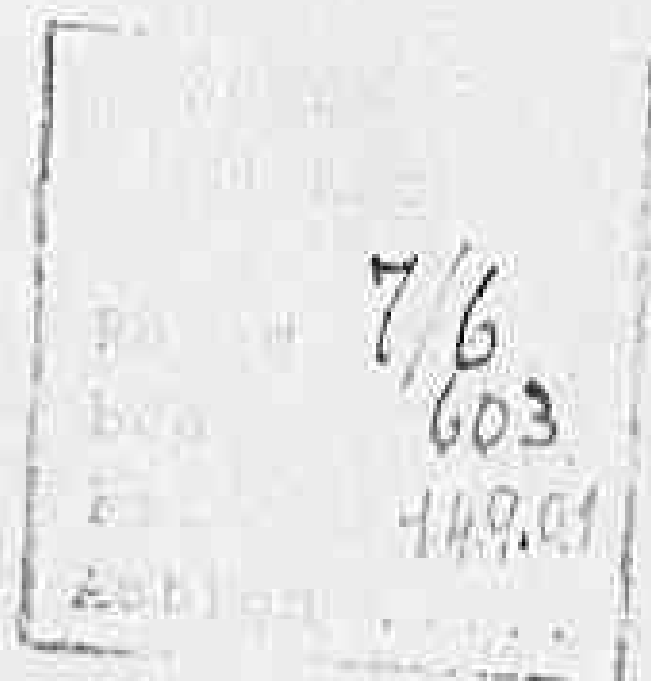
4 June 1946

SUBJECT: PIGNATELLI, Maria.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission
APO 395
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Security Division.

1. Reference your SD/149.01 dated 27 May 46, subject as above.
2. Subject crossed the lines into enemy occupied territory from NAPLES in April 1944. Upon arrival in ROME she contacted the German Intelligence Service and gave them valuable military and political information. Subject then agreed to remain in contact with the GIS by courier after her return to NAPLES. Her return was arranged by the G.I.S., but she was arrested on arrival in NAPLES.
3. Subject was interned as she fell into the category of an enemy agent. It is not at the present time the policy of this HQ to release enemy agents who carried out missions. The request made by Emanuele di SETA for subject's conditional release cannot therefore be granted.
4. It is pointed out that subject has been interrogated in considerable detail and that her case has been thoroughly investigated. In spite of the fact that no charge has been made against her, she must be well aware of the reason for her internment.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2



D.A.D. Young 1st Col, G-2
D.A.D. YOUNG,
Lt. Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section

HEM/wj

135

SECRET

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

REF : 33/119.01 P.

27 May 1946

SUBJECT : PICHATELLE Maria

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. The attached copy letter received by the HQ from Emanuele di SSTA, dated 16 May 1946, is forwarded herewith for information.
2. May this HQ be informed of the present status of subject please.

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

AUR/nb

May 16th, 1946
Rome

Via Paisiello, 39

Col. Bye,
Public Safety Section
Allied Commission
H.Q. Rome

Sir,
re internment of Princess Maria Pignatelli

This letter is being sent to you on the advice of Major Farr at A.F.H.Q. Caserta, with whom the sister of the undersigned had an interview last Thursday, the object of which was to make a request that my Mother, the Princess Maria Pignatelli, be placed in the custody of myself and family.

My mother, who was arrested in Naples on the 26th of April 1944, has now been interned for over two years. At present she is at the "R" Internment Camp, Terni, but we have been informed that a move is being made to transfer the camp to Riccione.

I wish to place before you the fact that although my Mother has been interned for over two years, no charge has been preferred against her. The family is very frightened because of the Princess' poor state of health (which has never been normal) and her progressive moral depression. We fear that if the present confinement continues a complete mental-break down will be the result.

We beg you, therefore, if it is not possible to place her on trial at once, that the Princess be released to the custody of my family. We are prepared to place her in the Convent of Santa Maria in the Vatican or any other place named by the Authorities. We are willing to give our signed guarantee that my Mother would be kept in seclusion and not allowed out of the place of confinement. We are disposed to give ourselves as hostages that the conditions laid down by the Authorities be maintained.

We would be most grateful if the contents of this letter could be forwarded to the appropriate Quarter at A.F.H.Q.

Your assistance in this matter will be most deeply appreciated.

Sincerely

S/ Emanuele de Seta

May 16th, 1946

Rome.

Via Paisiello, 39.

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Public Safety Section
Allied Commission
H.Q. Rome

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We beg you, therefore, if it is not possible to place her on trial at once, that the Princess be released to the custody of my family. We are prepared to place her in the Convent of Santa Marta in the Vatican or any other place named by the Authorities. We are willing to give our signed guarantee that my Mother would be kept in seclusion and not allowed out of the place of confinement. We are disposed to give ourselves as hostages that the conditions laid down by the Authorities be maintained.

We would be most grateful if the contents of this letter could be forwarded to the appropriate Quarter at A.F.H.Q.

Your assistance in this matter will be most deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Emanuele de Seta

CONFIDENTIAL

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

*File
Alt*

GBI 389.455/32-A

24 June, 1945

SUBJECT: GUARINO, Lt. Col. Luigi

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

26/6.
8403.
149.01(P)

1. Reference is made to letter from AFHQ Liaison Officer, I.A.I. - Rome, File No. 1552 subject: PIGNATELLI Case, in which inquiry is made as to whether Lt. Col Guarino should be returned to "A" Internee Camp or released upon completion of treatment.

2. It is the opinion of this office that Col Guarino's acquittal in the Italian Court fails to lessen his degree of danger to our security and that it affords no basis for an immediate release.

3. He should therefore be returned to "A" Internee Camp as soon as his physical condition permits and his case will be reviewed and necessary action taken in due course.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Sidney L. Anderson cpts m d
for EARLE B. NICHOLS
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst AC of S., G-2

Copy to: AFHQ Liaison Officer
I.A.I. - Rome.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AFHQ Liaison Officer

I.A.I. - ROME

Tel. 478.897

No. 1552

21 June 1945.

SUBJECT : PIGNATELLI Case.

TO : G-2(CI), AFHQ

Copy to : Security Division,
Hq.A.C.

1. The trial by the Military Tribunal of CATANZARO, of the following has now been completed, with sentences as shown:

- (a)-Prince PIGNATELLI Valerio
12 Years' imprisonment.
- (b)-CAPOCASALE Vittorio
1 Year's imprisonment.
- (c)-Lt.Col. GUARINO Luigi and Avv. BARBERIO Saverio
Acquitted.

2. Hq.C.S. has informed this office that Lt.Col. GUARINO is being treated in CATANZARO hospital for an illness of an unspecified nature.

Hq.C.S. has asked, in accordance with AFHQ instruction AG. 000.5/003 GBI-O (para.5) dated 4 Jan.45, whether GUARINO is to be returned to the Internment Camp or whether he may be released on completion of his treatment in hospital.

3. May this office please be informed of your decision.

Security
Division
Rec'd. 22/6
Book No. 8320
File No. 149.01 (PIGN-)
Action

128

Discharge certificate
Capt.
I.A.I. LIAISON
(AFHQ).

SW/AS

CONFIDENTIAL

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

GBI.389.455/32-A.

3 February, 1945.

SUBJECT: PIGNATELLI, Valerio.

TO : Commandant,
"A" Internee Camp,
C.M.F.

1. Authority is hereby given for the handing over to the Italian Authorities of the above mentioned internee, PIGNATELLI, Valerio.

2. This authority is given in accordance with AFHQ directive AG 000.5/003 GBI-0 of 4 and 31 January, 1945.

3. In accordance with para 7 of the above quoted directive of 4 January, 1945 the Italian Authorities will be responsible for making the necessary arrangements to provide transportation and escort for the internee from and, if necessary back to the Camp and for his safe custody meanwhile.

4. In compliance with paragraph 5 of the above mentioned directive the purpose of the visit should be made clear to the internee and it should be pointed out to him before he leaves the Camp that if he is acquitted of the charge or if the sentence imposed is insufficient to meet Allied security needs, he may be re-interned.

5. It is requested that this Headquarters be notified of the actual date of removal of PIGNATELLI from "A" Internee Camp.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

D. Murray, Capt.
S. H. Hill-Dillon, Capt.

S.S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

Security
Division
Rec'd ..
Book No. 4693
File No. 109 (Pignatelli)
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/1490(Pignatelli) 4737

7 February 1945

SUBJECT : PIGNATELLI Valerio

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Reference GBI 389.485/32-A.

2. Information is requested as to whether Guarino may be released to the Italian authorities as well as Pignatelli.


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

CBH/nb

12126

CONFIDENTIAL

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

GBI.389.455/32-A.

3 February, 1945.

SUBJECT: PIGNATELLI, Valerio.

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

Reference SD/149 PIGNATELLI dated 13 January, 1945.

1. In accordance with the policy laid down in AFHQ directives AG 000.5/003 GBI-O dated 4 and 31 January, 1945, the Commandant of "A" Internee Camp has been authorized to hand over the above mentioned internee to the Italian Authorities for trial.

2. It is requested that the attention of the Italian Authorities be drawn to the fact that it is a condition of the release that they shall not, after any hearing or completion of any sentence imposed, release any internee before obtaining the consent of this Headquarters.

3. They should also be informed that they are responsible for making the necessary arrangements to provide transportation and escort from and if necessary, to the Internee Camps, and for the safe custody of the internees while they are in their hands.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

D. Murray Capt 125
S.S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

Security
Division
Rec'd. <i>6/2</i>
Book No <i>4692</i>
File No <i>149 (PIGNATELLI)</i>
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 594
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/149.21 (Pignatelli) ✓

10 February 1945

SUBJECT : PIGNATELLI Valerio
GUARINO Luigi

TO : Stato Maggiore Generale S.I.M. C.S. Roma

1. Reference your 214 of 5 Jan. 1945.

2. Authority has been given for the transfer of the above named internee from "A" Civilian Internee Camp to Military Tribunal at Catanzaro, for an offence under Art. 270 of the CFC.

3. It is pointed out that:-

(a) It is condition of the release that the internee shall not, after any hearing on completion of any sentence, be released before the consent of Allied Force Headquarters has been obtained.

(b) It is also incumbent upon you to provide transportation and escort.

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

Copt to:- Ministry of Interior
GBM/nb General Direction of P. Safety.

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4828

CONFIDENTIAL

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

GBI.389.455/32-A.

6 February, 1945.

SUBJECT : GUARENO Luigi.

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

Reference 3/149 Pignatelli dated 13 January, 1945
and further to our letters of even number dated 3 February, 1945
on the subject of PIGNATELLI Valerio.

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

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

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Shuman Capt
S.S. HULL-SILVER,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

Security
Division
Rec'd <i>8/2</i>
Book No
File No
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

149.01/Pignatelli →

REF : SD/149 Pignatelli /4128.

13 January 1945

SUBJECT : PIGNATELLI Valerio
GUARINO Luigi

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Attached is a copy of a letter from SIM (CS) Rome.
2. In accordance with AFHQ Memo No. AG 000.5/003
GPI-0 of 4 Jan. 45 relating to release of internees for such purposes,
please inform this Division whether you are prepared to authorize release
of Subjects for trial at Catanzaro in order that we may inform the Italian
authority.

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

JAM/nb

1/1

Awaiting further policy Instructions

154-

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CONFIDENTIAL

Major McKay

~~THE~~
This is the famous
Pigmatalk case of Major
Hares - an agent of
the SMI came in to
see me last week asking
for procedure of
release of subjects etc. -
I told him it had to
be in writing to this
division - giving reasons, etc.
- see #30 of 520.1 for
procedure

6.

STATO MAGGIORE GENERAL
S.I.M.
Centre C.S. of Rome.

Rome 5 January 1945

TO THE SECURITY DIVISION A.C.
(Major Harvey)

R O M E

SUBJECT: PIGNATELLI Valerio and GUARINO Luigi.

By request of the procurator of the Military Tribunal of Catanzaro, we pray you to transfer from the concentration camp of Padula to the camp of Catanzaro the above named PIGNATELLI Valerio and GUARINO Luigi as they must be judged by the court of justice there, as they have been accused of the offence as by art. 270 of the C.P.C. (Associazioni sovversive)

Thanking you,

THE MAJOR HEAD CENTRE OF THE CC.RR.

* Riccardo Valenti-

AF.

Pa.



Stato Maggiore Generale

S. I. M.

CENTRO C. S. DI ROMA

Roma, li 5 gennaio 1945

LA SECURITY DIVISION A.C.

(Maggiore Harvy)

ROMA

N. to Prot. 214

Risposta al N. del

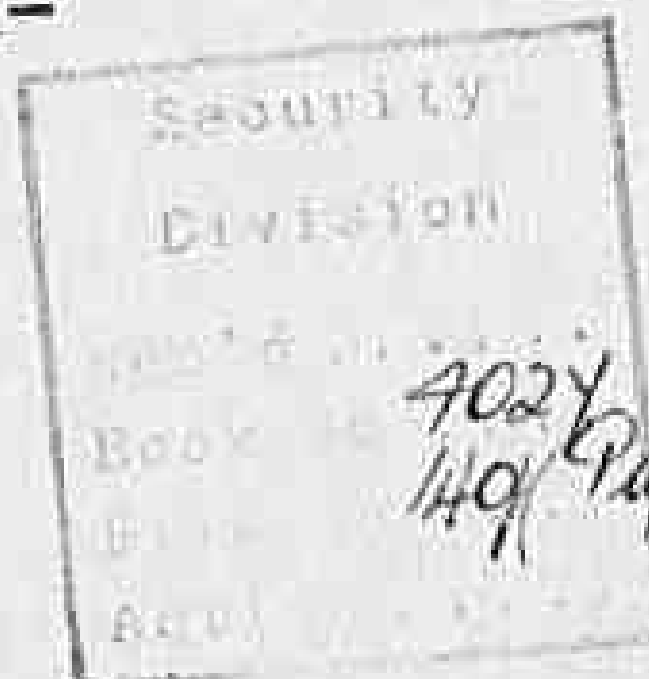
Allegati

OGGETTO PIGNATELLI Valerio e GUARINO Luigi.-

A richiesta del Procuratore del Tribunale Militare di Catanzaro, pregasi autorizzare la traduzione dal campo di concentramento di Padula al carcere di Catanzaro dei nominati PIGNATELLI Valerio e GUARINO Luigi dovendo essere giudicati da quell'autorità giudiziaria, siccome imputati del reato previsto dall'articolo 270 del C.P.C. (Associazioni sovversive).

Si ringrazia.-

IL MAGGIORE CC.RR. CAPO CENTRO
-Riccardo Valenti-



La Pignatelli indirizzata al Comandante Gruppo CC.RR. di Roma. La sua presenza in sede di Catanzaro è stata accertata dal Gruppo CC.RR. di Roma. La Pignatelli è stata trasferita al carcere di Catanzaro.

file

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

ACC

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

APC. 394

SB/I490I.

24th. October, 1944.

SUBJECT. Princess Pignatelli, and others.

TO. G-2., (CI), AFHQ.

The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

1. With further reference to Subject and my reports dated 2nd. August, 1944, and 20th. August, 1944, on the same matter.
2. After the fall of Florence certain documents were found relating to the activities of the Princess Pignatelli whilst in Rome during April, 1944.
3. I have examined these documents and am of the opinion they do not carry this case any further, from the 'trial' point of view.
4. One document in particular, dated I7-4-44, shows that the Germans were not employing this woman as an agent.
5. It is fairly obvious now that the Pignatelli's were acting in their own personal interests the whole time, taking advantage of their association with Allied and German Security Agencies, to further their own ends.

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The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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W.R. HARE. 116
Major.

6.

17.4.44

Telegram.
(Geh. Ch. Verf.)

Nr. 222
Of..17.4

R.B.V.
Fasano

Most immediate.

Secret Affair of State

For the Ambassador personally.

Countess Valeria Pignatelli has arrived here from Naples. She declares that she is coming on her husband Prince Pignatelli's account, who, she says, has set up a secret Fascist organisation in southern Italy.

Countess Pignatelli; who was received by the Feldmarschall, is continuing today her journey in company of Oblt. Heusgen to you at Fasano. She will probably arrive there on Tuesday afternoon, and wants in addition to visit the Duce, Baraccu, and Pellegrini. As her name should in no circumstances come out, Countess P. asks to be protected under the name of Frau Neri, and would be grateful if Baraccu and Pellegrini could be informed accordingly.

Oblt. Heusgen is the acquaintance from Tunis and belongs now as formerly, to the same organisation.

Moelhausen.

(Handwritten)
Tel. 20.4
In connection with 222

Italian circles here are fully informed about the P. undertaking. Consequently the secrecy, which the Countess urgently requested, is out of the question. Under these conditions I consider it not impossible that the whole business is suspect, and even go so far as to wonder whether we are not being tricked.

Dollmann, who is leaving today for Fasanao; will give you all details.

4;

1.) N.U.

2304/1300

FS to B.d.s. - Most immediate -

TO BE HANDED AS SECRET AFFAIR OF STATE

Subject: Princess P i g n a t e l l i .

Ref: Your most immediate FS Nr. 5253 of 22.4

The above mentioned has reported to a front line unit and was sent finally to the I-C at OBSW. The Generalfeldmarschall wanted to conduct the conversation with her in Dollmann's and my presence. As the Feldmarschall and Dollmann thought I was in Genoa; I only learnt of the matter through the Abwehrstelle here. My immediate attempt to speak with the woman myself fell through, although an appointment was fixed, because she had to put forward her departure for the Duce's residence. An appointment on her return from Rome has been ensured. A report is to be rendered by me only after my own interrogation and according to my own personal impressions.

Kappler.

2.) Immediate request to VI for renewed consultation with Obstlt. Zolling, Staf Dollmann and Hptm. Lange with the intention of definitely ensuring a thorough discussion after the return from Rome.

Klr. 23/IV.

3.

Der Befehlshaber
der Sicherheitspolizei
u. des SD in Italy

Rome, 3rd, May 1944.

To the
Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD in Italy
in Verona.

Subject: Interrogation of persons crossing over the front,
and utilization of reports of such persons.

Ref: None

Enclosures: 1

Herewith copy of a report on the interrogation of
line-crossers and the utilization of reports of line-crossers.
In view of the urgency I have sent the original direct to
Berlin by air courier.

for SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer.

7.

Most immediate FDS VERONA No. 5488 26.4. 4. 2255 - WIE.
To AK Rome - Attention SS Ostubaf KAPPLER.

SECRET AFFAIR OF STATE.

Subject: Princess P i g n a t e l l i .

Ref: Your most immediate FS No 47 of 23.4.44

Please clear up the matter before the meeting in Florence to the point that final arrangements for intervention in the P. organisation can then take place. If at all possible please answer two special questions for me in Florence.

1). The princess mentioned the Duchess of Aosta at HQ.
Which Duchess of Aosta is referred to?, as two Duchesses of Aosta live in Florence, I suppose that the mother of the present Duke is ment?

2.) In the remainder of the Embassy in Rome a Dr. H A A S is said to have, in particular, information from southern Italy to deliver. Is this correct? Has the Embassy any connection with the Princess? I refer in this connection to the report on the Maffia given by Consul Moellhausen to the Embassy, which under No. 5155 from here by FS of 21.4 was sent for your information.

BDS Italy Roman 6 - Signed Dr. HARSTER.
SS Brigadefuehrer und Gen. Major der Pol.

5.

N.U. Nr. 41.

Most immediate VERONA FS NR; 5253 22.4.44. 2100 - GE -

To be treated as Secret Affair of State.

Urgent. Bring forward immediately.

To AK. Z.HD. V. SS-Ostuf. Kappler. Rome.

Subject: PRINCESS PIGNATELLI.

The BDS has received news from the Embassy of the stay of Princess Pignatelli with the Duce. She came through the front and was introduced in Rome by SS-Staf. Dolmann to the Generalfeldmarschall. She began her journey back to Rome on the 21.4 The Princess seems here to be a practical starting point for the work in the South. Her report about her way through the front is moreover a proof that such possibilities exist. Der BDS wants to intervene, if at all possible, before the Princess leaves Rome for the South. A further explanation is requested, why a report of the appearance of the Princess and what she knows could not have been made before. The importance and urgency of the matter are stressed.

BDS Italy. VI. I.A. signed Dr. Huegel. SS-Stuf.

7.

2704.

1). N. U.

Most immediate.

To AK Florence.

SS: Ostubaf. Kappler.

Regarding Pignatelli.

In reply to a telephone inquiry Zolling informs me that Pignatelli has already slipped through the line again. He has made several attempts to get into touch with Ostubaf. Kappler, he doesn't know the reason why this never came off. Berger and Heusken can give more exact details about this. Personal discussion Hass/Berger, first of all without Heusken. B. contends he has tried to get hold of Kappler after return of Pignatelli, but on account of excessive pressure of work in both Dienststellen this could not be brought about. Heusken states on arrival on the other hand he has not been able to keep his promise to take P. to the AK, as he had to pass on P. immediately on her return to Rome. Also that O'Gruf. Wolff in Fasa no and Staf. Dollmann at the OBSW have been present at interrogations. It is Hass's personal opinion that P. was intentionally not taken to the AK, and that the excessive pressure of work as well as the necessity for immediate continuation of the journey are simply excuses.

Copies of interrogation will be taken today by Hass to Florence, as well as original of the interview with Heusken based on our question form for line-crossers. H. declares that he can reply to the questions, through his having been so often together with P., in exactly the same manner as P. would have replied. A report on further plans from the military will follow verbally. A possible report from Staf. Dollmann is not available at the moment, as D. is out of Rome, in his absence Hass.....

1.

E. K. Rome.

Rome, 10.5.1944

To:

the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des
SD in Italy - attention of SS-Stubaf. Dr. Hugel -
V e r o n a

Subject: P i g n a t e l l i .

Ref: FS Verona Nr. 6200 of 9.5.44.

Enclosures: 1.

Herewith the interrogation report requested on Princess
Pignatelli.

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer.

2.

No. 269.

VERONA FS. NR. 6200 9.5.44. 1050 -GE-
To AK. Rome. -Secret-
Attention SS OSTUFBAF. KAPPLER.

Subject: P i g n a t e l l i .

The documents, which SS-Ostufaf. KAPPLER brought with him
to the meeting in Florence, have not yet come in. Please
send as quickly as possible.

BDS. Italy -VI. 97/44- G.RS.

I.. A. signed Dr. HUEGEL. SS-STUBAF.

(Extracts of information supplied by Princess Pignatelli included in the following supplementary report compiled by SS-Sonderf. Dr. Mayer.)

II. Report

on the interrogation of line-crossers
and on the utilisation of such reports.

Sources: A.K. Rome of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD, Pi. Vers.Trupp 254, Int. Department of the Milan General Consulate, Heeresdienststelle 10, German Embassy (Dr. Berger).

Names of the line-crossers
and time of the observations.

Manfredi (Sept. 43-Jan.44.)
Neri (Sept.-Jan)
Elephant and Panther (15.3.44.-25.3.44)
Scarelli, Frangini, Giuliani (Sept. -12.4.44)
Cap. med. E. Camolli (Sept.-March 1944)
Princess Pignatelli (Sept.-beginning April 1944)
Marine Uff. G. Palombaro (Sept. -10.4.44.)
Ital. Fallschirmjager W. Zanetti (Sept.-20.4.44)

Time of the line crossings:

12. January 1944 - 20 April 1944.

Compiler: SS-Sonderf. Dr. Mayer.

I. Italian Interior Politics.

N.B. Names in parenthesis indicate sources.

1) The Royal House.

The king and the Badoglio Government have their seat in Ravello and Salerno. The King and Aquarone (Minister of the Royal Household) live in Ravello. The Queen has no Ladies in waiting. Crown Prince Umberto lives in the house of Baron Compagna, Villa Roseberry, in Posilippo. (Pignatelli).

1.a). The political plans of the Badoglio Government.

Badoglio, who lives in the Villa Raia between Cava de Tirreni and Salerno, was prepared to call back GRANDI from Spain as his Minister for Foreign Affairs. He tried everything possible to get the permission of the Allies for this, but permission was refused. (Pignatelli).

2.) The Relations of the Badoglio Government to:-a). the Anglo Americans.

The English go principally to Badoglio. Political conversations take place with him, and not with the king. (Pignatelli)

b). The Soviets.

The king has received the Russian ambassador for the presentation of credentials. This takes first place in the whole political influence of the Allies. It has its greatest effect south of the Anzio line. (Pignatelli).

3). The attitude of the Badoglio Government towards the idea of Empire.

No details. The Government appears to restrict itself simply to the question of the fate of the Italians left behind in the colonies. In certain circumstances the influence of the Italo-Americans is important in this matter. They are bringing pressure to bear on Roosevelt, and are more concerned, in their position with Anzio, about the problems of the Italian population than the Anglo-Americans. (Pignatelli).

4). The personal and political position of Badoglio towards the king.

