

ACC

10000/143/2781

SD /703 ~ 30

SEPT. 1945 - JAN. 1947

T. 1945 - JAN. 1947

SD/Y03-30.

CONFIDENTIAL

1606  
1640

PUBLIC SAFETY  
SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION  
A.C.

Ex. C  
CHS 1764  
PS 1764

PUBLIC SAFETY  
SUB COMMISSION

PUBLIC SAFETY  
SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION  
A.C.

Ex. 10  
CHS 1874  
PS 1764

PUBLIC SAFETY  
SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION  
A.C.

10000/143/2781

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS REPRO

SEP. 45

JAN. 47

CATALOGUE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ex. Com.

Refer your request to 1A and the article to 1B. The report requested is at 2A. The spare copy is for your information.

With reference to point 1 of 2A. While the main of the ~~concerned~~ <sup>concerned</sup>, that does not mean that if he shows no interest that the allies are precluded from taking action. The persons concerned were resident in Italy for the purposes of their professions and not permanently devoted in study and there is no reason why the allies should not cause them to be repatriated if they think fit. There are advantages in their being repatriated. In Italy they are not liable to action under anti-Nazi laws which may be passed in Germany and would thus escape them; and they cannot be troubled by anti-fascist laws. They are thus a refuge from repatriation for past Nazi actions. Their repatriation would also free this country from undesirable centers of disaffection.

It is recommended that all such should be repatriated either by PS. or DPIS.

C.A. Sec.  
1/001.1945  
X-600

McAulay  
V.P.C.A.S.

2.

C.A. Sec.

It is considered that, before further action is taken, it would be valuable to find out the opinion of the Italian Ministry of the Interior. Will you please take necessary action.

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It is recommended that all such should be repatriated either by PS. or DPR.

C.A.S.  
11 OCT. 1945  
X - 6000

McLaurin  
V.P. C.A.S.

2.

C.A. Sec.

It is considered that, before further action is taken, it would be valuable to find out the opinion of the Italian Ministry of the Interior. Will you please take necessary action.

18/10

EDB: J. L. L.  
Office of Ex. C.

3.

PS.

Will you please inquire as to Italian reaction to the repatriation of the persons named.

1640

by repatriation of persons in similar position that is who came to Italy to further Nazi interests (propaganda education etc) and were selected because they were anti-Nazis, and who did not come because of Italian interests.

C.A.S.  
18 OCT. 1945 X-6000

J. W. D. J.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.C. 794  
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION  
SECURITY SUB DIVISION

REF : SD/703-30

• 23 January 1947

SUBJECT : German Office, ROME - Dr. Willi NIX

TO : Allied Force Headquarters  
(Att'n. of G-2 (CI) Section)

1. The attached rough translation of letter 443/65139 dated 15 January 1947, addressed to the Prefect of ROME by the Ministry of Interior copy to this HQ, is forwarded herewith for information.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

*Atto*  
S.J. BYE,  
Colonel,  
Director,  
Public Safety Division.

Copy to: G-1 (b) Rome Detachment  
c/o P.A.A.C.  
Public Safety Division.

1639

1408

ROME 15 January 1947

Ministry of Interior  
General Direction of Public Safety

Div. A.G.R. Sect. III  
Prot. 443/65139

TO: Mr. Prefetto  
for infor. Presidency of Council of Ministers

ROME

ROME

SEDE

TO: Gabinetto  
TO: Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
D/G/A/P/

ROME

TO: Headquarters Allied Commission  
Public Safety Division

ROME

SUBJECT: German Central Office directed by Dr;  
NIX Willi

A German Central Office, formerly German anti-Nazi Union was created and directed by Dr. NIX Willi von Lilien with the aim of aiding the German citizens who were in most need of assistance.

This organization has offices at 5 Via Trapani, ROME.

It is learned from investigations made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Allied Authorities and the Italian Red Cross (A.G.I.U.S.) that the said organization has issued identity documents, that ex-prisoners of war and citizens not German have obtained the said documents and certificates showing they have no political past.

The said organization later assumed consular functions and many Germans continue to apply to Dr. NIX to regularise their position in Italy and obtain; through him, a documents purporting to be a passport.

In fact, also some foreign Consulates have granted visas for temporary or permanent immigration endorsed in the documents issued by the said organization.

For these reasons this Ministry orders that the said organization be closed, according to P.S. laws.

The Police office is instructed to serve an intimation on Dr. NIX in order that he ends his activities. Otherwise measures will be taken against him.

FOR THE MINISTER  
S/ FERRARI

Ministry of Interior  
General Direction of Public Safety

ROME 15 January 1947

Div. A.G.R. Sect. III  
Prot. 443/65139

TO: Mr. Prefetto  
for infor. Presidency of Council of Ministers

ROME

ROME

SEDE

TO: Gabinetto  
TO: Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
D/G/A/P/

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Ministry of Interior  
General Direction of Public Safety

ROME 15 January 1947

Div. A.G.R. Sect. III  
Prot. 443/65139

TO: Mr. Prefetto ROME  
for infor. Presidency of Council of Ministers

TO: Gabinetto ROME  
TO: Ministry of Foreign Affairs SEDE  
D/G/A/P/ ROME

TO: Headquarters Allied Commission  
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: German Central Office directed by Dr;  
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FOR THE MINISTER  
S/ FERRARI

Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione A.G.R. Sez. III  
Dir. N. 443/55139 Allegati

Roma, 15 gennaio 1947

Chiusura

19

AL SIG. *Dr. Nitti*  
P.O. PRESIDENZA CONSIGLIO MINISTRI ROMA  
SEDE  
AL GABINETTO SEDE  
AL MINISTERO AFF. ESTERI D.G.A.P. ROMA  
COM. ISTRUZIONE SEDE  
*Spedite al Seg. del*  
*Dir.* ROMA

24/1 OGGETTO

1396

703.30

Ufficio Centrale Germanico, diretto dal Dr. Nix Willi  
- Svolgimento -

Com'è noto esiste in Roma, Via Trepani 5, un Ufficio Centrale Germanico, già Lega Germanica Antinazista fondato e presieduto dal Dr. Nix Willi Von Lillien per l'assistenza ai cittadini germanici più bisognosi e con officina attività anagrafica. Comunque attraverso elementi ancora da segnalazioni pervenute al Ministero degli Affari Esteri, dalla Commissione Alleata e dalla Croce Rossa Italiana (A.O.I.U.S.) è, però successivamente risultato che l'opera di detto ufficio non si è limitata all'attività comunitaria, specie per quanto riguarda il rilascio di documenti di identità, e che prigionieri di guerra e cittadini non tedeschi hanno potuto ugualmente i documenti di cui sopra, nonché attestazioni di vicinanza politica.

