

ACC 10000/143/2662 231/01/B ITALIAN GOVT. OFFICIALS + OFFICES  
NOV. 1942 - Apr. 1945

RESEARCH DIVISION

FILE

RECORDS UNIT

No. of sheet	Date	Subject	Reference
15	2 APRIL	SCIORI L. BORRELLI, Dublet	
16	-	RUINI Bartolomeo (H.E.)	
17	-	BRUNO Giussepe	
18	4 AUG.	REPORT JRAR/91	

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2677TH REGIMENT OSS (PROV.)  
HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT  
A.P.O. 512 U. S. ARMY  
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

18/

231.01

CARDS

Report JRAR/91

ENRICO BERARDINONE

Undersecretary for Post-War Aid  
in the New Italian Government



The attached report is based upon biographical data immediately available from published and other sources in Rome, and upon conversation with the subject and with others in a position to judge him.

Joseph N. Greene, Jr.  
Ens. USNR

Albert J. Gelardin

Donald A. Bullard

Nancy Thompson

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Rome, 4 August 1945

ENRICO BERARDINONE

Undersecretary for Post-War Aid  
in the New Italian Government

Enrico Berardinone, one of two undersecretaries in the Ministry of Post-War Aid, is a frail, neatly dressed, quiet man of about forty years. At first reticent in discussing himself or his work, he quickly became voluble when satisfied that his interviewers were objectively interested in the Italian political scene and in his views. Although he is an easy conversationalist, his discussion of current affairs exhibits a certain confusion and inconsistency of thought, which may be explained by the fact that he has just assumed his post at the Ministry - the first political, administrative position he has ever held. He has been in poor health, and delayed joining the Ministry until he had had a complete rest.

A native of Naples, Berardinone graduated from the University there in 1927, and spent the next two years studying medicine at Florence. He then returned to Naples, where he practiced for a short period before joining the Army. The Undersecretary glosses over the ensuing years, during which he rose to the rank of Major in the regular Army medical service. He says that although he has always been sympathetic to economic Marxism, his active interest in the Communist Party matured only in 1941 and 1942.<sup>27</sup>

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- 2 -

After the eighth of September, 1943, when he joined the incipient Partisan movement, his first undertaking was to organize medical services for the Partisan command in the Pinerolo district of Piedmont. The work was, he says, made extremely difficult by the lack of hospital equipment (all of which had been appropriated by the neo-Fascists and the Germans) and by the inaccessibility of many of the clandestine military formations. One of its most discouraging aspects was the failure of many of his former friends and colleagues in the regular Army to support the resistance movement, despite his efforts to interest them in it. On the other hand, most local practitioners were more than willing to help care for wounded Partisans; deficiencies in supplies and equipment were gradually made up by raids on enemy depots.

In the latter stages of the war, Berardinone assumed command of the XI, or 'Cuneo', Garibaldi Division. He says that all his Allied contacts, with the exception of two American officers, were British liaison officers. He has recently begun to study English, but confesses a certain reluctance to attempt to speak it with Americans, whose idioms he finds difficult.

#### The Ministry of Post-War Aid

Berardinone feels that his background as a doctor qualifies him for his new position, despite his lack of administrative experience. Furthermore, his work as a Partisan organizer and leader will, he believes, be valuable to him now, since hard work and a practical approach to the problems of relief are the principal

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- 3 -

requirements in the Ministry. He points out that, with the Ministry still in the process of organization, his own particular responsibilities are not yet clearly defined. He anticipates, however, that he and Mario Ferrara, the Liberal Party undersecretary, will be assigned individual tasks, and will also collaborate in preparing plans of operation, under the direction of the Minister. For the latter, Emilio Lussu, Berardinone expresses the greatest admiration, citing his spirit and vigorous approach to the problems at hand. The Undersecretary believes that he, Ferrara, and Lussu agree as to the general lines to be followed in providing assistance for refugees, discharged soldiers, and repatriates, and will be able to collaborate well. X