Actual political contact with the Allies is made by Badoglio. The king and also Umberto have very little personal contact with the Allied representatives. Umberto goes often to the front to review Italian units. The king takes the leading part in the council of Ministers. The general view is that the king has a better grasp of the political situation than Badoglio and his ministers. Badoglio's ties with the king are to the highest degree tactical and opportunist. (Pignatelli).

5). The attitude taken up by Badoglio, his Government and the Royal House vis-a-vis the Allied measures and demands.

For political liaison with allied political representatives the king has appointed the former deputy Philipson (Jew), at present Under Secretary of State of the President's council. Up to now nothing is known regarding any successful opposition to the allied demands. (Pignatelli).

2.

7). The influencing and support of the Parties by the Allies.

The Anglo-Americans favour the splitting up of the parties into as many contrasting groups as possible. They oppose however any attempt at coalition on a big scale and any really strong party activity. The communist party also try to do this, but in not so open a manner and with little success. The freedom thus given serves as a safety valve for any dissatisfaction. (Pignatelli and Palombaro).

8). Development, Organisation, aims and press of the Parties.

Other statements (Pignatelli, Gruppe Scarelli) tell of the systematic extension (of the Communist party, translator's note) even to the communes, especially in Southern Italy.

The number of registered communists is given as about 100,000. (Pignatelli).

The monarchist newspaper "Unione", which is financed by the Marchese Aslan Granafel, is printed in Bari.. It was forbidden to be published for 10 days, because it had shown Fascist tendencies. (Pignatelli).

Political meetings are held also in the theatres, but processions are forbidden. At the congress in Bari 5 persons arrived amongst whom Comm. Longobardi, from Civitavecchia by U-boat. (Pignatelli).

10). Attitude of the press, Parties and the Clergy to the question of the desposition of the Monarchy. Counter measures taken by the king.

The Crown Prince often invites the representatives of the anti-fascist, liberal and communist parties and tries to influence them towards the idea of monarchy. The conversations take place through the intermediary of Countess of Miraglia. Also the Countess of Aosta does not hide her anti-English and anti-monarchistic feelings and consequently is in a difficult position with the Allies and the Royal House. In retaliation the negroes have been quartered on her possessions at Capo di Monte. (Pignatelli).

The Christian Democrat party is very strongly influenced by Don Sturzo, who is however still in the USA. (Pignatelli).

The Communist Party in Cosenza is under the leadership of a Polish Jew by name Nino Savoska, who was previously in a concentration camp there. (Pignatelli).

15). General mood of the population.

According to other reports Fascism is beginning to be mourned and they wish for a return of the German domination. (Pignatelli).

II. PROPAGANDA.4). Relations between the various occupying troops. Concrete instances. Feeling.

It is significant that the American and Canadian officers are not allowed entry into the best club in Naples the "Circolo Unione" which has been taken over by the British. (Pignatelli).

4.a.) Relations of the occupying troops to the population. Morale Questions.

3.

In official and military stations even middle aged Italian Officers and employees stand to attention before young Allied Officers. (Pignatelli).

In Naples cases of rape do not seem very common, probably because the unbelievable prostitution there makes it unnecessary. Women and girls from even 12 years upwards offer themselves for payment in money or food to the allied troops including the coloured troops in the streets. (Camolli and Pignatelli)

5a.) Treatment of Italian PW.

Italian PW in Anglo-American hands are under the jurisdiction of General Gazzera, who works closely with Badoglio, and has his HQ in Nocera. (Pignatelli).

6). Influence of the Allied on Press, Film and Radio.

Allied propaganda in all its branches uses Italian sub-assistants. Alba de Cespedes, employed previously in Bari and later in Naples, (editress of the novel "Nessuno torna indietro") has a fairly large influence in Radio (Pignatelli).

7). Secret Propaganda. Wall inscriptions.

A very significant wall inscription in Naples is "Alleati non fate rimpiangere i tedeschi e fascisti. Abbiamo fame". (Pignatelli and Palombaro)

8). Effect, potentialities and themes of the Allied, Italian and German propaganda.

The Anglo-Americans circulate for public sale their Front line newspapers, and also Anglo-American magazines are on sale at very high prices. (Pignatelli).

According to one report the northern Italian broadcasts are not heard at all. (Pignatelli).

III: Military matters.3). State and extent of the Badoglio army.

General Tapino is commander of the Italian troops fighting in southern Italy with his HQ in Avellino. (Pignatelli).

4). Morale, care and pay of the Italian troops.

Crown Prince Umberto, after visiting the Front, complained of the unusually high losses sustained by these Italian units. (Pignatelli)

IV: Economics.

1). Economic planning is completely in a mess. B. lives from hand to mouth and apparently has no money. Therefore further subjection to allied influence is certain to follow. Even the "sussidi" (family allowances and pensions) are not paid. Even the Italian officers have the greatest difficulty in getting their pay regularly. (Pignatelli).

4.

2) Food and prices. Rationing. Goods in short supply.

Italian restaurants are open to civilians and rations cards are not needed but prices are very dear and shut in the evening as they are then requisitioned for allied troops. (Pignatelli).

5). Currency and exchange. Inflation problem.

There is more allied money than Italian state notes in circulation. The people are doubtful about the allied money, as they know it is printed in large quantities. There are three sorts of money:- the old Italian Lire, the Allied Military Currency, the occupation dollar and pound (2/6 notes - 50 Lire). 5 Milliards of Allied Military currency is printed. Little circulation of occupation dollars and pounds. (Pignatelli)

6). Social questions.

From a social point of view nobody bothers about the population. States subsidies are not paid. There are no communal kitchens. In Naples in February 70,000 and up to this middle of April 15,000 people died of Spotted Typhus, because of lack of serum. The Allies have even turned inmates of Old Peoples homes on the streets and requisitioned the buildings. (Pignatelli)

V. Questions affecting VI.

Whoever can call upon 4-5 witnesses to vouch for them in southern Italy are released. (?) Pignatelli).

The Maiella-District is known as the most favourable line-crossing district. (Pignatelli)

5). Line crossing routes.

Capua-Sessa-San Castrese- over the Garigliano to the Li Mignani farm and then to Castelforte. (Pignatelli 13/14 April 44.)

6). Opposition, Sabotage and Resistance movements in southern Italy.

Organised political opposition appears to be arising through the Fascist party under the direction of Prince Pignatelli. In Sicily there are organised bands who carry out sabotage. (Pignatelli).

In Nicastro 5 times bombs were laid in the Carabinieri barracks and in two communist houses. 53 Fascists were subsequently arrested, who however had to be released through lack of proof, and on whose behalf Badoglio also intervened. (Pignatelli)

8). Intelligence services of the Allies and Italians.

Director of the Italian SIM is Col. Agrifoglio: his closest collaborator is Obstlt..... Oberstlt. Becarlo works on the intelligence side of Badoglio's immediate staff. An English or American Oberst Marschall is in constant contact with these Italian Officers. (Pignatelli).

100

The Allies stress in their propaganda that German agents cannot be dangerous to them; they know intimately all the German Arrangements and every German move, and are kept constantly supplied with exact information about the whole situation in the German Area. (Pignatelli).

(Handwritten note) Principally Report II worked on, the supplementary report. All other material and conference with Ostubel. Kappler not reported, as already known in Berlin. 30.IV.

Supplementary Report on Interrogation Princess Fignatelli.
(according to details given by Oberleutnant Heusken, Heeresdienststelle
10, Pension Flavia,
Via Corrina 3, Rome)

Since recognition of Badoglio, the relations between the Badoglio Government and England have been disturbed by the Soviets. Recognition took place behind the backs of the English. No statement about the Vatican and its influence.

Support of the Yugoslavs directed via Moscow. Ercoli (Togliatti) decidedly the most competent, therefore the most dangerous for national affairs.

The Soviets demanded to be accepted into Amgot. Refused.

Counter move:- Recognition of Badoglio by Moscow. South of the Line Salerno-Avellino-Foggia-Campobasso Amgot has no more jurisdiction, in the southern part therefore Russian influence becomes much greater and the total Moscow influence stronger than if the Russians had a seat in Amgot.

The part played by Emigrants, Jews and Freemasons extraordinarily great. All who were thrown out during the Fascist era are invited to return and cooperate.

Regarding application for emigration to the USA; the examination for suitability and financial advances nothing known.

Americans associate specially with the Italian aristocracy and vice-versa. (Snobbishness).

Very many desertions from the work camps and the new army.

The Anglo-Americans circulate their own Front line newspapers and also Anglo-American magazines at fairly dear prices. Printed propaganda is made indirectly through Italian helpers and their collaborators. A big part is played by Alba dei Cespedes.

In Naples appear inscriptions on the walls "Abasso il re!" and "Alesti non fate rimpiangere i tedeschi e fascisti! "Abbiamo fame!"

With the exception of the German broadcast "Jerry's front" the German and Italian propaganda is wrong. It is said that the direction of German propaganda is dependent upon agents sent on missions; who, to their own knowledge, report atrocity incidents, which have happened in the South, in the North, which when utilized for propaganda in southern Italy are immediately recognized as false.

Italians (both civilians and military) are despised by all varieties of the Allies. Both are used principally for work purposes. The Italian soldier is also put to unpleasant and dangerous work in the Front line (recovery of the wounded), burials, transport in difficult terrain.

Extreme shortage of goods over the whole clothing and shoe sectors, also in medicines.

Economic planning completely in a mess. The Badoglio Government has no money apparently. Subsidies (Family contributions, allowances and pensions) are not paid. Even the Italian officers have great difficulty in getting their pay regularly. American and English currency prohibited for the civil population and heavy fines imposed for dealing therein. Black market rate of exchange of the dollar is 1 to 280 (official rate 1:100). Nothing is done against danger of inflation either by the Government or by the Allies. There are no measures to control prices.

Control in the front line is by troops and Military Police further south by Carabinieri. All the old passes are valid. About 13000 military are enrolled in the Carabinieri at the instigation of Badoglio; the former military General Lauricelli is now chief of the Carabinieri. There are also civil police in the front line districts. Italians with arm bands to control the civilian traffic. In principle anybody coming from the North is put in a temporary camp; checked up there and interrogated, then put into prison camp for 1 or 2 months. Whoever can refer to 4 or 5 guarantees in southern Italy is allowed to go free. A favorable place to cross the lines is the Maiella zone.

Opposition is in the process of being raised by the Fascist party under the leadership of Prince Pignatelli.

The Princess has heard of a sabotage school at Ischia, but cannot give further details.

The Allies stress in their propaganda that German enemy agents cannot be dangerous to them: they would know each German move, and are kept continually precisely informed about the whole situation in Northern Italy.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

Ref: SB/140 (Pignatelli)

14th September, 1944

Subject: Princess Pignatelli.

To ; No. 1 S.C.I., Unit, Rome, (Att Major Hooton).

1. Reference your SOI/712(3) of 13 Sept 44.
2. Receipt is acknowledged of originals and copies of translations of documents re subject found by ZURETTI Section of S.I.M., in Rome.
3. The documents have been forwarded to Major Hare.

FOR THE DIRECTOR


JOHN A. MCKAY,
MAJOR,
SECURITY BRANCH.

SCI/712(3)/70

13th September, 1944.

To: Major Hare, A.C.C.

From: Major Hooton.

Herewith please find originals and copies of translations of documents relating to the PIGNATELLI case.

2. They were found by the ZURETTI Section of the S.I.M. in a garage at Via Magna Grazia, ROME, on the 27th August, 1944.

3. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

C. Hooton
Major No. 1 S.C.I. Unit

Security
Branch
Rec'd <i>14 Sep.</i>
Doc. No. <i>20685</i>
File No. <i>1490 (Pignatelli)</i>
Action

1904

SUBJECT:- INTERNAL
SECURITY MATTER

CONFIDENTIAL

7348
SECURITY
BR

IN ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

Tel:- KILPOF ADV 79

1456/71/001(b)

27 AUG 44

Commandant, 371 PW Camp

Copy to:- Security Branch, AGO

1. The internment of the following for the duration of the war has to-day been authorised by this HQ, and RAAC has been instructed to despatch them forthwith to 371 PW Camp:

Prince Valerio FERNATELLI
Princess Maria FERNATELLI
Vittoria ODIERNA (their ward)
Col. Luigi GUARINO

All were arrested in NAPLES, the first three on 27 April 44 by 1 SOI unit, and Col. GUARINO on 10 June 44, by SIE/GB.

2. These persons were involved in an important case of espionage and subversion. It has been found impossible to bring them to trial, but they are considered a definite danger to Allied security. It is a complicated case, which has taken nearly four months to investigate, and it is not proposed to give in further detail the reasons for the internment of each one.

Fuller information will, however, not be required for your files, as no useful purpose would be served by a review of this case by your Board. The complete file on this case will be retained at this HQ.

W. D. Gibson. H-60

Brigadier,
DGB(I).

JMF

HEADQUARTERS

29 AUG 1944

A. C. C.

Security
Branch

Rec'd 29/8
Book No. 1802
File No. 1862
Action

95

SUBJECT: THE PRINCE OF MONTE

SECRET

RE ALLIED ARMY IN ITALY

Vol: FILIPPO ADV 79

LA56/73/051(3)

27 AUG 44

U.S. ARMY

Copy to: 1 COI Unit
Major HARR, Security Branch, AGC

1. Attached herewith for your information are two reports by Major HARR, of Security Branch, A.G.C., who has been working on the PRINCE case, with a view to determining whether the principle persons concerned could be brought to trial on serious and appropriate charges.

2. It has been found that it would not be possible to produce sufficient evidence to afford a reasonably good chance of conviction. The two main difficulties which would face the prosecution would be, firstly the fact that the Prince was despatched to enemy territory by an Allied intelligence agency, and secondly that the principle witness, PRINCE, is dead, and this would enable the Prince to attribute to him various statements and actions which would assist her defence, and which he could not deny.

3. It has therefore been decided to dispose of those concerned, as follows,

- (a) Prince and Princess PRINCE, PRINCE and Princess PRINCE to be released.
- (b) Major PRINCE to be handed over to the AGC for disciplinary action in respect of his indiscretion in disclosing Allied military information to a civilian.
- (c) PRINCE and PRINCE to be handed over to the AGC for trial or such other action as it is proposed to take in respect of the Subversive Group in CAMBRIA, of which these two were leading members.
- (d) Major PRINCE to be released, but not to be re-employed as liaison officer with Allied Forces.

Security Branch
Rec'd 29/8
Book No. 1866
File No. 149.01/Prin. Tell.
Action

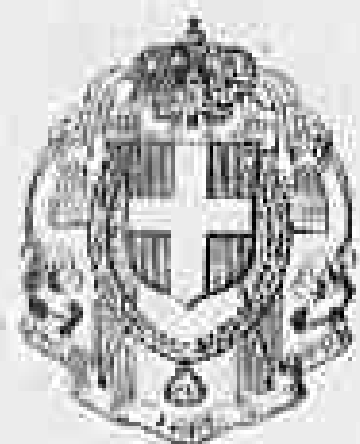
W.D. Gibson. Lt. Col
Brigadier,
AGC(2).

Replying to your request of the 16 of August 1944, herewith particulars and details and two photographs of the following individuals, detained in the Regina Coeli prison.

- 1) Prince Pignatelli Valerio of Michele
- 2) Princess Pignatelli Maria fu Giovanni
- 3) Odinzova Vittoria of Olegk
- 4) Guatino Cesare fu Cesare
- 5) Filora Luigi fu Pietro
- 6) Cosenza Carlo fu Raffaele
- 7) Nuvolari Andrea of Licurgo Basilio

We have any particular about Morelli Gaetano, because he does not appear as detained. Probably may be Morelli Vittorio of Giuseppe, whose photographs are attached.

The Questore
/S/ Sorrentino.



MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Direzione Generale della Pubblica Sicurezza

SCUOLA SUPERIORE DI POLIZIA
SERVIZIO CENTRALE DI IDENTIFICAZIONE

Prot. N° 118 Allegati
Risposta a nota

Roma, li 1° settembre 1944 A
VIA DELLE MANTellate 7

del
Dir. Sez. N°

OGGETTO:

Chiarissimo Sig. Maggiore HARE

R O M A

In risposta alla Vostra lettera del 16 agosto u.s.,
Vi trasmetto un cartellino segnaletico e due fotografie,
in triplice posa, per ciascuno dei seguenti individui de-
tenuti nelle locali Carceri di Regina Coeli:

- 1°) Principe Pignatelli Valerio di Michele,
- 2°) Principessa Pignatelli Maria fu Giovanni,
- 3°) Odinzova Vittoria di Olegk,
- 4°) Guarino Luigi fu Cesare,
- 5°) Filosa Luigi fu Pietro,
- 6°) Cosenza Carlo fu Raffaele,
- 7°) Nuvolari Andrea di Licurgo Basilio,

Mancano i rilievi relativi al nominativo Morelli
Gaetano, perchè non figura detenuto. Probabilmente trat-
tasi di Morelli Vittorio di Giuseppe, pel quale si acclu-
dono le fotografie.

I L Q U E S T O R E

As. Reg. Pubblica Sicurezza

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
AP.O. 394

SECRET

Ref. SB/149.01/Pignatelli

17 July 1944

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents

TO : Major Malcolm Smith SCI

1. Confirming my telephone message of this morning. Will you please arrange for all the British officers who took part in the arrest, searching of premises in connection with case and interrogating of subjects, to be interviewed by me.

2. This is absolutely necessary before it can be decided whether there is a case to go for trial.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:


W.R. HARE,
Major,
Security Branch.

149.01/Pignatelli

WRH/mdp

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
APO 394

SECRET

Ref : SB/149.01/Pignatelli

13th July 1944

SUBJECT : Prince & Princess PIGNATELLI (suspected Enemy)
Agents

TO : Major BERDING O.S.S. Rome

1. In an endeavour to investigate the case of subject with the object of bringing them to trial before an AMG Court, I find it necessary to interview the following officers : -

Capt. ABRIGNANI O.S.S.
Lt. MATHIEU O.S.S.

2. Will you please arrange for them to attend my office (room 2I, 2nd floor, Ministero delle Corporazioni, via Veneto, Rome) at their earliest convenience

3. I should appreciate it if I can be informed of time and date of appointment beforehand.

W.R. Hare
W.R. HARE
Major
Security Branch

*Let to 5th Army
Forward H.Q. at Cassino
on 28th and referred
above named officers
J. H. Hare*

SCI/ 712(3)/

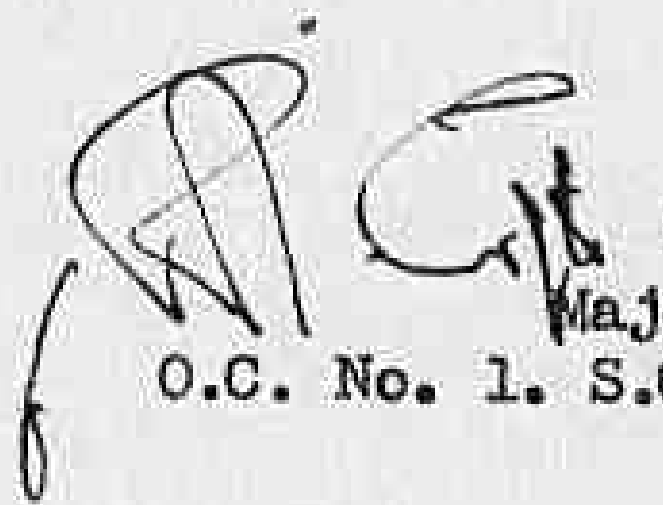
15 Jul 44

To:- Major Hare,
A.C.C.

From: No.1.S.C.I.Unit.

Subject:- PIGNATELLI case.

The attached is forwarded for your information.


Major
O.C. No. 1. S.C.I.Unit.

COPY.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

3-339.701/PF/90

29th June 44.

SUBJECT: PIGNATELLI Case.

To : No. 1. S.C.I. Unit.

The attached rough list of notes on the above case contains a number of points which appear worth clearing up.

Two main lines of interest are apparent from the report of 30th May (LSOI/712(3)/52C):-

(a) The attempt of a Fascist Republican organisation to penetrate our Services on its own account; and

(b) The attempt of SD to do so through the Fascist Republican organisation.

1. In connection with the first, the question arises, how far POLETTI was a mere dupe; the following facts appear worth consideration:

(i) His extreme anxiety during his captivity: is this consistent with the degree of his present offence?

(ii) His responses regarding his collaboration with Prince PIGNATELLI: did he really know him at all? and did he really meet him "in the street"? (He also met ODINZOVA "in the street").

(iii) His father is a P.O.W. in BOMBAY, from when Conte Luigi MATTEOLI has been corresponding in secret writing since Aug. 42 with Genl. CERICA, Col. de LUCA, Fr. SANTOLA (the Duce's priest), and other Fascists in Italy (INDIA are being asked to check on Alessandro POLETTI.)

2. (i) As regards the collaboration of the SD with the Prince's organisation it is noted that the SD agent d'ESPOSITO Ugo was advised in case of difficulty to call at 17 via Caracciola, NAPLES and ask for "the Princess". It is understood that there is an O.S.S. flat at this address, and it was also here that the Princess was arrested, having been taken there by POLETTI subsequently to his interview with Major HERDING on the afternoon of 26th May. D'ESPOSITO left ROME "after Easter" (Easter Sunday was 9 Apr 44), and the Princess was interrogated by MULLER on 13 Apr. The SD evidently wasted no time, and the inference is that they had considerable confidence in her.

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(ii) Again, it is noted that the Princess' family at the Baron MANICOLA's "were terror-stricken at seeing her enter with a German". Her son Emanuele de SETA "told her of a torture chamber in via TASSO, where people like himself were made to talk". Had he been connected with MONTE-ZEMOLA (of the RUDDER link) whose place Pr. PIGNATELLI wished to take, and

(b) The attempt of SD to do so through the Fascist Republican organisation.

1. In connection with the first, the question arises, how far POLETTI was a mere dupe; the following facts appear worth consideration:

(i) His extreme volatility during his captivity: is this consistent with the degree of his constant confidence?

(ii) His complete unwillingness to entertain any possibility of escape: is this consistent with the degree of his confidence in the SD? (He also met ODINZOVA "in the street").

(iii) His father is a P.O.W. in BOMBAY, from when Conte Luigi MATTEOLI has been corresponding in secret writing since Aug. 42 with Genl. CERICA, Col. de LUCA, Fr. SANTOLA (the Duce's priest), and other Fascists in Italy (INDIA are being asked to check on Alessandro POLETTI.)

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(iii) Further, the character, origins and background of Vittoria ODINZOVA appear to deserve closer attention. Is it not possible that she was used, or was to be used, as a stalking-horse by the S.D. as well as personally by the Princess? Why did the family in ROME distrust her: merely on account of her doubtful virtue?

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Copy to: GSI(b) HQ AAI (Adv).

(signed) J. MAIR,
Major, G.S.
G-2 (CI) Section.

TO: Major W.R. HARE,
Security Branch,
H.Q., A.C.C. APO 394;

SCI/R/712(3)/65A

FROM: No. 1 S.C.I. UNIT.

19.7.44

Reference your SB/149.01/Pignatelli of
17 July 44.

Attached herewith please find in triplicate
statements from 2 Officers, 1 W.O. and 1 Sgt. who were
concerned with this case.

/CVN.

 Major,
No. 1 S.C.I. UNIT.

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On the morning of 26th April 1944 at about 1000 hours, in company with Captains Fairweather and Ker, W.O.II Anderson, Sgt. Worrall and some Italian Counter Espionage officers I went to No. 14 Viale Calascione Naples, to find out whether Princess PIGNATELLI was staying there.

On arrival, the door was opened by a maid who said that the Princess was out but that Prince PIGNATELLI was at home. The Prince came along and when told that we were seeking his wife he said that the evening before she had been taken to CASERTA by two American officers together with her god-daughter, VITTORIA ODINZOVA.

I asked the Prince if his wife had been away recently and he said yes, for a few days. At first the Prince said he did not know where she had been but when I pointed out that it seemed strange that a husband did not know his wife's movements, he said that she had just come back from German occupied Italy, although he was unaware of her reasons or how she had achieved the journey.

I asked the Prince if he knew what had happened while the Princess was on the German side, but he stated that they had not had time to talk together, as she had returned the previous day, had taken a bath and then slept, until two American officers arrived when they all had dinner together. After dinner the Americans had taken the Princess and VITTORIA ODINZOVA (who had come down from ROME with the Princess) to CASERTA and he had not seen them since.

After examining the house briefly, so as to make sure that the Princess was not there, I left, accompanied by Prince PIGNATELLI and Captain Fairweather, and returned to my office in VIA ROMA, while Captain Fairweather took the Prince to a flat in Via Fiorillo. Captain Ker and the remainder of the party stayed behind at Viale Calascione.

Later in the day, I was informed by Major Hooton of S.C.I. that Princess PIGNATELLI was known to be at No. 15 Via Caracciolo, on the 3rd floor, right hand flat.

