

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

NAME:				Classification	Document No.	Eval.	Date of Doc.
✓	BENUZZI	Valerio	SIM	GER-4	3		3
ALIAS: Albergo Regina, MILAN					3		
BENUSSI, Comm. in #3 BENUCCI in #4							
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Street City Country					1		
LOCAL ADDRESS: Street City Country							
LEGAL ADDRESS: Street City Country							
PASSPORT and IDENTITY PAPERS							
c. 40 Naples (?)					2		
DESCRIPTION: Date & Birth Birthplace Nationality							
Male 1.80m; very large; dark					2		
Sex Height Weight Hair Eyes Complexion							
very broad shoulders; square face;					2;		
Distinguishing Features							
perfect German					2.		
Languages							
Worked for the SD in Naples, Rome and went to Milan in March '44					2.		
Profession Great friend of KAPPLER.					2.		
MRS. HASSLINGER-TANGARI (GER 2f) claims BENUZZI appeared to have been					1		
Miscellaneous Information:							
a member of some branch of the Italian Secret Service, and that he							
spent much time at the German Consulate SECRET as a handyman							

OSS Form 163a

yB
JOS-2 2008

and performing many errands for the Consulate staff. At the time of the Italian surrender, BENUZZI stated he would remain in Naples, but it appears that he has actually left for the north of Italy.

1. 76826
ONI
5/11/44
2. XX 529 (7504)
6/28/44
P/W GROSSI. cwk
3. J-1034 28/10/44
GNL Report No.9
agr
Subject claims to receive 50,000 lire a month as compensation for his services. Has contacts with priests & other churchmen. Deals also with prisoners, people who have been deported etc. from whom he obtains large sums of money without doing anything for them.
4. ** (IN-27011 11/20/44 Giuseppe BICCHIERAI, who claims to be the secretary of
(IN-27113-112/1/44 Cardinal SCHUSTER, Archbishop of Milan, is in touch with
(IN-27116 12/1/44 subject and with German authorities.
(IN-27197 12/2/44 cwk
5. BX-28
12/31/44 Listed as an enemy agent in MILANO.
GIRAUD_d-3
6. XX-5865
3/31/45 (London comment: understanding that BENUZZI is now in ROME &
sk is being interrogated by the British). BENUZZI gives names
of 7 people arrested in MILAN on Feb. 7, 1945.

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NAME BENUZZI (Ger) A GERMANY

STATUS Sipo u. SD employee (44)

ADDRESS

DESCR. B. 1905. Height: 5'11" (1.80m.), broad shoulders; large square face; dark complexion; speaks perfect German.

MISC. Comes from NAPLES.

CAREER Worked for the SD in ROME and went from there to MILAN (Mar 44)

65577

WR

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3028
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JRX-1000 ✓
CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD 11
29 May 45
RAUF
mme

XX-8652 ✓
CSDIC/CMF/SD 30
24 Jun 45
SEVECKE
mme

JRX 365 A ✓ para. 18.
Oct. 3, 45
SESSLER, G.
kds

JRX 547 ✓
July 2, 45
HELLOTTI, Felici
kds

JRX 002-523 ✓ - 5 15 14
CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD 8
23 May 45
SESSLER, Georg
In Page 14

XX 7590 ✓
CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD 4 Page 17
22 May 45
WIDENMEYER, W.
In

JZX-5245 ✓
21 Oct 45
mme

XX 7945 ✓
CSDIC/CMF/SD 15
2 Jun 45
KLAPS, Friedrich Page 11
In

BENUZZI

CARD 1

ITALY

XX5694 British source states that BENUZZI was recently in Switzerland.
March 18, 45 Local investigation revealed that BENUZZI is to be interrogated
kds and the report will be forthcoming.

XX-6335 No new information.
4/20/45
sdl

IN 14907 Interrogation of Walther RAUFF indicates that BENUZZI had contact with an
June 2nd 1945 American male citizen Sally MEYER, member of Jewish Advisory Committee,
From Caserta Berne. Also with MEYER's contact VALLOBRA.
ht

JRX-1001
CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD 5 Employed by HARSTER as liaison with BUFFARINI.
20 May 45
HARSTER
mme
XX-8568
CSDIC/CMF/SD 25
21 Jun 45
HUEGEL
mme

BENUZZI

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XX-8568
CSDIC/CMF/SD 25
21 Jun 45
HUEGEL
mme

Card-2

BENUZZI, Valerio

GER-4b

ITALY

JRX 3652
6/20/46
S. MARCHI

Subject was on friendly terms with officials of the German commands. A collaborator who introduced MARCHI to Mario DURST.

JRX 3748
28 Jun 46
CONTROL
hl

OVRA informer. Both BENUZZI and SZOLYOMY had denounced one another at different times to the Germans and the Italians.

JZX 7815
15 Apr 46

Abw I(M) agent.

JZX - 7594 APR 6 - 1946

PIRA-653
12 May 1947

This photostatic copy of a file on an SIM/CK Operationa against an agent network as far back as 1926/27 associates BENUZZI's name with information activity even then.

XX-8971
CSDIC/CMF/Z 165
21 June 1945

BENUZZI interrogation report. Considered an exploiter of situation to his own advantage. unquestionable a SIM and OVRA informer of high grade. Was associated with many prominent German personalities such as KAPFER, HELFFERICH, etc.

MSB-W-1068 - Summary of traces to 1949

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MSB-U-1068 - Summary of traces to 1949

S.I.M.
OVRA

Part 3

ITALY

2

VAIERIO

Born: 30.11.92.

Height 6'3". Strongly built.

Journalist and SIM agent until in 1937 he was discovered to be submitting reports to the OVRA and the UPI and was sentenced to 5 years open arrest. Since 1940 he has been in Milan and Florence. Always travels with his mistress Maria TOUPY. He is now known to be working for both the Abwehr and the Sicherheitsdienst.

PIRA-1042
22 July 47
CONTROL
E-2

A paid informer for the Ministry of Popular Culture from 1932 to 1937.

PIM-158
8 Apr. 48
CONTROL
F-6 ftc
[]

Subject is reported to have been called to Rome by Gen. PIECHE, recently appointed head of a new special office under the Ministry of Interior, to act as his personal secretary. Benuzzi is reported to have offered to sell source any information that would come into his possession in his new position. The offer was not accepted by source. Subject is still a close friend of Don Bicoherai.

Rome Comment:

It is not true that Benuzzi has any position with Pieche, and judging from Pieche opinion expressed, he would not use Benuzzi again without having some cutouts in between.

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SECRET

CSDIC/CWF/Z 165

Copy No: - 24

21 Jun 45

INTERROGATION REPORT

on

BENUZZI Valerio

SECTION I

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3020
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1. Personal Details

Name : BENUZZI Valerio
Case No : 208
Nationality : Italian (Austrian, previous to 1919)
Place & Date of Birth : TRENTO 30 Nov 1892
Last Permanent Address : ALBERGO MILANO, MILAN
Occupation : Journalist (in actual fact, professional agent)
Languages : Italian, German and French; some English.
Education Standard : University
Political adherence : Member of Fascist Party. Present political adherence undetermined, but subject has probably acted throughout from self interest.

2. Description

Height : 1.88m
Build : Heavy, powerful
Hair : Black
Eyes : Brown
Features : Heavy

3. Subject's Relations

Father : Emilio Born: 1848 in AUSTRIA (died 1933).
Profession: Engineer.

Mother : Giovanna (Johanna) Born: 1856 (?) in AUSTRIA (died 1915).
HOLZGAERTNER

Brother : Giovanni (Johann) Born: KLOSTERLE (AUSTRIA) 1883.
Profession: Dr. of Law. Employed in
Directorate of State Rly.
Last known address: TRIESTE, recently
transferred to VERONA.

Sisters : Prima; m. KOCH Born: VIENNA 1879. Widow.
Not heard of for many years.

Claudia; m. REICHEL Born: RIVA DI TRENTO 1884.
Last known address: VIENNA. No
communication for
a long time.

Wife : Carlotta nee BRIGOLA Born: 1862.
Address: Not known.
Married Subject: 1919. Separated 1927
since when no communication.

Children : None.

4. Documents

- (a) Cheque for 20,000 lire on Banco Ambrosiano, MILAN, payable to BARDELLI, dated 21 Feb 45.
- (b) Cheque for 25,000 lire on Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, MILAN, payable to COPPOLA, dated 30 Jan 45.
- (c) Cheque for 5,000 lire on Banca Commerciale Italiana, MILAN, payable to ANGELO A/ODEO, dated 14 Feb 45.
- (d) Cheque for 50,000 lire on Banca Commerciale Italiana, MILAN, payable to RAMPINELLI, dated 13 Feb 45.
- (e) Two cheques each for 10,000 lire on Banca Popolare di Milano, MONZA, payable to MONTRASIO dated 29 Nov 44.
- (f) Cheque for 25,000 lire on Banca Popolare di Milano, MILAN, payable to SGOBBI, dated 7 Feb 45.

5. Early History

1899/1904	Elementary School, VIENNA.
1904/8	Secondary School, VIENNA.
1908/10	Secondary School, ROVERETO.
1910/13	FLORENCE University. Faculty of Philosophy.
1913	Interrupted studies owing to mother's illness and went to TRIESTE where he remained.
1915	Called up for service in Austrian Army. Sent to serve in the interior on account of Italian origin.