L'associazione in parola, pur avendo carattere privato, ha finito per assumersi le prerogative consolari, in quanto molti tedeschi si appoggiano al Dr. Nix per regolarizzare la loro posizione in Italia ed ottengono, per il suo tramite, un documento che ha finito per avere addirittura il valore di un passaporto. Difatti perfino alcuni consolati stranieri hanno speso visti d'immigrazione temporanea o permanentemente sui documenti rilasciati dalla suddetta Associazione.

Ciò premesso, questo Ministero non ritiene opportuno che il Dr. Nix continui a svolgere tale attività e che il suo ufficio, che ha carattere privato, possa continuare a funzionare con le prerogative che non sono riservate ai consolari, né dispone le delegazioni ai sensi delle disposizioni del Testo Unico delle leggi di S. S.

24// OGGETTO

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1396

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L'Associazione in parola, pur avendo carattere privato, ha finito per assumere le prerogative consolari, in quanto molti tedeschi si appoggiano al Dr. Nix per regolarizzare la loro posizione in Italia ed ottengono, per il suo tramite, un documento che ha finito per avere addirittura il valore di un passaporto. Difatti perfino alcuni Consolati stranieri hanno apposto visti d'immigrazione temporanea o permanentemente sui documenti rilasciati dalla suddetta Associazione.

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1633

Si prega inoltre di volere, a mezzo degli organi di polizia, diffondere il presente estratto a disinteressi per l'avvenire di ogni attività, anche indirettamente collegata con l'anzichèata organizzazione onde evitare provvedimenti a suo carico.

Si gradirà associazione.

PER MINISTERO

*Adornani*

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

13 November 1945

REF : SD/703-30

SUBJECT : German Personalities

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Attached please find translation of letter from Ministry of Interior re. three German nationals.
2. Forwarded for your information.

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

DG/nb

TRANSLATION

Rome, 7 November 1945

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR  
General Direction of Public Safety

TO: Allied Commission  
Public Safety Sub Commission  
Rome.

Division. A.G.R.  
Section 3  
Ref 443/60387

In reply to your SD/703-30 dated  
24 October 1945

SUBJECT: Return to Rome of German Nationals

With reference to your a/q letter, please be informed  
that the internment of the below listed whose arrival in Rome  
has been mentioned in the press has been ordered.

HOLTZ, Hans  
CURTIUS, Ludwig  
BRUNNS, Leopoldo

FOR THE MINISTER  
?????????

1631

1945

B.



*Ministero dell'Interno*  
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

*Security*

*Roma 7 Novembre 1945*

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA  
Sottocommissione per la P.S.  
R O M A

*Prov. A.G.R. 3°*  
*Aut. 443/60387 Allegati*

*Risposta del* 24-10-45  
*Dir.* M.S.D. 703-30

OGGETTO Ritorno a Roma di sudditi tedeschi.

In relazione alla nota suindicata, si comunica che è stato disposto l'internamento dei seguenti tedeschi, il cui ritorno a Roma era stato segnalato anche dalla stampa:

- 1°) HOLTZ Hans;
- 2°) CURTIUS Ludwig;
- 3°) BRUHNS Leopoldo.

PEL MINISTRO

*[Signature]*

|          |
|----------|
| Security |
| Division |
| 10/11    |
| 1885     |
| 703-30   |
| ...      |

*CM* 1630

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/703-30

24 October 1945

SUBJECT : Repatriation of German Nationals

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

1. Your attention is drawn to the papers Risorgimento Liberale of 16 Sep. 45 and "Il Reporter" of the 17 Sep. 45, containing articles referring to the repatriation of certain German nationals to Italy.

2. The histories of these persons are no doubt known to you, and your opinion as to the desirability of their continued residence in Italy would be appreciated.

*CH*  
JOHN F. CHADMAN,  
Colonel J.A.G.S.,  
Director Public Safety,  
Sub Commission.

CHM/nb

1629

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

HEAD HANDBOOK GERMANY COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

FEDERAL SAFETY AND COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

REF : ED/703

30

12 October 1945

SUBJECT : German Personalities

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. With reference to letter 595/13/30 dated 21 September received from the files of the Executive Commission through Civil Affairs Section, the following information has been obtained on the persons mentioned in the newspaper articles referred to.

2. a. Prof. Leopold HUNKE, a German national born at Nienburg on 26.11.1874, formerly Director of the Hainrich Library, Via Gregoriana, Rome. It appears that under an agreement dated 26 August 1940 the contents of the library was never to be removed from Rome, however, HUNKE appears to have blindly followed the orders of the Reich and took the library to Salzburg. He is described as not being a fervent Nazi or even a member of the Nazi Party, but there is a little doubt he was favourably regarded by the German Embassy as he had no difficulty in travelling to and from Germany and retained his "Dienstpass" to the last. In September 1945 he left Rome with his wife and two daughters and went to Merano. On 22 September 1945 he returned to Rome and is at present living at the "Diocessane" Clinic, 15, Via Alessandro Varone, Rome.

- b. Prof. Ludovico GIULIO, a German national born Auspurg on 12.12.74. Was President and Director of the German Archaeological Institute situated at 79, Via Salaria, Rome. As far back as 1929, GIULIO was living at 509 Corso Umberto, in 1937 he removed to 318 Via Flaminia. He often held receptions at his home which the German Ambassador attended. He was under observation by the Italian police for many years as he was suspected of espionage. With the recommendation of the German Embassy he made frequent trips to Germany. GIULIO has given lectures praising the Fascist regime and the "New Reich". Since December 1944 he is in Rome. He has been awarded the Italian Order of Merit.