He says that, as prerequisite to effective work, the complicated bureaucracy inherited from the various High Commissions which were absorbed into the Ministry at the time of its creation must be swept away. Berardinone would endeavor to eliminate what he calls the chaos in relief work, by decentralizing its administration and placing utmost reliance on the initiative and energy of local officials, such as the prefects and mayors, to meet the particular problems of their areas. The Ministry itself would principally devote its attention to dealing with the other Ministries concerned with reconstruction, such as Public Works, Reconstruction, and Treasury, in an effort to provide the bases for effective relief. One of the most pressing problems of the moment is that of transport, especially trucks, needed to handle

CONFIDENTIAL

25

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

the many thousands of refugees now returning to Italy from central Europe.

Relations between the Socialist and Communist Parties

Berardinone prefaced his discussion of party politics by emphasizing that any views he might express were his personal opinions, and should in no way be taken as official. He feels that relations between the Socialist and Communist Parties are today excellent; he views the results of the meeting of the Socialist National Council as satisfactory. He feels that the two parties will eventually fuse, and that fusion is not only logical in view of their respective aims, but politically imperative for the accomplishment of those aims. Until the merger takes place, the unity of action pact will continue to be observed. Discussing the pact, and its provision that the two parties will present joint candidates in the administrative elections, he admits that although this particular point is still under consideration, its implementation would constitute de facto, if not de jure, fusion.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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SD/231.01

17

Report JRAR/86

GIUSEPPE BRUNO

Undersecretary for Public Works  
in the New Italian Government

Index of file  
JPL

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The attached report is based upon biographical data immediately available from published and other sources in Rome, and upon conversation with the subject and with others in a position to judge him.

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Rome, 20 July 1945

GIUSEPPE BRUNO

Undersecretary for Public Works  
in the New Italian Government

Giuseppe Bruno, Undersecretary for Public Works, was born at San Giovanni in Fiore in Cosenza province, 24 August 1903. Although he was too young to participate in the first world war, Bruno's political activity dates from his student days. At the age of eighteen he was prominent in the Republican Party Youth Federation of which he was the Secretary. He also belonged to the anti-Fascist student league, the Unione Goliardica Italiana per la Libertà, an organization which kept the spirit of anti-Fascism alive throughout southern Italy, until it was suppressed by Mussolini. Bruno was editor of the Republican youth newspaper, Alba Repubblicana, and contributed to the party's official organ Voce Repubblicana.

Bruno's republican activity did not cease with the advent of Fascism and in 1923 he was sentenced by the Fascists to confinement in a penal colony. First he was sent to Lampedusa, then to Pantelleria, to Ustica off the coast of Sicily and finally to the Lipari islands where he met Emilio Lussu in 1926. Shortly thereafter he was permitted to return to the mainland and settled in Rome, where after finishing his studies he practiced law. Bruno maintained his contacts with other anti-Fascists, particularly with Lussu and his friends in Paris. At this time he came to realize that the old Republican Party lacked a progressive social program with which to oppose Fascism, and in 1929 he was instrumental in forming the

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

Giustizia e Libertà group in Italy, inspired mainly by the writings of Carlo and Nello Rosselli in France. When the Justice and Liberty movement developed into the Action Party, Bruno was one of its original members. He belonged to the Party executive committee for Rome and Lazio Province, and played an active role in the organization of the party during the forty days after the fall of Mussolini, from 25 July to 8 September 1943. When the Republican Fascists and Nazis came to power Bruno was obliged to go into hiding. He was able to take part in the anti-Fascist resistance movement in Rome, although the German SS troops were constantly on his trail. In the first Bonomi cabinet, formed after the liberation of Rome, Bruno was given the post of Undersecretary in the Ministry of Public Works. Along with the other Action Party members he withdrew from public service during the second Bonomi Government (December 1944 - June 1945), returning to his law practice. In the Parri cabinet Bruno has again been named Undersecretary for Public Works.