With Austrian Censorship

- 6. In Aug 1915, subject was posted to the Censorship in VIENNA with the rank of officer cadet. In Dec of the same year, he was placed in Abt M which was concerned with the censorship of the correspondence of P/W in Austrian hands. Considerable order of battle information was obtained from this source, in particular by forging additions to P/W's letters addressed to military locations: in these additions the addressee was asked to say where he was and to give other information likely to be of use to the Austrians, and this met with considerable success. Subject had not long been in this department before he succeeded in informing the Italians of the situation by means of an acquaintance (name forgotten) who was in possession of a Greek passport and who was travelling to ITALY. Subsequently, the Italian Censorship tightened up its methods. Subject claims that he was inspired to do this by patriotic feelings towards ITALY and that his career started with this period.
- 7. Early in 1916, subject met the Commercial Attache at the Roumanian Embassy called CANDIANI, who introduced him to the Roumanian Military Attache, STIRCEA Traiano. STIRCEA agreed to pass to the Italian Military Attache in ROUMANIA information received from subject. Subject furnished through this channel a copy of the Austrian Order of Battle of the Italian Army and also news of the attack on TRENTO planned by the Austrians. He was dismissed from the Censorship in Jul 1916, probably because his activities were suspected, and he was sent back to the military depot at LAMBACH. He pleaded that he was unfit for combatant duties and he remained at the depot, visiting VIENNA from time to time on escort duties and on leave; on these occasion he continued to maintain contact with STIRCEA to whom he passed information on troop movements, etc., which he had been able to pick up.

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8. In Aug 1916, STIRGER told subject that ROUMANIA was about to declare war on AUSTRIA and he told subject to make contact with ANINAT, Counsellor at the Chilean Legation, and with Alan Lindsay BRIGGS, U.S. Military Attache, saying that these two would arrange for information to be passed on to ITALY. Subject continued to supply information as before to ANINAT until his temporary departure from VIENNA in Dec; subject then made contact with BRIGGS.

Imprisonment: contact with CZECH underground movement

9. At beg 1917, ALOISI of the Italian I.S. sent an Argentinian of German origin called FORT VON DEHEIDE to VIENNA with the sum of 50,000 lire to give to subject for his work. Subject refused to accept payment until after the war, whereupon VON DEHEIDE denounced subject to the Austrian authorities and spent the 50,000 lire on himself together with 20,000 lire reward for the denunciation. As the result of this, subject was arrested on 7 Feb 1917 and placed in gaol. During his imprisonment, subject met certain members of the Czech underground movement. Subject was released in Sep 1917 as there was no evidence for a trial and he returned to LAMBACH. He resumed his contact with ANINAT who had returned to VIENNA and he also made contact with members of the Czech underground movement including KLOFAC, VEVEKA, STEPANEK and BIEBERT who were working for Czech independence. The courier for the movement was GOMEZ of the Brazilian Legation and, at this time, during GOMEZ's absence, subject was able to furnish them with an introduction to ANINAT.
10. On 22 Dec 1917, subject was again arrested together with his father, due to a denunciation by one of STIRGER's agents whom subject had met in prison and with whom he had discussed future plans. Subject remained imprisoned until 3 Nov 1918 when he was released owing to the impending capitulation of AUSTRIA and before proceedings had been taken against him. His father was released at the same time. On regaining his freedom, subject went first to PRAGUE where he met his former friends of the Czech organisation. BIEBERT had been appointed head of the newly formed Czech Police and, out of recognition for subject's services, he furnished subject with a Czech passport. About end Nov 1918, subject returned to TRIESTE, in order to obtain payment from the Italian authorities for his services during the war; he encountered great opposition.
11. While at TRIESTE, subject met a Col FINZI of the IIEO Dept (Informazioni Territori Occupati) of the Italian Foreign Office at ABBAZIA, and who was also OC "I" Office of the Italian VI Army. FINZI sent subject on three occasions to ZAGREB to observe political currents in CROATIA. On the first two occasions, subject achieved nothing but on the third visit he met WACEK and PREVALETZ through an acquaintance in the Czech Legation. A secret partial plebiscite was held demanding the setting up of an independent Croat State with the help of ITALY and subject was asked to report this to the Italians and to ask them to enter CROATIA by way of FIUME. Subject duly reported this on his return but the matter was dropped, subject believes, at the instance of the Italian Foreign Minister, SONNINI. Subject was paid by FINZI for these expeditions. Besides wanting to be paid for his work during the war, subject was anxious to be given official employment in intelligence work.
12. Some time in 1919, subject travelled to ROUMANIA in order to obtain proofs of his work during the war which he obtained from the Italian Military Attache at BUCHAREST, Gen. FERRICO. Subject then returned to ITALY and presented the proofs to the authorities. Still during 1919, subject left TRIESTE and went to AUSTRIA where he lived for two years during which he did not interest himself in espionage. In Dec 1921, subject visited ROME where, after a severe struggle, he succeeded in obtaining 40,000 (forty thousand) lire from Col TROLANI of the War Ministry for his services during the war - TROLANI made subject sign a

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receipt for 45,000 lire, retaining the extra 5,000 lire for his own use as subject supposes. After this, subject again returned to VIENNA where he remained as before for another stretch. In Oct 1922, subject paid another visit to ROME to obtain payment from the Ministry of Marine for services rendered to that Ministry during the war. After 8 or 9 months' struggle with ALOISI and Capt BELLAVITA of the Ministry of Marine, subject eventually received 25,000 lire after he had gone to the length of obtaining an interview with MUSSOLINI on this account (subject's only interview with the DUCE). In Aug 1923, subject returned to AUSTRIA. During the year, he wrote some articles for the paper "Voce di GORIZIA".

"Journalistic" activities

13. In the spring of 1924, subject made up his mind to settle in ITALY and he went to ROME. Here he met Baron VALENTINO, Head of the Press Dept of the Foreign Office, who gave him the job of reporting on foreign politico-diplomatic opinion of Italian domestic policy for which subject was paid 1,000 lire a month. In the spring of 1926, VALENTINO introduced subject to Larry RUE of the "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" who paid subject 2,000 lire a month, his duties being to keep the "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" Correspondent au courant with Italian domestic affairs. Subject was at this time also acting as correspondent for "ALPENZEITUNG", an Italian paper printed in German at BOLZANO and inspired by the Italian Govt. In addition, subject was given 1,000 lire a month by the Press Office of the Ministry of the Interior for confidential reports.
14. Subject happened to mention one day in front of IAVICOLI, the Vice Head of the Press Office in the Ministry of the Interior (who, unknown to subject, was an informer of SIM CS) that FARINACCI's brother had criticised MUSSOLINI. Later the same day, subject was told by IAVICOLI that he was to produce a written statement to that effect which he did. This, he claims, contributed to FARINACCI's temporary fall from favour. As the result of this, subject was summoned by the head of the Police, CRISPO MONCADA, who proposed that subject act as his informer on political matters at 1,000 lire a month. Two months after this, CRISPO MONCADA lost his post as the result of LUCCETTO's attempt on MUSSOLINI and he was replaced by BOCCHINI in Sep 1926, for whom subject continued to work.
15. In Dec 1926, subject learned from a woman acquaintance, EVANGELISTI Virginia (later married to a man called CARLOTTI), whom he had met through a Communist called MENDOLA, that BALBO and his friends were hatching a plot to depose the King. Subject informed BOCCHINI and it was agreed to pay the woman 1,000 lire a day to continue to supply information. Subject also mentioned the matter to IAVICOLI who informed SIM CS but did not say that BOCCHINI had been informed. At the same time, MENDOLA, who had also learned of the matter through EVANGELISTI, was arrested and told his interrogators everything. Subject's mistress at that time, POPESCHI-MONTI Dico, had kept a diary in which she referred to the plot and this diary was stolen at the same time by a Freemason acquaintance of hers who gave it to Gen. CITTADINI, ADC to the King. Since the Fascist Ministers had been waiting on events, and since the matter came to the King's ears by unorthodox channels, there was a political upheaval in the course of which subject was arrested on 8 Dec. He was released on the following day but was re-arrested on 16 Dec and was informed that he was sentenced to 5 years "Confino". He was, however, released again the same evening and he later learned that this was due to the intervention of the King. Subject had, during this time, kept the "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" informed of what was happening and, since its correspondent's cables based on subject's information incurred the displeasure of the Italian Govt, subject was dismissed from his job with the paper.
16. With subject's release from prison, however, his misfortunes were not at an end and he was sentenced to 2 years "Ammonizione Politica" and ex-

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pelled from the Fascist Party. (Note: it is thought likely that subject's account of this episode is euphemistic insofar as regards the part played by himself in it). Subject heard nothing from BOCCHINI but remained on terms of friendship with POPESCHI-MONTI (who later on became BOCCHINI's mistress as well as his informer). On 27 Mar 1927, subject was summoned by BOCCHINI and told that he was pardoned and that an indemnity of 500 lire a week would be paid to him. In Jun of the same year, BOCCHINI suggested to subject that in view of past events it would be better if he went abroad for a while since he had many enemies in the Party. Subject accordingly went to VIENNA.

Work in VIENNA

17. While in ROME, subject had got to know Josip SZACK, Hungarian Press Attache in ROME, who was in touch with all the various subversive foreign elements in ROME. SZACK gave subject an introduction to Baron VON WEISNER (since dead in a German concentration camp) who was head of the Press Office in VIENNA and was in contact with the Archduke OTTO; VON WEISNER was also intriguing for a united state to consist of AUSTRIA, HUNGARY and CROATIA under the HAPSBURGS, and was in contact in this connection with PERCIC (representing Ante PAVELIC), and also indirectly with BARKOTIC and Col PERCEVIC. Subject was therefore well placed on arrival in VIENNA to report to BOCCHINI, as he had been asked, on current political intrigues in VIENNA. Subject also got to know something of the activities of the Heimwehr and MONREALE's connection with it. Subject sent periodical reports on these matters to BOCCHINI through MODRINI and Major GOZZI (MVSN - later a friend of KAPPLER). During this period in VIENNA, subject met Maria TUPY who later became his mistress and who now passes as his wife.