1628

1. With reference to letter 595/13/30 dated 24 September received from the Office of the Executive Commissioner through Civil Affairs Section, the following information has been obtained on the persons mentioned in the newspaper articles referred to.
2. a. Prof. Leopold KUNZE, a German national born at Wiesbaden on 26.11.84 formerly Director of the Humboldt Library, Via Gregoriana, Rome. It appears that under an agreement dated 20 August 1940 the contents of the library was never to be removed from Rome, however, KUNZE appears to have blindly followed the orders of the Reich and took the library to SALZBURG. He is described as not being a fervent Nazi or even a member of the Nazi Party, but there is a little doubt he was favourably regarded by the German Embassy as he had no difficulty in travelling to and from Germany and retained his "Dienstpass" to the last. In September 1945 he left Rome with his wife and two daughters and went to Merano. On 22 September 1945 he returned to Rome and is at present living at the "Disconessa" Clinic, 16, Via Alessandro Parnese, Rome.
- b. Prof. Ludovico CORTI, a German national born Ausburg on 12.12.74. Was President and Director of the German Archaeological Institute situated at 79, Via Sardegna, Rome. He far back as 1929, CORTI was living at 509 Corso Umberto, in 1937 he removed to 318 Via Flaminia. He often held receptions at his home which the German Ambassador attended. He was under observation by the Italian police for many years as he was suspected of espionage. With the recommendation of the German Embassy he made frequent trips to Germany. Corti has given lectures training the Fascist regime and the "New Reich". Since December 1944 he is reported to have frequented the Vatican for the purpose of teaching the sons of the German Minister to the Holy See.
- c. Dr. Ferdinand DIERCKE, a German national born at KATZENBACH on 26.2.1901. He was a lecturer of the German language at the University of Rome, and lived at 16, Via S. Francesco Rome. DIERCKE was regarded as the most important Nazi member of the German colony in Rome and held an official party position. His activities just prior to and after the liberation of Rome are not known but he went to North Italy with other Nazi-Fascists. Unconfirmed reports state he is now seeking a passport from the Allied authorities to take up work as a school teacher. DIERCKE is not at present in Rome and his exact whereabouts are not known.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

6. FRANCIS VILLORE, a German national born at Basel in 1907, a journalist and writer who lived at 207 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, his wife is Faith Cecilia, a cousin of Marshal Hermann Goering. He has lived in Italy since 1938, first arriving as a reporter for the newspaper CONQUISTA. He showed very strong German feelings and he said he has been a member of the Nazi Party since the beginning. The German Embassy in Rome often visited him and his wife to obtain the necessary documents to travel to and from Germany. Later he became the reporter for "NO NOSTRA PATRIA" and "L'ESPRESSO". He was considered one of the violent Nazi in the German colony of Rome. He left for the North of Italy prior to the liberation of Rome and appears to be on his way now at 3.12.44 and back. It is said he intends to return to Rome as soon as possible.
7. FRANCIS VILLORE, a German national born in Rome on 3.12.1911, lived for some years in Switzerland, granted her first residence permit by Rome authorities on 2.1.34. In 1944 was appointed a secretary at the German colony, via Veneto, Rome, described as a fervent Nazi. In October 1944 was arrested at her home 18, Via Veneto, Rome, and interned as a threat to Allied security, believed to have been recruited, released.
8. FRANCIS VILLORE, probably identical with large number arrested at Salerno in April or May 1944, a 6 section, danger. A German national who, lived with an Italian at Naples and courtesan for a matter of years. As interned at Anzio and released towards end of 1944. Subsequently employed as a waitress. Mother of two children. The suggestion that those interned (VILLORE and 12244444) are charged with ill treating anti-Nazi German. In so called Italian colony, as mentioned in the newspaper article, is fantastic.
9. FRANCIS VILLORE, identical no doubt with those who has been arrested and is detained in a Camp, administered by the Italian authorities near Rome.
10. FRANCIS VILLORE, identical with man named FRANK, formerly correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung". He expressed himself as much that he was attached to Berlin London who nicknamed him "the bug" (a kind of). He was also a spokesman for the German Foreign Ministry. His present whereabouts cannot be ascertained.
11. The information contained in the two articles have been written by some person who has been badly informed the have used imagination rather than fact.
12. The matter of whether these German nationals should be permitted to remain in a matter for the Italian Ministry of the Interior, however a large number of people of all nationalities are finding they go to Rome through the various registration organization etc.

1. Vita Maria Allie, a German national born in Rome on 31.12.1944, lived for some years in Switzerland, granted her first residence permit by the German authorities in 1946. In 1947 she was employed as a secretary at the German school in the Swiss town of Interlaken as a foreigner. In October 1948, she was arrested at her home in Interlaken, Switzerland, and interned in a camp for Allied security, believed to have been recently released.

2. Walter Allie, probably identical with Inge Lammert, arrested at Interlaken in April or May 1948, a security danger, a German national who, lived with an Italian citizen in Interlaken for a number of years, was interned at Interlaken and released towards end of 1948. Subsequently employed as a maid, holder of two children. The suggestion that these interned (Walter and Inge) are charged with ill treating anti-Fascist German in an Allied internment camp, as suggested in the newspaper article, is fantastic.

3. Walter Allie, identified as identical with Inge Lammert who has been arrested and is detained in a camp, administered by the Italian authorities near Rome.

4. Walter Allie, identical with man named Fischer, formerly correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung". He expressed himself so much that he was attacked by Radio London who nicknamed him "The Bug" (the union). He was also a spokesman for the German Foreign Ministry. His present whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

5. The information contained in the two articles have been written by some person who has been badly informed they have used imagination rather than fact.

6. The matter of whether these German nationals should be permitted to remain in a matter for the Italian Ministry of the Interior, however a large number of people of all nationalities are finding their way to Rome through the various restriction organizations etc.

7. The enclosures are returned herewith.

1627

*W. Allie*  
for  
W. Allie, Capt.  
Security Division

Copy to 41/140, 4.

41/140

CONFIDENTIAL

1 October 1945

REPORT M-G

Prof. BRUNNS Leopoldo di Emilio, German citizen, passport No. 02051 K 40/998, born at Nissi on the 26th of November 1884.