The Ministry for Public Works

Undersecretary Bruno admits that, as a lawyer, he has no special training in the field of Public Works, and that logically an engineer would have seemed the proper choice for the post. However, he explains that Ministers and Undersecretaries as a rule should be primarily political figures rather than technicians. A government headed by experts and technicians, he finds, often lacks the drive and ability to get work done expeditiously. A broad, humanistic training, such as is afforded by the standard Italian law course, plus a capacity to organize and delegate responsibility are the first requis-

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

ites for success in government administration, according to Bruno.

He emphasized the fact that although Italy has had almost no outside help, much has been accomplished already in the field of public works, for example in road and bridge rebuilding, and in the housing project recently completed at Cassino. He confesses that Italy's future progress in reconstruction will depend largely on grants of raw materials and fuel from the Allies. Cement factories, an important item in and public works program, are now idle for lack of coal. And even if raw materials were available, the necessary means of transport must be reconstructed or imported to move such materials from one region of Italy to another. In spite of all such lacks and difficulties, Bruno expresses faith in the initiative and industriousness of the Italians, and predicts that within a few years Italy will again be able to take her place as a productive, democratic nation.

#### Political Views

When asked if there were any contrasting elements in the Action Party, Bruno replied that there were no real splits within the party, or even a right and left wing. He explains that the Actionists as a group exhibit two characteristic attitudes: 1) a serious, almost meditative approach to political problems, a concern with the very nature of the state, its responsibilities and authority; 2) an enthusiastic, almost-revolutionary, popular tendency, intransigent in its opposition to the past regime, and idealistic in its hopes for the future. Bruno claims that these two attitudes might be represented in the Action Party by Ugo La Malfa and Emilio Lussu respectively,



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-4-

but insisted that they probably existed to an equal degree in every other political group. The intellectual life of the Action Party, he says, lives on the development of political ideas by the party's exponents -- who often are at odds. However, on all important and public issues the Action Party has shown itself more unified than any other party or movement.

Bruno feels that his party owes much to the glorious traditions of the Italian Republican Party. The Republicans represented the healthiest progressive current in pre-Fascist Italy, since they were not bound by any capitalistic or socialistic creed. However, in modern Italy the Republican Party is an anachronism. It has failed to keep pace with the times; its one and only theme is the abolition of the monarchy, and it refuses to collaborate in any way with an administration that is still nominally under the monarchy. Bruno admitted that the Republicans and Actionists had a similar platform, but discounted the theory that the two parties might unite. They might, he said, contract an alliance along with other political currents.

After the Constituent Assembly has decided the crucial question of the monarchy-versus-republic, there will undoubtedly be a realignment of the Italian political parties, according to Bruno. The present role of the Action Party is to preserve an atmosphere of freedom in which all parties are primi inter pares, and in which no party is completely dominant. However, after the monarchical issue has been settled, the various political groups will be able to campaign for their specific objectives, the most important of which are agrarian reform, industrial reform and modern social legislation. At this time

CONFIDENTIAL

-5-

Bruno thinks that there may be formed a single workers' party representing all the progressive political currents. The Communists might well be included in such a single party if they proved willing to abandon the rigidity of the marxist ideology. In fact, the development of Communism toward real democracy in Italy depends on the course taken by Communism elsewhere in Europe. Bruno feels that the continued democratization of Communism may solve most of the outstanding political difficulties in present-day Europe. Meanwhile he feels that the other democratic parties must strengthen themselves in order to resist any attempt to return to an authoritarian dictatorship.

Distribution

Intelligence Officer, 2677th Regiment  
Ambassador Kirk  
Political Adviser, AFHQ  
Political Adviser, SHAEF  
General Bevans, MAAF  
Mr. Riegel, USIS  
U. S. Treasury Representative, Rome  
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SD/23101. file  
H.E. RUINI Bartolomeo (more known under the name of Neucio), born in Reggio Emilia, aged 68 - Minister of Public Works & General Secretary of the Democratic Work Party.

Through his good educational qualities he was able to place himself although young in clubs and important newspapers.

Although he entered the Administration of Public Works, he continued his journalistic activities on "Social Critique", under the name "Chantecler". Only thirty years old in 1907, he was appointed General Director of the Works for the South, showing thus how good he was prepares in such matters and his strong tendency in organization.