At approximately 1400 hours, accompanied by Major Berding, Captain Fairweather and Mr. Anderson I proceeded to Via Caracciolo 15 where the porter informed us that there was nobody in the 3rd floor right hand flat. We went up stairs and both rang the bell and knocked repeatedly on the door without obtaining a reply. At this moment an Italian woman appeared from a nearby flat and when asked by Major Berding if she knew where "PAUL" had a flat, said that we were in the wrong place and requested us all to follow her to an adjoining building.

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I left Captain Fairweather and Mr. Anderson outside the door at which we had been knocking and went down with Major Berding to request the porter and this time we were told that possibly the persons we were looking for were on the fourth floor. Remounting the stairs, we all four (Major Berding, Captain Fairweather, Mr. Anderson and myself) started going towards the 4th floor when we heard someone coming up the stairs towards the third floor. We stopped in a dark angle of the stairway and saw a young man who went to the door at which we had been knocking and he knocked, quite softly, and said "APRITE, SONO IO, PAOLO".

/At this stage

- 2 -

At this stage Major Berding went forward and said "Hello, Paul" and the young man was obviously quite startled.

Major Berding told him he wished to see Princess PIGNATELLI, and as the door had by now been opened by a young woman, we all went in, although the young man protested.

Princess PIGNATELLI was standing inside the hall corridor, and Major Berding informed her she was wanted for interrogation on her recent visit to ROME.

I do not remember the exact words used by the Princess, but she protested at being taken away.

The Princess and the girl were put into a P.V. and driven off by Captain Fairweather and Mr. Anderson while together with Major Berding and Paul, I went in a jeep to the C.S.D.I.C. interrogation place at Torredel Greco.

On arrival at Torre del Greco, Major Berding went off with Paul, whilst Captain Fairweather and I interviewed the Princess.

The Princess was very indignant at being interrogated and said that she had been sent across the lines by the "American G-2".

Asked what her mission was, she said that she was to bring down her god-daughter, VITTORIA ODINZOVA, ^{who} ~~was~~ was engaged to PAUL POLETTI. The Princess stated that she had crossed the lines at CASTELFORTE, had been taken to a German Command and thence on to ROME by car. She had then interceded with a former governessfriend, a German woman called Frau Barbara MAINEZ, for the safe-conduct of her son Emanuele and the release from internment in Germany of her youngest son Vittorio.

The Princess stated that Frau MAINEZ was married to a Gestapo official and through this the Princess wishes were being accorded to. On the 25th April, 1944, said the Princess, a German named HOMER had brought her, and her god-daughter VITTORIA ODINZOVA, back to the frontier by Ambulance and they had then crossed over.

Asked why the Germans should be so obliging, the Princess informed me that at the first command, she had been taken to, she had met a German officer who was known to her in peace time.

I asked the Princess if she had given any military information to the Germans, and she said, no, that she had not.

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She became indignant, at the question and said how could she, a mere woman, know anything of military importance. I asked the Princess if the Germans had not interrogated her. At first she said no, then later said yes they had.

I asked the Princess what questions they had asked and she said that they wanted to know of possible Allied landing intentions, where the 5th and 8th Armies were, and questions of a political nature.

I then asked the Princess if she had not answered any of these questions

/and she said

- 3 -

and she said yes, she had told them what local gossip she had heard in NAPLES before leaving for ROME.

I asked the Princess what particular items of local gossip she had passed on, and the Princess said that everyone was talking of intended landings near LEGHORN and other matters which she did not remember.

Politically and economically she Princess said she had told the Germans that things were bad in Allied occupied Italy, as living conditions were not improving and there were many political parties.

Princess PIGNATELLI informed me that at the flat in Via Caracciolo in her bag, there was 500,000 lire which had been given her by her property administrator in ROME, a lawyer named GRECO, being proceeds of the sale of a lorry.

I then spoke to Prince PIGNATELLI who professed to know nothing of his wife's trip to ROME. The Prince said that his wife had been worrying over her two boys in German occupied Europe. (Her eldest son, a pilot, had been killed in action in 1943) and he (the Prince) considered that her mind had been slightly affected. The Prince said that on more than one occasion he had come across his wife talking to herself while gazing into a mirror, and she was addressing imaginary children.

The Princess had been trying to go to ROME, and finally told him that she was going on a mission for the American Intelligence Service.

Since her return, the Prince had had no occasion to talk to her.

I then left, accompanied by Captain Fairweather.

Malcolm Smith
Major
S.C.I.

STATEMENT

18th. July, 1944.

At about 1000 hours on 26th. April, 1944, together with S.C.I. and Italian O.E. Officers, I went to 14 Viale CALASCIONE, NAPLES.

Upon arrival, I was required to wait with one of the Italians at the end of Viale CALASCIONE. A little later, we returned to the cars waiting outside the house.

When the Officers were leaving the house after a search, I was required to wait a couple of hours in the room on which the front door opened until the return of Captain KERR.

Meanwhile, one of the Italians made a most thorough search of all the rooms. Eventually, the place was handed over to two N.C.O's of 312 Field Security Section.

E. Worrall

E. WORRALL
Sergeant,
4620742.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J.G. FAIRWEATHER REGARDING ARREST OF PRINCE
AND PRINCESS PIGNATELLI AND VITTORIA ODINZOVA

At about 10:00 hours on 26 April 1944, together with Major SMITH, Captain KER, W.O. II ANDERSON, Sgt. MORRALL and some Italian counter-espionage officers, I went to 14 Viale Calabrone, NAPLES.

The maid at that address informed us that Princess PIGNATELLI was out but that Prince PIGNATELLI was at home. Major SMITH requested speech with him and a few moments later he appeared.

On being asked the whereabouts of his wife he stated she had gone to CASERTA with some American officers the previous evening after dinner, in the company of her god-daughter Vittoria ODINZOVA.

The Prince stated that his wife had just returned from the German occupied zone. He professed to know nothing of what she had done there, beyond the fact that she had gone on behalf of the Americans.

The house was briefly inspected. I then accompanied Prince PIGNATELLI to my flat in Via Giuseppe Fiorelli where I detained him until the afternoon, when I had him conducted to the USDI Interrogation Centre at Torre del Greco.

At about 14:00 hours on the same afternoon I accompanied Major SMITH, Major BERDING and Mr. ANDERSON to Via Caracciolo 15, where Major BERDING stated the princess was located in a third floor flat. The porter stated all occupants of the flat were out. We thereupon went to the third floor and rang and knocked repeatedly. No one replied.

At this moment an Italian woman approached and said we were ringing at the wrong flat. Major SMITH and BERDING accompanied her to another place while I remained with Mr. ANDERSON. A few minutes later Major SMITH and BERDING returned and we all started to go to the fourth floor.

As we turned the corner of the stairs, a young man, later identified as Paolo POLETTI, approached the door upon which we had been knocking and knocked softly, saying "Aprite, sonaglio, Paolo".

The Prince stated that his wife had just returned from the German occupied zone. He professed to know nothing of what she had done there, beyond the fact that she had gone on behalf of the Americans.

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As we turned the corner of the stairs, a young man, later identified as Paolo POLATFI, approached the door upon which we had been knocking and knocked softly, saying "prite, sonocio, Paolo". Major BERDING approached him and said "Hello. Paul".

The door of the flat was meanwhile being opened and we all entered, Major BERDING explaining that he wished to speak to Princess PIGNATELLI.

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The Princess was standing in the corridor of the flat. Major BERDING informed her that she was wanted for interrogation regarding her recent visit to ROME. She was then invited to accompany us together with Vittoria ODINZOVA who had opened the door of the flat.

The Princess and Vittoria ODINZOVA were seated in a P. which I then drove to the OSDIC Interrogation Centre at Torre del Greco. Mr. ANDERSON also accompanied us.

- 2 -

Upon arrival at Torre del Greco, I found Major SMITH awaiting. He interrogated the Princess in my presence.

After the interrogation, Major SMITH and I left together.

19-7-1944

John L. Fawcett

Captain

No. 3. S.B.I. Unit.

STATEMENT

18th July, 1944.

On the morning of 26th April, 1944, I accompanied Major SMITH, Captain FAIRWEATHER and Sgt. WORNALL and some members of the Italian C.S., to No. 14, Viale CALASCIONE, NAPLES.

On arrival, I stayed some twenty yards from the door with a member of the Italian C.S., to watch the surrounding buildings.

When Major SMITH came out accompanied by Prince PIGNATELLI I was instructed to stay behind with Captain KERN and two C.S. Officers:

We made a preliminary search of the premises and discovered nothing of interest. The Italian C.S. Officer briefly interrogated the servants in the house as to whether they knew of the movements of the Princess, but with negative result:

On receiving a message from the office, I left for a flat in Viale PIOMELLO, and relieved Captain FAIRWEATHER.

I chatted with the Prince for some short time on current affairs, the main topic being communism, for which he had apparent disavowal.

The remainder of the morning we spent playing Pinoche. (An Italian game similar to our rummy)

At about 1 o'clock I was relieved by Sgt. WALLER and went to the flat of Major SMITH.

After a brief meal Major SMITH, Major BERDING, Captain FAIRWEATHER and I went to No. 15 Via CARRACIOLLO, where we arrived at approx. 2 o'clock p.m.

After mounting to the 3rd floor and receiving no reply Majors Smith and Berding descended for further enquiries of the porter; they were accompanied by an Italian who had appeared from a nearby flat and told us that we were in the wrong quarter.

Captain FAIRWEATHER and I remained on the 3rd floor. After two or three minutes Majors SMITH and BERDING returned with the news that possibly they were to be found on the 4th floor.

We started for the 4th floor, but on hearing footsteps on the stairs below we stepped back into a small recess and waited. A young man in civilian clothes stopped at the door of No. 3 and knocked and said something in Italian.

At this stage Major BERDING descended and said "Hello Paul" I am

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We started for the 4th floor, but on hearing footsteps on the stairs below we stepped back into a small recess and waited. A young man in civilian clothes stopped at the door of No. 3 and knocked and said something in Italian.

At this stage Major BERDING descended and said "Hello Paul" I am looking for Princess PIGNARELLI."

At this stage the door was opened by a young Italian woman, and we all pushed in, much against Paul's protests. In the hall ~~was~~ was standing the Princess and Major BERDING informed her that he was sorry to trouble her but she was wanted for interrogation on her journey to Rome.

I accompanied Captain FAIRWEATHER, the Princess and her daughter to the C.S.P.I.C. Special Interrogation centre at TORRE AL GRUCCO.

I remained outside whilst subjects were being given brief interrogation by Major SMITH, Major BERDING and Captain FAIRWEATHER.

We returned to Naples and I went back to the flat in Viale FIORINI and collected Prince PIGNATELLI and took him to the "Guest House" at Santa Maria. After seeing that he was reasonably comfortable, I left him saying that I would next morning to fix him up with a more comfortable billet.

I returned next morning to the "Guest House" and collected the Prince and took him to the C.S.D.I.C. Interrogation Centre TORRE EL GRECO.

The journey to the "Guest House" and the return journey to TORRE EL GRECO were ~~made~~ made in a private car without escort.

Handwritten signature and initials
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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
APO. 394

SB/140.

2nd. August, 1944.

INTERIM REPORT

SUBJECT. Suspected Enemy Agents. (Prince and Princess
PIGNATELLI, and ODIN~~GOVA~~)

TO. C.S.I.B., A.A.I.

1. I have examined all the papers that have been made available to this Office, with the object of preparing a case for trial against Subjects, but up to the present time I have been unable to find sufficient evidence to prefer a charge of Espionage against all or any of them.

2. I will deal firstly with Prince and Princess PIGNATELLI, who, from the available evidence, are obviously very dangerous persons to the Security of the Allied Armies and the Italian Government, it would appear more from selfish motives than a desire to assist the enemy.

3. Although there does not appear to be a case of Espionage for the Prince to answer, there is, on his own admission a case against him of having communicated with a person in territory under the control of the enemy, contrary to Proclamation No.2, Article No.1 (2). It may well be that this charge could be worded that he communicated with the enemy in view of the fact that the letter he sent was addressed to H.B. Barracu, who is a member of the Italian Republican Government - be lieved Minister for Air.

4. It is difficult to say what view a Court would take of such a charge when it came to a question of sentence, and it may well be that after considering all the circumstances, it would not be advisable to prefer such a charge alone.

5. It is my opinion that no charge could be preferred against the Princess in connection with the letter. There are many reasons for this opinion, the main one being that

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5. It is my opinion that no charge could be preferred against the Princess in connection with the letter. There are many reasons for this opinion, the main one being that she is the wife of the Prince and the laws of evidence as applied to husbands and wives giving evidence against each other, and being charged jointly with any offence, would be applied.

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6. As far as a case of Espionage against the Princess is concerned, there are many difficulties which at the moment I see no hope of surmounting. The main one being I did the Princess tell the Germans what she had been instructed to tell them by those who briefed her for the mission, or did she tell them more than that.

7. I think it fair to say at this stage that too much faith was placed in Paul Poletti, the OSS agent, who was apparently given 'his head' to arrange this mission without any Security Check being made on the Agent before hand.

SECRET

8. I have not been able to see all the Officers who had knowledge of the Mission of the Princess, but I am gradually seeing them in the sequence they come into the picture.
9. It appears that in the first place the man Poletti was taken into the employ of OSS at the time of the Salerno Landings.
10. According to all the Officers of OSS I have interviewed, he proved himself a very reliable Agent. He did one mission to Rome and returned with very valuable information and at the time this story starts, was engaged on behalf of OSS, training Agents to cross the line.

11. As Poletti is dead, a very valuable link in the chain of evidence for the prosecution is missing. But bearing in mind the main motive of this Mission, as far as Poletti was concerned, I do not feel he would have made a very reliable witness. It will be remembered that the main reason for the Mission as far as Poletti was concerned was to get the woman - Odinzova Vittoria - from Rome to Allied Occupied Italy. This woman is referred to by Officers of OSS as the Common Law wife of Poletti.

12. The story commences when Poletti approached Lt. A.C.W. Mathieu of the OSS, whose agent Poletti was.

13. I have seen Lt. Mathieu, who informed me that he has already made a detailed report of the affair. To date I have not been able to trace this report. Under the circumstances Lt. Mathieu was only able to give me a general story of his part in the affair, which is sufficient at this stage of the investigation, but should a prosecution be decided on the original report will be necessary.

14. The story Lt. Mathieu told me is to the effect that in the early part of April, 1944, Poletti approached Lt. Mathieu in Naples and said he had found a woman who was prepared to enter German occupied Italy on an Espionage Mission. Further, that she had contacts there whereby she could arrange for her two sons to be allowed to enter Allied Territory, ostensibly on behalf of the German Intelligence Service, but they would in fact work for the Allies. She would also be able to bring back some information.

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15. Lt. Mathieu informed me that he asked Poletti for the name and full particulars of the suggested Agent, but Poletti refused to give these particulars on security grounds, saying that too many people knew the identity of Agents, and it made the Mission more dangerous than was necessary and OSS would have to trust him.

16. Lt. Mathieu took Poletti to Major Roller, to whom the story was told. The Major said he would approve the Mission if it was passed by the Security Officer, Captain Fortunato, which is the last Lt. Mathieu knew of the Mission until the Agent returned. In the meantime, Lt. Mathieu was dealing with another case that necessitated his going to Brindisi, and he was therefore out of touch.

SECRET

17. The next Officer I have been able to interview is Captain Frank Fortunato who is the OSS Security Officer.

18. He states that the first he knew of this matter was one day early in April, 1944, when he was in the lounge of his mess at San Leucio. He was approached by Major Roller, who at that time was the Executive Officer of OSS.

19. The Major requested Captain Fortunato to make out a pass for a person Poletti would indicate. The Major did not give the Captain any further particulars about the matter.

20. When Captain Fortunato saw Poletti in the Office of the former, the Captain asked Poletti what he wanted.

21. Poletti told the Captain that a pass was required for a person named MARIA ELIA to proceed to a place near the front line, the name of which the Captain cannot now remember.

22. Poletti told Captain Fortunato that MARIA ELIA was going on a very special mission across the lines. To use Captain Fortunato's own words, "I practically begged him (Poletti) to let me know what was going on and who the woman was. He refused, saying that no one must know but himself and I could rest assured the security was perfect. As I was acting on the instructions of Major Roller I handed the pass to Paul (Poletti) and said no more".

23. A few days later Captain Fortunato was informed by signal that MARIA ELIA had been detained by FSS at San Vito. He made arrangements for her return to Naples.

24. The Captain is emphatic that he never saw the woman MARIA ELIA, who he later knew to be Princess Pignatelli, and after ~~arranging~~ arranging for her return to Naples, the next he knew, was sometime later, when he learned that she had been arrested.

25. The Captain concludes his statement by saying that at no time was his Security Office consulted on the Mission, neither did they give Security approval for the Mission.

26. The story is rather disjointed here and there are many gaps to be filled as the next Officer connected with this matter who I have been able to interview is Captain V.A.

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26. The story is rather disjointed here and there are many gaps to be filled as the next Officer connected with this matter who I have been able to interview is Captain V.A. Abrignani, O.C., 5th. Army Detachment OSS, who has already submitted a report, and the same remarks apply as to Lt. Mathieu.

27. This Officer states that the first he knew of this case was, to the best of his recollection, on Easter Sunday 1944, when Poletti arrived at Captain Abrignani's office at Caserta.

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28. Poletti presented a note to Abrignani which to the best of the latter's recollection read "You will infiltrate Mrs. Elia through our lines" and signed Major Koch. Major Koch, I understand is the Operations Officer of OSS, Italy.

29. The Captain and Poletti went by civilian car to Naples and picked up MARIA ELIA and took her to the Captain's

SECRET

Captain's/

Forward H.Q., at Sessa Aurunca. She remained there for several days and was then infiltrated through the lines.

30. Poletti told Captain Abrignani that notice of time, date and place of the agent's return would be sent over Rome Radio during the Special Message period.

31. About two weeks later the agent returned accompanied by a woman. Poletti went out to the Forward H.Q., and met them and took them back to Naples by car.

32. The Captain instructed Poletti to have the two women change their clothes and report to H.Q., at Caserta at 1430 hrs that day. The Captain kept the appointment but neither the women nor Poletti did, and he has not seen them since.

33. This is all the evidence I have been able to obtain to date as to what happened before the Princess Pignatelli crossed the lines.

34. The only other evidence of any probative value is the statement of the Princess in which she admits that having crossed the lines she contacted members of the German Intelligence Service and told them about the ships in Naples harbor, and, what according to her was general gossip in Naples about future landings, but adds that she gave this information with the knowledge and consent of OSS.

35. There is another witness, who unfortunately cannot be called to give evidence. This person is referred to in the Official Report as "Sure". This person could undoubtedly give far more details of what the Princess did in Rome, but, for Security reasons, it is impossible to call "Sure" as a witness. We are therefore left with what the Princess admits and certain information from another witness as to some of the people the Princess associated with in Rome, but this does not help to prove a case of Espionage with the evidence in it's present state.

36. In view of the contents of the paragraph 33, it may well appear that there is sufficient evidence to charge the Princess with Espionage, but the following points must be remembered:-

(a) The man Paul Poletti was an accredited member of the OSS wearing the American Military Uniform similar

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36. In view of the contents of the paragraph 33, it may well appear that there is sufficient evidence to charge the Princess with Espionage, but the following points must be remembered:-

- (a) The man Paul Poletti was an accredited member of the OSS wearing the American Military Uniform similar to that worn by the Agents of CIC, was given the status of an Officer and would therefore be accepted as having some authority, especially by an Italian.
- (b) The Mission - rightly or wrongly - was an Official OSS Espionage Mission, having the full authority of that organization.
- (c) As her Mission was to bring back her two sons with wireless sets ostensibly for the German Intelligence Service and the woman Odnosova, who was supposed to have valuable information, it is only reasonable to assume that in her briefing she would be told what to tell the German Intelligence Service which she would have to contact. The difficulty is that I have been unable to discover who did brief this woman for her Mission. In view of what we do know, however, I feel it reasonable to assume that the briefing was left

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S E R V I C E

left/

to Poletti, and that being so, it is impossible to call evidence to refute what the Princess has already said and will undoubtedly repeat if brought to trial, ie, that she only told the Germans what the OSS had authorized her to tell them.

36. I realise that under "M" the Princess is alleged to have said that what she told the Germans was with the authority of Captain Abbrignani, who in turn flatly denies this. But, bearing this particular point in mind, some person must have told the Princess what to say to the German Intelligence if the mission for OSS was to be successful.

37. I am of opinion that this person was Poletti who undoubtedly enjoyed more confidence of the OSS than is compatible with good security.

38. Whilst I agree that many lies have been told by all concerned in this case, they are of such a nature that I cannot see how they can be used as evidence against the Princess in a case of Espionage. She has told several stories as to how she crossed the lines after she arrived in Rome; which is only natural, as she will undoubtedly say she did not want the people in Rome to know she was an Allied Agent. Her contacts in Rome do not appear to be unreasonable bearing in mind the nature of her Mission.

39. It must be remembered that lies and suspicions are not sufficient to prove a case of Espionage. As far as I can ascertain at the moment, there is no evidence that the Princess acted clandestinely in our area to obtain information which she intended to take to the enemy.

40. This brings me to the question of the two Italian Liaison Officers, Cosenza Carlo Lt, Muvolari Anrea Lt.

41. From the evidence available, it is difficult to decide exactly how culpable these two Officers are. There is one thing quite evident, that until I have had more time to investigate their particular cases they should be

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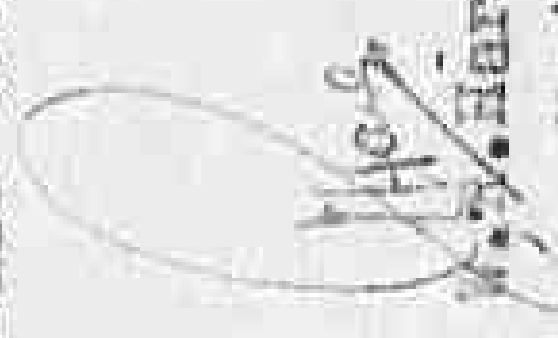
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41. From the evidence available, it is difficult to decide exactly how culpable these two Officers are. There is one thing quite evident, that until I have had more time to investigate their particular cases they should be detained as at present.

42. As far as the woman Odinzoya Vittoria is concerned, there is no evidence that she is a spy, but I would like her to be kept available, as I shall desire to interview her at an early date.

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W. S. Hare.
Major.

HEAD, STARS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Inter-Office Buck slip

J. H. [Signature]
(Date)

From	To
Col. YOUNG A.B.	
Major HARVEY S.J.	
Major HARRIS E.R.	
Major MCKAY J.A.	
Major ZACHARIO	
Capt. ELLIS A.H.	
Capt. FRIEDER R.P.	
Capt. GALE L.V.	
Capt. GRACE F.G.	
Lt. MACKENZIE H.M.	
Lt. FINE C.E.	
Clerks	
<i>File</i>	
Signature Remarks/Recommendation Information Approval Disposal Appropriate Action Investigation & Report Dispatch <i>Then file</i>	

SUBJECT: Information about Antonio Pignatelli

A . C . C .

Pignatelli Antonio son of Giuseppe and Rosa Gandara, born at Naples on the 18-12-1893, proprietor, married to Benton Molinase Beatrice, lives in his villa Via Mercadante 34. He lives together with a German woman, who would have false papers proving her Austrian origin.

His activity was always a little ambiguous, as the largest part of decayed noblemen.

He seems apparently not to mind Politics and the difficult situation of Italy. He shows himself as a real nobleman, indifferent, apathetic, so that he seems an insignificant person. But, during the bad nazi-fascist Government, he received familiarly in his villa German officers of the SS., who often went there in order to settle their diabolic plans against the properties and the persons of patriots. People say that he worked with these fellows.

He is a dishonest person; honest and anti-nazi-fascist Roman people esteem him very little.

After the liberation of Rome, he has not a considerable activity.

Memorandum.

Prince Antonio Pignatelli, about whom we inquired, is a fellow who is not only deeply despised by all those who knew him and saw him in his shameful moral ruin, but who would sell his country for a little money, if he could.

His relations with the German Authorities

His activity was always a little ambiguous, as the largest part of decayed noblemen.

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After the liberation of Rome, he has not a considerable activity.

Memorandum.

Prince Antonio Pignatelli, about whom we inquired, is a fellow who is not only deeply despised by all those who knew him and saw him in his shameful moral ruin, but who would sell his country for a little money, if he could.

His relations with the German Authorities were continuous and Mr. Antonio Pignatelli is today detested by all the people.

This aristocratical man did not dare, in 1915, to cheat at play, as an ignoble delinquent, at "Circolo degli Scacchi" and "Circolo della Caccia", rousing so a large scandal, that all Italy spoke about it.

We should be very glad, if he were arrested.