He was formerly the Director of the "Kaiser Wilhelm Institut", situated in Rome at 2 Via Gregoriana.

His family consists of: his wife, FEDERICA Elisabetta fu Ernesto, born at Lunenburg on the 22nd of October 1884, his daughters: Adelaide, born in Frankfurt on the 3rd of August 1921 and Gherda, born in Bern on the 14th of September 1936.

The German Embassy in Rome took steps in order to obtain for Mr. BRUNNS a 2 months permit for Germany. He left for his country on the 24th of November 1943 where he went two other times in the same year. Also his wife and daughters got several permits for Germany, always through the German Embassy.

The Ministr of Interior, P.S. Direction, on the 22nd of September 1945 notified the Rome Questura that suspected citizens of neutral countries used to meet at BRUNNS' house.

BRUNNS and his family in September 1943 went North, to Verano whence xxx he came back on the 22nd of September 1945. At present time he is domiciled in the "Diaconessa" Hospital at 18 via Alessandro Farnese.

The above information has been taken by the file of the local Questura.

1626

Rapporto M+G

*B. B. B.*  
Lì 1° ottobre 1945

Prof. BRUHNS Leopoldo di Emilio, suddito germanico, passaporto n° 02051 K 40/998, nato a Nissi il 26/II/1884.

Già Direttore del "Kaiser Wilhelm Ist", con indirizzo Roma Via Gregoriana n° 28.

La sua famiglia è composta: della moglie Federic Elisabetta fu Ernesto, nata a Lunenburg il 22/IO/1884, e delle figlie: Adelaide, nata a Francoforte il 3/S/1921, e Gherda, nata a Berna il 12/3/1918.

Il Prof. Bruhns risulta venuto in Italia con la famiglia il 14/9/1936.

Per interessamento dell'Ambasciata tedesca in Roma, il Bruhns ottenne il lasciapassare per due mesi per la Germania, e partì il 24/II/1943. Ritornato dopo detto periodo a Roma, il Bruhns, nello stesso anno 1943, si recò per altre due volte in Germania. Nello stesso anno anche la moglie ~~Adi~~ e figlie del Bruhns si recarono spesso volte in Germania, sempre dietro interessamento dell'Ambasciata tedesca in Roma.

Il Ministero dell'Interno -Direz. Gen. P.S.- segnala alla Questura di Roma, in data 6/5/1943, che il Bruhns riceve in casa sua sudditi di paesi neutrali genericamente sospetti.

Il Bruhns con tutta la sua famiglia nel settembre 1943 si trasferì al Nord, stabilendosi a Merano, da dove è ritornato in data 22/9/1945, ed ha preso alloggio presso la clinica della Diaconesa sita in Via Alessandro Farnese n° 18.

Le presenti informazioni sono state rilevate dal fascicolo esistente presso la locale Questura. =

Rome 25 September 1944  
Piazza di Spagna 35

DETAILS ABOUT PROF. LEOPOLD BRUNN, Director of the Vertiziana Library, Via Gregoriana, Rome.

Benedetto CROCE in the article "Libraries to come back to Italy" published in the "Risorgimento Liberale", No. 141 of the 16th of June 1944, speaks of the article No. 1 of the agreement dated 26 August 1920, which stated that this library was never to be removed from Rome. On the contrary, the above mentioned library has been removed by Prof. BRUNN (see "Explanations" of Prof. BRUNN in the "Risorgimento Liberale" No. 224 of the 22nd of September 1944) together with the two other German libraries.

In the same article Croce stated that after World War 1915-18 "The Italians did not even seize this library, owing to the donor's dispositions, i.e. that the library should never be removed from Rome".

According to the enclosed memorandum of Prof. BRUNN, he gives no hint as regards the possibility of finding a shelter for the library in the Vatican, possibility which is instead mentioned in BRUNN's "Explanations". Furthermore he verbally declared that he had received no hint by the Ambassador WEIZSACKER, who on the contrary affirms his having taken steps as regards this matter, but apparently without coming to any decision. It results that several German personalities had endeavored to dissuade him from his decision about the removal of the library. However BRUNN actually followed the "Fuehrer's order" (Fuehrer's order) removing from Rome not only the library of which he was the director, but also the other German libraries.

Though he was not actually either a " fervent Nazi", as the Risorgimento Liberale calls him, or a member of the Nazi Party, he practically served "Fuehrer and Reich" to the last and to the very end he was in possession of his "Dienstpass" (service passport).

The Fine Arts Commission has interrogated him about the shelter he found for the libraries in the Salisammergut salt-works. Anyhow it seems that he is now talking with Italian and Allied authorities over the possibility of bringing back to Rome these libraries, which after all is rather funny.

Though, owing to his German citizenship, he cannot

of the loan of the library, which stated that this the agreement dated 26 August 1920, which stated that this library was never to be removed from Rome. On the contrary, the above mentioned library has been removed by Prof. BRUN'S (see "Explanations" of Prof. BRUN'S in the "Ristoramento Libreria" No. 224 of the 22nd of September 1945) together with the two other German libraries.

In the same article Croce stated that after World War 1914-18 "the Italians did not even seize this library, owing to the donee's disquisitions, i.e. that the library should never be removed from Rome".

According to the enclosed memorandum of Prof. BRUN'S, he gives no hint as regards the possibility of finding a shelter for the library in the "ratified" possibility which is instead mentioned in BRUN'S "Explanations". Furthermore he verbally declared that he had received no help by the Ambassador WEIZSACKER, who on the contrary affirms his having taken steps as regards this matter, but apparently without coming to any decision. It results that several German personalities had endeavored to dissuade him from his decision about the removal of the library. However BRUN'S actually followed the "Fuehrer's order" (Fuehrer's order) removing from Rome not only the library of which he was the director, but even the other German libraries.

Though he was not actually either a "fervent Nazi", as the *Ristoramento Libreria* calls him, or a member of the Nazi Party, he practically served "Fuehrer and Reich" to the last and to the very end he was in possession of his "Dienstpass" (service passport).

The Fine Arts Commission has interrogated him about the shelter he found for the libraries in the Salskammergut salt-works. Anyhow it seems that he is now talking with Italian and Allied authorities over the possibility of bringing back to Rome these libraries. Which after all is rather funny.