Work for Fascist Party

18. By Feb 1927, subject's reports had become so wide in their scope that he was put into touch with the Italian Foreign Office by BOCCHINI and he was recalled to ROME, where he continued his work for BOCCHINI. Subject also got into touch with Gen. FONTANA, formerly of SIM, who was now the head of the UPI (MVSN Intelligence Organisation) to whom he was asked to report on the integrity of banking officials, deputies, etc., and on rumours likely to interest the Govt. In 1931, subject was reinstated in the Fascist Party and, towards the end of that year, FONTANA obtained for subject the post of political adviser to GIORDANI, Head of the Govt (parastatale) Assurance Institute, for which subject was paid 3,000 lire a month. In 1932 or 1933, subject met CIANO who was then Head of the Govt Press Office and who asked subject to write up for him and for STARACE and also Maj LUCIANO of the Press and Propaganda Ministry, public reactions to speeches by members of the Govt and for this subject was paid 1,500 lire a month. Subject was now doing well for himself.
19. In 1934, subject met Col PIECHE, Head of SIM CS and they became on very friendly terms. PIECHE took subject on officially as a member of the CS, his duties being to report to PIECHE on the German situation in the ALTO ADIGE and Austrian Nazis in ROME. (PIECHE's 2nd i/c, EMANUELE, did not however like subject and, in 1936, when PIECHE was promoted General and went to SPAIN, leaving EMANUELE to take his place, EMANUELE ceased to employ subject). It was during 1936 that subject asserts he offered his services to the British I.S. through the Ambassador's wife (sic), receiving, however, no reply.

Arrest and banishment

20. Subject wrote up a report on BUONACCORSI, Italian Consul in the BALEARIC Islands incorporating information which subject received from Judge FRANCO who had it from a priest to the effect that BUONACCORSI had

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had a number of Spanish Govt supporters murdered and had sent a quantity of looted jewellery to ITALY by aeroplane. Since BUONACCORSI, unknown to subject, happened to be CIANO's friend, CIANO had subject arrested. Subject's position was also compromised at the same time because he had mentioned to FARINACCI (whom he had recently been cultivating so as to "safeguard" his position with the Fascist Party) that rumours were current that CIANO was holding extravagant parties at his villa. FARINACCI reported this to CIANO. The result of this was that subject was condemned to 5 years' "confino" on 22 Jun 37. Subject spent his first year of confinement in the TREMITI Islands, followed by three years at PALERMO and one year at NAPLES.

21. During his last year of "confino" at NAPLES, subject renewed his friendship with PIECHE who had by now been transferred there, as OC, CC.RR, and he furnished PIECHE with information of a local nature, through Major COCCO who was head of the CC.RR. CE detachment. Observing the upward trend of prices of jewellery and precious stones, decided to attempt a financial coup since he was badly in need of funds by this time. He therefore arranged with a NAPLES jeweller known to him, a Signora D'ANGELO, to borrow from her 400,000 lire with which to buy jewellery, undertaking to repay her in a year's time. Subject obtained permission to visit MILAN for a week and during this visit he purchased jewellery for about 200,000 lire and spent about another 100,000 lire having a good time. Back in NAPLES, he bought more jewellery. Subject also during 1941 sold some material to the GAF on which he made a profit of 25,000 lire.
22. When his "Confino" ran out in 1942, subject found that instead of being released he was sent on the recommendation of COCCO to live in restricted residence at POTENZA. This badly upset his plans but he managed to get permission to visit NAPLES at end Jul 42, when he pawned the jewellery for some 77,000 lire (Banco di Pegno di Napoli, Fratelli BOVE) and he handed the pawn tickets to Signora D'ANGELO whom he persuaded to renew the loan for another year. Subject also bought 7 pictures for 35,000 (thirty-five thousand) lire from GARGIULO, a picture shop in NAPLES. (Note: Subject's explanation of this deal is considered so far unsatisfactory).

Connections with German Consulate

23. In Dec 42, subject managed to obtain permission to return to NAPLES to remain there and he was taken on as a SIM CS informant by COCCO at 1,000 lire a month. Subject immediately set about trying to regularise the position of his mistress, Maria TUPY, who was living at NAPLES but, being of Austrian nationality, was having difficulty with the German authorities. Subject called at the German Consulate where he met the Consul MEI and the Chancellor ORTMANN. To keep the matter of his wife's position open, subject started bogus negotiations with a lawyer to divorce his first wife and promised to marry TUPY. As the result of repeated calls at the Consulate in this connection, subject got to know the Consul, the Chancellor and other members of the staff well. He undertook to change on the black market the Swiss francs which certain Consulate officials obtained through their bank in NAPLES. Later, he started doing the same for the Consul. Subject gave half the black market he exchanged to the Consul and employees of the Consulate and kept the rest for himself without any questions being asked. He states he informed COCCO of this and he was instructed to use his connection with the Consulate as a source of information on the Germans for SIM and that his black market activities would be overlooked.
24. Eventually, early in 1943, MEI left and subject sold him a diamond pin and a 5 ct sapphire for 400,000 lire. Just before he left, MEI got subject to change a block of 18,000 Swiss francs for him on which subject

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was able to make a profit for himself of about 15 lire per franc. In Apr 43, therefore, subject was able to pay off his debt to Signora D'ANGELO and from now on his finances were so assured that he renounced his salary from SIM. (Subject states that he still owes D'ANGELO the interest on the money for two years but on the other hand he left with her a gold cigarette case weighing 180 grammes). MEI's place was taken by WURSTER with whom subject became on equally friendly terms and he continued his exchange transactions for the Consulate which brought him in an average monthly profit of some 80,000 lire. Subject was not much disturbed, therefore, when CHIERICI, a friend of BALDO, and who succeeded BOCHINI as Head of the Police, took away the indemnity allowed to subject after his first arrest in 1926. Subject also made a profit of 25,000 lire at this time by selling material to the GAF.

25. About May or Jun 43, subject met Lt WOELER of Abwehr I/M who was passing through and was introduced to subject by WURSTER. WOELER, subject and ORTMANN had dinner together at the Albergo VITTORIA and WOELER told subject that the GIS was badly in need of information, especially from N. AFRICA. He strongly criticised Admiral CANARIS and the unsatisfactory way in which the Mediterranean espionage network was being run. He said that in N. AFRICA the Abwehr had only one agent between CASABLANCA and TUNISIA and he was in constant danger. Ways and means of introducing further agents were discussed as a matter of conversational interest.
26. In Jul 43 after the fall of Fascism, subject was told by COCCO to intensify his efforts to obtain information from the German Consulate. About this time, subject was told by an agent of SIM CS that subject had been denounced by a woman to Col HEIDSCHUCH of Abwehr III as having too much influence in the German Consulate; subject thinks, but claims that he is not sure, that the denunciation came from a woman called HASSLINGER who, in order to obtain Italian nationality, married an Italian called TANGARI and was an informer of the NAPLES Feldgendarmarie.
27. On 6 Aug 43, subject was freed from all restrictions. On 6 Sep, subject's mistress went to ROME to change some money and got caught there by the armistice. On 8 Sep, WURSTER left to go to ROME. (Before he departed, he made over to subject as security for a debt of 100,000 lire, a house belonging to him at ANGUILLARA SABAZIA). On 9 Sep, the CE Section of the CC.RR, together with COCCO went into hiding but were soon arrested by the Germans. Major CATTANEO of the CC.RR came to subject and asked him to use his influence with the Germans to help the arrested Carabinieri. Subject, though much perturbed lest the CE files with all his reports on the German Consulate had fallen into German hands, called on the German Town Major, Major SCHOLTZ, and asked to see COCCO; he was put into touch with the Ic officer Lt BACHHOVEN (spelling ?) who allowed subject to talk to COCCO who was under arrest with the other members of the SIM CS detachment. COCCO told subject that all the files had been burned. Subject then interceded for the detachment and it was agreed to release them, COCCO being told to report to the CC.RR HQ in ROME.

Contact with HARSTER and KAPPLER

28. On 22 Sep, subject left NAPLES and went to ROME where he found that WURSTER was acting for the Ambassador, RAHI, who had gone north when the armistice was announced. Subject stayed at the Albergo MAESTOSO and soon after his arrival WURSTER asked subject to dinner at the AMBASCIATORI. After dinner subject was introduced to Obersturmbannfuhrer KAPPLER of the ROME Embassy and to Brigadefuhrer HARSTER who had just come from HOLLAND to take up the position of B. d. S., newly created as the result of the armistice. Both were very friendly to subject who claims that this must have been on account of the good opinion WURSTER had of him. At about 2000 hours PAVOLINI and BUFFARINI-GUIDI arrived to discuss the formation of the new Fascist Govt.

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29. During Oct and Nov, subject saw KAPPLER about six times; on two of these occasions KAPPLER asked subject to dinner at the Albergo MAESTOSO and at other times subject saw him at the Embassy where subject also made the acquaintance of Sturmbannfuhrer HASS, Hauptsturmfuhrer PRIEBKE and Dr. MAYER. Subject also met GROSSI Attilio at the Embassy. On one of these occasions, desiring to get on the right side of the Fascist Party, subject asked KAPPLER to intercede for him with BUFFARINI-GUIDI in order that the blots on subject's Fascist Party copy book might be erased. Subject saw BUFFARINI-GUIDI later who sent him to TAMBURRINI, Head of the Police, who offered to take subject on as an official member of the OVRA (now called Ispettorati Speciali) but subject refused. Subject also called on his own account on Guido LETO, whom he already knew, and suggested tactfully that it might be a good thing if an eye were kept on German activities and intentions but LETO seemed alarmed at the suggestion and put him off.