Isabella Formigoni

OGGETTO: Risultato informazioni sul conto di PIGNATELLI Antonio. =

A. C. C.

PIGNATELLI Antonio fu Giuseppe e di Rosa della Gandara, nato a Napoli il 18/12/1893, possidente, coniugato con Benton Molinasso Beatriçe, abita nel suo villino qui sito in Via Mercadante 34. Convive maritalmente con una tedesca, la quale sarebbe in possesso di falsi documenti personali che la identificano di origine austriaca.

La sua attività tutt'altro che economica è stata sempre un po' ambigua, come gran parte della classe di nobili decaduti.

Apparentemente sembra di non occuparsi eccessivamente di politica e del difficile momento che attraversa l'Italia. Si mostra da nobile consumato, indifferente apatico fino a farsi ritenere un personaggio insignificante. Però durante il tragico governo nazi-fascista, accoglieva, con mal celata familiarità nella sua villa ufficiali tedeschi delle S.S. che spesso solevano radunarsi per concretare i loro piani diabolici contro gli ebrei e le persone dei patrioti. Si vuole abbia anche collaborato con tali elementi.

È individuo poco raccomandabile, e negli ambienti sani e antinazifascisti romani riscuote scarsa stima.

Dalla liberazione di Roma da parte delle truppe alleate, non dà più luogo a rilievi degni di considerazione.

1 9 3 8

MEMORANDUM

Il Principe Antonio Pignatelli oggetto delle informazioni già assunte è individuo il quale.....non pago di essere caduto nel ludibrio e nel disprezzo profondo di quanti hanno avuta la triste ventura di conoscerlo e di seguirlo nella sua vertiginosa disonorevole discesa morale, è capacissimo, qualora se ne presentasse l'opportunità, di giocare le sorti del suo paese per una manciata di danaro.

I contatti con le autorità tedesche sono stati continui ed il nobile Don Antonio Pignatelli è oggi oggetto dell'esecrazione popolare.

L'aristocratico signore non si peritò nel 1915 di barare come un ignobile delinquente presso i Circoli degli Scacchi e della Caccia, provocando uno scandolo così vasto che se ne parlò in tutta l'Italia.

La sua eliminazione dalla ~~vita~~ vita sociale produrrebbe una favorevolissima impressione.

Avere per questi traditori ancora delle considerazioni d'origine, tollerare ancora la loro presenza nella vita sociale della nazione significa portare la nazione al baratro.

Nessuna pietà.

G.D.A.

STATEMENT BY SIGNORA MARINOLA made on 19th June 1944

In the first half of April, I think it was a Saturday, I heard that Princess PIGNATELLI was in Rome. She had telephoned my house at midnight on Friday and spoken to BONA DE SETA. BONA left word with the servants next morning that they were to tell me and no-one else that the Princess had arrived.

On the same morning (Saturday) I went round to see her at Professore FRUGONI's, Via Bruxelles 45. The Professor was not in Rome at the time. The only persons I saw in his house were the secretary and the maid. There were other people in a room with the Princess but I did not see them.

I was very excited to meet her, and we only discussed private matters of mutual interest. I then invited her to stay in my house, as she said the Professor's son was not anxious to keep her in his house. She told me that she had come up to arrange for her son Emanuele and BONA to come down to Naples. She also said she hoped to see BARRACU and arrange for Vittorio's release and subsequently for him to proceed to liberated Italy. She said that she herself had crossed the lines with the aid of a guide who was a contrabandier. She said that she had already made one abortive attempt to cross over but had been arrested by the Allies and interned for a period, but fortunately, through her husband's influential connections, released.

Princess PIGNATELLI then returned to my house with me. She slept in the living room, and her presence had to be kept quiet, so I warned the servants not to talk to anyone about her. During her stay in my house I only remember the names of two people who visited her: Vittoria ODERVZOLA and Mr. HOFNER, whom I saw leaving my house one day. I did not know who he was at the time, but afterwards the Princess informed me that he was the person who was going to help her to get Vittorio etc. to Southern Italy.

When I asked how long she had taken to get across she told me approximately three days. She said that she had been guided through minefields by her contrabandier guide and left by him at a point within the German lines from whence she was taken to a German post on foot and from there by car to Rome. She did not say that she had been interrogated at any stage in her journey.

She stayed in my house for three or four days. She went out on several visits while she was in my house, but I do not know whom she visited. The night before she left my house she visited KESSELRING's H.Q. I know this because she told me the next day that she had been entertained by KESSELRING himself and given a very excellent dinner and reception. She had been admired by the Germans as a very brave woman who had undergone terrible hardships for the sake of her family, and this was the reason why the Germans had treated her so well. She said that she had been questioned by German officers on the political situation in liberated Italy during the course of the evening. She told me she was disappointed to discover that the Germans were themselves disgusted with the Republican Fascist Government.

I was very excited to meet her. I then invited her to stay in my house, as she said the of mutual interest. Professor's son was not anxious to keep her in his house. She told me that she had come up to arrange for her son Emanuele and BONA to come down to Naples. She also said she hoped to see BARRACU and arrange for Vittorio's release and subsequently for him to proceed to liberated Italy. She said that she herself had crossed the lines with the aid of a guide who was a contrabandier. She said that she had already made one abortive attempt to cross over but had been arrested by the Allies and interned for a period, but fortunately, through her husband's influential connections, released.

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I do not know what she told the Germans about the political situation in liberated Italy. She told me however that Communism was rife in Calabria, but that the Fascist Party was being reorganised. She gave me to understand that she and her husband had a share in these Fascist activities.

This type of conversation made me and my husband suspicious of her. I also heard later that she had been visited by members of the German Command of the City of Rome in Professor FRUGONI's house, and on one occasion she told me that the Commander of the City of Rome himself had spent three hours with her.

Josephine Toneroy Maruice

CF/Reg. Caplan: 2 was 19 1944.

No 1 S.C. 1 Unit 69

Before leaving my house she told me that if I needed anything I was to call up Lt. HORNER at the Pensione Flavia. She told me that she herself was going to Verona to see BARRACU and if possible MUSSOLINI in order to arrange for the release of her son Vittorio.

When she left, my husband and I decided we did not wish her back in the house again, in view of her contacts with the Germans. We informed Bona DI SETE accordingly. Bona rang up the Pensione Flavia to ask HORNER to come round, so that we could tell him that we did not want the Princess back. HORNER was not there and I afterwards learnt from the Princess that he had accompanied her to Verona. Meanwhile a friend of HORNER's (Description: shortish; medium build; black hair and eyes; cleanshaven with a prominent scar on his face) came round and we said that for security reasons it would be better for the Princess not to return to our house and could he provide alternative accommodation.

Four or five days after she left my house Bona received a telephone call from the Princess asking her to go round and see her at 290 Viale Regina Margherita in the apartment of a certain TOMMASI who was supposed to be an interpreter working for the Germans.

I subsequently visited her at this address and she informed me that while in Verona she had seen MUSSOLINI and BARRACU and arranged for Vittorio's release. She added that she had been the guest of the German Ambassador near the Lago di Garda. She also said that if I required anything I could go to MUSSOLINI direct and mention her name. She said that as soon as Vittorio was released HORNER would arrange for him and Emanuele to cross the lines. They were to present themselves on arrival in Allied territory to the Allied Command. Meanwhile she herself was returning to Naples with the help of HORNER. She had also arranged to meet her old guide friend at a point which I cannot remember. She said that her husband knew that she was safe, as she had sent a message to him by the official Rome Radio to announce her arrival in Rome.

I saw her again the day of her departure together with my husband and we discussed her family affairs. I saw HORNER once again in my house about a week after the Princess's departure, at Bona's request as Bona wished to find out from him when Vittorio would be released. HORNER said that in eight or ten days he himself would be going up to get Vittorio and he would then conduct him across the lines. I did not see HORNER again after this.

On Monday 12/6/44 an Italian 2/Lt approached me outside my house and informed me that the PIGNATELLI's had been arrested and were being tortured. He asked me if I had been questioned and told me that when I was questioned I should say that the Princess had come up to Rome to fetch her children, also that two Germans had come to interrogate her on the 14/4/44. He had a piece of paper on which the names Vittorio, Emanuele and Bona were written. He told me that Vittoria was also in prison and that somebody

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VALERIO

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Josephine Tomeray Mancinella

June 19 - 1944

CPT Polg. Captain

No 1. S. C. I. Unit -

STATEMENT

18th July, 1944.

On the morning of 26th April, 1944, I accompanied Major SMITH, Captain FAIRWEATHER and Sgt. MORRILL and some members of the Italian C.S., to No. 14, Viale GARIBOLDI, NAPLES.

On arrival, I stayed some twenty yards from the door with a member of the Italian C.S., to watch the surrounding buildings.

When Major SMITH came out accompanied by Prince PIGNATELLI I was instructed to stay behind with Captain KENT and two C.S. Officers:

We made a preliminary search of the premises and discovered nothing of interest. The Italian C.S. Officer briefly interrogated the servants in the house as to whether they knew of the movements of the Princess, but with negative result;

On receiving a message from the office, I left for a flat in Viale FIORELLI, and relieved Captain FAIRWEATHER.

I chatted with the Prince for some short time on current affairs, the main topic being communism, for which he had apparent disfavor.

The remainder of the morning we spent playing Pinochle. (An Italian game similar to our rummy)

At about 1 o'clock I was relieved by Sgt. WALLER and went to the flat of Major SMITH.

After a brief meal Major SMITH, Major BERDING, Captain FAIRWEATHER and I went to No. 15 Via GARIBOLDI, where we arrived at approx. 2 o'clock p.m.

After mounting to the 3rd floor and receiving no reply Majors SMITH and BERDING descended for further enquiries of the porter; they were accompanied by an Italian who had appeared from a nearby flat and told us that we were in the wrong quarter.

Captain FAIRWEATHER and I remained on the 3rd floor. After two or three minutes Majors SMITH and BERDING returned with the news that possibly they were to be found on the 4th floor.

We started for the 4th floor, but on hearing footsteps on the stairs below we stepped back into a small recess and waited. A young man in civilian clothes stopped at the door of No. 3 and knocked and said something in Italian.

At this stage Major BERDING descended and said "Hello Paul" I ap

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We started for the 4th floor, but on hearing footsteps on the stairs below we stopped back into a small recess and waited. A young man in civilian clothes stopped at the door of No. 3 and knocked and said something in Italian.

At this stage Major BERDING descended and said "Hello Paul! I am looking for Princess PICARELLI."

At this stage the door was opened by a young Italian woman, and we all pushed in, much against Paul's protests. In the hall, ~~there~~ was standing the Princess and Major BERDING informed her that he was sorry to trouble her but she was wanted for interrogation on her journey to Rome. 67

I accompanied Captain FAIRWEATHER, the Princess and her daughter to the C.S.D.I.C. Special Interrogation centre at TORRE EL MUCCO.

I remained outside whilst subjects were being given brief interrogation by Major SMITH, Major BERDING and Captain FAIRWEATHER.

1945

We returned to Naples and I went back to the flat in Viale Fiorini and collected Prince PIGNATELLI and took him to the "Guest House" at Santa Maria. After seeing that he was reasonably comfortable, I left him saying that I would next morning to fix him up with a more comfortable billet.

I returned next morning to the "Guest House" and collected the Prince and took him to the C.S.D.I.C. Interrogation Centre TORRE EL GRECO.

The journey to the "Guest House" and the return journey to TORRE EL GRECO were ~~made~~ made in a private car without escort.

Handwritten signature and initials

STATEMENT

18th. July, 1944.

At about 1000 hours on 26th. April, 1944, together with S.C.I. and Italian C.E. Officers, I went to 14 Viale CALASCIONE, NAPLES.

Upon arrival, I was required to wait with one of the Italians at the end of Viale CALASCIONE. A little later, we returned to the cars waiting outside the house.

When the Officers were leaving the house after a search, I was required to wait a couple of hours in the room on which the front door opened until the return of Captain MER.

Meanwhile, one of the Italians made a most thorough search of all the rooms. Eventually, the place was handed over to two N.C.O.'s of 312 Field Security Section.

E. Worrall

E. WORRALL
Sergeant,
4620749.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J.G. FAIRWEATHER REGARDING ARREST OF PRINCE
AND PRINCESS PIGNATELLI AND VITTORIA ODINZOVA

At about 10.00 hours on 26 April 1944, together with Major SMITH, Captain KER, W.O.II ANDERSON, Sgt. WORRALL and some Italian counter-espionage officers, I went to 14 Viale Calabrone, NAPLES.

The maid at that address informed us that Princess PIGNATELLI was out but that Prince PIGNATELLI was at home. Major SMITH requested speech with him and a few moments later he appeared.

On being asked the whereabouts of his wife he stated she had gone to CASERTA with some American officers the previous evening after dinner, in the company of her god-daughter Vittoria ODINZOVA.

The Prince stated that his wife had just returned from the German occupied zone. He professed to know nothing of what she had done there, beyond the fact that she had gone on behalf of the Americans.

The house was briefly inspected. I then accompanied Prince PIGNATELLI to my flat in Via Giuseppe Fiorelli where I detained him until the afternoon, when I had him conducted to the USDI Interrogation Centre at Torre del Greco.

At about 14.00 hours on the same afternoon I accompanied Major SMITH, Major BERDING and Mr. ANDERSON to Via Ceracciolo 15, where Major BERDING stated the princess was located in a third floor flat. The porter stated all occupants of the flat were out. We thereupon went to the third floor and rang and knocked repeatedly. No one replied.

At this moment an Italian woman approached and said we were ringing at the wrong flat. Majors SMITH and BERDING accompanied her to another place while I remained with Mr. ANDERSON. A few minutes later Majors SMITH and BERDING returned and we all started to go to the fourth floor.

As we turned the corner of the stairs, a young man, later identified as Paolo POLETTI, approached the door upon which we had been knocking and knocked softly, saying "Aprite, sono io."

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As we turned the corner of the stairs, a young man, later identified as Paolo POLITTI, approached the door upon which we had been knocking and knocked softly, saying "Aprite, sono io, Paolo". Major BERDING approached him and said "Hello Paul".

The door of the flat was meanwhile being opened and we all entered, Major BERDING explaining that he wished to speak to Princess PIGNATELLI.

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The Princess was standing in the corridor of the flat. Major BERDING informed her that she was wanted for interrogation regarding her recent visit to ROME. She was then invited to accompany us together with Vittoria ODINZOVA who had opened the door of the flat.

The Princess and Vittoria ODINZOVA were seated in a P.U. which I then drove to the CSDIC Interrogation Centre at Torre del Greco. Mr. ANDERSON also accompanied us.

- 2 -

Upon arrival at Torre del Greco, I found Major SMITH awaiting. He interrogated the Princess in my presence.

After the interrogation, Major SMITH and I left together.

19-7-1944

John G. Fairweather
Captain.
No. 3. SCS Unit.

Capt. V.A. ABRIGNANI.

O/C 5th Army Subsector 1-085.

First this officer knew of Case was
 Easter Sunday when he was at H.Q.
 OSS Caserta. Paul arrived ~~with~~
 alone with a letter from Major KOCH
 operation officer which read "You will
 infiltrate the ~~the~~ Elia through our
 lines" or words to that effect. Officer
 and Paul went with a civilian car to
 pick up agent (Princes) at an address
 in Naples about 9:00. He came with
 took her to H.Q. at Camp ^{FORUNCA} ~~the~~ ~~the~~
 All had dinner and agent remained
 there until the following Wednesday.
 He was infiltrated through the lines
 at 1430 PM. 15th April with a guide.
 Paul told Officer that notice of agent's
 return would be given on Rome Radio
 "Vittoria to Naples" followed by a code
 word for the time & date, to be transmitted
 during a Special Message period. About 62
 two weeks later Officer heard message on
 Radio & Paul came out with Officer met-
 her. Officer set Paul & the two men to Naples.

with instruction to change their clothes
& meet the officer at airport at 11:00 a.m.
Castro. At 2:30 p.m. officer went to HD
at Castro but agents were not there.
& has not seen Paul or woman since.

COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY
APO 777, U.S. ARMYSECRET

5 May 1944

SUBJECT: Mrs. Elia.

TO : Major TORRIELLI, Intelligence Officer.

1. The following is a complete description of my contacts with the Subject:

a. On the afternoon of April 9th, Dr. PAUL approached me at the OSS Headquarters at St. Leucio and asked me if I could infiltrate a lady through the lines. I agreed to do so after he affirmed that he had an approval from the Operations Section. We picked up the Subject in a civilian car afforded us by OSS AAI, St. Leucio, for this purpose and proceeded from Naples to my Headquarters at Sessa; arriving there at approximately 2300 hours. The following day I made arrangements and plans to infiltrate the Subject. Before she left, at 0400 hours 12 April, I asked her if she had been briefed on her mission, if there were any questions she desired to ask, or if I could enlighten her on any phase of her mission. She replied in the negative saying that she had been briefed by Dr. Paul.

b. On 24 April Dr. Paul came to my Headquarters and informed me that the Subject was to return with another girl on the morning of April 26 at approximately 0500 hours. I immediately made plans to contact them at the same point where Subject had infiltrated as we had previously planned. We recovered the two ladies and brought them to my Headquarters where we arrived at 0900 hours. They were served coffee and immediately thereafter they left for Naples with Dr. Paul. I was to meet Dr. Paul in St. Leucio later during the day, but, owing to the situation that had arisen at my Headquarters, I was unable to keep the appointment. Since that time, 0900 hours 26 April, I have not seen either Dr. Paul or the ladies in question.

(Sgd) VINCENT A. ABRIGNANI,
Capt. Inf.
Commanding.

On the morning of 26th April 1944 at about 1000 hours, in company with Captains Fairweather and Ker, W.O.II Anderson, Sgt. Worrall and some Italian Counter Espionage officers I went to No. 14 Viale Calascione Naples, to find out whether Princess PIGNATELLI was staying there.

On arrival, the door was opened by a maid who said that the Princess was out but that Prince PIGNATELLI was at home. The Prince came along and when told that we were seeking his wife he said that the evening before she had been taken to CASERTA by two American officers together with her god-daughter, VITTORIA ODINZOVA.

I asked the Prince if his wife had been away recently and he said yes, for a few days. At first the Prince said he did not know where she had been but when I pointed out that it seemed strange that a husband did not know his wife's movements, he said that she had just come back from German occupied Italy, although he was unaware of her reasons or how she had achieved the journey.

I asked the Prince if he knew what had happened while the Princess was on the German side, but he stated that they had not had time to talk together, as she had returned the previous day, had taken a bath and then slept, until two American officers arrived when they all had dinner together. After dinner the Americans had taken the Princess and VITTORIA ODINZOVA (who had come down from ROME with the Princess) to CASERTA and he had not seen them since.

After examining the house briefly, so as to make sure that the Princess was not there, I left, accompanied by Prince PIGNATELLI and Captain Fairweather, and returned to my office in VIA ROMA, while Captain Fairweather took the Prince to a flat in Via Fiorillo. Captain Ker and the remainder of the party stayed behind at Viale Calascione.

Later in the day, I was informed by Major Hooton of S.C.I. that Princess PIGNATELLI was known to be at No. 15 Via Caracciolo, on the 3rd floor, right hand flat.

At approximately 1400 hours, accompanied by Major Berding, Captain Fairweather and Mr. Anderson I proceeded to Via Caracciolo 15 where the porter informed us that there was nobody in the 3rd floor right hand flat. We went up stairs and both rang the bell and knocked repeatedly on the door without obtaining a reply. At this moment an Italian woman appeared from a nearby flat and when asked by Major Berding if she knew where "PAUL" had a flat, said that we were in the wrong place and requested us all to follow her to an adjoining building.

59:

I left Captain Fairweather and Mr. Anderson outside the door at which we had been knocking and went down with Major Berding to request the porter and this time we were told that possibly the persons we were looking for were on the fourth floor. Remounting the stairs, we all four (Major Berding, Captain Fairweather, Mr. Anderson and myself) started going towards the 4th floor when we heard someone coming up the stairs towards the third floor. We stopped in a dark angle of the stairway and saw a young man who went to the door at which we had been knocking and he knocked, quite softly, and said "APRIE, SONO IO, PAOLO".

/At this stage

- 2 -

At this stage Major Berding went forward and said "Hello, Paul" and the young man was obviously quite startled.

Major Berding told him he wished to see Princess PIGNATELLI, and as the door had by now been opened by a young woman, we all went in, although the young man protested.

Princess PIGNATELLI was standing inside the hall corridor, and Major Berding informed her she was wanted for interrogation on her recent visit to ROME.

I do not remember the exact words used by the Princess, but she protested at being taken away.

The Princess and the girl were put into a P. L. and driven off by Captain Fairweather and Mr. Anderson while together with Major Berding and Paul, I went in a jeep to the C.S.D.I.C. interrogation place at Torredel Greco.

On arrival at Torre del Greco, Major Berding went off with Paul, whilst Captain Fairweather and I interviewed the Princess.

The Princess was very indignant at being interrogated and said that she had been sent across the lines by the "American G-2".

Asked what her mission was, she said that she was to bring down her god-daughter, VITTORIA ODINZOVA, ^{WHO} was engaged to PAUL POLETTI. The Princess stated that she had crossed the lines at CASTELFORTE, had been taken to a German Command and thence on to ROME by car. She had then interceded with a former governessfriend, a German woman called Frau Barbara MAINZ, for the safe-conduct of her son Emanuele and the release from internment in Germany of her youngest son Vittorio.

The Princess stated that Frau MAINZ was married to a Gestapo official and through this the Princess wishes were being acceded to. On the 25th April, 1944, said the Princess, a German named ROEMER had brought her, and her god-daughter VITTORIA ODINZOVA, back to the frontier by Ambulance and they had then crossed over.

Asked why the Germans should be so obliging, the Princess informed me that at the first command, she had been taken to, she had met a German officer who was known to her in peace time.

I asked the Princess if she had given any military information to the Germans, and she said, no, that she had not.

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She became indignant, at the question and said how could she, a mere woman, know anything of military importance. I asked the Princess if the Germans had not interrogated her. At first she said no, then later said yes they had.

I asked the Princess what questions they had asked and she said that they wanted to know of possible Allied landing intentions, where the 5th and 6th Armies were, and questions of a political nature.

I then asked the Princess if she had not answered any of these questions

/and she said

- 3 -

and she said yes, she had told them what local gossip she had heard in NAPLES before leaving for ROME.

I asked the Princess what particular items of local gossip she had passed on, and the Princess said that everyone was talking of intended landings near LEGHORN and other matters which she did not remember.

Politically and economically the Princess said she had told the Germans that things were bad in Allied occupied Italy, as living conditions were not improving and there were many political parties.

Princess PIGNATELLI informed me that at the flat in Via Caracciolo in her bag, there was 500,000 lire which had been given her by her property administrator in ROME, a lawyer named GRECO, being proceeds of the sale of a lorry.

I then spoke to Prince PIGNATELLI who professed to know nothing of his wife's trip to ROME. The Prince said that his wife had been worrying over her two boys in German occupied Europe. (Her eldest son, a pilot, had been killed in action in 1943) and he (the Prince) considered that her mind had been slightly affected. The Prince said that on more than one occasion he had come across his wife talking to herself while gazing into a mirror, and she was addressing imaginary children.

The Princess had been trying to go to ROME, and finally told him that she was going on a mission for the American Intelligence Service.

Since her return, the Prince had had no occasion to talk to her.

I then left, accompanied by Captain Fairweather.

Malcolm Smith
Major
S.C.I.

STATEMENT

18th. July, 1944.

At about 1000 hours on 26th. April, 1944, together with S.C.I. and Italian C.E. Officers, I went to 14 Viale CALASCIONE, NAPLES.

Upon arrival, I was required to wait with one of the Italians at the end of Viale CALASCIONE. A little later, we returned to the cars waiting outside the house.

When the Officers were leaving the house after a search, I was required to wait a couple of hours in the room on which the front door opened until the return of Captain KER.

Meanwhile, one of the Italians made a most thorough search of all the rooms. Eventually, the place was handed over to two N.C.O's of 312 Field Security Section.

E. Worral

E. WORRAL
Sergeant,
4620749.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J.G. FAIRWEATHER REGARDING ARREST OF PRINCE
AND PRINCESS PIGNATELLI AND VITTORIA ODINZOVA

At about 10:00 hours on 26 April 1944, together with Major SMITH, Captain KER, W.O. II ANDERSON, Sgt. WORRELL and some Italian counter-espionage officers I went to 14 Viale Calascione, NAPLES.

The maid at that address informed us that Princess PIGNATELLI was out but that Prince PIGNATELLI was at home. Major SMITH requested speech with him and a few moments later he appeared.

On being asked the whereabouts of his wife he stated she had gone to CASERTA with some American officers the previous evening after dinner, in the company of her god-daughter Vittoria ODINZOVA.

The Prince stated that his wife had just returned from the German occupied zone. He professed to know nothing of what she had done there, beyond the fact that she had gone on behalf of the Americans.