Though, owing to his German citizenship, he cannot be charged with collaborationism, it is rumored that Italian and anti-Nazi German personalities are not favourable to a readmission of the a/n to the directorate of the Hertziana Library. And this especially owing to his blind obedience to the Fuehrer's order, which were against the Italo-German Agreement of 1920.

DETAILS ON PROF. CURTIUS, formerly director of the German Archaeological Institute, in Rome.

Prof. CURTIUS has actually received a pension since 1938 and has been confirmed in his charge for about 6 years by the Nazi Regime. Furthermore even when he received a pension Prof. CURTIUS did not leave his job in the Institute.

There are moreover state

1824

There are moreover statements of lectures held by him-  
when he had already retired, in praise of the fascist Regime  
and the "New Reich". Owing to his position these expressions  
were not necessary.

AS

REPORT M-G

1 October 1945

Doctor SIEBERT Ferdinand, fu Carlo and fu KANFEL Elisabetha, born in Kayzersberg on the 26th of February 1904, domiciled in Rome at 18 via S. Domenico, lecturer of German Language at the University of Rome.

On the 6th of May Giuseppe BOTTAI sent a letter of recommendation to the Chief of the Police CHIERICI, requesting for SIEBERT and his wife a fortnight stay-permit for S. Felice Circeo (Litteria). BOTTAI declared to know personally SIEBERT and to esteem him.

On the 31st of May 1943 he was recommended by the German Embassy in Rome in order that he might receive a 3 months permit for Germany.

The Questura of Rome is aware that SIEBERT followed Nazi Fascists to Northern Italy.

SIEBERT was a Professor of the German Academy and in the meantime officer of the Nazi Party. Furthermore he was one of the most important nazi members of the German colony in Rome. He came back to Rome in order to find a new and different job. According to him it seems that he has taken steps with the American Authorities to obtain a permit for school-teaching. He is supposed to have received a document by the American Authorities.

At present time he is not in Rome.

AS

Rapporto M+G

Lì 1° ottobre 1945

Dott. SIEBERT Ferdinando fu Carlo e fu Kanfel Elisabetta, nato a Kayzersberg il 26/2/1904, residente a Roma in Via S. Domenico, 18, lettore tedesco presso la R. università di Roma.

In data 6/5/1943 Giuseppe BOTTAI scrisse una lettera di raccomandazione all'allora Capo della Polizia Chierici, con la quale chiedeva il rilascio di un permesso di soggiorno per la durata di 10-15 giorni per S. Felice Circeo (Littoria) al Siebert ed alla sua signora, assicurando che il Siebert stesso è personalmente da lui conosciuto come persona meritevole di ogni benevola considerazione.

Il 31/5/1943 il Siebert venne raccomandato dall'Ambasciata germanica in Roma per il rilascio di un lasciapassare per 3 mesi per la Germania.

La Questura di Roma è venuta a conoscenza che il Siebert si trasferì al Nord a seguito dei nazi-fascisti.

Il Siebert fu Prof. alla'accademia tedesca e nel contempo funzionario del partito nazista. Fu uno tra i nazisti più in vista della colonia tedesca a Roma. Tornò nella capitale per procurarsi una posizione su nuove basi economiche. Racconta di essersi interessato presso le Autorità Americane per ottenere il permesso di aprire una scuola. Dovrebbe essere in possesso di qualche permesso o documento, rilasciatogli da autorità americane.

Attualmente non è presente a Roma. =

C O P I A

QUESTURA DI BOLZANO

Div. Gab. No. 07364

Addi 7 Settembre 1945

O G G E T T O :

SIEBERT Ferdinando di Carlo ex lettore  
di tedesco presso le Università di  
Roma e di Padova

ALLA RE. QUESTURA DI :

Roma - Padova - Verona

Pregasi voler fornire dettagliate informazioni sull'attività politica svolta dal nominato in oggetto, segnalato come elemento nazista e come gerarca della N.S.D.A.P.

Il Siebert ricopri' a suo tempo la carica di lettore di tedesco presso le Università di Roma e di Padova mantenendosi sempre a contatto per i suoi fini politici con l'Ambasciata tedesca e con le Autorità repubblicane Italiane, ed esercitando lo spionaggio a carico dei propri colleghi di sentimenti antinazisti o antifascisti.

A Padova avrebbe denunciato all'ufficio del lavoro, per essere inviato in Germania, in una fabbrica di munizioni, tale Dr. Inge Pultar, insegnante di tedesco presso quell'Accademia Germanica.

A Verona avrebbe diretto per parecchi mesi un reparto della S.D. partecipando a rastre lamenti e facendo delazioni a carico di italiani e di tedeschi non nazisti.

Gradiro' cortese urgente riscontro.

di tedesco presso le Università di  
Roma e di Padova

ALLA RE. QUESTURA DI :

Roma - Padova - Verona

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Gradiro' cortese urgente riscontro.

IL QUELTORE

P.to Illegibile

1620

Prof. Curtius Ludovico fu Lichtenberg  
 nato in Anhalt, 12.12.1824.  
 nel 1929 abitava al Corso Umberto  
 N° 509 - Preside e direttore effettivo dell'  
 Istituto Orkeologico germanico, con  
 sede in via Sardegna, 79.

In via Sardegna spesso dava ricevimenti  
 ai quali partecipava parte anche l'ambasciatore  
 tedesco.

Da alcuni anni era sotto sorveglianza  
 della Polizia per sospetti spionaggio.

Il 28-7-1937 trasferitosi in via Beniamino 313  
 frequentò viaggi in Germania - raccomandato  
 dalla ambasciata tedesca per il superpartito.

Il 19-12-1934 risulta che il Curtius frequentava  
 il Istituto e l'ambasciata in Germania  
 presso la S. Sede per cui leggeva in via  
 dell'ambasciata tedesca.

REPORT M-C

1 October 1945

Prof. CURTIUS Ludovico fu Ferdinando, born in Augsburg on the 12th of December 1874. In 1929 he dwelt at 509 Corso Umberto. He was the President and Director of the German Archaeological Institute, situated in Rome at 79 via Sardegna.