Contacts with Roman Church

30. During this period, subject met GAMBARDILLA who was Clerical Representative at the Assurance Institute and whom subject had known previously. This gave subject the idea of suggesting to KAPPLER that the Germans would need a clerical contact since, whatever happened, they would have need of the Catholic Church. KAPPLER agreed and, accordingly, subject introduced GAMBARDILLA to KAPPLER. The theme of German need of Catholic support, however the war went, was henceforth sedulously developed by subject, who made it the main plank in his political platform both in ROME and, later, in MILAN. In the meantime, subject's mistress grew anxious lest KAPPLER find out that she was Austrian and not married to subject and she agitated to leave ROME. Subject did not oppose her and he went to MILAN for a short visit early in Dec.

31. On his return, subject, having made up his mind to settle in MILAN, approached GAMBARDILLA, asking him to give him an introduction to someone of importance in the Church and GAMBARDILLA gave subject a letter to Don BICCHIERAI, Cardinal SCHUSTER's representative in MILAN. About this time, too, KAPPLER one day asked subject whether he would stay behind with a W/T set in ROME after its occupation by the Allies and he offered subject 1,000,000 lire to do so. Subject asked for 24 hours to think it over and then refused, saying that he was going to live in MILAN. Subject asked KAPPLER for an introduction to the SS in MILAN and he gave subject a letter to (then) Obersturmbannfuhrer RAUFF.

Connection with KLAPS

32. While in ROME, subject met Rolf Guenther WEISER (son of the actress who was GOEBBELS' mistress) who said that he was in contact with Father O'FLAHERTY in the VATICAN but subject did not meet O'FLAHERTY. Also before leaving finally for MILAN, subject again met WOEHLER who introduced him to Korv. Kpt. KLAPS (alias KLEIN). Subject met KLAPS several times and he introduced Giovanni ROTA to KLAPS and WOEHLER. ROTA was a salvage contractor and manager to Baron LEVINSKI, German LO at the Republican Ministry of Marine. Subject had met ROTA in the bar of the Grand Hotel in ROME when subject first arrived from NAPLES. KLAPS asked ROTA to find him some W/T operators who were to be left behind in ROME and ROTA suggested a certain Ingegnere CAPALDI (connected with salvage) who had been repatriated from Italian East AFRICA on health grounds after serving under the British there. Subject was later told in MILAN by KLAPS that he had left CAPALDI in ROME with a W/T set and 500,000 (five hundred thousand) or 1,000,000 (one million) lire, though subject gathered that the matter had gone somehow astray but that nevertheless CAPALDI had kept the money and the set. (Comment: CAPALDI was arrested in ROME in Oct 44).
33. One day at the EXCELSIOR, subject met a former acquaintance, the Duke

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of AQUARA, to whom he had been introduced in the first place by Don ORLANDO of BENEVENTO while at NAPLES and who was a great friend of Gen RAMKE, OC 2 Para Div. D'AQUARA (see CIC PBS report of 12 Nov 44, Case No. BSN 768 SV) asked subject if he knew anyone who could take a letter to his servants at his property at CASTEL MELIZZANO which was then near the battle zone. Subject arranged with a Capt KAUTSCH, a GAF Paymaster first met in NAPLES who made frequent visits to the VOLTURNO front, to take the letter which D'AQUARA gave sealed to subject (about Oct 43). Subject states that he saw D'AQUARA about five times in ROME. Subject stoutly maintains that his contact with D'AQUARA in ROME was as given above and that he has never heard of KALIMEYER or of anyone who might fit the description. Subject states that KAUTSCH was soon afterwards condemned to death for cowardice and, after spending a short time in REGINA COELLI, was sent to MUNICH.

34. Before finally leaving for MILAN, subject had several interviews with BUFFARINI-GUIDI with a view to obtaining compensation for his "confino". It was only seven months later, however, that he was finally given 2,000,000 (two million) lire as compensation by the Republican Fascist Govt.
35. In Dec 43, subject finally left ROME for MILAN. On the way he called at LA SPEZIA where he saw WOHLER and KLAPS. He took with him "all his jewels and rings and the things he had bought for the trip" which he reckoned to be worth about 400,000 lire and now values at about six million lire.

Arrival in MILAN and contact with BICCHIERAI

36. In Dec 43, soon after his arrival in MILAN, subject went to call on Don BICCHIERAI with the letter of introduction from GAMBADELLA. The first contacts with BICCHIERAI were conducted cautiously by both sides; BICCHIERAI was not sure of subject and subject hinted in vague terms of his intention to gain the confidence of the Germans and the Fascists in the interests of the Church and he offered to act as a kind of go-between or liaison between the Germans and the Church. A number of further meetings occurred at which the matter was further discussed and each side came a little more into the open. Subject proposed that he approach RAUFF in the interests of the Church and with the agreement of the CINAI, should introduce BICCHIERAI to RAUFF when he had prepared the ground. To this BICCHIERAI agreed.

First meeting with RAUFF

37. In the meantime, subject took KAPPLER's letter to RAUFF and introduced himself. Subject who was well received, proceeded to develop the theme he had propounded to KAPPLER, namely that the Germans would always have need of the support of the Catholic Church whatever the circumstances; he mentioned his acquaintance with BICCHIERAI and suggested that RAUFF and BICCHIERAI should meet through his good offices. RAUFF agreed to this and, on 27 Dec 43, subject introduced BICCHIERAI to RAUFF.
38. Since subject had quickly gained RAUFF's confidence, he began at BICCHIERAI's instance to set about interesting himself in the cases of Italians who had been arrested by the Germans, particularly in regard to Jews and priests. In Dec 43, subject was able, he claims, to obtain the release of Prince Muzio SPADAFORA and others of the aircraft firm of Fratelli AGUSTA by bribing a Judge of the Military Tribunal called TIPP with 300,000 lire. As recognition for this, subject received a present from the firm of 800,000 lire. Subject claims that, in accord with BICCHIERAI, his aims were to gain the confidence of the Germans and penetrate their organisation on behalf of the Church, the result of which it was intended should be an attempt at mitigating the severity of the

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German occupation and, through the Germans, restraining the Fascist Govt. It was at a later date (subject cannot remember when) that he learned that BICCHIERAI was in contact with the CINAI on instructions from Cardinal SCHUSTER.

39. About 7 Jan 44, after preliminary discussions at the instance of BICCHIERAI, a meeting was arranged to take place between BICCHIERAI, RAUFF, RAHN, PRINZING and Gen WOLFF at the German Embassy at FASANO, the idea being that BICCHIERAI should put forward a proposal that the N. Italian Govt. should be reorganised on non-political lines and, whilst the various political parties should be recognised as far as possible, the Fascist Party should be placed on an equal footing with the other recognised parties. Subject was present at the meeting as interpreter to RAUFF (although RAUFF spoke Italian well enough not to need one). This was the only time subject saw Gen WOLFF who listened to the proceedings but said nothing throughout. In developing his theme, which was more in the nature of a lecture, RAHN traced the history of the war; he said that at one time GERMANY had to choose between FRANCE and ITALY and that the friendship of FRANCE could have been won after the conversations between HITLER and PETAIN at MONTMORIE had it not been for a misplaced article by GAYDA in the "GIORNALE D'ITALIA". He went on to say that the Germans could not now allow any change of status in the Fascist Party in ITALY since it would be bad propaganda from the German point of view.
40. By Jan 44, subject and RAUFF were on very friendly terms and RAUFF asked subject to act as his political adviser on Italian affairs: he asked subject in particular to keep him informed about currents of thought in Fascist Republican Government circles where subject's principal contacts were BUFFARINI-GUIDI and TAMBURINI. Subject was making frequent journeys to MADERNO at this time to see BUFFARINI-GUIDI in order to try and obtain the compensation for his "Confino". At this time, too, subject began to interest himself in obtaining the release of certain priests who had been imprisoned by the Germans.
41. Towards the end of Jan, subject met HANSTER for the second time when both were invited to dinner by RAUFF. A change in the Fascist Government had been planned by the Germans and, during the evening, HANSTER put through a telephone call to Gen. WOLFF, telling him that everything was in hand, that BUFFARINI-GUIDI and TAMBURINI had been detained at the German Embassy, that PAVOLINI was to be replaced by BALLISTI from BRESCIA, BARRACU was to be Minister of the Interior and SANTAMARIA, Questore of MILAN and a protege of RAUFF, was to be Chief of Police. 48 hours later, however, subject learned that the whole affair had been vetoed by MUSSOLINI who did not approve and who advanced as the pretext for his veto that the project had already been made public in the Swiss Press.