The house was briefly inspected. I then accompanied Prince PIGNATELLI to my flat in Via Giuseppe Fiorelli where I detained him until the afternoon, when I had him conducted to the CSDIC Interrogation Centre at Torre del Greco.

At about 14:00 hours on the same afternoon I accompanied Major SMITH, Major BERDING and Mr. ANDERSON to Via Caracciolo 15, where Major BERDING stated the princess was located in a third floor flat. The porter stated all occupants of the flat were out. We thereupon went to the third floor and rang and knocked repeatedly. No one replied.

At this moment an Italian woman approached and said we were ringing at the wrong flat. Major SMITH and BERDING accompanied her to another place while I remained with Mr. ANDERSON. A few minutes later Majors SMITH and BERDING returned and we all started to go to the fourth floor.

As we turned the corner of the stairs, a young man, later identified as Paolo POLETTI, approached the door upon which we had been knocking and knocked softly, saying "Aprite, sono io, Paolo". Major BERDING

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As we turned the corner of the stairs, a young man, later identified as Paolo POLETTI, approached the door upon which we had been knocking and knocked softly, saying "Aprite, sono io, Paolo". Major BERDING approached him and said "Hello Paul".

The door of the flat was meanwhile being opened and we all entered, Major BERDING explaining that he wished to speak to Princess PIGNATELLI.

The Princess was standing in the corridor of the flat. Major BERDING informed her that she was wanted for interrogation regarding her recent visit to ROME. She was then invited to accompany us together with Vittoria ODINZOVA who had opened the door of the flat.

The Princess and Vittoria ODINZOVA were seated in a P.U. which I then drove to the CSDIC Interrogation Centre at Torre del Greco. Mr. ANDERSON also accompanied us.

- 2 -

Upon arrival at Torre del Greco, I found Major SMITH awaiting. He interrogated the Princess in my presence.

After the interrogation, Major SMITH and I left together.

19 - 7 - 1944

John L. Fairweather
Captain.
No. 3. SBS Unit.

STATEMENT

18th July, 1944.

On the morning of 26th April, 1944, I accompanied Major SMITH, Captain FAIRWEATHER and Sgt. WORRALL and some members of the Italian C.S., to No. 14, Viale CALASCIONE, NAPLES.

On arrival, I stayed some twenty yards from the door with a member of the Italian C.S., to watch the surrounding buildings.

When Major SMITH came out accompanied by Prince PIGNATELLI I was instructed to stay behind with Captain KERR and two C.S. Officers:

We made a preliminary search of the premises and discovered nothing of interest. The Italian C.S. Officer briefly interrogated the servants in the house as to whether they knew of the movements of the Princess, but with negative result:

On receiving a message from the office, I left for a flat in Viale FIORELLO, and relieved Captain FAIRWEATHER.

I chatted with the Prince for some short time on current affairs, the main topic being communism, for which he had apparent disfavour.

The remainder of the morning we spent playing Pinocle. (An Italian game similar to our rummy)

At about 1 o'clock I was relieved by Sgt. WALLER and went to the flat of Major SMITH.

After a brief meal Major SMITH, Major BERDING, Captain FAIRWEATHER and I went to No. 15 Via CARRACIOLO, where we arrived at approx. 2 o'clock p.m.

After mounting to the 3rd floor and receiving no reply Majors Smith and Berding descended for further enquiries of the porter; they were accompanied by an Italian who had appeared from a nearby flat and told us that we were in the wrong quarter.

Captain FAIRWEATHER and I remained on the 3rd floor. After two or three minutes Majors SMITH and BERDING returned with the news that possibly they were to be found on the 4th floor.

We started for the 4th floor, but on hearing footsteps on the stairs below we stepped back into a small recess and waited. A young man in civilian clothes stopped at the door of No. 3 and knocked and said something in Italian.

At this stage Major BERDING descended and said "Hello Paul, I am looking for Princess PIGNATELLI."

Princess, but with negative result:

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We started for the 4th floor, but on hearing footsteps on the stairs below we stepped back into a small recess and waited. A young man in civilian clothes stopped at the door of No.3 and knocked and said something in Italian.

At this stage Major BERDING descended and said "Hello Paul, I am looking for Princess PIGNATELLI."

At this stage the door was opened by a young Italian woman, and we all pushed in, much against Paul's protests. In the hall ~~XXXX~~ was standing the Princess and Major BERDING informed her that he was sorry to trouble her but she was wanted for interrogation on her journey to Rome.

I accompanied Captain FAIRWEATHER, the Princess and her daughter to the C.S.D.I.C. Special Interrogation centre at TORRE EL GRECO.

I remained outside whilst subjects were being given brief interrogation by Major SMITH, Major BERDING and Captain FAIRWEATHER.

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We returned to Naples and I went back to the flat in Viale FIORINI and collected Prince PIGNATELLI and took him to the "Guest House" at Santa Maria. After seeing that he was reasonably comfortable, I left him saying that I would next morning to fix him up with a more comfortable billet.

I returned next morning to the "Guest House" and collected the Prince and took him to the C.S.D.I.C. Interrogation Centre TORRE EL GRECO.

The journey to the "Guest House" and the return journey to TORRE EL GRECO were ~~made~~ made in a private car without escort.

Ch. A. ...

R. A. C. F. Mattheu.

M.O.

Advance Base N.D. Reina.

Paul Pollette was at the time an
instructor of a group of agents working
under the Office. Believed early part of
April 1944. Paul approached officer and
said he had a woman ^{agent} who could
go to Rome & ^{arrange for the return of} her two sons
(Emanuela & another - one in Rome & ~~one~~
Austria) and her step daughter Vittoria.
Officer asked who it was & he
refused to say for security reasons, stating
Americans would have to trust him.
Officer took Paul to Major Rolin, and
the Security Officer Capt. Fortunato. Officer
was present at first interview. By this
time April 1944 Paul had worked for OSS
for some Solerno training & had proved
himself very reliable. Paul put proposition
forward as mentioned above and Major Rolin
said it was OK if passed by Security Officer.
Officer told ^{Paul} that he had seen Security Officer
and later heard mission approved. This officer
now saw agent as a man who he was

before she crossed the river. On return from
 Brindisi Paul arrived in the evening at
 Office flat at Villa Gallotti - Prince
 Serrignano's house. with Vittoria. Paul
 told Office they had returned that afternoon
 and that agent was at her home. Office
 protested that this was wrong and
 proceeded immediately to arrange for
 agent to be taken to another apartment.
 The same evening took with
 agent's home and had dinner with
 her & her husband who were introduced
 to Office as Prince & Princess Serrignano.
 No discussion of mission but general
 conversation about her trip. Made no
 objection and Office took her to
 VIA CARACCIOLO - 5th floor (where she was
 arrested) and left her there with Paul
 & Vittoria. Office next day reported the
 return to Lt Callaghan (USA) & Major
 Berding.

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COPI

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY
APO 777, U.S. ARMY

SECRET

16 May 1944

SUBJECT: The "Aspen" Operations
TO : Major TORIELLI

1. Towards the end of March or early April "Paul" informed Undersigned that he had heard that his wife was in great danger and that he was attempting to evolve a plan, even if he had to cross the lines himself. He was then assigned to "N" Chain, working with Undersigned.
2. Subsequently, "Paul" announced that he had formed a plan, which involved sending a woman across the lines, who would return with his wife and an Italian officer from Austria. Both of them would, in addition, bring back valuable information. On being questioned about the security of the mission, "Paul" replied that he had absolute confidence in the woman selected, who was the foster-mother of his wife, and that he would ask Major BERTING to trust him on this Selection.
3. The plan was presented to Major ROLLER, who approved the operation, now called "Aspen", and agreed its secrecy would be maintained. Security Officer only was informed.
4. The first attempt to infiltrate agent was made during the absence of Undersigned and resulted in arrest of agent by British FSS, Major RODD. After a ten day detention OSS was informed and agent returned to NAPLES.
5. The second infiltration was arranged by an American Officer, at suggestion of Undersigned, and again during absence of Undersigned. Evidently, this attempt was successful as pre-arranged message was sent over Radio Rome.
6. Undersigned returned from a different operation on the 25 April. At 1900 hours "Paul" telephoned that his wife and the woman agent had arrived. A safe place was arranged for them, and arrangements were made the next morning 26 April, for interrogation by OSS AAI Intelligence Section.
7. At Caserta it was announced that Brigadier Airey had ordered an investigation of the operation. Undersigned informed Major BERTING as to whereabouts of the two women. That same evening it was announced that woman agent, "Paul" and his wife had been arrested.
8. Undersigned was never informed of name of agent employed,

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8. Undersigned was never informed of name of agent employed, although from certain hints, it was evident she was named "Pignatelli" which is a common name in NAPLES. It was also discovered when the operation returned that she had been arranging for the escape of her two sons, and that one of them was the Italian officer from Austria, the other one being in ROME.

(Sgd) Arthur C.F. MATHIEU
1st. Lt. AUS

by

A.J. TORRIELLI,
Maj. F.A.

Security Office
H.Q. ACC.

31st July 1944

Capt. Frank FORTUNATO, attached
Security Office 2677 Regt. OSS Provision
ALO 534.

In collaboration with X-2 part of
the duty of my section is to ^{very} ~~very~~ agents
who are to be sent across the lines

To the best of my recollection it
was in February 1944 that I first met
a man I knew as ~~Paul~~ Dr. Paul, and
whom I later knew as Paul ~~Paul~~ Politi.
I was stationed at SAN LEUCIO (CASE B) at
the time, and believe Paul Politi
was employed in some capacity by X-2.
(Major Bending). I got to know Politi
quite well and found him a most
reliable person.

Early in April 1944 I was at
the Officers Lounge at our quarters
at SAN LEUCIO when Major Rolle, our
Executive Officer, took me on one side

Frank Fortunato

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and requested me to make out a pass for a person Paul would indicate. He told me no more. Paul was present at the time and I took him into my office. I would here mention that Paul was authorized to wear American uniform, the same as worn by C.I.C. agents.

We got in the office, I asked Paul what he wanted, and he said he wanted a pass for an agent named MARIA ENIA to proceed to a place near the front line, the name of which I cannot remember. I made out the pass and signed it.

Paul then told me that MARIA ENIA was going on a very important mission across the line. I then practically begged Paul to let me know what was going on. He told who the women was. He explained saying that no one must know but himself and I could rest assured the security was perfect. As I was acting on the instructions of Major Koller I handed the pass to Paul and said no more.

Frank J. Tamm

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Frank Fort made

Paul then left with the pass and the next I knew about the matter was a few days ~~or so~~ later when a British Office called at my office with a message from F.S.S. SPTB VITO. The message was to the effect that Maria ELIA had been detained here, but said she was working for OSS and that contact with myself or Paul would clear the matter up. Further, if her story was true they were prepared to assist her.

I then went straight to Major Phillips and Major Young's office, G.S.I.B. Caserta. The latter was there and I showed him the above mentioned message and requested him to have ^{MARIA ELIA} her released and returned to Naples, and not to assist her to cross the lines. Major ^{Young} arranged for this to be done.

The next I knew was that Lt. Mathieu and Paul came to see me telling me that Maria Elia had returned to Naples. ~~and~~ asked what suggestions I would make to ^{get} I then said that if this woman had

4.

to go through the lines she should be accompanied by one of our forward officers who were in the front line for that purpose. The next I knew of the case was that the woman MARIA ELIA was in fact the Princess Pignatelli and that she and Paul and others had been arrested. I took all my instructions in this matter from Major Keller. I have never seen the woman MARIA ELIA @ Princess Pignatelli.

~~This statement has been read to me~~
and is true.

At no time was the Security Office, of which I am a member, consulted on this mission or persons involved and further more the Security Office at no time gave Security approval for this mission. This statement has been read to me and is true.

Frank Informato

Copy No.

26th May, 1944

GENERAL SURVEY

1. It is felt that, in attempting to assess the true state of affairs in the PIGNATELLI Case, some reference must be made to the source of the original information. This source, which will be referred to as "SURE" hereafter, is perhaps the only positive factor in this matter of whose accuracy we may be certain.

2. The indications it gives then, of the actions of the PIGNATELLI's in general and of the actions of the Princess on the other side of the lines, in particular, are of first importance but are equally, it must be pointed out, useless as evidence in any trial which might be forthcoming.

3. The first indication that the Princess had crossed the lines came from "SURE" who reported, on 18th April, that she had left NAPLES for Northern ITALY and had given to the Abwehr and I (c) (General Staff Intelligence) information which was defined in another message and which is known to the General Staff. She had told the enemy that she had left NAPLES on the 11th April, and travelling through CASTELFORTE arrived in ROME on April 13th. Her journey to the lines had been in a Red Cross car. She had said that she had bought "Angot papers". She stated that she was acting for her husband, the Prince PIGNATELLI and that the latter had a wide intelligence network in Southern ITALY, which included three Italian officers planted in Allied formations. (It is here noted that the necessity for the explanation may be taken with some safety as an indication that the Germans were not up to this moment aware of such a net-work and had not presumably had a previous contact with either the Princess or her husband or anything concerning it). She had further said that she had to report to the Duce, the Fascist Republican Finance Minister and to the under-secretary of State - BARACCHI.

4. "SURE" next advised us that the Princess was due to start on her return journey to Allied territory on the night of April 25th-26th and that a subsequent operation had been planned by the enemy in this connection. This was probably not due to take place before April 30th and involved the despatch of a good W/T operator to Allied territory.

5. On the 3rd May, "SURE" again advised us of developments following the Princess's visit. On this occasion he reported that BAUER (I Luft, Abwehr) and FASS (S.D.) were concerned in "an undertaking" and that Colonel VILBERT, the air attaché to the Fascist Republican Government (already mentioned) that no

in general and of the actions of the Princess in particular, are of first importance but are equally, it must be pointed out, useless as evidence in any trial which might be forthcoming.

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On the 3rd May, "SURE" again advised us of developments following the Princess's visit. On this occasion he reported that BAUER (I Luft, Abwehr) and PASS (S.D) were concerned in "an undertaking" and that Colonel VILLI, the air attache to the Fascist Republican Government was arranging with RUI (S.D. and BARACCU (already mentioned) that no other authorities should interfere in the execution of the plan. The tone of the undertaking, whatever it was or is, had thus changed from an Abwehr one to that of a joint Abwehr-S.D project and the implication (to be borne in mind), may reasonably be that it has thus acquired a political significance.

6.

In the meantime, investigations had established that the Princess had not, as she claimed to the Germans, reached the lines by Red Cross car with Angot papers but had in fact been taken up and put across by one Paolo FOLETTI alias ALBERTI, an Italian Naval Officer in the employ of O.S.S.

7.

Further, it transpired that she had returned on the 26th April accompanied by her ward, Vittoria GEMZOV, and had been brought back to NAPLES and had rejoined her husband.

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On the orders of the Generalissimo, the Princess, the Prince, Vittoria and POLETTI were arrested on the morning of the 27th. It is here remarked that the Prince was arrested at 14 Viale Calascione, his normal residence, but that POLETTI, Vittoria and the Princess were arrested at 17 Via Caracciola whence they had been removed the previous evening by POLETTI and a Lieutenant MATHEU of O.S.S. This followed, chronologically although it is not put forward here as consequently, an interview which POLETTI had with Major BERLING of O.S.S. and the writer on the afternoon of the 26th April.

The investigation then takes on two phases:-

- (a) The interrogation of the four arrested persons.
- (b) The investigation of the general circumstances surrounding their lives and the following up of leads produced from (a).

The interrogation of Princess Maria PIGNATELLI, Prince Valerio PIGNATELLI, Paolo POLETTI and Vittoria ODINZOVA are at Apps. "A", "B", "C" and "D" respectively. A note on the "m" reflections is at App. "E" and the Interrogator's comments are at "m".

These require no explanation beyond a general comment that the statements of the Prince and Princess together afford a general confirmation of source "SUPP" with the important exception that while the Princess admits to giving the Germans information she stops short of admitting:

- (a) that she gave it voluntarily, and
- (b) that she had previously gathered it with the intention of giving it.

In this connection the "m" comment is interesting and it is clear that the Prince and Princess both feel secure in that they know the evidence on this point, as opposed to the information, is on the other side of the lines and is likely to stay there even when the lines move. It is equally evident that, having decided this, they have also decided on an integrated cover story which has as its motif a clear desire for mutual protection. It is only on some points that this breaks down. Thus the Princess will now admit to giving information, albeit under interrogation, to the enemy whereas the Prince seeks to place the onus of that on to BARACCU. Similarly the Prince admits to having received instructions from BARACCU which, not only make BARACCU's position clear as an instrument of the enemy, even if only to achieve his own purpose, but do by implication, and by admitting a political identity with him, place the Prince on the same side of the fence whereas the Princess who was the courier for those instructions remains silent about them.

It is necessary to turn, then, to outside sources for knowledge of.

10. (a) The interrogation of the few arrested persons.
 (b) The investigation of the general circumstances surrounding their lives and the following up of leads produced from (a).
- The interrogation of Princess Maria PIGNATELLI, Prince Valerio PIGNATELLI, Paolo POLETTI and Vittoria ODINZOVA are at Apps. "A", "B", "C" and "D" respectively. A note on the "M" reflections is at App. "E" and the Interrogator's comments are at "G".
11. These require no explanation beyond a general comment that the statements of the Prince and Princess together afford a general confirmation of source "SUPE" with the important exception that while the Princess admits to giving the Germans information she stops short of admitting:

- (a) that she gave it voluntarily, and
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12. It is necessary to turn, then, to outside sources for knowledge of:

- (a) the persons from whom the Princess might have got her information, and
 (b) the exact nature of the Prince's organisation in the South (of which she informed the Germans - para 3 above)

13. Appendix "G" is the result, so far, of investigations carried out along this line. While still indefinite and still not hard evidence against the Prince it is represented that they go some way towards answering the points raised in para 12 (a) and (b) above and complete the general picture on which we may base a reconstruction of events.

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- 3 -

14.

The opinion, thus formed, follows:

15.

The Prince, who by his background is certainly an irreclaimable Fascist and perhaps a philo-German, sees, in any case, that the future of his class in ITALY will be, to say the least, unhelpful in the event of a Communist regime taking over. He is, perhaps from instincts of self-preservation, obsessed with the Communist bogey and is convinced that the Allies will abandon ITALY to it. He nevertheless feels that if the elements of the Former Fascist organisation can get organised, in the period of chaos which must reign after ITALY's abandonment by BRITAIN and AMERICA, they might with their experience of Government and the determination which self-interest will give them, present a strong minority which will, at best, take a hand once more in ruling a directionless country, or at worst, be thereby enabled to keep afloat and defend themselves. He has many friends in the South (including Lts. NUVOLARI and COSENZA, both liaison officers with Allied formations - see App. "G"), and has to some extent organised a Front down here. He is aware that his party friend BARACCU is doing the same in the North and realises that, if they are to have a hope of success, they must be organised into one entity. When MONTEZEMOLO (of the Rudder link) is executed (see the Prince's interrogation) he offers himself to General ACCAME and Prince UBERTO as a substitute. This would not only give him the opportunity of a liaison visit but of W/T communications North and South as well. His offer, however, is not accepted. He then meets POLETTI who tells him that he is putting people over for the O.S.S. This seems to the Prince an excellent opportunity and so he cultivates POLETTI's acquaintance.

16.

The idea also appealed to the Princess who while sharing her husband's political ambitions, has also a very deep personal interest in that her sons, by a former marriage, are in Northern ITALY and concern for their welfare has become an obsession with her.

17.

From this moment they start to plan to use O.S.S. for their individual but coincident purposes. The Princess, who claims to have a pull with Barbara MAINZ - wife of a Gestapo official - is obviously the best bet as a courier. The Prince, has too tough a history for the Germans not to be suspicious of him, but a woman, and particularly a woman of her standing, will give them something to think about and may well accomplish their dual purpose if she can intrigue their curiosity or establish confidence with them for a sufficient time for her to summon her big guns - BARACCU (notoriously in their confidence) and MAINZ (with her S.D. pull) - to her aid.

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It is clear that to do this she must have something which will

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18.

It is clear that to do this she must have something which will impress the first German officer she meets - nebulous political aspirations will not achieve this neither will an appeal to his sympathy in the matter of her sons. That something must be something he will readily understand and may even be able to assess, to some extent, from his own knowledge. That something must clearly be military information.

19.

They proceed in these lines henceforward. Lts. NUVOLARI and COSENZA are natural sources and NUVOLARI plus POLETTI even appear as a possible means of despatch for the Princess. Indeed she tries on April 11th to cross under NUVOLARI's escort but, on this occasion, she is turned back. Here appears too, a clear indication that she has formed the idea of selling the Germans information for she asks NUVOLARI for tactical information, which he gives her, and she even marks it onto a map.

/ 20

- 4 -

20. This brings them to the day when she crossed the lines under the aegis of O.S.S. On this occasion, again, the question of information arises and, if the Princess can be believed, Captain BRICIANI of O.S.S. gives her permission to tell the enemy "anything she has observed or heard from gossip". The matter of espionage, too, has clearly been discussed with POLETTI for he tells her to suggest that her two sons, if they came down South, should also bring a W/T set.
21. She thus finis herself, after crossing the lines, faced by a German Interrogator of I (c) (not the Abwehr - she is unknown to them so far) and to him she offers this gambit which will induce him to communicate with H.Q., in ROME from whence she hopes to get in touch with BARACCU.
22. She was interrogated, according to her statement, in ROME on the 13th (confirmed by "SURE" again) and here she gives the information, which she has gathered in preparation for such a test. But she must obviously explain why and how it was she gathered it and why she takes such risks to get it over. She thus produces her husband's intelligence ring and no doubt NUVOLARI, COSENZA and perhaps POLETTI (or even RUSPOLI although very doubtful) as her three sources in Allied organisations. At the same time she is unwilling to admit her O.S.S. connection in case the Germans should suspect her of being an intoxication agent. She thus produces the story of her trip up to the lines in a Red Cross vehicle and her Angot papers. POLETTI obviously inspired this, too, as the Germans would clearly not let her bring down Vittoria ODINZOVA for the benefit of an Italian working for the Allies.
23. Having impressed the Germans she feels empowered to ask for BARACCU (who is in any case a good reference for her) and with his help she arranges the return of Vittoria and, at a later date and probably on receipt by the enemy of a success signal from here, the return of her two sons.
24. It would seem only reasonable to suppose that this latter concession was conditioned by an agreement that they would be a part of some project which would primarily be of direct assistance to the enemy. At this stage BARACCU, with his political pull with the S.D. introduces that organisation into the transaction and hence source "SURE's" last information on the subject.
25. The nature of the project, so far as its planning on the other side of the lines is concerned, remains obscure but the external leads and the Prince's statement would support a presumption that as a condition for German support and aid the united Anti-Communist (or Republican Fascist) front will organise and be prepared to carry out an extensive sabotage plan against the Allies. This would incidentally be completely

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26. How far the Prince had in any case prepared such an organization in the South, as opposed to his intention to do so, cannot be properly defined until the completion of the S.I.M. C.S. investigations of which Appendix "C" is a broad review up to date. Dependent on these too is the final assessment of the interrogations of the Prince and Princess who might be induced to break completely when confronted with details not at present available.

27. The same aid towards finality may also be found in ROME and since this now appears to be a not too distant contingency it would seem reasonable to propose that measures are taken with a view to bringing this

/case

- 5 -

case to its end in ITALY.

28.

In considering this the following factors must be appreciated.

- (i) This unit is moving into "S" Force tomorrow and its subsequent return to NAPIES is unlikely.
- (ii) C.S.D.I.C. "Z" Section has one officer who is also moving forward. There are no arrangements for his replacement or the continued incarceration of the PIGNATELLI's in C.S.D.I.C.
- (iii) They cannot be transported to the U.K.
- (iv) The S.I.M. C.S. are already well inside the case from the outside angle.

29.

It is recommended then:

- (a) That S.I.M. C.S. take over the custody of the PIGNATELLI's and carry through their investigations, and interrogations based on them, to their logical conclusion both in NAPIES and in ROME. That the S.I.M. C.S. should be primed with the facts already elicited.
- (b) That to assist them in this task the persons named in App. "G" who are at present arraigned before the Tribunale della Corpo Armata at CALABRIA are transported to NAPIES and handed over to Major SCOLARO, S.I.M. C.S. It is understood that a request from the General Staff would be necessary to bring this about.
- (c) That on our arrival in ROME this Unit, with the S.I.M. C.S. again assumes responsibility for the conclusion of the investigation.
- (d) That in the meantime Captain ABRIGNANI and Lieutenant MATHIEU should provide statements of their own knowledge of the affair to assist the investigators in their task.