He often held reception in his house, where even the German Ambassador used to go.

He had been watched by the Police for many years as he was suspected of espionage.

In 1937 he changed his residence to via Flaminia No. 318.

CURTIUS went often to Germany. He got the permit on recommendation of the German Embassy in Rome.

It results that since the 19th of December 1944 CURTIUS has frequented the Vatican and the German Ambassador over there, as a teacher of the Ambassador's sons.

AS

1618

Rapporto M+G

Lì 1° ottobre 1945

Prof. CURTIUS Ludovico fu Ferdinando, nato in Aaspburg il 12/12/1874. Nel 1938 abitava al Corso Umberto n° 509. Presidente e Direttore effettivo dell'Istituto archeologico germanico, con sede in Roma Via Sardegna n° 73.

In Via Sardegna spesso dava ricevimenti ai quali prendeva parte anche l'Ambasciatore tedesco.

Da lunghi anni era sotto sorveglianza della Polizia per sospetto spionaggio.

Nel 1937 si trasferì in Via Flaminia n° 818.

Il Curtis ha fatto frequenti viaggi in Germania, raccomandato dall'Ambasciata tedesca in Roma per il relativo lasciapassare.

Dal 19/12/1944 risulta che il Curtis frequenta il Vaticano e l'Ambasciatore di Germania presso la S. Sede allo scopo di dare lezioni ai figli dello stesso Ambasciatore tedesco. =

REPORT M-G

1 October 1945

WILDEBRANDT Filippo di Edoardo, born in Racot (Germany) on the 5th of June 1889, Journalist and writer, domiciled in Rome at 209 corso Vittorio Emanuele, married with Ruth GORING, Journalist, and a cousin of the ex Marshal Hermann GORING.

He has lived in Italy since 1938, when he came from Germany with a passport No. 945, that he received on the 13th of August 1938, in his capacity as the reporter of the newspaper "Gazzetta di Colonia".

On the 11th of April 1940 he asked the Questura of Rome for a visa in order to come back to Germany.

He showed very strong German feelings and then was favourable to the Nazi movement, of which he is supposed to have been a member from the very beginning.

German personalities and Germans residing in Rome paid him several visits.

It is well known his unfriendliness and contempt against the Italians, of which witnesses may be found in all his publications. His attacks are directed against old Italy as well as against modern Italy.

On the 20th of February 1941 his wife left for Berlin, whence she came back on the 12th of March.

The German Embassy in Rome several times took steps with the Local Questura in order to get visa for the return to Germany of the two WILDEBRANDT-GORING.

WILDEBRANDT was a member of the Nazi party and showed a very zealous officer of it, receiving a very high stipend. He was the reporter of the newspapers "Kölnische Zeitung" and "Völkischer Beobachter", and is considered by the German colon in Rome one of the most violent Nazi. At present time, he lives in Bolzano and Merano, but he intends to come back to Rome as soon as possible.

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1616

Rapporto M+G

Lì 1° ottobre 1945

HILDEBRANDT Filippo di Edoardo, nato a Racot (Germania) l'8/6/1889, giornalista-scrittore, abitante a Roma Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 209, ammogliato con Ruth Goring, giornalista, ~~parente~~ parente dell'ex maresciallo dell'aria Hermann Goring, e precisamente cugina di quest'ultimo.

Trovassi in Italia dal 1938, proveniente dalla Germania, ed è munito di passaporto n° 945 rilasciatogli in data 13 agosto 1938, quale corrispondente del giornale "Gazzetta di Colonia".=

L'11 aprile 1940 chiese alla Questura di Roma il visto per il ritorno in Germania.

E' stato sempre un fiero assertore di sentimenti tedeschi prima e favorevole al movimento nazista poi, al quale avrebbe aderito fin dall'inizio.

Nel suo domicilio, a Roma, ha ricevuto spesso personalità del proprio paese e connazionali residenti nella capitale.

Sono noti i suoi sentimenti antitaliani ed il suo disprezzo per tutto ciò che è italiano; in tutti i suoi scritti si trovano attacchi contro l'Italia, contro l'Italia antica e l'Italia moderna.

In data 20/2/1941 la sua consorte partì per Berlino, da dove rientrò il 12 marzo successivo.

L'Ambasciata tedesca in Roma si è interessata spesse volte presso la locale Questura per far concedere visti per il ritorno in Germania dei coniugi Hildebrandt-Goring.=

L'HILDEBRANDT fu iscritto al partito nazista e si presentò ovunque come solerte suo funzionario. Ottenne per ciò splendido stipendio. Fu corrispondente del giornale "Kolnische Zeitung" e del "Volkischer Beobachter" ed è conosciuto in tutta colonia tedesca di Roma come uno tra i più accaniti nazisti. Vive attualmente a Bolzano ed a Merano, ma è sua intenzione far ritorno a Roma quanto prima.=

REPORT M-G

1 October 1945

KLOSS Maria Silvia di Riccardo, born in Rome on the 31st of December 1911, German citizen.

She lived for a rather long time in Switzerland, whence she came back to Italy. Since then she has resided in Italy.

She received the first stay-permit by the Questura of Rome on the 24th of November 1932.

In 1941 she was appointed as a secretary at the German School, situated in Rome at 44 via Savoia.

In October 1944 she was arrested by the Allied Military Police in her own house at 18 via Ofanto.

Miss KLOSS, who was a nazi, was interned into the Concentration Camp of Fudula, where she showed her violent nazi feelings and persecuted the anti-nazi internees.

E  
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1614

Rapporto M+G

Lì 1° ottobre 1945

KLOSS Maria Silvia di Riccardo, nata a Roma il 31/12/1911, suddita germanica.

Per diverso tempo è stata in Svizzera, da dove rientrò nel 1938, stabilendosi in Italia.

Il primo foglio di soggiorno le fu rilasciato dalla Questura di Roma in data 24/II/1932.

Nel 1941 venne nominata segretaria presso la scuola tedesca sita in Roma Via Savoia n° 44.

Nell'ottobre 1944 venne arrestata dalla Polizia Militare Alleata nella sua abitazione sita in Via Ofanto n° 18.