Trouble over ZOLYOMY

42. About this time the trial of Count CIANO took place, followed soon afterwards by the flight of Edda CIANO to SWITZERLAND with rumours that she had taken important documents with her. This brought subject into contact again with a Hungarian acquaintance called ZOLYOMY, whom subject had first met in NAPLES as an informer of SIM. Subject introduced him to RAUFF since he appeared down and out and RAUFF employed him to try and obtain information from Edda CIANO's lover Count PUCCI who was then in prison. (See also under Section II). Not long after this, subject was asked by a socialist member of the Pubblica Sicurezza of his acquaintance, DE GIACOMO Leonardo, to meet a Communist friend of his, Avv. LENER. Subject agreed to do so at BICCHIERAI's house and when the meeting took place LENER asked subject details about ZOLYOMY who was posing as a Communist and subject told what he knew, stating that he considered him doubtful. About three weeks later subject was summoned by RAUFF and asked why he had received LENER in his hotel and had given him information

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about ZOLYOMY who was a German agent. Subject got himself out of the difficulty by saying that he had been asked about ZOLYOMY by BICCIERAI but RAUFF was not very satisfied; nevertheless the matter was dropped. RAUFF, still later, told subject that he had had ZOLYOMY imprisoned for a month for playing a double game, adding that this would make him play straight in future.

43. In Feb 44, there began a series of dinners, arranged by subject for the most part at the Albergo CATULLO at SILANO, at which were present HARSTER, RAUFF, BUFFARINI-GUIDI and subject (who states that he usually paid the bill of about 5,000 lire a time). These dinners took place about once a month and continued until Oct 44. The party usually discussed current police matters and politics.

44. From the beginning of 1944, subject planned to visit SWITZERLAND with the intention, he claims, of making contact with representatives of the Allies. RAUFF was not interested in SWITZERLAND because the German espionage service there, according to him, was run from BERLIN. By a long series of intrigues and manoeuvres with the Fascist Police, the SD, German military authorities and the Swiss Consulate, subject at length obtained a frontier pass for himself and for his "wife" and in about Aug 44, having enlarged upon the wonderful service he would be able to render to the Germans and others once he were able to go to SWITZERLAND, obtained RAUFF's consent. To the Swiss authorities, subject represented that he could render great help to the Jews through the Red Cross in N. ITALY by being allowed access to SWITZERLAND. Subject did not, however, actually go to SWITZERLAND for the first time until Dec 44.

"Salary" from KLAPS

45. From Feb 44, subject, having told KLAPS of his plans to go to SWITZERLAND, hinted that U.S. dollars would be useful in this regard and that he could render useful service for KLAPS in SWITZERLAND. As from about Jan or Feb 44, KLAPS gave subject an average of \$ 300 a month which subject then sold at a large profit on the black market without telling anyone. Later SESSLER continued paying subject in dollars up till Feb 45. (Subject claims that he "bought" the dollars from SESSLER at the official rate of exchange, it being understood by SESSLER that these dollars would be useful to subject in SWITZERLAND. Subject's account of all this is very unsatisfactory and unconvincing).

Activities in SWITZERLAND

46. Subject left for SWITZERLAND for the first time on 11 Dec 44 and went to the Albergo PALAZZO at LUGANO. He states that he was unaware that Capt BIRKBECK was also living at the Hotel. Subject saw Bianca BRICCHETTO and also the Bishop of LUGANO to whom he explained that he had come to discuss helping the Jews in N. ITALY by means of the Red Cross. Subject also saw CASAGRANDE with whom he discussed the position in MILAN. Subject also saw Capt BIRKBECK and Major DE GASTON. On 13 Dec, subject went to GENEVA and put up at the Hotel de BERGUES. Subject made an appointment with SCHWARZENBURG to whom subject had been recommended by the Swiss Consul in MILAN as being interested in the Jewish question. Subject also got into touch with the Italian Consul, General COMTESE. Subject was introduced by SCHWARZENBURG to Sally MEYER, Head of the Swiss branch of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and through her he met VALOBRA, president of Jewish Italian Committee. The main subject of all these discussions seems to have been the possibilities of the exchange of Jews interned in GERMANY and at BOLZANO and arrangements for sending them comforts as well as to attempt to impede the despatch of Jews to GERMANY.

Handwritten notes in a vertical box on the right margin: "Sh", "Sci", "indit", "ing", "C".

47. Subject then went to BERNE with the Italian Vice Consul ^{Pietro} VERRI and his secretary who had been in COCCO's section of SIM at NAPLES. With VERRI,

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subject called on Col DENARO, SIM representative in SWITZERLAND, to whom subject explained that he might be sent by the SD to SWITZERLAND with a mission after the fall of MILAN and subject mentioned that he had been in touch with the British in LUGANO. Subject also called on the Papal Nuncio with a letter from Cardinal DRETTO. Subject was asked to interest himself in the case, among others, of Mario BADOGLIO but he explained that this was impossible since he had been taken to GERMANY by FRIEBKE on the orders of HITLER. On 18 Dec, subject returned to MILAN via LUGANO. From mid Jan, the time of subject's second visit, until the end of Feb 45, subject went to SWITZERLAND about five times during which he discussed with various of the above-mentioned the possible exchange of PATERSON and PARLI.

48. About beg Feb 45, Col ENGELMANN visited MILAN and summoned subject for an interview. ENGELMANN was accompanied by his assistant Capt RASCH and the interview took place in RAUFF's office with RAUFF present. RAUFF explained in a few words what subject had been doing in SWITZERLAND (as seen by the Germans). ENGELMANN then proceeded to discuss the possibility of subject undertaking a mission on behalf of the Germans after the fall of MILAN.

Peace feelers through the Church

49. In Jan 45, subject heard from RAUFF of a secret meeting between RAHN, the German Ambassador and Cardinal SCHUSTER to discuss the possibilities of making a separate peace with the Western Allies. This interview had apparently been kept secret from the SD and RAHN had gone incognito to MILAN where he had had a meeting with Don CORBELLIA, Clerical LO with the Fascist Govt, and the German Consulate in MILAN, and had asked him to arrange a secret meeting with the Cardinal. The meeting duly took place, RAHN entering and leaving the Cardinal's house by the back door, after which RAHN had asked both the Cardinal and Don CORBELLIA to give their word of honour not to mention the meeting to anyone. RAUFF did not say how he had got to know about it; he told subject that this was the second such meeting, the first having taken place between the Pope and WEIZSACKER some time before.
50. Also about the same time, subject heard from various priests of his acquaintance that the Pope had sent secret instructions to the Cardinals in N. ITALY to the effect that Communism would remain a social danger and that it must continue to be fought by the Church.
51. In Feb 45, the International Red Cross had arranged for the repatriation of some 1,500 persons who had been displaced from the BREUIL area on the Franco-Italian border. It had been agreed between RAUFF and Col BON of the International Red Cross that the French refugees should travel to FRANCE through SWITZERLAND. Subject heard it mentioned in the REGINA that the SD intended infiltrating two or three of their agents into the party to be repatriated to FRANCE.

COMMENTS

52. Subject might be described as a "political company promoter" (if such an expression can be used), exploiter of situations for his own benefit and black market speculator: a man with high social ambitions and few scruples. He has been an important OVRA informer. His protestations that he was not have no value, since his position as an informer of BOCCHELLI (and also of SLA) place him in the highest order of OVRA informers though technically he may not have been on the strength of that institution. His long practice in such work (dating from the last war) has made him an expert in giving indirect answers, avoiding difficult questions and making the best of his case. It is very difficult to get a straight answer out of him.

- 53. As to his motives, it is interesting to compare the case of subject with that of Ugo (CSDIC/GMF/Z 163). While the latter can with a good foundation of truth be said to have apparently acted throughout from interest in his work and patriotism according to his lights and has not benefited materially, the former case does not present any logical development of loyalties except for devotion to the cause of BENUZZI.
- 54. Subject's finances are a tricky question and to get to the bottom of them will require much checking and investigation: subject's own version is regarded with great suspicion.
- 55. That subject helped the Allies and the CLNAI is probably true but this is considered fortuitous (if it was not actually cover for his work for the Germans and Fascists) and should be entirely discounted.
- 56. Subject's attempt to get into touch with the British I.S. before the war (sec para 19) while he was employed as an agent of the Italian Ministries shows him up in a very bad light and it is likely that his contacts and scheming in SWITZERLAND since the Italian armistice are just as dubious in their motives. He appears to have gambled and reinsured himself very carefully so as to be as sure as possible of being on the winning side.
- 57. Subject is accused by Ugo of claiming credit for obtaining the release of a number of anti-Fascists in which he was not even concerned and that he then represented himself to the individuals concerned as having obtained their or their relatives' release, on the strength of which he received many large financial gifts. The fact of having received so much money in this connection, however it is interpreted, is very much against subject and shows him up in an unpleasant and mercenary light. All cases in which subject claims to have helped should be checked up with all the outside evidence available.
- 58. Subject, in the reports he has written for 300 FSS, says much about how successfully he has deceived the Germans. It is considered likely that he is trying to do the same thing with the Allies.
- 59. Soon after capture, subject gave a considerable amount of information on the GIS (see SCI report 712/2698 of 20 Mar 45) but can now add nothing to our knowledge. It is recommended therefore that his case be passed to the Italian authorities for disposal.

SECTION II - PERSONALITIES

LIST A - INDEX

Note: Below is an alphabetical list of all names mentioned in the narrative, together with the names of a number of other persons with whom subject has had contact in the course of the last twenty years. Notes on a few of them are given in List B.

ALBERTI	Sturmabfuhrer. OC Aussenposten PARMA.
ALCESTE	Questore Intelligence Officer MUTI Legion. Alias PORCELLI (List B).
ALFANO	Prisoner awarded collective punishment by KLINGSA in SAN VITTORE Prison, MILAN.
ALOISI	Officer of Italian IS in 1916.
ANDREONI	Alias DEMETRIO Sergio. Dissident Communist who may have collaborated with Germans.
ANINAT	Counsellor at Chilean Legation, VIENNA, 1916.
ANTICCO	Capt. Officer of SEM (List B).
APOLLONIO	Jewish informer of Germans. Appointed Head of Secret Political Police (List B).
ARFESANI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.