At the same time he was appointed Deputy Mayor of Rome and founded the Institute for Popular Houses, making himself as well promoter of the Drainage.

A few years after he was appointed councillor of the State and member of two Legislatures (XXIV & XXV), of the College of Castelnuovo ne' Monti (Parma).

When war broke out in 1915, he joined as a volunteer gaining on the field - a silver medal for Military valour.

After the war he was a high political personality : Minister of Labour in 1918 and Minister for the Colonies in 1920 and showed himself at once to being one of the most opposed to fascism.

After fascism had begun, he re-took his activity as journalist, writing for the antifascist daily newspaper "The World" on economic and financial problems.

In 1924 he was one of the greatest exponents of the Aventino and founded - with Giovanni Amendola the "National Union". He was thrown out of the Counsel for the State by the fascists and during all the unhappy fascist regime he dedicated himself to the studying of history, economics and philosophy, many of which were not published.

Amongst his works one remembers : "La signora di Stael", "Corvetto" etc.

A stubborn opposer to fascism, he was the first to form the resistance groups; he cooperated in this work until the front of the antifascist forces became the Committee of National Liberation.

With H.E. BONOMI he promoted the foundation of the Democratic Labour Party, of which he took on the Direction when H.E. BONOMI, became President of the antifascist coalition.

Minister without Portfolio in the first BONOMI Cabinet, he occupied himself, particularly in the forming of the law for the preparations for reconstruction.

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12  
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Minister without Portfolio in the first BONOMI Cabinet, he occupied himself, particularly in the forming of the law for sanctions against fascism and for the preparations for reconstruction plans.

Minister of Public Works in the second BONOMI Cabinet, he carries out actively the work of re-construction.

As President of the Interministeriale Committee for Reconstruction, he predisposes the co-ordination of the various Departments, so as to raise and elaborate plans for the first aid to be given.

He is also planning to revive and co-ordinate the Drainage works and the revival of the ports etc.

His political tendency is radico-socialista; and belongs to the Radicale Party.

His character is quite moderate and his patriotism is well known.

Undoubtedly he is one of the most popular political personalities at the moment.

Rome 5 June 1945.

af.



Ref. 119 N. 25

Translate

S.E. RUINI Bartolomeo (più noto sotto il nome di Meuccio), nato a Reggio Emilia, di anni 68-Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici e Segretario Generale del Partito Democratico del Lavoro.

Per le sue doti di ingegno e di cultura si impose ancor giovane nei circoli e nei giornali di avanguardia.

Entrato nell'Amministrazione dei Lavori Pubblici-pur continuando la sua attività giornalistica sulla "Critica Sociale", a firma "Chantecler",-appena trentenne, nel 1907, venne nominato Direttore Generale dei Lavori per il Mezzogiorno, dimostrando la sua non comune preparazione in materia e forti doti di organizzazione.

Nello stesso tempo fu nominato Assessore Comunale di Roma e fondò l'Istituto per le Case Popolari, facendosi altresì banditore della Bonifica Integrale.

Dopo pochi anni fu nominato Consigliere di Stato e Deputato, per due Legislature (la XXIV-e la XXV), del Collegio di Castelnuovo ne' Monti (Parma).

Allo scoppio della Guerra 1915-18-, partì volontario e si guadagnò-sul Campo-una medaglia d'argento al Valor Militare.

Nel dopoguerra fu una figura politica di primo piano: Ministro del Lavoro nel 1918, Ministro delle Colonie nel 1920 e si segnalò subito come uno tra i più tenaci oppositori del fascismo.

(2)

Dopo l'avvento del fascismo, riprese la sua attività giornalistica, occupandosi sul quotidiano antifascista "Il Mondo" di problemi economici e finanziari.

Nel 1924 fu tra i maggiori esponenti dell'Aventino e fondò con Giovanni Amendola l'"Unione Nazionale". Venne cacciato dai fascisti dal Consiglio di Stato e durante il triste ventennio si dedicò a studi storici, economici e filosofici, di cui molti inediti.