La Kloss, nazista, fu internata a Padula, ove si rivelò, malgrado tutto, come una accanita sostenitrice delle dottrine naziste e tiranneggiò su tutti quelli che, con lei internati, non erano nazisti e quindi non condividevano le sue opinioni. =

Frankfurter Zeitung, corrispondente del giornale "Frankfurter Zeitung" si com-  
 disse tale, da essere perfino antecedente della radio di Londra, che  
 lo ha designato la "primice". Fu anche il portavoce ufficiale del Mi-  
 nistero degli Esteri tedesco.

Laura and Jane, ucraina per la pelle, fu internata a Toulon, ove fu  
 il terrore degli elementi non nazisti, con lei rinchiusi. A ciò at-  
 tano diverse testimonianze a disposizione. Deve essere attualmente  
 impiegata ad una banca per ufficiali italiani.

1612

COPIA

URGE TE

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO  
Direzione Generale della P.S.  
=====

Divisione A.G.N. - Sez. 3<sup>a</sup>

Roma 24/9/1945

Prot. n° 443/33798

risposta al f° n° 010684/14 Str. del 9 corr.

OGGETTO: Holtz Hans fu Enrico - suddito tedesco  
detenuto.

+++++  
+++++  
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AL SIG. QUESTORE di

• MR O M A =

In riferimento alla nota succitata, si  
dispone che lo straniero in oggetto sia escar-  
cerato ed internato in un Campo della Provincia  
di Roma.

Si prega, perciò, di provvedere in conformità,  
comunicando poi il luogo d'internamento.

PEL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA  
F/to illegibile

p.c.c.

1611

REPORT M-G

1 October 1945

REBER, Gottlieb di Eduardo, born in Lage (Germany) on the 23rd of March 1880, Doctor in Fine Arts, provided with passport No. 831/40, which he received in Geneva on the 27th August 1940.

He has lived in Rome since the 23rd of March 1941, at the Excelsior Hotel with the German citizen EICHMANN Ingeborg di Reul. He came to Italy entrusted by the German National Art Gallery with the purchase of pictures and other artistic material.

REBER is personally known by GOERING, who helped him for the request of passports and stay-permits for Italy.

He went often to Florence to purchase old pictures and other artistic works.

He went often to the German Embassy in Rome and is acquainted with German personalities.

His secretary is a certain FRITSCH Ingrid, German citizen.

In July 1945 he transferred to Montecatini and then to Florence. On the 26th of June 1945, coming from Naples, he fixed his residence in Rome at 122 via Flaminia, c/o WENDAR.

On the 2nd of September 1945 the "Centro C.S." of Rome (Counter Espionage Direction) inquired after REBER, who had gone out of Naples on the 23rd of June 1945. On the 8th of September 1945 the Questura of Rome arrested him and consigned him to the local "Centro C.S.".

It has been ascertained that REBER purchased official valuables on behalf of the ex-MARSHALL Hermann GOERING. Though in 1943 he lost German citizenship, nevertheless he served nazist faith for many years and drew very large profits.

It results that REBER has been arrested by the Italian Police of Florence. Over there information about him might be easily obtained.

AS

1610

Rapporto M+G

Lì 1° ottobre 1945

REBER Gottfried di Eduardo, nato a Lage (Germania) il 23 marzo 1880, dottore in belle arti, munito di passaporto n° 831/40 rilasciatogli a Ginevra il 27/8/1940.

Ha domiciliato a Roma dal 23/3/1941, stabilendosi presso l'Albergo Excelsior, unitamente alla sua connazionale Eichmann Ingeborg di Raoul. Scopo della sua venuta in Italia è stato quello di trattare l'acquisto di opere d'arte per conto della galleria nazionale d'arte tedesca. =

Il Reber è conosciuto personalmente da Goering, dal quale ha ricevuto il suo appoggio per ottenere permessi di soggiorno e passaporti per entrare ed uscire dall'Italia.

Spesso si è recato a Firenze per acquisti di quadri antichi e di opere d'arte.

Ha frequentato con una certa assiduità l'Ambasciata tedesca in Roma ed ha conoscenze e relazioni con alte personalità tedesche.

Ha per segretaria certa FRITSCH Irmgard, tedesca.

Nel luglio del 1943 si trasferì a Montecatini prima ed a Firenze poi. Il 26/6/1945, proveniente da Napoli, si stabilì a Roma in via Flaminia n° 122, presso Mendah.

In data 2/9/1945 il Centro C.S. di Roma diramò le ricerche del Reber perchè allontanatosi da Napoli in data 23 giugno 1945. In data 8/9/1945 la Questura di Roma procedette al fermo del Reber, consegnandolo al locale Centro C.S. =

E' assodato che il Reber fu compratore ufficiale di oggetti di valore per conto dell'ex maresciallo del Reich Herman Goering. Malgrado che abbia perduto la cittadinanza tedesca nel 1943, ha servito per anni fedelmente la causa nazista, traendone lauti guadagni.

Il Reber risulta essere stato arrestato dalla polizia italiana di Firenze, ove dovrebbe essere facile ottenere sue notizie. =

✓ PS 114 C. 114  
24 SET 1945

*Capt Hayes*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Office of the Executive Commissioner

1A

24 SET. 1945

24 September 1945

Ref: 595/13/EC

SUBJECT: Security

TO : Civil Affairs Section

50/703/20

1. The enclosed extracts from "Risorgimento Liberale" of 16 September 1945 and "Il Reporter" of 17 September 1945 have been forwarded to this office by the Public Relations Branch.

2. Would you please have the allegations investigated.

*ERS - J. K. Lupton*  
f Chief Staff Officer  
To Executive Commissioner

2 Incls:  
as above

|   |             |     |      |
|---|-------------|-----|------|
| X | DIRECTOR    | 100 | 95/9 |
| X | DEPT. CH.   | 100 | 25-9 |
|   | EXEC. AD.   |     |      |
|   | POLICE      |     |      |
|   | LIC. & ID.  |     |      |
|   | PRISONS     |     |      |
|   | ADM. OFFICE |     |      |
| X | SECURITY    |     |      |
|   | CHIEF CLERK |     |      |



1608

1 B  
From the "Risorgimento Liberale" 16 September 1945

30  
NAZI SPIES AND PARTY MEMBERS ARE COMING BACK TO ROME

When Nazism secured power in Germany, the old employees of the Cultural German Institutes in Rome, like the Hertzianna library at Via Gregoriana and the German Institute for archaeological researches at Via Sicilia, were substituted by Nazi members.