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Index Swiss

BACHHOVEN	Lt. Ic Officer to SCHOLTZ in NAPLES.
BALDACCI	Fascist informer in GENEVA.
BALDACCI	Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Interior expert on ALBANIA.
BALLISTI	Prefect of BRESCIA. Proposed as substitute for PAVOLINI.
BANFI Count	Head of a group of informers under THUI.
BARD Fraeulein	Mistress of BAUER.
BARNI OCCHINI	Founder of MGJR (List B).
BARRACU	Fascist Republican Minister now dead.
BASSI	Prefect of MILAN Oct 44 - Apr 45.
BATTISTELLA Marianna	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BAUER	Capt. Now dead.
BAUMGAERTNER Franz	At Gruppe Oberitalien West, MILAN.
BAZZI Fausto (Roberto)	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BELFADEL	Levantine member of Abwr I (M).
BELGIOIOSO Count	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BELLAVITA	Capt. At Ministry of Marine in 1925.
BELLIOTTI	Major. Associated with D.d.S. Office, VERONA (List B).
BERNASCONI	Head of Italian CE Office in TURIN and MILAN.
BEUER Herbert	Hauptsturmfuehrer. Gruppe Oberitalien West, MILAN.
BIOCHIERAI Don	Representative of Card. SCHUSTER in MILAN.
BIEBERT	Head of CZECH Police in 1919.
BIRKECK	Capt
BOGNAR Anna, known as Duchessa DI SAN FELICE	Informer of Germans (ex OVRA) (List B).
BON	Col. International Red Cross.
BONNET	French agent sent by HOBERG to SWITZERLAND.
BORGHESE Prince	OC 10 Flotilla MAS.
BORLETTI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BORRONE Prof.	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BOSSHAMMER	Sturmabfuhrer E.d.S. Office, VERONA.
BOSSI	Major. Head of UPI, MILAN, later informer of SAEWERKE.
BOVE Brothers	Pawnbrokers in NAPLES.
BRAMBILLA	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BRICCHETTO Bianca	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
BRIGGS Alan Lindsay	U.S. Mil Attache in VIENNA 1916.
BUCHOLZ	Major. Ex LYONS Ast. (List B).
BUFFARINI-GUIDI	Former Fascist Minister of the Interior.
BUONACCORSI	Italian Consul in MINORCA 1936.
CAIRELLA alias Count DI TOLEDO	SIM agent in SPAIN.
CALVI Michele	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
CANARIS	Admiral. Former Head of the Abwehr.
CANDIANI	Commercial Attache at Roumanian Embassy VIENNA 1915.
CANEVARI alias Claire MORRIS	On staff of "REGIME FASCISTA" (List B).
CAPALBI Ing.	Abw I (M) post-occupational agent, ROME.
CARDONELLI	Italian concerned with requisitioning for Germans in MILAN.
CARLI	See DE CARLI.
CARLOTTI	See EVANGELISTI Virginia.
<i>Index Swiss</i> CASAGRANDE	Met by subject in SWITZERLAND.
CASANA	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
CATTANEO	Anti-Fascist at MASLIANICO.
CATTANEO	Major. OC CC.RR. NAPLES 1943.
CELIO	Prefect of COMO.
CERRUTI	Head of Police in N. ITALY after TAMBURINI.
CHERBULETZ	Member of RUK, COMO, in contact with PRAGER.

CHIERICI
 CIANO Count
 CIANO Edda
 CICCERI
 CITTADINI
 COCCO
 COLOMBO
 COLONNESI

 CORBELLA Don

hick CORTESE
 CRISMAN
 CRISPO MONCADA

 D'ANGELO Sagra
 D'AQUARA, MELO
 CARACCILO Duke
 DE CARLI (or CARLI)
 DE GASTON
 DE GIACOMO Leonardo

 DEL SOLE
 DEMETRIO Sergio
 DENARO
 DE ROSA
 DE SANTIS
 DE STEFANO
 DINGELDEY
 DI TOLEDO Count
 DOLIMANI

 DRETTO Cardinal
 DRUVEN (or VAN DROUWEN)
 DUCHANCEL

 DURST Franz and Mario

 ELMO Avv.
 EMANUELE
 ENGEL
 ENGELMANN
 ESSICH
 EVANGELISTI Virginia
 (m. CARLOTTI)

 FABIANI
 FACCHINI
 FARINACCI
 FENAROLI alias GIRALDI
 FERRARI
 FERRE
 FERRIGO
 FINZI (PETORELLA
 LALATA FINZI)
 FINZI
 FIORENTINI
 FONTANA
 FORNARO
 FORT VON DEHEIDE
 FRANCESCHINI
 FRANCHI
 FRANCO

Italian Chief of Police in 1943.
 Former Fascist Minister.
 Wife of above, now in SWITZERLAND.
 Capt. COMO Black Bde.
 Gen. ADC to King of ITALY 1926.
 Major. OC SIM/CS Section, NAPLES, 1943.
 Col. OC MUTI Legion, MILAN.
 Italian MO in SAN VITTORE Prison, MILAN.
 Anti-Fascist.
 Priest and IO between Cardinal SCHUSTER and
 German Consulate in MILAN.
 Italian Consul General in GENEVA.
 Abw I collaborator.
 Head of Italian Police 1926.

 Jeweller in NAPLES.
 Acquaintance of subject.

 Maresciallo. Att Abw I.
 Major.
 Member of Pubblica Sicurezza who assisted anti-
 Fascists in MILAN.
 Abwehr informer.
 See ANDREONI.
 Col. SEI representative in BERNE.
 Father and son. Anti-Fascists in MILAN.
 Col. Collaborator of Germans in MILAN.
 Capt. MUTI Legion, MILAN.
 Capt. Abw III.
 See CALRELLA.
 Standartenfuhrer. IO between B.d.S. and
 KESSELKING.
 Prelate in MILAN.
 Dutch priest in contact with Germans (?).
 Col. Former chief of Police at TUNIS who went
 to MILAN (List B).
 Members of Aussen Kdo, MILAN. Connected with
 Mons. HUDAL, pro-Nazi bishop in VATICAN.

 Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
 Head of SIM/CS 1936.
 Sturmbannfuhrer. OC Aussen Kdo, GENOA.
 Col. CO Fuehrungsstelle Italien.
 Member of Abw I (M).
 Member of BALBO plot 1926.

 Questore BOLOGNA.
 Anti-Fascist, MILAN.
 Editor of "REGIME FASCISTA".
 Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
 Lt. Abw I (Luft).
 Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
 Italian Mil Attache DUCHAREST 1919.
 Member of Italian I.S. 1919.

 Jew killed by ALCESTE.
 Col. German collaborator in ALESSANDRIA.
 Gen. Head of UPI in 1930.
 Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
 Italian agent in 1916.
 Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
 Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
 Judge. 1936.

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GALVANI	MGR organizer.
GAMBARDELLA	Introduced by subject to KAPPLER in ROME as LO with Church.
GASPAROTTO	Anti-Fascist shot by Germans in MILAN.
GERLIER	See JAKOBS.
GILBAUD	Member of DORIOT Group in MILAN (List B).
GIORDANI	Head of Italian State Insurance Institute 1931.
GIRALDI	See FENAROLI.
GNOCCHI Don	Anti-Fascist priest in MILAN.
GOEBEL	Hauptsturmfuehrer. HARSTER's representative at FASANO.
GOLD	Hauptsturmfuehrer. OC Aussen Kdo BOLOGNA.
GOMEZ	Member of Brazilian Legation in VIENNA 1916.
GORIERI	Col. Member of MUTI Legion.
GRAZIANI	Marshal. Fascist Minister of War.
GRINNI	See GRUN.
GROSSI Attilio	SD agent.
GROSSI Enzo	Fascist submarine commander.
GRUN alias GRINNI alias Dr. MANZONI	Jewish informer of Abt IV in VENICE (List B).
GUENTHER	Brigadefuehrer. TRIESTE till Jan 45.
HAIDSCHUCH	Col. OC Abw III ITALY.
HAKE	Korv. Kap. Abwehr III LA SPEZIA.
HARSTER	Brigadefuehrer. B.d.S. VERONA.
HASS	Sturmabfuhrer.
HASS (Photographer)	Informer of Germans in NAPLES 1943.
HASSLINGER m. TANGARI	Obersturmfuehrer. Aussen Kdo MILAN.
HEISSNER	Col. OC Abw ITALY.
HELLFERICH	Obergruppenfuehrer. In PARIS.
HOBERG	Gauleiter.
HOFER Franz	Sturmabfuhrer. HARSTER's LO with HELLFERICH (List B).
HUBER	Pro-Nazi member of the VATICAN.
HUDAL Monsignore	Sturmabfuhrer. OC Abt VI VERONA.
HUEGEL	
IAVICOLI	Vice Head of Press Office ROME 1926.
IBNER	Replaced KLAPS at VENICE.
JAKOBS alias GERLIER	Fleming serving with Abw I (M).
JARSKO	At Abt IV, Aussen Kdo MILAN.
KAGENECK Count	With LENZ of SD at MONTE CARLO.
KAPPLER	Obersturmbannfuhrer. LO between B.d.S. and Italian SS and Police.
<i>and/or Swiss</i> KARNATZ	German agent in N. ITALY and SWITZERLAND.
KAUTSCH	Capt. GAF paymaster met in NAPLES and ROME 1943.
KESSELRING	F.M. GOC German Forces in ITALY until Apr 45.
KLAPS alias KLEIN	Korv. Kap. Abw I (M).
KLEMENS	Hauptsturmfuehrer. Grenzbefehlshaber COMO.
KLEMM Helmut	Aussen Kdo MILAN.
KLINGSA	NOO i/c German Wing SAN VITTORE Prison, MILAN.
KOCH Otto Kurt	In Abt IV, Aussen Kdo MILAN.
KOCH Piero	Lt. Head of Police group in MILAN.
KOEHLER	German LO between B.d.S. Office and 10 Flotilla MAS.
KONRADI VON ELFENAU	Swiss volunteer with B.d.W. (?)
KORM (?)	Capt. German officer serving with THUN in MILAN.
KRANEBITTER	Sturmabfuhrer. OC Abt IV VERONA.