APPENDIX "A"INTERROGATION REPORT

on

Principessa Maria PIGNATELLI

Name:
Born:
Father:
Born:

Maria PIGNATELLI (nee ELIA)

24 Mar 1894 - FLORENCE

Giovanni Emanuele ELIA

1866 - TURIN. Deceased 1935. ELIA, on leaving Navy, in which he was a Commandante, worked for Vickers and invented the ELIA mines.

Mother:
Born:

Beatrice BENINI

1872 - FLORENCE. Now living in ROME, Via San Valentino, 9.

PREAMBLE.

Subject is the wife of Prince Valerio PIGNATELLI di CERCHIARA. She was formerly married to the Marchese Giuseppe DE SETA, by whom she had four children:

Francesco:

2/Lt. I.A.F., killed in action 1943.

Emanuele:

2/Lt. I.A.F., at present hiding near ROME.

Bona:

Unmarried daughter, living in ROME at the house of Baron MARINCOLA, Via Martiri Fascisti, 47.

Vittorio:

Cadet at Italian Naval Academy, BRIONI. Now in internment Camp at SALZBURG.

DE SETA died at PALERMO in 1939. Subject married Prince PIGNATELLI in 1942. Subject crossed into enemy territory in April 1944, in order to see her two sons, and if possible arrange for their release into Allied territory. She also planned to bring back to Allied territory her ward Vittoria ODINZOVA.

It was learned that subject had given very valuable information to the enemy, and she was therefore arrested on her return to NAPLES.

Father: Giovanni Emanuele ELIA
Born: 1866 - TURIN. Deceased 1935. ELIA, on leaving Navy, in which he was a Commandante, worked for Vickers and invented the ELIA mines.
Mother: Beatrice BENINI
Born: 1872 - FLORENCE. Now living in ROME, Via San Valentino, 9.

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Subject is the wife of Prince Valerio PIGNATELLI di CERCHIARA. She was formerly married to the Marchese Giuseppe DE SETA, by whom she had four children:

Francesco:

Emanuele:

Bona:

Vittorio:

2/Lt. I.A.F., killed in action 1943.

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MOVEMENTS BEFORE INVASION.

Subject was living with her husband at SELLIA MARINA, (CATANZARO) where they have property. They made periodic trips to ROME. Their last trip took place in August 1943. They remained in CALABRIA after the invasion, but came to NAPLES at the end of December, on account of Prince PIGNATELLI's health. In February, they went to live in Viale CALASCIONE, 14.

MISSION INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

Subject had for a long time been hoping for news of her children
 39 / and of
 39

APPENDIX "A" Cont.

- 2 -

and of her ward, and became so anxious for them, that she half-formed the idea of crossing the lines to contact them. She spoke of the idea to General ACCAME, but he told her it was too dangerous.

One day in NAPLES, subject met Paolo POLETTI, who had known the Prince many years ago. POLETTI gave them news of Vittoria, and became a visitor at their house. He told them that he was working for an Allied organization.

Subject persuaded POLETTI to help her to reach her children and to bring back Vittoria. The Prince was opposed to the idea, but finally consented to her going when he saw that she was becoming ill for lack of news of the children, and when he had made her promise that she would contact his great friend BARIJOU, for help. POLETTI obtained for her an O.S.S. pass for the forward areas.

On 5th April, 1944, subject tried to pass the lines alone, but was sent back near SAN VITO by a British unit.

Subject claims that the idea no longer appealed to her, since she was very frightened by this experience. POLETTI and other O.S.S. officers, however, came constantly to the house to persuade her to try again. On 11th April, 1944, subject was taken forward by POLETTI and INVOLARI of O.S.S. to SSSA. They told her that once she crossed the lines, she had only to hand herself over to the Germans, with the story that she was seeking her children, and that life in Allied territory was hard, and that she wished also to contact her friend Barbara MAING, whose husband is a Police Inspector. Subject claims that MAING had been a nurse to her children, and that she knew she could trust MAING to help her return to Allied territory. POLETTI also told her to expect military questions from the Germans, and advised her to give vague replies. Captain ARLOMANI of O.S.S., who was present at SSSA, told her that she could give the Germans news of anything she had seen or heard at NAPLES.

On 12th April, subject was handed over to guide MARCO, who took her to the outskirts of CASTELFORD. She proceeded through the village until she met a woman, Maria CATONE (or CAPONA). Under close interrogation subject admitted that she spoke also to two men, and gave them a packet of cigarettes because they could not get them. She denies that she gave her name and claims that she asked them where the nearest German H.Q. was.

5.4.4411.4.4412.4.44

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2.4.44

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11.4.44

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12.4.44

On 12th April, subject was handed over to guide MARCO, who took her to the outskirts of CASTELNUOVO. She proceeded through the village until she met a woman, Maria CATONT (or CAPOMA). Under close interrogation subject admitted that she spoke also to two men, and gave them a packet of cigarettes because they could not get them. She denies that she gave her name and claims that she asked them where the nearest German H.Q. was.

Maria CAPOMA took subject to an Italian named Francesco RUSSILLO, who led her to two German soldiers. By the latter, subject was passed to an officer in a cave in the hill-side. He asked her her business and had her taken by truck to a villa in ANICHI. Subject saw the sign "LAZARUSSTADT, ANICHI". In the villa were numerous German officers, one of whom approached her and addressed her by name. This officer, Major THALING (or THALFELD) was vaguely known to her. Subject thinks that she met him in ROME. Another young major asked her a few questions about her journey. Subject claims to have told them that she had reached the front in an ambulance and had crossed the lines unaided. She asked to see BARACTI. THALING then took her to ROME.

On arrival in ROME, subject went to the house of the MARIACOLA's.

/ She states

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APPENDIX "A" Cont.

- 3 -

She states that her daughter BONA and the MIRINCOLA's were terror-stricken at seeing her enter with a German. THALBERG then left.

Subject next phoned in her daughter's name to the Presidency of the Fascist Council, and asked for BAP/OCU. She was informed that he would not be in ROME until the following day. She therefore left her telephone number.

BONA made arrangements to contact the son ELMANJUE who was in hiding. Subject says she thinks he was in FLORENCE, but cannot be sure, because her two children kept up an air of great mystery concerning his movements, during the whole period that subject was in ROME.

13.4.44

On 13th April, subject was visited by two Germans in civilian clothes. She thinks one was named MULLER. They interrogated her for three hours on military matters. Subject is confused about this interrogation and can give only vague details. The chief points seen to have been:-

- (a) News of the 5th and 8th Armies.
- (b) Numbers of divisions.
- (c) Possible Allied landings.
- (d) Coloured troops.
- (e) Shipping in NAPLES.
- (f) Location of Parachute troops.
- (g) Morale of population.

Subject states that the questions were put in this way:- "Are the Allies planning landings from CORSICA?" "Will they try to land at GENOA, CIVITAVECCHIA, LIVORNO?" etc.

Subject maintains, and insists under the closest questioning that her answers were either "do not know" or were based upon the rumours and gossip of NAPLES. She admits that she told them that Allied troops were going in large numbers to CORSICA for landings in FRANCE and the Upper TIRRENIAN area - SPZILLA, LIVORNO etc. This answer, according to subject, is based entirely on local gossip in NAPLES. Her answers were, she maintains, always extremely vague. Subject denies absolutely that she was in possession of any military information, or that she has any access to same.

Later the same day, subject contacted Vittoria ODAZOVA, her ward, through Professor FRUGONE, a friend of the family. ODAZOVA came to see her and was told she was going back to Allied territory with

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Later the same day, subject contacted Vittoria ODINZOVA, her ward, through Professor FRUGONE, a friend of the family. ODINZOVA came to see her and was told she was going back to Allied territory with subject. This meeting was arranged whilst BONA was away, because the children refuse to have dealings with ODINZOVA, and were violently opposed to her engagement with the son Francesco.

With the help of BONA, subject got the telephone number of Barbara MAINZ at the Istituto Archeologico. MAINZ called for a few minutes at the MARINCOLA house and promised to help subject to return to Allied territory. She also promised to do what she could for VITTORIO and EMANUELE. An appointment was made for the 16th April. Subject was later to name the place, since the MARINCOLA's were anxious not to have too many people visiting the house.

15.4.44

On 15th April, EMANUELE visited subject. He gave her an

/ account

37

APPENDIX "A" Cont.

- 4 -

account of his adventures and told her of a torture chamber in the Via Tasso, where people like himself were made to talk. He agreed to accept the help of BARACCU to reach Allied territory, but swore to subject that he would never accept the help of any German, or even use the Germans to cross the lines. ERMANNUELE used a house in Via PATESILLA as a hiding place during this period.

16.4.44

On 16th April BARACCU phoned and came to the MARINCOLA house. He asked for news from the Allied side and was given a message from Prince PIGNATELLI. BARACCU then told subject not to worry, but to leave everything to him. On hearing that subject had already contacted Barbara MAINZ for help, BARACCU became very annoyed, and insisted on accompanying subject to the appointment with MAINZ. Subject phoned MAINZ and arranged that the meeting should take place in the Via PATESILLA.

Subject, BARACCU, MAINZ and a friend of the latter, Friedrich HORNER, were present. HORNER was to help subject recross the lines. BARACCU again told subject not to worry about anything, because he would arrange everything with HORNER.

In view of the fact that the MARINCOLA flat is small, subject found that she was causing considerable inconvenience to the MARINCOLA's. Moreover, since BONA was nearly always present, it was difficult to arrange the visits of ODINZOVA. Through BARACCU, therefore, she found an apartment in Via Regina Margherita. The apartment was kept by a BARACCU agent - TOMASI. Here subject was able to arrange the visits of her children and ODINZOVA, so that the latter never met the children. Subject was vague as to how she spent the rest of her stay in ROME. BARACCU came several times to take her for drives and to discuss her journey back. She received regular visits from her children. On 24th April, BARACCU informed her that she would leave the next day at 1500 hours. Subject in her turn, told ODINZOVA to be ready. On 25th April subject and ODINZOVA left the house in Via Regina Margherita and entered a small black car that was waiting. HORNER was in the car. At a point just outside ROME, two cars were waiting. There were two more German officers present. Subject is very vague about the details of this part of the journey. Subject and ODINZOVA changed cars and proceeded to the front. Subject states that she had no conversation with the Germans during the journey.

24.4.4425.4.44

At some ruins near the front, they got out of the car and were taken over by a German officer and the guide - RUSSILLO. After some

Prince PICHATINI. BARACCU then told subject not to worry, but to leave everything to him. On hearing that subject had already contacted Barbara MAINZ for help, BARACCU became very annoyed, and insisted on accompanying subject to the appointment with MAINZ. Subject phoned MAINZ and arranged that the meeting should take place in the Via PAISANELLA.

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At some ruins near the front, they got out of the car and were taken over by a German officer and the guide - RUSSILLO. After some hours walking, they stopped to wait for the guide from the other side. When he failed to appear, subject decided to go without him. She and ODINZOVA finally encountered some American troops, who took them back to a Major. During subject's explanation of her presence, POLETTI and another officer came in and escorted them back to NAPLES.

Subject claims that she was very surprised when she was arrested. She had, that day, been due to tell her story to Major BERDING of O.S.S. and had she been able to do so, she would never have been arrested

/ Interrogator's

APPENDIX "A" Cont.

- 5 -

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS.

- (1) PIGNATELLI is extremely nervous under interrogation, particularly with reference to the period in Rome. It is definitely considered that she is lying and concealing information.
- (2) Even under repeated questioning, however, she retains sufficient calm to produce a "cover" story, even when it has been proved that she was lying in certain details.
- (3) She fully intends to stick to her story, and it has so far been impossible to make her commit one error that would shatter her story.
- (4) It is possible that she may "break" after prolonged separation from her husband.

APPENDIX "B"INTERVIEW REPORTonPrince Valerio PIGNATELLI.

Name: Valerio PIGNATELLI de CERCHIARI.
Born: 19 Mar 1886 - CHIETI.
Father: Michele PIGNATELLI di CERCHIARI.
Mother: Baroness Emilia VALIGNANI.
Education: Degrees in Law, Jurisprudence and Agriculture.
ROME address: Via Ajaccio 14. Tel No. 864807.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Immediately after last war, subject was sent by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on special duties to BELGRADE, BUDAPEST and VIENNA, and was a member of the MAGNIFURT Plebiscite Commission. Went to RUSSIA with the Italian Red Cross Mission and Dr. MANSINI's International Relief organization.

Became honorary Attache at the Italian Legation in MEXICO.

Director of newspaper La Prensa, in LOS ANGELES.

Took part in Libyan War, and Italian-Austrian war as Arditi officer. In Ethiopian War, commanded the 9 Eritrean Bn. from December 1935 to April 1936, in the first and second TEBBIN battles. Is secretary general of the National Federation of ARDITI.

Has the "Ordine Militare Di Savoia" and 4 silver medals for valour.

Was representative in ITALY of the American Hearst group of newspapers. 1927-1932 correspondent of Universal Service and King Features syndicate of NEW YORK. Collaborates in newspapers and reviews, and was director of the "Ardito Italiano", a review inspired by Italian "arditismo". Is author of numerous books. Was living in CATANZARO on his lands until 1943, when he moved with his wife to NAPLES.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Immediately after last war, subject was sent by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on special duties to BELGRADE, BUDAPEST and VIENNA, and was a member of the MAGNANT Flobiscite Commission. Went to RUSSIA with the Italian Red Cross Mission and Dr. MANSEV's International Relief organisation.

Became honorary Attaché at the Italian Legation in MEXICO.

Director of newspaper La Prensa, in LOS ANGELES.

Took part in Libyan War, and Italian-Austrian war as Arditi officer. In Ethiopian War, commanded the 9 Italian Bn. from December 1935 to April 1936, in the first and second TEBERIN battles. Is secretary general of the National Federation of ARDITI.

Has the "Ordine Militare Di Savoia" and 4 silver medals for valour.

Was representative in ITALY of the American Hearst group of newspapers. 1927-1932 correspondent of Universal Service and King Features syndicate of NEW YORK. Collaborates in newspapers and reviews, and was director of the "Ardito Italiano", a review inspired by Italian "arditising". Is author of numerous books. Was living in CATANZARO on his lands until 1943, when he moved with his wife to NAPLES.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRINCESS PIGNATELLI'S MISSION.

Subject and wife met POLETTI in the street in NAPLES, and POLETTI gave them the news of VITTORIA. POLETTI then became a visitor to subject's house, and subject soon realised that POLETTI was working for the Allies.

Princessa PIGNATELLI later asked POLETTI to help her to reach her children. She promised to bring back VITTORIA. POLETTI agreed. Subject was opposed to the idea. He found, however, that his wife was suffering mentally from lack of news of her children, and finally gave his consent to the journey. He decided at the same time to use

/ this mission

APPENDIX "B" Cont.

- 2 -

this mission to achieve his own ends as well as assist her safe return by getting her assurance that she would contact his friend BARACCU. He had more faith in BARACCU than in Barbara MAINZ, whom his wife intended to contact. POLETTI suggested that Princess PIGNATELLI should offer to undertake espionage work for the Germans, in order to return safely.

5.4.44
6.4.44

On 5th April, 1944, subject's wife left for the front, but returned on 6th April to NAPLES, having been turned back by British troops. Subject claims that POLETTI and other O.S.S. officers now kept visiting the house to persuade Princess PIGNATELLI to try again to cross the lines.

12.4.44

On 12th April, his wife left for the front accompanied by POLETTI. She was carrying a message from subject to BARACCU, explaining that subject was preparing to organise a large anti-communist and fascist party in the South. Subject wanted advice from BARACCU as to future actions, and how their efforts were to be co-ordinated. She was also to explain that subject had seen the Crown Prince and had asked to be allowed to take the place of MONTEZEMOLA in ROME. Subject had heard of MONTEZEMOLA's death from General ACCIARI. Further, subject had pointed out to the Crown Prince that, as an ex-Inspector of the Fascist Party he, subject, would be accepted by the Germans. The Crown Prince had thanked him, and said he would consult his officers. As subject received no reply he applied to SIM for support, but without success.

PRINCESS PIGNATELLI'S MISSION.

In ROME, the Princess was interrogated by two Germans in civilian clothes. The Princess's answers, according to subject, were either that she did not know, or were based on NAPLES gossip. She had stated for example, that the Allies intended to invade FRANCE and North West ITALY from CORSIKA. Subject insists that the Princess could not possibly be in possession of any important military information.

As instructed, Princess PIGNATELLI contacted BARACCU. The latter was anxious to learn all he could concerning the political situation in the South. He finally gave her a message for subject:-

- (a) Subject must continue to organise monarchist and fascist elements, directing their activities with obedience to the Crown Prince.
- (b) BARACCU would organise the monarchists and fascists of the North.

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Explaining that subject was preparing to organize a large anti-communist and fascist party in the South. Subject wanted advice from BARACCU as to future actions, and how their efforts were to be co-ordinated. She was also to explain that subject had seen the Crown Prince and had asked to be allowed to take the place of MONTEZEMOLA in ROBE. Subject had heard of MONTEZEMOLA's death from General ACCIARI. Further, subject had pointed out to the Crown Prince that, as an ex-inspector of the Fascist Party he, subject, would be accepted by the Germans. The Crown Prince had thanked him, and said he would consult his officers. As subject received no reply he applied to SIM for support, but without success.

PRINCESS PIGNATELLI'S MISSION.

In FOME, the Princess was interrogated by two Germans in civilian clothes. The Princess's answers, according to subject, were either that she did not know, or were based on NAPLES gossip. She had stated for example, that the Allies intended to invade FRANCE and North West ITALY from CORSICA. Subject insists that the Princess could not possibly be in possession of any important military information.

As instructed, Princess PIGNATELLI contacted BARACCU. The latter was anxious to learn all he could concerning the political situation in the South. He finally gave her a message for subject:-

- (a) Subject must continue to organize monarchist and fascist elements, directing their activities with obedience to the Crown Prince.
- (b) BARACCU would organize the monarchists and fascists of the North.
- (c) If the position became dangerous, BARACCU and his friends would escape to the South.
- (d) MUSSOLINI had agreed that, after the Allied occupation of FOME, and should it be in the interest of the Anti-Communist Front, he would vanish from the scene.

BARACCU, making all arrangements for the return of Princess PIGNATELLI, in collaboration with the German Intelligence, promised them that the Princess would carry out a mission on their behalf. The mission was to be:- The organization of Fascist and Anti-Allied

/ parties

APPENDIX "R" Cont.

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parties in the South, and the preparation of plans for extensive sabotage to hinder the war effort.

Note:- In a subsequent interrogation, subject, realizing that his wife had not revealed anything, tried to give the impression that the above mission for the Germans was guesswork on his part.

According to subject, BARACCU also promised the Princess that her sons would come into Allied territory in 14 days time. The date of their arrival would be announced by radio. The Princess was then brought down to the lines in a Red Cross ambulance.

MILITARY INFORMATION.

Subject denies that his wife could gather military information from any source. He has made two separate attempts to explain away the fact that important information was given to the Germans:-

- (1) BARACCU probably had important information in his possession. He gave this to the Germans in the Princess's name, saying that it had been gathered by subject's "organisation". In this way, BARACCU, would cover himself and the Princess.
- (2) Any information the Princess gave was based on rumours in NAPLES. Subject was then asked to give as much information as he could by quoting rumours. He produced the following:-
 - a) 5th Army at ANZIO.
 - b) Large-scale troop concentrations in CORSICA in preparation for landings.
 - c) Landings in Upper ADRIATIC - FIUME - TRIESTE.
 - d) Convoys constantly arriving in NAPLES.
 - e) Another US Army - 7th - in the SORRENTO-BATTIPAGLIA area.
 - f) Numerous airfields.

ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANISATION.

Subject denies that he has already formed such an organisation. He further denies that he has "informers". He has made no attempt to hide his views when talking to his friends, so that he would know whom to recruit when the time came. Subject does not think that BARACCU has yet organised the movement. He suggests that PAREMI, the Podesta of MILAN, might be a collaborator of BARACCU in the idea.

MILITARY INFORMATION.

Subject denies that his wife could gather military information from any source. He has made two separate attempts to explain away the fact that important information was given to the Germans:-

- (1) BARICCU probably had important information in his possession. He gave this to the Germans in the Princess's name, saying that it had been gathered by subject's "organisation". In this way, BARICCU, would cover himself and the Princess.
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INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS.

- (1) Subject is obviously determined to stick to the story as told to him by his wife. He refuses to believe that his wife has made modifications to her own story.
- (2) He is probably concealing possible source of military information, knowing or suspecting that his wife has given information of value to the Germans.

/ (3)

APPENDIX "B" Cont.

- 4 -

- (3) As an officer and landowner, subject is greatly concerned at the spread of Communism. He states frankly that he is interested only in ITALY, and to him the saving of ITALY is synonymous with the eradication of Communism. He is not interested either in the Allies or in the Germans. He would therefore presumably have no scruples in keeping military information from either the Allies or the Germans if it suited his purpose.
- (4) Subject's chief preoccupation at the moment is to save his wife. He maintains that the Americans have let them down, and that the British "Intelligence Service", having made a gross error, is now producing a "put-up" case to convict them. He therefore refuses to mollify his story in the slightest detail.

APPENDIX "C"INTERROGATION REPORTONPaolo POLETTI.

Name: Paolo POLETTI.
Born: 25 Oct 1919 - FLORENCE.
Rank: S/Ten. Regia Marina.
Address: 212 Via Mazzoni, NAPLES.
Father: Alessandro POLETTI - Engineer. P.O.W. in BOMBAY. Army
rank: Captain, Artillery.
Mother: Theresa - deceased.

EDUCATION.

School at PADINGONE, near UDINE, until 1929.
1929-1936 - Liceo and Ginnasio, MILAN.
1936-1939 - University, MILAN.

LANGUAGES.

Italian, English.

PREAMBLE.

Subject worked for allies at time of Armistice, and was later
enrolled in O.S.S. for whom he carried out a mission in ROME. When
PIGNATELLI was arrested, subject, who had helped her to cross the
lines, was also arrested on suspicion.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Subject volunteered for the Italian Navy in 1939.
June-July 1939 - Preliminary training.

Address: 212 Via Mazzoni, NAPLES.
 Father: Alessandro POLIETTI - Engineer. P.O.W. in BOMBAY. Army
 rank: Captain, Artillery.
 Mother: Theresa - deceased.

EDUCATION.

School at PADINONE, near UDINE, until 1929.
 1929-1936 - Liceo and Ginnasio, MILAN.
 1936-1939 - University, MILAN.

LANGUAGES.

Italian, English.

PREAMBLE.

Subject worked for Allies at time of Amistice, and was later enrolled in O.S.S. for whom he carried out a mission in ROME. When PIGNATELLI was arrested, subject, who had helped her to cross the lines, was also arrested on suspicion.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Subject volunteered for the Italian Navy in 1939.
 June-July 1939 - Preliminary training.
 1940 - Second training period.
 1944 - Had reached rank of sottotenente.

HISTORY PRIOR TO PRESENT CASE.

Sep '43.

Subject was at SALERNO at time of Allied landings. He contacted the Port Commandant of SALERNO, Major (now Colonel) K.D. WHITE, and through him Commanders GUINNESS and HALL. Acted as interpreter to Allied Naval Forces. With Commandante CASPARINI, met Rear-Admiral MORSE, with information for landings in NAPLES.

Subject was then taken on to P.W.B. by Major WHITE, to help with the Italian newspaper.

/ Oct '43

APPENDIX "C" Cont.

- 2 -

Oct '43

After fall of NAPLES, Subject discovered that a Lt. TUPARI of P.W.B. was engaged also in obtaining information from the German side of the line. Subject volunteered for the same job and two days later Colonel WHITTAKER took him to NAPLES to enrol him in O.S.S. There he met Giulio CAPPELLI and Clemente MENICANTI. The latter claimed to have started the revolution in NAPLES.

11 Oct '43

Subject, Giulio MAURIZIO, MENICANTI, CAPPELLI (interpreter) and Major JOHNSON, O.S.S., went to SAERNO, and from there to BARI by air. The agents were to be put ashore by the British Navy in the PESCARA area. The mission, however had to be cancelled in view of amphibious operations which were taking place in the area. Subject, MENICANTI, a certain GINO, and VICENZO, W/T operator, were there formed into a party to cross by land. MENICANTI and GINO crossed with the W/T set, subject and the operator followed. The mission started from AVELLINO. Subject and VICENZO, by enlisting the aid of the peasants, finally got a train to ROME. They arrived in ROME on the 25th October, 1943. Previously arranged contacts were set up and in November 1943 the first W/T message was sent through. Among the contacts was a "Carlo" MORRIS, who at this time was staying at the house of DELLA TORRE. Subject found him injured in bed; MORRIS had apparently been injured by a mine. Subject was contacted by several men in ROME. They all produced evidence that they were O.S.S. agents, and subject became frightened at the numbers and the lack of precautions they took.