Director of the Hertzianna was Prof. Leopold BRUHNS, of the Archaeological Institute Prof. CURTIUS, who, though famous scientists, had accepted the policy. After the 8th of September 1943 all scientific materials of both Institutes, against the Italian German agreement of post-war 1918, was taken up to North, as far as Salisbury, where it is at present time. Doctor BRUHNS followed the books.

"After the defeat of Germany Prof. BRUHNS came back to Italy and took possession of the empty rooms of the library. Prof. CURTIUS too came back; but he could not take possession of his Institute. However he is plotting with other ex-Nazi German scientists, in order to settle their own position. It seems that a project has been made for the internationalization of the ex-German Institutes.

Other personalities, though less important, have come back to Rome and are now managing to get rid of every responsibility. For instance Doctor Ferdinand Siebert, ex-lecturer of the German Academy and Ortsgruppenleiter of the Nazi party, who has even obtained by the Allies a permit for the constitution of a private school, and two journalists: HILDEBRANDT, reporter of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" and Mr. KVICHER, director of the "Frankfurter Zeitung". Moreover Mr. Hans HOLTZ, propagandist and Ortsgruppe of the Nazi party, one of Prof. CURTIUS' daughters who, during the German occupation, was as a spy in the Italian Tassails, Miss MIA KLOSS, secretary at the German School in Rome and a certain Miss Inge LEONARD are again in Rome. These two latter had been interned by the Allies into the concentration camp of Padula, whence they have been afterwards released. They are even charged with tortures against German anti-Nazi in the above mentioned concentration camp.

Owing to the lack of laws a lot of German officers and Nazis are now living over here with impunity. Doctor Willy NIX, the president of the internationalist association for southern Europe, who, with G.B. TODD and Prof. Fritz VOLBACH, two anti-Nazis, is at the direction of the German Office at Piazza di Spagna, has

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Owing to the lack of laws a lot of German officers and Nazis are now living over here with impunity. Doctor Willy NIX, the president of the antinationalist association for southern Europe, who, with G.R. TODD and Prof. Fritz VOLBACH, two antinazis, is at the direction of the German Office at Piazza di Spagna, has protested against this shame. His office, created during the clandestine period, has been recognized by the Allies and given almost the authority of a consulate. He had pressing notified the Rome Questura of the return of many Nazi to Rome, but the Questura, lacking the necessary power could not do anything. In fact, this matter concerns the Allied Commission for German affairs, which resides in Caserta, and which does not take any step in favour of the denunciations received. On the contrary, they are still releasing stay permits to these Nazis.

"RISORCIMENTO LIGERALE"

16 Sept 1945

TEDESCHI CHE AMANO TROPPO L'ITALIA

## SPIE E FANATICI NAZISTI ritornano tranquillamente a Roma

La nostra polizia impossibilitata ad intervenire senza l'autorizzazione delle autorità alleate

### Situazione preoccupante

La guerra è che ogni capitano della Germania si è venuta a dimettere per i collaboratori tedeschi. Una situazione che si ripete in ogni parte del paese. In Italia, infatti, si sono già dimessi o stanno dimettendo molti ufficiali che avevano prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In alcuni casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra, in altri casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In ogni caso, la situazione è preoccupante.

Tutti conoscono l'importanza strategica che riveste il problema dei tedeschi in Italia. In particolare, il problema dei collaboratori tedeschi. La nostra polizia, infatti, non può intervenire senza l'autorizzazione delle autorità alleate. Questa situazione è preoccupante, perché lascia il campo libero ai collaboratori tedeschi. In alcuni casi, si tratta di collaboratori che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra, in altri casi, si tratta di collaboratori che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In ogni caso, la situazione è preoccupante.

Capitolo a parte, il problema dei collaboratori tedeschi. In Italia, infatti, si sono già dimessi o stanno dimettendo molti ufficiali che avevano prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In alcuni casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra, in altri casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In ogni caso, la situazione è preoccupante.

### Sirani studiati

Un numero di persone che si sono dimessi o stanno dimettendo. In Italia, infatti, si sono già dimessi o stanno dimettendo molti ufficiali che avevano prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In alcuni casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra, in altri casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In ogni caso, la situazione è preoccupante.

La guerra è che ogni capitano della Germania si è venuta a dimettere per i collaboratori tedeschi. Una situazione che si ripete in ogni parte del paese. In Italia, infatti, si sono già dimessi o stanno dimettendo molti ufficiali che avevano prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In alcuni casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra, in altri casi, si tratta di ufficiali che hanno prestato servizio in Italia durante la guerra. In ogni caso, la situazione è preoccupante.

Strazione prealpina

La verità è che colà, in montagna, si è formata una comunità di uomini e donne, per i quali la vita è una continua lotta, una lotta per la sopravvivenza, una lotta per la libertà, una lotta per la dignità. E' una lotta che si svolge in un ambiente ostile, in un ambiente dove la natura è crudele, dove la morte è sempre vicina. Ma è una lotta che si svolge con dignità, con orgoglio, con amore. E' una lotta che ha dato origine a una cultura, a una cultura che è stata e sarà sempre un esempio per tutti.

Un ufficio, sotto come condito per i fedeli, non ha mai in mente di non essere un ufficio, ma di essere un ufficio che sia anche un luogo di vita, un luogo di lavoro, un luogo di incontro. E' un ufficio che deve essere un luogo dove si può lavorare, dove si può studiare, dove si può vivere. E' un ufficio che deve essere un luogo dove si può essere felici.

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Sirani studiosi

Un gruppo di ricercatori di Sirani, in provincia di Genova, ha scoperto una nuova specie di farfalla, che ha dato origine a una nuova specie di farfalla. E' una farfalla che ha dato origine a una nuova specie di farfalla. E' una farfalla che ha dato origine a una nuova specie di farfalla.

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