KRAUSE Eugen
KRUHMHARR
KUBELINSKI

Hauptsturmfuehrer. In Aussen Rdo MILAN.
Korv. Kap. SESTO CALENDE.
Informer of SIM, ROATTA and DOCCHINI just before war.
Obersturmfuehrer. Jewish Archives GOSEKENSASS (COLLE ISARCO).

KUNZECK

LANGNER
LENER Avv.
LENZ

Aussenposten BERGAMO.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SD officer in FRANCE. Special command under BERLIN (List B).

LEONE Michele
LEONI Pietro
LEPETIT
LETO Guido Dr.
LEVINSKI Baron
LOBIL

Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
Head of OVRA.
Member of GIS (List B).
German in MUELLHAUSER's office. Friend of HASS the photographer.
Anti-Fascist priest in MILAN.
Major. Press and Propaganda Ministry ROME 1936.

LONGHI
LUCIANO

Croat politician 1919.
Assistant of THUN, head of group of informers.
Gen. GOC Italian SS.
See GRUN.

MACEK
MALVI Count
MANNELLI
MANZONI Dr.
Margherita
MARINI
MARINOTTI
MASSIMO
MAYER Dr.
MAYER Sally
MAYERS

See WEINGERTL.
Socialist connected with SD and MUTI (List B).
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SD officer.

MEDA
MEI
MELCHIORRI
MENDOLA
MENZEL BOOZEN
"MIRTILLO"
MODRINI
MONTAGNA
MONTAGNA Bruno
MONTINI Mgr.
MORGANTE Sigra.
MORRIS Claire
MOSCHETTI
MOSEK
MUELLHAUSER

American Joint Distribution Committee, GENEVA.
German officer of FUK, COMO.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
German Consul at NAPLES in 1942.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
Communist acquaintance of subject.
OC German Navy in ITALY (?).
Officer of Abw I.
DOCCHINI's contact in VIENNA 1926.
Gen. Chief of Fascist Police since Oct 44.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
In VATICAN Foreign Ministry.
SAEWEKE's secretary and interpreter.
See CAREVARI.
Assistant to GILBAUD (List B).
Aussenposten PAVIA.
Head of Political Office, German Embassy, PAVIANO.

O'FLAHERTY Father
ORLANDO Don
ORSINI Prof.
ORTMANN
O'TTAVI Rene

Priest in VATICAN.
Priest. Acquaintance of subject at BENEVENTO.
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
Chancellor at German Consulate NAPLES.
SD MARSEILLES.

PARANI
PARINI
PARRI Prof.
PATERSON
PAVELIC Ante
PAVOLINI
PENNACCHIO
PEPE

Italian working with Abw I (M).
Former Prefect of MILAN.
Head of Partito d'Azione MILAN.
British officer arrested in MILAN.
Croat met in 1926.
Secretary of Fascist Republican Party.
Questore. Connected with TENSFELD.
Commissario. MUTI Legion MILAN.

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PERCEVIC	Col. Croat met in 1926.
PERCIC	Croat met in 1926.
PELEGO	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
PLECHE	Gen. Ex Head of SIM/CS.
PODESTA	Informer of Germans at GALLARATE.
POFESCHI-MONTI Bice	Mistress of subject and later of BOCCHINI.
PORCELLI	See ALGESTE.
PORTA	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
PORTA Paolo	Federale of COMO.
PRAGER	German agent at COMO.
PRESTI	Col. Collaborator with Germans.
PREVADETZ	Croat met in 1919.
PREZIOSI	Fascist Minister of Race.
FRIEBKE	Hauptsturmfuehrer. BRESCIA.
PRINZING	Attache at German Embassy, FASANO.
PUCCI Count	Lover of Edda CIANO. Probable SD agent.
RAHN	German Ambassador to Italian Fascist Republic at FASANO.
RAINER	Obersturmfuehrer. Gruppe Oberitalien West MILAN.
RAISOLI	Col. Collaborator of Germans (List B).
RAMKE	Gen. GOC 2 German Para. Div.
RASCH	Capt. Assistant to ENGELMANN.
RAUFF	Standartenfuehrer. OC Gruppe Oberitalien West MILAN (List B).
RECCHIA	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
REMI	Capt Abw II MILAN.
ROANNO	Member of TURIN UPI.
ROTA Giovanni	Collaborator with GIS (List B).
ROTTA Osvaldo	Informer of Sipo u. SD.
RUE Larry	Correspondent of "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" 1926.
SAEWEKE	Hauptsturmfuehrer. OC Aussen Kdo MILAN (List B).
SALETTA	Vice Commissario, COMO.
SAN FELICE Duchessa	See BOGHAR Anna.
SANSEVERINA Marchesa	Informer of Germans.
SANTAMARIA	Protege of RAUFF.
SARKOVIC	Croat met in 1926.
SCHERILLO	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SCHMIDT	See SCUTO.
SCHNEEWEISS	Major.
SCHOEFFMANN Hans	Hauptscharfuehrer. In Abt IV Aussen Kdo MILAN.
SCHOEN	Capt. OKH Grenzpassierscheinstelle.
SCHOENFELJUG	Hauptsturmfuehrer. Abt VI VERONA.
SCHOLTZ	Major? Town Major NAPLES after Italian Armistice.
SCHOLTZ	German Consul in TURIN.
SCHOMBURG	LO with 10 Flotilla MAS at SESTO CALENDE (List B).
SCHRAMM	WO i/c Review "AVANGUARDIA".
SCHUH	Untersturmfuehrer Aussemposten at BIELLA.
SCHUSTER Cardinal	Archbishop of MILAN.
<i>Barley Sgr</i> SCHWARZENBURG	Member of International Red Cross in GENEVA.
SCHWINNHAMMER	Sturmbannfuehrer. 2 i/c to KRANEBITTER.
SCUTO alias SCHMIDT	Sicilian living at COMO. German agent.
SEIDEL Helmut	O/FW. With Abt IV/III/F, MILAN.
SENNER	Obersturmfuehrer. From SAN REMO (List B).
SENNI	Ex Italian Ambassador.
SENNI	Son of last named. SD agent.
SESSLER	Abw I (M) officer.
SILVESTRI	Friend of RAUFF.
SIVOLI Sgra	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SONVINI	Italian Foreign Minister 1919.

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SPADAFORA Muzio Prince	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SDADONI	2 i/c of MUTI Legion MILAN.
STAMM	Capt. TENSFELD's ID with KRUMPHART at SESTO CALENDE.
STANGHELLINI	One of the founders of the MGIR.
STARACE	Former Secretary of Fascist Party.
STEFANI	Head of MGIR.
STEINER Nino and Gustavo	Anti-Fascists in MILAN.
STEPANEK	Czech independent 1919.
STRICER Traiano	Roumanian Mil Attache VIENNA 1915.
SZACK Josip	Hungarian Press Attache ROME 1928.
TALAMO	Lt-Col. Officer of S.E. (deceased).
TALLER	Major. SS CREMONA.
TALLERI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
TAMBURINI	Former Head of Fascist Republican Police.
TANGARI Sagra	See HASSLDINGER.
TARANTINO (TOLENTINO ?)	Victim of ALCESTE.
TENSFELD	Polizeifuehrer. MONZA.
TESTA	Prefetto at Ministry of Interior in N. ITALY.
THUN VON HOHENSTEIN	Contact of DOLLMANN.
TIDM	Capt. OC CE Office MILAN.
TIPP	SS Oberscharfuehrer. W/T operator Aussen Kdo MILAN.
TITO	Judge of German Military Tribunal corrupted by subject.
TOUSSAINT	Untersturmfuehrer. OC GRIES (BOLZANO) Concentration Camp.
TREUT Fridolin	Gen. Former GOC Territorial Forces in ITALY.
TRINCA	RAUFF's mistress (List B).
TRINCHERO	Member of Piero KOCH's group.
TROLANI	Agent of Abw Kdo 190 (List B).
TUCCI	Col. Italian War Ministry 1921.
TUROWSKI Ernst	Head of COMO Fascio.
"UGO"	Sturmabnfuehrer. OC Abt III, B.d.S. Office VERONA.
VALENTI Osvaldo	Head of police group under SAEWERKE.
VALENTINO Baron	German collaborator.
VALOBRA	Press Dept., Italian Foreign Office 1924.
VANUCCHI Dante	President of the Jewish Italian Committee, GENEVA.
VENEGONI Carlo	Friend of LENZ, BALZER and TAMBURINI.
VERDE Signorina	Anti-Fascist MILAN.
VERRI	Mistress of ROTA (m. WEIDEL).
VEVERKA	Member of Italian Consulate General, GENEVA.
VEZZANI Ing.	Czech Independent 1919.
VIGORELLI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
VISCONTI DI MODRONE	Informor of MUTI Legion.
Prince	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
VOGEL	Grenzbefehlsstelle, COMO.
VOGHERA Contessa di	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
VON HALEM	German Consul in MILAN till Dec 44.
VON STEGEN Baron	Came to ITALY from FRANCE with LENZ.
VON WEISNER Baron	Met in VIENNA in 1928.
VOETTER	Hauptsturmfuehrer. Grenzbefehlsstelle, COMO.
WEIMANN	Obersturmbannfuehrer. Predecessor of GUENTHER.
WEINGERL Margherita	Informor of SD at MILAN (List B).
WEISER Rolf Guenther	German met in ROME 1943.
WEIZSAECKER	German Ambassador to Holy See.
WENDEL	See VERDE.
WENNER	Sturmabnfuehrer.
WERNER	Capt. Ex Abwehr from FRANCE.