Fra le sue pubblicazioni si ricordano: "La Signora di Stael", "Corvetto", etc.

Accanito oppositore del fascismo, organizzò fra i primi i nuclei di resistenza e di lotta; concorse con la sua opera affinché il fronte delle forze antifascisti divenisse il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale,

Con S.E. BONOMI promosse la fondazione del Partito Democratico del Lavoro, di cui assunse la Direzione quando S.E. BONOMI divenne Presidente della Coalizione antifascista.

Ministro senza portafoglio nel primo Gabinetto BONOMI, si occupò, in particolare, della formulazione della legge per le sanzioni contro il fascismo e la preparazione dei piani della ricostruzione.

o/o



(3)

Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici nel secondo Gabinetto BONOMI, svolge attualmente alacremente l'opera di ricostruzione.

Quale Presidente del Comitato Interministeriale della Ricostruzione va predisponendo il coordinamento delle attività dei vari Dicasteri per promuovere ed elaborare il piano di primo aiuto.

Si sta altresì occupando della ripresa e del coordinamento delle opere di bonifica, di riattivazione dei porti etc.

E' di tendenza politica radico-socialista; appartenne al Partito Radicale.

E' elemento piuttosto moderatore e di provato patriottismo.

Indubbiamente è una delle personalità politiche più in vista nel momento attuale.

Roma, li 5 giugno 1945-



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

REF

: SD/231.01

see SD/140.100-13

(see 140.100-13)

7 April 1945

SUBJECT : SCIORILLI BORRELLI, Umberto

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. The following information has been received regarding the background of the above named who has recently been appointed Chief of Cabinet at the Ministry of Occupied Italy, by H.E. SCOCCIMARRO.

2. Subject was born at Chieti on 12-4-1892 and now lives at 29, Via Luigi Luzzatti, Rome. He joined the staff of the Ministry of the Interior as a clerk in 1911. Subsequently he was appointed Vice Prefect at Salerno where his record was decidedly bad. Later he was appointed to the Public Health department under Giovanni PETRAGNANI, an ardent Fascist from early days.

3. In September 1942, Subject was appointed Prefect of Taranto and owing to his arrogant manner he was not liked. During the corn thrashing in 1943, BORRELLI attended a banquet of major importance with all the higher Fascist leaders. At the time there was a food shortage and the public outcry was so great that the Fascist Government instituted an enquiry with the result that the Fascist "Gerarchi" were punished by the Party and BORRELLI was relieved of his office. Subject, however, succeeded in getting his removal cancelled by the then Under Secretary of the Interior ALBINI.

4. In January 1943, he was awarded the German Eagle Order of Merit on the direct request of the German Embassy in Rome. Photographic copies of the relevant documents are in the possession of this Division.

5. He was appointed Prefect of Cattaro Dalmatia, in August 1943 during the first Badoglio Cabinet and continued

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until October. BONELLI returned to Italy in November of the same year and this suggests that he must have been favourably regarded by the German authorities because at the time no Italian was permitted to return to Italy unless he had sworn allegiance to the Fascist Republican Government.

6. After the arrival of the Allies in Rome he endeavoured to re-establish himself with the new authorities seeking the support of the Communist Party and especially that of SCOCCIMARRO he was appointed to the Epuration Commission set up for the police. This was cancelled in October 1944 by a decree of the Prime Minister owing to subject's somewhat doubtful background. This Sub Commission I understand are in possession of this information.

7. During the autumn of 1944 he was by some subtle arrangement he became the President of the Co-operative Movement within the Ministry of the Interior but was later removed by the employees themselves. In the course of this work he obtained a circular permit for a motor car on the statement that the vehicle would be used in connection with the co-operative movement. The car was hired by a certain RUGGERI, who used it for black market dealings and to transport persons at high rates.

8. Subject was in October 1944, interviewed by Col. Spicer of this Hq. and his behaviour was far from proper.

9. BONELLI has now been appointed by SCOCCIMARRO, Chief of Cabinet, of the Ministry for Occupied Italy.

10. In view of this man's past history, which shows he was on very good terms with the German authorities, his recent appointment might be considered undesirable from a military security and Military Government standpoint when occupied Italy is taken over by the Allies.