25 Oct.
Nov '43

Information was obtained through the Anti-Fascist parties in ROME, but on 21st December, subject was introduced to Avvocato OZZO, by Paolo "TURI", nephew of OZZO. The meeting took place on the third floor of the Palazzo di Giustizia. Subject was informed that information on S.D., Gestapo informers, etc., could be obtained from a certain ALESSI, a former member of S.I.M. who had gone over to the Germans. ALESSI was now anxious to save himself with the Anti-Fascists and was willing to give information to the Americans. ALESSI produced a list of names of all people working with the Gestapo (sic). Subject remembers that the name of SOPICE appeared on the list. A copy of the list is now with O.S.S.

21 Dec.

Subject maintains that at no time did he actually meet ALESSI. Contact was always made through OZZO. At one meeting with OZZO, subject received a proposal from ALESSI to join the Gestapo himself, in order to get information. Subject refused.

Subject left ROME and went to RUSTIA by Italian M.A.S.; from

25 Oct.
Nov '43

FASCIST area. The mission, which was taking place in the area, of amphibious operations which were taking place in the area. Subject, MENICANTI, a certain GINO, and VICENZO, W/T operator, were there formed into a party to cross by land. MENICANTI and GINO crossed with the W/T set, subject and the operator followed. The mission started from AVELLINO. Subject and VICENZO, by enlisting the aid of the peasants, finally got a train to ROME. They arrived in ROME on the 25th October, 1943. Previously arranged contacts were set up and in November 1943 the first W/T message was sent through. Among the contacts was a "Carlo" MORRIS, who at this time was staying at the house of DELIA TORRE. Subject found him injured in bed; MORRIS had apparently been injured by a mine. Subject was contacted by several men in ROME. They all produced evidence that they were O.S.S. agents, and subject became frightened at the numbers and the lack of precautions they took.

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Subject maintains that at no time did he actually meet ALESSI. Contact was always made through OZZO. At one meeting with OZZO, subject received a proposal from ALESSI to join the Gestapo himself, in order to get information. Subject refused.

20 Jan.

Subject left ROME and went to BASTIA by Italian M.A.S. from BASTIA he went to SARDINIA, and finally arrived in NAPLES from SARDINIA. He reported to General DONAVAN, Captains PLOCATE and BARNES.

Vittoria ODINZOVA.

Dec '43.

Subject met ODINZOVA by chance in a street in ROME. He fell in love with her and she became his mistress. He was, however, anxious to marry her, and she told him that she had been engaged to the son of the Princess FICHAPELLI, and that she would not marry without the Princess's consent. Through a friend - Ingegniero FICHAPELLI (?), ODINZOVA procured a German Pass for subject. He, however, was not in need of a pass and gave it to another agent.

/Return to NAPLES

APPENDIX "C" Cont.RETURN TO NAPLES.Jan '44

Subject saw Prince and Princess PIGNATELLI in the street in NAPLES. He recognised Prince PIGNATELLI, having seen him several times as a boy. Subject decided to give them news of Vittoria ODINZOVA and, approaching them, told them that Vittoria was well. He was later obliged to say that he had been to ROME, in order to give the source of his news, and maintains that Prince PIGNATELLI realised immediately what he had been doing. Subject was invited to visit the PIGNATELLI's.

Mar '44

At a subsequent meeting, Princess PIGNATELLI suggested that she could help subject in his work by crossing the lines with him and introducing him to the German Ambassador as her nephew. This idea was not pursued. In March 1944 subject received a letter from Princess PIGNATELLI asking him to see her immediately. Princess PIGNATELLI then told him that she would like subject to marry Vittoria; he seemed the right man for her. Subject then spoke of his true feelings for Vittoria. Princess PIGNATELLI then suggested that subject could help her to cross into enemy territory to see her sons, and to bring Vittoria back to Allied lines. On her return, subject could marry the girl. At the same time Prince PIGNATELLI gave his consent to his wife to carry out the mission, and agreed that subject should help.

MISSION OF PRINCESS PIGNATELLI.

Subject therefore arranged with O.S.S. for Princess PIGNATELLI to have an O.S.S. pass, and an identity document in the name of Maria ELIA.

During this period, Princess PIGNATELLI once asked subject if he had had a "bath". She explained that she thought he had been blown up at sea on a mine near BASTIA. Subject claims that he saw Major BERING of O.S.S. and the latter confirmed that one of their boats had in fact, been sunk near BASTIA. Subject at this time was engaged in training agents and preparing their programmes.

Princess PIGNATELLI set out accordingly with the above-mentioned documents. She was to say that she was seeking her two sons and a daughter. At SAN VITO, however, she was turned back by British troops.

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Princess PIGNATELLI set out accordingly with the above-mentioned documents. She was to say that she was seeking her two sons and a daughter. At SAN VITO, however, she was turned back by British troops.

It was then decided that she must be properly accompanied. A guide, named MARCO was found, and subject with Captain ABRIGNANI, O.S.S. accompanied the woman to SESSA. She was to say that she had reached the lines in a Red Cross ambulance, and had found a guide and had crossed the lines without the help of any Allied troops. She would claim that her identity card had been given by MCOT, and that she wished to contact a friend, Barbara MAINZ, in ROME. Barbara MAINZ's husband is an official of the German Police. Subject also suggested to Princess PIGNATELLI that she might obtain release of her sons if she could get the Germans to send them down as agents with W/T sets. En route for the front, Princess PIGNATELLI told subject that she would send messages via Rome radio, giving the date of her return. Subject knew the messages "MARIA BERTUCCI" meaning "Vittoria is in good" and "VITTORIA BERTUCCI" meaning "Vittoria is free".

/On 13th April

APPENDIX "C" Cont.

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13 April

On 13th April 1944, Princess PIGNATELLI crossed the lines into enemy territory.

14 April

On 14th April, subject returned to the house of Princess PIGNATELLI and stayed there, awaiting the return of Princess PIGNATELLI and Vittoria. Three days later Prince PIGNATELLI told subject that Vittoria was alright, that he had got the message on the radio. The same evening, Prince PIGNATELLI told subject that the women would be back soon. Subject asked how he knew, and PIGNATELLI replied "She is accompanied by BAROCCHI".

Later, Prince PIGNATELLI, according to subject, received the message "VITTORIA SOLITO QUINDICI" and explained that it meant, by subtracting ten, "5 o'clock on the 26th".

26 April

On 26th April, 1944, subject and ABRIGNANI went to the front, and contacted the guide MARCO. They were told that the two women had already passed through, and had fallen into the hands of the Americans. Vittoria and Princess PIGNATELLI were eventually found in the tent of an American Major. On the return to NAPLES, Princess PIGNATELLI laughed at the way she had been received by the Germans. She remained with subject and Vittoria all the time. On the following day, subject, Vittoria and Princess PIGNATELLI were arrested.

SUBJECT'S COMMENTS.

- (a) Subject has strong impression from conversations with Prince PIGNATELLI, that latter sympathises as much with the Germans as with the Allies. He always felt that Prince PIGNATELLI disapproved of his work for O.S.S. Moreover, PIGNATELLI has stated openly that the Germans are being betrayed by ITALY.
- (b) A great friend of PIGNATELLI's is General ACCAME, a possible source of information. Subject thinks that he is of the same ideas as PIGNATELLI.

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS.

- (1) It seems that the PIGNATELLI's deliberately profitted by subject's feelings for ODINZOV, to induce him to enlist the aid of O.S.S. by whom he was trusted. It is thought that he has told the truth. Much of his story concerning the ROME mission has been checked.

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(b) A great friend of PIGNATELLI's is General ACCAME, a possible source of information. Subject thinks that he is of the same ideas as PIGNATELLI.

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS.

(1) It seems that the PIGNATELLI's deliberately profitted by subject's feelings for ODINZOVA to induce him to enlist the aid of O.S.S by whom he was trusted. It is thought that he has told the truth. Much of his story concerning the ROME mission has been checked.

(2) It is not thought that subject provided Princess PIGNATELLI with information she gave to the enemy. He admits freely that he suggested the plan to have this as a means of obtaining their release.

(3) It is thought that subject did not enter any German Service, or had direct contact with any of the German services.

APPENDIX "D"INTERROGATION REPORT

on

Vittoria ODINZOVA

Name: Vittoria ODINZOVA.
Born: 5 Sep 1921, in ST. PETERSBURG.
Father: Oleg ODINZOV. Further details unknown. Claimed to be general in Russian Army.
Mother: Nadia, nee ABRAMOVITCH - born 1899(?) - died 1922.
Grandmother: Elisabetta, ABRAMOVITCH nee REMER.

EDUCATION.

ROME - College of English Nuns, Via Sebastianello.
 1935 - 1938, 2nd and 3rd Ginnasio.

LANGUAGES.

Italian, Russian.

PREAMBLE.

Subject is the ward of Princess PIGNATELLI. She first came to ROME with her grandmother in 1924. They lived with an aunt, Lydia JOHNSON. In 1929 they returned to RUSSIA, but in 1934, subject and her grandmother came back to ROME, where she was living when Princess PIGNATELLI came to take her back into Allied territory. Subject was arrested on arrival in NAPLES, together with Prince and Princess PIGNATELLI and Paolo TOLETTI.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

March '39. Subject met Francesco DE SETA, son of the Marchesa DE SETA, and they became engaged. Francesco introduced her to the Marchese DE SETA (later PIGNATELLI) and when he was sent to AFRICA, he asked the

EDUCATION.

ROME - College of English Nuns, Via Sebastienello.
1935 - 1938, 2nd and 3rd Ginnasio.

LANGUAGES.

Italian, Russian.

PREAMBLE.

Subject is the ward of Princess PIGNATELLI. She first came to ROME with her grandmother in 1924. They lived with an aunt, Lydia JOHNSON. In 1929 they returned to RUSSIA, but in 1934, subject and her grandmother came back to ROME, where she was living when Princess PIGNATELLI came to take her back into Allied territory. Subject was arrested on arrival in NAPLES, together with Prince and Princess PIGNATELLI and Paolo TOLMAY.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

March '39.

Subject met Francesco DE SETA, son of the Marchesa DE SETA, and they became engaged. Francesco introduced her to the Marchese DE SETA (later PIGNATELLI) and when he was sent to AFRICA, he asked the Marchesa DE SETA to look after subject.

28.7.41.
Sep '41

Subject was interned as an enemy alien at SOLOFRA (AVELLINO), and in September 1941 was transferred to MERCUGLIANO (AVELLINO) for reasons of health.

Nov '41

Subject applied for permission to go to ROME, to visit her grandmother. Permission was refused.

Feb '42.

She again applied unsuccessfully for permission to go to ROME.

May '42

Finally in May 1942 subject was allowed to proceed to ROME to visit the Marchesa DE SETA then living in Piazza LOCATELLI. Subject was granted an extension, first of 10 days, then of 30 days, for health reasons.

/Subject applied

APPENDIX "D" Cont.

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Sep '42.

Subject applied for permission to remain permanently with the Marchesa DE SETA in ROME. (According to Italian records, this should not have been granted, since subject was an enemy alien, and a "woman of easy virtue, given to secret prostitution"). Subject was under the protection of Princess PIGNATELLI, whose ward she became. Subject remained in ROME, living in Via Federico Zuccardi No. 2, int 19. She maintains, that after the entry of German troops into ROME, she often went to stay with various friends in order to avoid possible arrest. Subject knows other enemy aliens in ROME who remain at liberty in this way.

20.12.43

Subject met Paolo POLETTI by chance in the street. They met frequently after this, and subject eventually became POLETTI's mistress. They arranged to be married as soon as possible. Subject understood that POLETTI was working in ROME for the Allies.

20.1.44

POLETTI left ROME, on the understanding that he would either probably return to carry out more work, or would see her again when the Allies entered ROME.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS PIGNATELLI.13.4.44

On or about the 13th April, 1944, Professor FRUGONE, a medical specialist who had previously treated both subject and PIGNATELLI, informed subject that Princess PIGNATELLI was in ROME and wished to see her at the house of Baron and Baroness MARINCOLA, via Martiri Fascisti, 147. Subject met PIGNATELLI, who told her that she had come to take subject back to POLETTI in allied territory, and to arrange for the release of her two sons, VITTORIO and EMANUELE. Subject was warned not to tell anyone that PIGNATELLI was in ROME.

At first, subject stated that on 24th April she left ROME in a Red Cross ambulance, travelled direct to CASTELPORTE and crossed into allied territory.

Subsequently, however, subject realising the seriousness of POLETTI's and her own position, gave the following information:-

On a second visit to PIGNATELLI, she was suddenly asked by PIGNATELLI to go home, because the latter was expecting some visitors.

On a third visit, PIGNATELLI told subject that she, PIGNATELLI,

20.12.43

Subject met Paolo POLETTI by chance in the street. They met frequently after this, and subject eventually became POLETTI's mistress. They arranged to be married as soon as possible. Subject understood that POLETTI was working in ROME for the Allies.

20.1.44

POLETTI left ROME, on the understanding that he would either probably return to carry out more work, or would see her again when the Allies entered ROME.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS PIGNATELLI.

13.4.44

On or about the 13th April, 1944, Professor FRUGONE, a medical specialist who had previously treated both subject and PIGNATELLI, informed subject that Princess PIGNATELLI was in ROME and wished to see her at the house of Baron and Baroness MARINCOLA, via Martiri Fascisti, 147. Subject met PIGNATELLI, who told her that she had come to take subject back to POLETTI in Allied territory, and to arrange for the release of her two sons, VITTORIO and EMILIANUELE. Subject was warned not to tell anyone that PIGNATELLI was in ROME.

At first, subject stated that on 24th April she left ROME in a Red Cross ambulance, travelled direct to CASTELNUOVO and crossed into Allied territory.

Subsequently, however, subject realising the seriousness of POLETTI's and her own position, gave the following information:-

On a second visit to PIGNATELLI, she was suddenly asked by PIGNATELLI to go home, because the latter was expecting some visitors.

On a third visit, PIGNATELLI told subject that she, PIGNATELLI, would be away from ROME for 7 or 8 days. She stated that she was going to arrange the release of her son VITTORIO, who is interned by the Germans in SALZBURG. Subject was surprised and asked her how she could get him released. PIGNATELLI replied that she could "arrange" it.

23.4.44

PIGNATELLI telephoned to subject and arranged a meeting at Via Regina Margherita. There was a man called TOMMASI present at the meeting. Subject asked why PIGNATELLI had chosen this house. PIGNATELLI replied "THEY found it for me". On this occasion, PIGNATELLI stated that VITTORIO would be coming down in about 14 days time, and then EMILIANUELE would also be coming. Subject was told to have her baggage ready for the following day. PIGNATELLI then said "You must come with me or Paolo (POLETTI) will have me arrested". At the same time, subject was told not to tell POLETTI details of the journey, since he "might not understand".

/ JOURNEY

25

APPENDIX "D" Cont.

- 3 -

JOURNEY INTO ALLIED TERRITORY.24.4.44

Subject left the Pensione Reasi, Via Betolino 186, where she was living, and met PIGNATELLI at the house in Via Regina Margherita. A black "Topolino" car was waiting for them in a side street. In the car was a German officer (subject thinks he was a German captain). PIGNATELLI remarked "This is the man who has helped me all the way through, it is the first time I have seen him in uniform. Keep your mouth shut and do not talk in front of him".

This car took them to some point outside ROME - subject cannot give exact location - where two other cars were waiting, one closed, one open. Subject and PIGNATELLI got into the closed car, with a German Lieutenant and a soldier driver. This car led the way. The open car followed with the German Captain and two other German officers, with a soldier driver. One of the officers in the open car appeared, during the journey, to be searching the sky for aircraft through a pair of binoculars. Subject cannot give a description of the German officers.

The cars stopped at some houses near the front. Sounds of gunfire could be heard. The open car turned back. Subject was told to put on walking clothes. The journey then continued in the same car. During this period subject asked PIGNATELLI "Where is Paolo meeting us?" PIGNATELLI very angrily dug her elbow in subject's ribs and said "Shut up. I have told them that my husband's man is meeting us".

At some ruins very near the front line, subject, PIGNATELLI, and the Lieutenant got out, and the car moved off. They were taken to a dug-out where there was another German Lieutenant and some men. The Lieutenant escort asked for the guide, Francesco RUSSILLO. The latter was brought, and the party, consisting of the guide, subject, PIGNATELLI and the Lieutenant started out on foot. After some time, PIGNATELLI told the German officer not to come any further. She also promised to send back some cigarettes to the Germans.

At a given point, RUSSILLO, subject and PIGNATELLI waited for the guide from the other side. When he did not appear, PIGNATELLI and subject continued alone at nightfall. After some hours, they finally encountered American troops, and having explained to them their presence, were taken to POLETTI and ARIGNANI of O.S.S.

COMMENTS BY SUBJECT.

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COMMENTS BY SUBJECT.

- (a) During the latter stage of the journey, PIGNATELLI made subject rehearse again and again the story of their leaving ROSE in a Red Cross ambulance. They would thus be unable to see anybody other than the German Captain who escorted them.
- (b) PIGNATELLI, who was carrying 50,000 Lire, put the money into subject's handbag, and told her to say that it was her own, not PIGNATELLI's.
- (c) PIGNATELLI told subject in ROSE, that in order to persuade POIETTI to help her cross into enemy territory, she had told him that subject had sent a message informing PIGNATELLI that subject was in grave danger. PIGNATELLI later asked subject not to tell POIETTI that no such message had been sent.

/ (d)

APPENDIX "D" Cont.

- 4 -

- (a) On their arrival in NAPLES, PIGNATELLI would not allow subject to be alone with POLETTI. On one occasion, they managed to have a meal alone, and PIGNATELLI asked subject later if she had told POLETTI anything.

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS.

- (1) ODINZOVA seems to have told everything she knows and to have told the truth.
- (2) It is thought that she was used as a bait to enlist the aid of POLETTI and, through him, of the O.S.S., to achieve the mission in enemy territory.
- (3) It is very improbable that ODINZOVA has had any contacts with German organizations, and that she know anything of PIGNATELLI's plans.

APPENDIX "E"

" M "

(1) Although "M" has produced no definite statements, which would prove conclusively that Princess PIGNATELLI had contact with the German Intelligence Service, the general impression created is that she is not telling the truth concerning her stay in ROME.

(2) There has been some whispering, possibly indicating suspicion of "M".

(3) The following tends to show that the PIGNATELLI's had originally no intention of recounting the information given to the Germans by Princess PIGNATELLI:-

Princess: "I have not told them anything, if you have not done so did you tell them (British) about the landings and about CORSICA?"

Prince: "No".

Princess: "Well, from the questions they asked me, one can see that they (British) know many things".

(4) Extract:-

Princess: "They, the Germans, asked if GENOA, CIVITAVECCHIA, LIVORNO were to be attacked. I said "I don't know, perhaps". ABALIGNANI must now defend himself and explain that this report of mine to the Germans was authorised by them".

(5) It is believed that in a whispered conversation the names "Von LICHT" and "BAUER" were mentioned more than once by the Princess. She would also appear to have promised the Germans to communicate with Prince RUSPOLI.

(6) The Princess definitely suspects that Barbara MAJNZ is in a counter-espionage service or some similar organisation.

(7) The following is significant:-

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The following is significant:-

Princess: "Our strength lies in the fact that they have no precedents in our case. These informers of theirs in ROME can say what they like, but here there is nothing against us".

APPENDIX "F"COMMENTS.

- (1) The general impression created is that the PIGNATELLI's are concealing facts, and that POLETTI and ODINZOVÀ are more or less innocent dupes in the affair, so far as the giving of information to the enemy is concerned although POLETTI must be considered criminally negligent of his duty in using C.S.S. resources to carry out what was, for him, a personal transaction.
- (2) The PIGNATELLI's, undoubtedly have possible sources of information. In some cases, sources may have been guilty of "careless talk". Among the Prince's friends are General ACCARE and Colonel REVETRA. Other civilian friends of the PIGNATELLI's may also count army officers among their acquaintances.
- (3) The Princess obviously "primed" the Prince in the story she was going to tell. This is confirmed by "M". The Prince is determined to stick to that story.
- (4) However, small details were overlooked by the PIGNATELLI's:
 - (a) The Prince first stated that a proposal had been made to the Germans. This the Princess denies (See report "Valerio PIGNATELLI").
 - (b) The name "ING. MORRIS" occurs in the Princess's diary. She claims not to know him, but believes that he is a friend of General ACCARE, who was going to CALABRIA, and who promised to bring the PIGNATELLI's some oil from their estates. The Princess says that her husband would know more about it. The Prince denies ever having heard of the man. This "MORRIS" may be identical with the C.S.S. agent "CARLO" MORRIS, who is now under arrest. Results of his interrogation are awaited.
- (5) The Princess lied at first about the return journey. Her story was that she came down to the front in an ambulance. Faced with other evidence, however, she admitted that this story was not true. Her explanation of the lie is that she was under oath to BARICOU not to mention his name, or his part in the affair, and that by telling the true story, she would have involved him. She also feared that

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(5) The Princess lied at first about the return journey. Her story was that she came down to the front in an ambulance. Faced with other evidence, however, she admitted that this story was not true. Her explanation of the lie is that she was under oath to RAPACCU not to mention his name, or his part in the affair, and that by telling the true story, she would have involved him. She also feared that contact with so many Germans might compromise her story. This explanation is very poor. She could easily have said that MAINZ arranged the whole journey, and RAPACCU need not have been implicated.

(6) The Princess has since stated that on the day after her first interrogation by two Germans in ROME, she was interviewed again by one of the two, who went over the questions again. That she was visited a second time is true; the same questions were repeated is very doubtful.

(7) Some inhabitants of CASTELFORTE have stated that the Princess gave them her name, and told them that the Allies would be in CASTELFORTE by the 15th of May. The Princess denies this story.

(8) Princess PIGNATELLI admits that she told ODINZOVA in ROME that she would be coming away for some days. This was to give her a chance to see EMMANUELE without the fear that ODINZOVA would call at the

/ time 21

APPENDIX "F" Cont.

- 2 -

time. She denies that she left HOME.

(9)

It is confirmed by "M" that the FIGNATELLI's expected help from O.S.S. They are now both trying to put the blame, for all that has happened, upon this organization.

(10)

The Prince has been very anxious to explain how the information may have got to the Germans. He even suggests that his great friend BARACCU may have given it to the enemy and may therefore be responsible for the position in which the FIGNATELLI's find themselves.

(11)

The results of various investigations are awaited. It is thought that the FIGNATELLI's will stick to their story until irrefutable evidence is produced. Since they believe that the evidence is only to be found on the enemy side of the line, they feel relatively secure.

APPENDIX "C"Review of the External Leads from the PIGNATELLI Caseup to 19th May, 1944.A. Introduction.

Investigations have been directed against the Fascist Anti-Communist organisation with which Prince PIGNATELLI has been associated. The checking up on the local contacts of the PIGNATELLI family has been carried out. These investigations tend to change the aspect of the whole organisation from that of a pro-Monarchist Anti-Communist organisation, as the Prince would have us believe, into a Republican-Fascist Anti-Communist organisation, with the Prince PIGNATELLI as its head on this side and BARACCHI on the other side, working closely with the Germans in organising sabotage and espionage against the Allies.

B. Organisation in CALABRIA.

(i) General. During the last six weeks 57 arrests have been made in CALABRIA. The interrogation of these persons reveals the existence of an organisation with its object the survival of Fascism; collaboration with the Germans and Republican Fascists of Northern ITALY; the collection of arms and munitions wherewith to carry out sabotage and guerrilla warfare against the Allies.

(ii) Organisation. For the purpose of this organisation, CALABRIA has been divided into five zones, namely CATANZARO, CROTONE, NICASTRO, VIBO VALENTIA and SOVERATO. Under interrogation a number of members of the organisation have stated that they believe Prince PIGNATELLI to be the head of the movement. They had, however, no personal contact with him, but were told by their immediate superiors that such was the case.

(iii) Leaders. A certain Lieutenant Pietro CAPOCASALE has been one of the principal figures in the CATANZARO and NICASTRO zones. He, now under arrest, admits having organised the fascist youth of these areas. He further admits having told his followers that Prince PIGNATELLI was the head of the movement and was attempting to go to ROME to place himself at the head of a vast Fascist movement and that from ROME the

family has been carried out. These investigations tend to change the aspect of the whole organisation from that of a pro-Monarchist Anti-Communist organisation, as the Prince would have us believe, into a Republican-Fascist Anti-Communist organisation, with the Prince PIGNATELLI as its head on this side and BRACCHI on the other side, working closely with the Germans in organising sabotage and espionage against the Allies.

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CAPOCASALE now attempts to explain this statement by denying any contact with PIGNATELLI and stating that he only made the statement to bolster up the confidence of his followers.

Another figure who takes on importance in the organisation is Luigi FILIOSA. Prior to the Allied landing, FILIOSA, ex-squadrista and March on Rome, was given the task of organising guerrilla operations against the Allies in the COSENZA area in the case of a landing, now states, he is in fact, the head of the movement in the whole of CALABRIA and is directly under the command of Prince PIGNATELLI.