A.H. ELLIS,  
Captain,  
Security Division.

AHE/nb

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From: The Foreign Office To: The Ministry of Interior

Subject: Foreign decorations

10-11-1942

Subject: Foreign decorations.

Translation:

Herewith proper documents and decorations of the German Eagle Order to the merit.  
The German Embassy has informed this Department that the German Government would like to propose to the Fuhrer and Chancellor of Reich the below named persons to be awarded the German Eagle Order to the merit.

- 1) Comm. Dr. Umberto BORPELLI, born on 12-4-1892
- 2) Comm. Dr. Giovanni CARCATERRA, born on 15-12-1899
- 3) Comm. Dr. Giovanni CANAPERIA, born on 24-12-1899

For the Minister

For the Minister  
signed BELLARDI RICCI



From the Foreign Office to the Ministry of Interior.

Subject: Foreign decorations

31-11-1942

Translation:

Herewith proper documents and decorations of the German Eagle Order to the merit awarded to the below named persons.

- 1) Comm. Dr. Umberto BORSELLI
- 2) Comm. Dr. Giovanni CARCATERNA
- 3) Comm. Dr. Giovanni CANAPERIA

We beg you to return back the attached "Scheda Personale" properly filled and signed by the above named persons.

For the Minister

BELLARDI RICCI



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Cerimoniale

D/G

TELESPRESSO N. 1163

Indirizzo

Ministero dell'Interno

Gabinetto

Bozza R.6563

(Roma) data

99) (Cane)

(C. g. g. g.) Onorificenze Estere

(Referimento) a foglio n. 8/2 a.g. del 31 ottobre 1942-  
XXI°-;

Si trasmettono, con preghiera di cortese recapito agli interessati, i qui uniti atti di conferimento e le insegne relativi alla Onorificenza dell'Ordine al Merito dell'Aquila Germanica conferita ai sottototati Funzionari:

1°-Comm.Dr. Umberto BORELLI

2°-Comm.Dr. Giovanni CARCATERRA


3°-Comm.Dr. Giovanni GABERIA. (Cassini)

Nel contempo si prega di voler restituire, con cortese urgenza, i formulari qui pure allegati, debitamente completati e firmati dai neo-

Allegati  
V. l. decorati.

discretamente  
presso il  
dell'Amministrazione

del  
Bella...

8/ a 9  
  
 Ministero degli Affari Esteri  
 Cerimoniale

D/G  
 12 OTT 1942  
 TELESPRESSO N.  
 Pubblicazione a  
 Ministero dell'Interno  
 Gabinetto

Bozza R. 5503 Roma add. 10 OTT 1942 (Anno)  
 (Cappello) Onorificenze Esterne  
 (Riferimento)  
 (Costo)

L'Ambasciata di Germania ha fatto presente a questo Ministero che il Governo Germanico ha l'intenzione di proporre al Fuhrer e Cancelliere del Reich per il conferimento di una Onorificenza dell'Ordine al Merito dell'Aquila Germanica i sottodotati funzionari:

- 8/04 1) Comm. Dr. Umberto MORELLI, Vice Prefetto, Capo del Personale della Sanità Pubblica, nato il 12 aprile 1892.  
 10/20 2) Comm. Dr. Giovanni CANCIERRE, Vice Prefetto, Ispettore Generale della Sanità Pubblica, nato il 12 dicembre 1898.  
 19/28 3) Comm. Dr. Giovanni CANCIERRE, Ispettore Generale Medico, Dir. Gen. della Sanità Pubblica, nato il 24 dicembre 1899.

In relazione a questo spedisce ai prassi di  
 1/11/42 voler comunicare, con cortese frequenza, se dall'Ufficio di riferimento.

*Bellandi*



Route 25-5-55

This present file is a  
duplicate. - The first one  
has not yet been returned  
by Public Safety given it  
to them long time ago 32

Quibets



1337