/FILIOSA

APPENDIX "G" Cont.

- 2 -

B. Cont.

FILOSA was arrested in BARI the day before he was due to be smuggled over the lines by a secret fascist organisation in BARI which organises such escapes. FILOSA is at present under interrogation. Up to the present he has admitted to having escaped from CALABRIA in view of the arrest of numerous fascists there, and his feeling that his own arrest would follow.

C. Communications within the Organisation

CAPOCASALE admits that he left a cipher in the hands of his followers for communications within the organisation. It also appears that there is another cipher for communications between the various leaders of the movement.

D. Communication with BARACCU and the Germans.

In the beginning of January, a parachutist, Battisini TONI and a certain Antonio BERNARDI (now in custody) made an effort to cross the lines in order to report to BARACCU and TRANQUILLI on the progress of the movement; to ask for funds and to establish radio communications with ROME. Having arrived at BARIETTA they decided that their journey was too difficult and they returned to CATANZARO.

Shortly afterwards TONI left for BARI and has not since been seen. It would however appear that he succeeded in reaching ROME as on 24th April the following broadcast was made from Radio Rome:- "A parachutist, coming from South ITALY and presenting himself to the German Command, has declared that in the Italian zone occupied by Anglo-American troops, there are no Italian volunteers; only these are compelled to do so by hunger. At CATANZARO a group of parachutists have destroyed the printing press of a communist newspaper, and beaten-up the director, PAPARAZZO".

The latter statement is in fact a true account of a sabotage operation carried out by the organisation and TONI would have been in the position to give the details thereof.

Subsequently the following messages were received by the organisation over the Rome Radio on 20th-22nd April (while the Princess PIGNATELLI was in ROME). "Ei fu siccome immobile" and "Sparse le treccie mortide sull'affamato petto". Three members, now under interrogation, independently admit that these were agreed messages which instructed them to commence guerrilla operations against the Allies on 5th May, 1944.

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E.

Possible warning to the organisation after the arrest of PIGNATELLI.

It may be a co-incidence that, on the 6th May (the PIGNATELLI's were arrested on 27th April) an unidentified plane, generally believed to have been either Italian or German, flew over the CATANZARO area. Later on that day a small red leaflet bearing the word "attenzione!" was picked up there. Were this dropped from the plane, it was probably one of a large number of such leaflets.

An explanation might possibly be:

/ (a)

APPENDIX "C" Cont.

- 3 -

- (a) that someone who had access to aircraft, had learned of the arrest of the PIGNATELLI's and, knowing that the signal had already been given for the commencement of sabotage operations in the CALANZANO area, had dropped a warning to the members, or,
- (b) that the period during which an "all clear" message could be sent to ROME by the PIGNATELLI's had elapsed and that the Germans and BARACCHI thereby presumed their arrest, warning the organization in the area to be careful.

In the case of (a) the movements of Prince RUSPOLI on 6th May should be checked.

Italian Officers with Allied Units.

- (i) General. Regarding the information given by the Princess to the Germans, it now appears more than likely that Lieutenant Andrea NUVOLARI is one of the Italians whom the Princess claimed to be planted in Allied formations. A probability for the second is Lieutenant Carlo COSENZA while possibilities for the third are Prince RUSPOLI and Baron Piero COMPAGNA.

- (ii) Lt. Andrea NUVOLARI, under interrogation by the G.S. states that he was the Italian Liaison Officer with 1 Canadian Division from 14th September until the end of February 1944. Since then he has been in NAPLES except for a short visit to the division. Upon arrival in NAPLES, NUVOLARI visited Baron Piero COMPAGNA. At the house of the Baron was introduced to the Prince and Princess PIGNATELLI (Note: The Prince and Princess deny knowing the Baron.)

Upon hearing that NUVOLARI was a liaison officer with 1 Canadian Division, the Prince and Princess took a great liking to NUVOLARI. They invited him to visit them frequently; they found him a house where he could live free of rent; Prince PIGNATELLI lent him 4,000 lire; they confided in him.

Prince PIGNATELLI once informed NUVOLARI that he was considering organizing a movement among the Italian youth for the re-birth of ITALY. NUVOLARI expressed his willingness to join such a movement but the Prince stated that the movement had not yet arrived.

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- From NUVOLARI's first visit to the house of PIGNATELLI, the Prince and Princess commenced to "pump" him for military information. NUVOLARI remembers the following questions which he answered to the best of his ability:-
- (a) The location of 1 Canadian Division.
 - (b) Relations between the Canadians and the Italians.
 - (c) How was an Italian officer treated by the Canadians.
 - (d) Morale of the Canadians.
 - (e) Supply arrangements for the Division.
 - (f) When was the division in action.

/ (g)

APPENDIX "C" Cont.

- 4 -

F. Cont.

- (c) Were there Italian units on the same front.
- (h) If so, were such Italian units in action.
- (i) NUVOLARI remembers stating that a Canadian Army Corps was being formed.
- (j) The names of the villages which formed the front line positions.
- (k) What troops held such positions.
- (l) Were such positions held by fixed posts or patrols.
- (m) If NUVOLARI knew persons who could assist the crossing of lines.
- (n) How the Germans treated persons they found in the front lines.
- (o) When did the Allies intend to attack.
- (p) Were the Allied lines mined; if so with what system.

Prince PIGNATELLI expressed to NUVOLARI his mistrust of the present Italian Government, stating that it contained no-one capable of coping with the present situation. He further expressed an admiration of the Fascist organization.

Early in March the Princess PIGNATELLI commenced to talk about her children emphasizing that she would do anything to get news of them. At the time NUVOLARI was considering returning to the 1 Canadian Division. He had however, no car. The Princess promised to find him a car if he would take her with him. She said she could obtain all requisite permits from the Allied authorities.

Finally the Princess announced that she had a mission on behalf of the Americans. She was to pass through the lines in the name of Maria ELIA. She intended once through the lines, to approach the first German Patrol asking to be taken to Barbara MAINZ "who knows what I want".

The Princess stated that the mission she had was to bring back two important political personalities one of whom was at CHIETI's as well as her step-daughter Vittoria. She also said she would have to go to VERONA where she believed MUSSOLINI to be. MUSSOLINI was already a friend of hers.

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- a) to present the Princess to an Allied Headquarters.
- b) to return to Prince PIGNATELLI and let him know to whom and where the Princess had been entrusted.

On 2nd April, NUVOLARI left NAPLES with the Princess. Before his departure the Prince drew him aside and asked if he understood exactly what the Princess required him to do. He replied that he did but the Prince insisted on repeating the instructions emphasising that he must tell no-one about the affair.

During the journey the Princess asked the questions (j) to (n) above, making a note of the information given on a map. In the afternoon they arrived at S. VITO CHIETINO where NUVOLARI presented the Princess to the Officer i/c 703 Engineer B.G. The Princess explained her mission and was told to return the

APPENDIX "G" Cont.

- 5 -

F. Cont.

following day.

Next day they were taken to a Canadian H.Q. Here, after a considerable wait the Princess remained while NUVOLARI was taken to H.Q. 1 Canadian Division. It was not until his return to NAPLES on 14th April that NUVOLARI learned that the Princess had failed to get permission to continue her journey and had returned to NAPLES.

Of the successful attempt to cross the lines, NUVOLARI claims that he had no knowledge. When he returned to NAPLES the Princess was away. The Prince stated she was in R.IERMO. On the evening of the 23rd, the Prince announced that she would be back on 26th April.

On 28th April, NUVOLARI went to the house of the PIGNATELLI's where he was informed of the Prince's arrest. NUVOLARI then went to the house of Baron COMPAGNA and warned the Baron of the arrest of the Prince.

(iii) Lieutenant Carlo COSENZA.

Liaison officer with 46th Division (British) now at the ANZIO beach-head.

COSENZA is known to have been the lover of Vittoria ODINZOVA. His name appears frequently in the diary of the Princess.

At the house of the Princess a letter was found from COSENZA to the Princess in which he states "I will try to get to ROME".

Steps have been taken to have COSENZA brought back to NAPLES for interrogation by the C.S.

(iv) Baron Piero COMPAGNA.

Address: Via Chiantamone 62. Intimate friend of Prince and Princess PIGNATELLI. Introduced NUVOLARI to them.

The movements of the Baron have been watched by C.S. but, naturally, as he was warned by NUVOLARI of the arrest of PIGNATELLI, he has remained quietly at home.

Further investigation will be made.

(v) Prince RUSPOLI.

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Further investigation will be made.

(v) Prince RUSPOLI.

No further evidence has been forthcoming connecting Prince RUSPOLI with the case. It is, however, desirable to check on his movements on 5th/6th May, 1944 (see para E. (b)).

G. Other Enquiries.

- (i) General ACCAME. NUVOLARI states that General ACCAME knew all about the journey of the Princess to ROME. The journey and the return of the Princess was discussed in the hearing of NUVOLARI by PIGNATELLI and ACCAME.

/ NUVOLARI 15

APPENDIX "G" Cont.

- 6 -

G. Cont.

NUVOLARI further states that ACCIARI often visited the Prince in plain clothes, and discussed with him, military matters.

(ii) Under "M" the Princess stated that she met Major CALBERG at the home of TOSARELLI in Calabria. Enquiries in CATANZARO reveal no such family in a position to entertain the Princess. It is therefore necessary to interrogate the Princess further as to the exact place in which she met CALBERG.

(iii) Many interrogations have been carried out in NAPLES by the C.S. Here again Fascists have admitted that they believe Prince PIGNATELLI to be the head of a Fascist movement in NAPLES. Up to the present it has not been possible to gain any more definite information in this respect.

(iv) Telephone messages from a certain Engineer HERNASCONI of S. Stefano 18, NAPLES, intercepted on 6th-8th May, supply a possible link. In one message HERNASCONI states that "CATANZARO is ours, REGGIO CALABRIA will be, and in SICILY a big movement is being prepared".

Enquiries have been made regarding HERNASCONI and it has been ascertained that he is an organiser of a Fascist Masonic Party. Whether this party has any connection with the PIGNATELLI case remains to be seen; but the date of the conversation and the places named might imply that it has.

(v) It is now considered advisable to transport the principal figures in the Calabrian Sabotage organisation to NAPLES for further interrogation. Accordingly, arrangements are being made for the following to be moved:-

(a)	Pietro CAPOCASALE.	(c)	Gaetano CALIERANO.
(b)	Antonio COLOSIMO	(f)	Simone ANSANI
(c)	Giovanni SERGI	(g)	Antonio BERNARDI
(d)	Giulio CUPIRACCI	(h)	Gaetano MORELLI.

It is further necessary in view of information recently to hand for the following to be arrested in CATANZARO and brought to NAPLES: (i) Dr. Antonio CORDA (Ex-secretary of BARACCHI) (j) Dr. Esporo GRIFFO.

(vi) It is considered advisable that an interrogation of GARIBALDI

(iv)

Telephone messages from a certain Engineer HERNESCONI and it has been ascertained that he is an organizer of a Fascist Masonic Party. Whether this party has any connection with the FIGUARELLI case remains to be seen; but the date of the conversation and the places named might imply that it has.

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(c) Giovanni SERGI
(d) Giulio CUPIRAGGI

(e) Gaetano GALLERANO.
(f) Simone ANSANI
(g) Antonio HERNARDI
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It is further necessary in view of information recently to hand for the following to be arrested in CATANZARO and brought to NAPLES: (i) Dr. Antonio CORDA (Ex-secretary of BARACCU)
(j) Dr. Esperto GRIFFO.

(vi)

It is considered advisable that an interrogation of GARIBALDI and the lawyer who guided him through the lines should be carried out at once.

The fact that GARIBALDI's arrival took place about the time of the Princess's return from ROME and that he was moving in Fascist Republican circles up to the time of his departure may suggest a possible connection or at any rate, contribute some items of interest.

(1)

Verbal powers of Erosimo Antonio di Stefano & of Margeri Filomena, born in Naples 15 4-6-1915, living in Catanzaro in via Milano 26, university student, a bachelor.

The 13th May in Catanzaro in the office of the C.C.R.R. Company at 10-0 'clock.

In front of us Picone Carmelo, captain & commander of the above company assisted by the maresciallo maggiore Tripodi Francesco & the brigadier Peccasi Vincenzo, & present Erosimo Antonio above generalized, who gave the following answers on being questioned.

Towards the end of the month of November 1943, I came into contact with Greco Domenico, who informed me that at the end of ^{last} September in Catanzaro there had been formed groups which were trying to reorganize the fallen fascist party. Greco made me enter at once the nucleus commanded by the head Provino Mauro. As a result, having gained their confidence, I was made head of one of the groups in Catanzaro. On that occasion a reunion was held with 11 people in the house of Aldo Paparo & I learned that Paparo with Antonio Jimigliano & Gastano Galliano were the head of this reorganization for Catanzaro & Province.

(2)

During this reunion I met a few heads, Roberto Trorato, Proximo Mauro, Domenico Groo, Gino Guarnieri, Aldo Sestito, Giocacchino Schifino. I knew there were others, Aveltra, Vitaliani, Santulli, with various other heads, who knew Gaetano Galliano.

The idea of the organization was to reconstitute the fascist party, get the necessary personnel together, collect funds, get arms & ammunitions, to keep the Italians & the Germans in Italy the Republican Italy to keep them to return to the territory occupied by the English, or then to collaborate with them in helping to kick the Allies definitely out of Italian soil.

It happened that ^{future} Caposale Pietro in Petronia was organizing at Petronia groups of fighters & I asked his brother Vittorio who was at school with me, to introduce him to me, & in fact one day last December, ^{future} Caposale gave me a meeting place at his house in via Montecorvinol. On that & other occasions, I asked and was told where arms & ammunitions were to be found of the XXI Armoured Corps, of long-parking, & deposits of petrol.

Caposale showed his satisfaction on having taken contact with me & with the fascists of Catanzaro & after some time, to want the fascists of Cosenza & of Nicastro

(3)

he showed a certain attention, enough to make everyone realize that he was the head of the fascists of Catanzaro and province.

In the meantime a rumour had spread that Prince Valerio Pignatelli was working for the return of fascism and that he had been to Rome using a German submarine, who had picked him up at Sella Marina & put him off near Rome, & then he had been to Palermo & that he was about to go to Rome in an aeroplane, & that at the point of leaving the pilot had been afraid of being made a prisoner of the Germans, & had refused to proceed. Last January, Fr. Capoccesale told me that the Prince from Naples was trying to cross the firing line to return to Rome. The prince, on leaving, would have left as his representative & head of the movement, Simone Anzani, of Sella Marina.

11

The 21 & 22 of March, Fr. Capoccesale, sent me a gallera with a ciphered letter to Sella Marina, to Anzani.

I could not decipher the letter because it was in a code only known to Fr. Capoccesale & ~~Anzani~~ Anzani.

However on that occasion we learnt that the 19th March the Prince had been in Catanzaro & that he was now in Naples, with the firm intention of going through the lines

(4)

On his return Capocasale told us that Anzani had already collected a great deal of arms & ammunition and that he was keeping it hidden in a secret hiding place. We continued working to find more arms.

Gallerano paid at Catanzaro Marina 400 or 500 lire to get munitions. I, Galliano Garofalo, Mario, Gino Todaro, Eduardo Bruzese ^{went} took to an uninhabited house near the bridge "Alli" on the road Catanzaro Sala Simeri - where we took away 146 pieces of "perlite formatizzata" & 50 inches & high explosive.

In the past this explosive had been indicated by a peasant of the village near the "Alli" who we had met casually at Catanzaro. This explosive was given to a certain Sestino Aldo who had hidden it in a 10 garden. 40 Bombs were given to us by a sergeant or a pupil of the barracks, Pepe a native of Borgia, who is now in the outskirts of Naples with a battalion.

The student of the first year of medicine Corrado Borgia had these 40 bombs from the military & he gave them to us. But not them all because he kept some himself, later on we received from other military people whose names I cannot remember, other bombs of which 4 I gave to Felice Francesco & one or two to

(5)

Todaro Luigi lo often must be in possession of
lo other heads of lo various groups.

We had lo knowledge that under lo palazzo of
assicurazione of Catanzaro that lo English
authorities had collected in lo cellars arms &
we had thought that if lo necessary case we
could have broken down lo door & have taken
lo arms. As I have already said of Lepocasale
gave us lo following indications of deposits
of military material which we planned to
get if our plans had been realized.

Marellimara - deposit of explosives & a deposit of
ammunitions.

Feroleo Antonio deposit of ammunition.

Nastro - contrada Magola - deposit of carbuncles.

Gerace superiore - deposit of amunitions.

Taurianova - deposit of ammunition.

Forlè Shava - (Reggio Cal.) deposit of amunitions.

Piano di Modena - deposit of amunitions.

Soveria Mannelli deposit of carbuncles. 9

Loenza deposit of carbuncles - on lo national road to
Castrovillari.

Loenza - contrada Valle - deposit of amunitions.

(6)

Mesoraca, deposit of ammunition, carbamals, & explosives of the engineers.

Longroviellari - in the middle of the town & in the near the cross, deposit of arms, ammunition & carbamals.

Marmanno - deposit of ammunitions.

Gimigliano - deposit of carbamals near the station yards.

Catanzaro. (Piazza d'Armi a parking place).

Siano parking place.

Catanzaro Sala (fornaci braccini) parking place.

Floriano Pepe Barracks. deposit of arms.

"This information was communicated through our fiduciary" & Fr. Capocassale to our companions of the province of Catanzaro & of Cosenza.

In April 1944 Fr. informed me that he had come into the possession of a pistol machine gun pistol which he was going to give me so as I could then instruct the other fascists.

At that time Galliani told me that in a village near by there was a request for hand grenades, I do not know whether we gave them any or not.

(7.)

Gallerani told me also that the centre of facism of Bovalino (R. Calabria) had been considerably developed & that there fascists were in the possession of guns & great stock of other arms.

A cousin of Rocca Luigi a relation also of Lt Lapocasale assured me that at Nicotera the fascists had a great ^{many} stock of hand-grenades which had probably been buried. Gallerani knew the name of the head-nucleus of Nicotera who was precisely the cousin of Rocca.

Towards the 15th of April ~~in~~ during a reunion held in the house of Lt Lapocasale where I was, Gallerani & Scota via Cistone, the last mentioned on that occasion referred to the fascists ^{that they} had procured much arms from the military barracks of that town.

7

Because Lt Lapocasale imagined that very soon he would be pensioned off. The same evening of the reunion that he would call his house Petrona & that we would communicate with him using the following code - The letter A. to the letter L. using the even numbers from 2 to 20. - & for the letters M to Z using the uneven numbers 1-21.

(8.)

and their five letters of the alphabet - were
constituted by the numbers: 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20.
- 1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21. Example the words

Alli ~~via~~ would be translated 2-20-20-18.

I declare that Fr. Capoccesale communicated with
Anzani Simone, with a different code to this.

During this time the fascist Garofalo Mario had the job to
organize the Catanzaro squads & Franco Domenico to keep
liason with the squads of the community & the ~~head~~ centre of
activities.

Garda ex-employee of the Fascist Federation of Catanzaro
directed the movements between the ^{old} ex-fascists while Cianflone
a relation of the chemist Ricci kept the old fascists & the
new ones in touch with each other.

6

In the month of December Cianflone was given the job
to go to Cosenza to gether with Roberto Trovalò to get the
contact with the fascists of that province. Trovalò was
anticipated for that journey a 100 lire to pay his
expenses which was enough because he had a 50%
reduction of his railway ticket because he was the son
of an employee in the railways. On that occasion
Trovalò having told the fascists of Cosenza that in
Catanzaro it was possible to buy rifles at 100 lire

(9)

each he received from them 1500 lire so as to buy 15. This sum was given over by the cashier of the organization Pestilo also, together with other money, but the rifles were not bought. £1000, or £1500 were given to Antonio Bernardi of Catanzaro who spontaneously offered to go himself to Rome to ^{present} introduce himself to the Barone (gold medal = Victoria Cross) ex-federale of Catanzaro. Another 100 lire were given to Galliani who bought some dry figs to give to the young fascists of Nicastro who had been arrested & put into a local reformatory. Galliani told me that the fascists of Cosenza had managed to get into contact with the ones in Reggio Calabria.

A few days ago the Lt. Caposera sent to home to an expert Ferri Giovanni employed in the mines of Molibreno at Bivongi. These informed me in which community they had already organized a squad of fascists & that they would get us into contact with the fascists in Reggio Calabria.

5

I concluded that from Sambiasi they two young men left for Rome & at Crotone they tried three young men tried to get through the lines but did not succeed & they had to come back. Amongst our group was an ^{road} ex-militia of the road Scorfano who collaborated actively

(10)

Once he accompanied ^{me} on ^a motor bicycle f^t Pappesale to Sella to Simone Curzani & another time he brought us news of our group at Sella & others. Searfone told us that he would give lessons as how to drive a motor bicycle to the young fascists only on the condition that we permitted f^t Massimilla to enter our organization also of the ^{road} militia. ~~of the road~~. However as Massimilla was in service at the carabinieri barracks ~~the~~ the fascists did not trust him and he was not admitted to our organization. I remember that f^t Pappesale ^{sent me} by the above mentioned Perri a letter in which he told me to hurry up the reorganization of the squads of the province, the buying of a radio-transmitter at Nicastro which Stella would have told me where to find one, & to make up a squad of ARDITI ^{with troops} with young specially picked men who should be commanded & trusted to the sub-f^t of the "bersaglieri" Bigliotti. Contact of these officers was to be taken through Galliano. We had reports with other military & precisely with a sergeant major of the 20th infantry decorated with a silver medal in Montenegro & with a sergeant friend of his. Through f^t Pappesale we were in contact with about 10 officers of the "Mantova" which a month ago had left to go to a place near Naples.

(11)

Gallerano before had informed me that ^{at} Paccusi being repaired there was a wireless transmitting station in possession of the fascists.

The head of Cerva cousin of Lucio Tirminalo of Cetraro, fascist, told us that in the little Sila here were some Germans who had taken some civilian clothes & money leaving a receipt to be compensated as soon as possible. Lucio Tirminalo told us that near his house "Guido" & near the one called "Borda" & owned by Prince Pignatelli both in the territory of Sella Marina there were deposits of ammunition & ^{German} anti-tank mines, & they brought us a machine-gun rifle which Todaro has in his possession. I have reason to believe that these deposits of arms have been collected by Cuzani, who must possess a good many machine-guns a hundred or so rifles & thousands of hand-grenades.

Fr. Lapresale & Cuzani during the 2nd half of March told us to listen in every evening at 23-15 to the transmission of the "Stefani" to the messages from Rome station & to transmit to them who then would have deciphered them.

The Fr. possessed a collection of topographical papers at 25 thousand.

(12.)

The group of Soverato informed us of his intention to have blown up before to 2nd of February or to 2nd of March, I do not remember exactly, to Soverato bridge over to Arzignano river. We answered that we had nothing to say against this plan thinking it would be a very good idea to ~~make to~~ destroy that bridge. The approval was given by the command of the Catanzaro section that in February was made up of Galliano, Parao, & Gemigliano. The head nucleus of Soverato was & is Scalamanico Pasquale. The head of the fascists of Sambiasi is a sergeant of the aviation who in March left to get into contact with the fascists in Naples.

Head of the fascists of Marcellinara is the student Donato. Our man Fatica of my group informed me that in Piazza Marcellinara there were 4 guns anti-tank guns & ~~an~~ anti-aero guns which could be taken.

The head of Strongoli ~~is~~ is Armando Lappa. at Catanzaro we united once at Paparo Aldo, we were 11 of us in all, the three heads & 8 heads of groups. Another time we held a meeting at my house, we were, myself, Garafalo Mario, who ~~had~~ were to organize the town, & Gueso Domenico who was²

(13.)

to organize the province of Galliano.

The province of Catanzaro was divided into five sections: Catanzaro, Crotono, Nicastro, Villa, Soverato.

Every section had different groups. In Catanzaro there were 15 to 20 squads of trusted people. At Nicastro there were more than 20.

Every squad had a shiver.

My group was made up of Gueva Pierino, Fatica Francesco, Minarchi Pino, Menella Pino, Bruzzese Edoardo, Todaro Gino, Lucio Raffaele, Rocca Ivan, Tortaglia Giuseppe e Tallarico Pasquale.

Members of other groups are Rocca Luigi, Ausani Mariano,

Another head of a group is Roberto Trovato. From Catanzaro we had managed to get into touch with 15 fascists of Crotono, Nicastro, Sanbiase, Pizzo, Soverato, Gasperina, Germaneto, Borgia, San Floro, Marcellinara, Ferdelo, Jimigliano, Petronà, Cerva, Caccuni, Casimo, Strongoli, Sellia Marina, Nicotera, Vibo, Lenasi & others & Galliano knows the names of the heads.

During the summer of December we decided to create a fund to be trusted to Destito Carlo by means of a loan of 500 lire so, help the expenses of the organization.

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