handwritten initials

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WIEDENHORN	Ausson Kdo MILAN.
WITT	Standartenfuehrer. Gen. WOLFF's Chief of Staff.
WOEHLER	Lt. Abw I (M) (List B).
WOLFF	Hoechste Polizeifuehrer und General der Waffen SS in Italien.
WOLFF	German Consul at MILAN after Von HALEM.
WOLFF	Hauptsturmfuehrer B.d.S. Office VERONA.
WURSTER	German at CAMPIONE.
	German Consul NAPLES 1943.
ZEN (or ZENN)	Collaborator of BAUER (List B).
ZERBINO	Fascist Republican Minister.
ZIMMER	Obersturmfuehrer. Gruppe Oberitalien West, MILAN.
ZOLYOMY	German agent MILAN (List B).

LIST B

ALCESTE	Questore of MUTI Legion "I" Office. Responsible for death of a Jew called PINZI and took 1,200,000 lire from PINZI's house. ALCESTE acted as informer also to SAFFERKE.
ANTICCO	Capt. Formerly of SIM (Espionage). Worked for SIM in FRANCE and in TUNISIA. Was said to have been arrested by French in TUNISIA and imprisoned for 8 months in 1935. Was in MILAN in Feb 45.
AFOLLONIO	A Jew who was appointed head of the OVRA (called Ispettorati Speciali since 25 Jul 43) when LETO was appointed Head of Fascist Police. AFOLLONIO was arrested on MUSSOLINI's orders at the same time as TAIBURINI.
BARNI OCCHINI	Founder of MGIR. Connected with BELLOTTI, STEFANI, GALVANI. MGIR supported by Germans in its criticism of Fascist Party.
BELLOTTI Luigi (?)	Sturmbannfuehrer of Italian SS attached to B.d.S., VERONA. Italian. Pupil of PREZIOSI and follower and protege of CANEVARI Emilio whom he accompanied to BERLIN after 8 Sep 43 when CANEVARI discussed with KEITEL the reorganisation of the Republican Fascist Army. On return to ITALY, BELLOTTI edited the review "AVANGUARDIA" which was controlled by SS Obersturmfuehrer (?) SCHRAMM and was subsidised by the SS. BELLOTTI went to BERLIN in Dec 44 and saw STEINLE and KALTENDRUNNER at the RSHA in connection with Italian SS affairs. Suggested to STEINLE that he should go on a mission to SWITZERLAND which was agreed to, but on his return, RAUFF would not give him permission to leave ITALY. BELLOTTI was asked by RAUFF in this connection his opinion as to subject's suitability as an SD agent in SWITZERLAND and BELLOTTI stated that he thought subject was reliable. Strong supporter of STEFANI of MGIR and always took STEFANI's side with HARSTER and introduced STEFANI to HARSTER in the first place. Did not get on with WETTER. Was removed by Gen. WOLFF from his position as Editor of "AVANGUARDIA" in about Aug 44 after which his exact

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position was not clear to subject. Recently wore civilian clothes instead of SS uniform as before.

BOGNAR Anna (married?) Former OVRA informer of BOCCHINI. Informer in MILAN in relations with HUBER, KAPPLER, ROEHLER and SAEWICK and said to be possibly in love with some or all of them; regarded as "odd". Of Hungarian origin; age about 40. About 1.60m tall; plump build; bronze dyed hair; light coloured eyes; very thin scarcely visible scar which runs from one ear to the other under nose.

BUCHOLZ Major. Ast (?) LYONS. Came to ITALY after Allied invasion of FRANCE. German; age about 40. About 1.90m tall; very thin build; black hair; brown eyes; very dark complexion; cleanshaven; wore spectacles; striking un-German appearance. Sent away from MILAN by RAUFF to GERMANY. Returned for a few days to VERONA about end Oct 44.

CANEVARI Emilio Writer of articles in "TECNE FASCISTA" under name of Claire MURRIS. Creature of FARNACCI. Italian. Enemy of DADOGGIO and supporter of Italo-German alliance. Friend of BELLOTTI whom he took to BERLIN after 8 Sep 43 in order to discuss reorganisation of Republican Fascist Army with KEITEL. Was at loggerheads with GRAZIANI. Was appointed OC Italian SS at CREMONA in order to be near FARNACCI and given rank of Lt-Gen about Jan 44. Was arrested about May 44. According to HARSTER, this was because CANEVARI had said in public that Gen WOLFF was a "cretin" and that RAHN was both a "bretin" and a cuckold. After arrest he was placed in restricted residence on Lake GARDA. His place was taken by Major-Gen MANRELLI.

Sui
DUCHANCEL Col. Former Chief of Police in TUNIS when RAUFF was there. Came to MILAN after Allied occupation of TUNISIA. French; age about 40. About 1.70m tall; medium build; black hair going grey; dark complexion; small moustache. Strong Vichyite. Acquaintance of GILBAUD. Went to SWITZERLAND in about Nov 44 and did not return. Reason for going to SWITZERLAND not known. Was in contact with German Consul in MILAN.

GILBAUD Member of DORIOT Group and SD agent (?). PETAINE's representative in ITALY (RAHN, RAUFF, WOLFF and HARSTER) after Allied invasion of FRANCE. French; age about 35. About 1.82m tall; medium build; thin brown hair; small eyes and wore spectacles; cleanshaven; rather oriental expression. Visited FASANO and MILAN and was preparing a

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French consulate in Corso VENEZIA assisted by MOSCHETTI.

GRUN alias GRINATI alias
Dr. MANZONI

A Jew who acted as informer for the Jewish section of Abt IV. Violently anti-semitic. Denounced 300 Jews in VENICE and boasted of denouncing an average of one Jew every day in MILAN.

HUBER

Stubaf. HARSTER's LO with HELLEBRICH. May have been dismissed and punished for some misdeed.

LENZ

OC of Sonderkdo in FRANCE under RSHA who came to ITALY after Allied invasion. German; age about 35. About 1.70m tall; fair reddish hair; grey eyes; fresh complexion; small fair moustache. Wife and two children. Spoke Italian, French and English. Slavonic appearance. Sent by RAUFF in Oct 44 to SIGMARINGEN where he had contact with French. Paid periodical visits to N. ITALY and MILAN. Associated with Count KAGENECK and Baron VON STEGEN and BUCHOLZ in FRANCE.

LEVINSKI Baron

German representative of German Ministry of Marine at Republican Fascist Ministry of Marine. Had offices at TRISSINO, VICENZA.

MARINI

Socialist who tried to come to terms with the MUTI Legion (COLOMBO and GORIERI) and was in contact with ZOLYOMY (q.v.). Not known personally to subject.

MOSCHETTI

Vichy propaganda officer and worked on behalf of Marcel DEAT. Was in contact with GILBAUD. French; age about 40. About 1.65m tall; medium build; thin black hair; shortsighted and wore spectacles; pale complexion; small moustache. Spoke some Italian. Came to ITALY with 20 or 30 refugees from FRANCE after Allied invasion, after which he got into contact with GILBAUD whose right hand he became.

RAISOLI

Col. Would make himself out to be an anti-Fascist but was in contact with Prefect of COMO (formerly ASTI) and with ZARBINO (Minister). RAISOLI remarked that he had 19,000 men in PIEMONTE who would stop any insurrection in TURIN.

RAUFF Walter

Standartenfuhrer. Was in TUNISIA as head of Police with rank of Obersturmbannfuhrer, till about Mar 43 with RAHN who was Resident. Went via NAPLES to CORSICA in 1943 whence he escaped and went to GERMANY. Came to ITALY (MILAN) 15 Sep 43 to become OC Gruppe Oberitalien West, MILAN. Promoted Standartenfuhrer spring 44. Very meticulous but sometimes generous. Suspicious but expansive at the same time and subject to moods. Loyal party member. Has no money or property of his own. Of middle class origin. (Now P/W).

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ROTA Giovanni

Salvage contractor in GENOA. Introduced by subject to KLAPS in ROME. Obtained salvage contract from Germans in GENOA for 18,000,000 lire. In close contact with Daron LEVINSKI for whom he acted as manager. Carried out anti-Partisan police activities in TUSCANY and made many arrests. Friend of CAPALEI. Worked with DINGELDEY in VENICE. Convinced Fascist.

SAEWEKE Theodor

Hauptsturmfuehrer. Ex Merchant Marine. From HAMBURG. OC Abt IV MILAN. Ex Criminal Police Commissar. Honest and would not accept bribes. Rigid member of Party. Not over intelligent. Was with RAUFF in TUNISIA. Fully aware of methods of violence used by his subordinates and by Italian police working under, and in liaison with, him. Now P/W.

SCHOMBURG

German who had some position as IO between 10 Flotilla MAS at SESTO CALENDE and the Marine Department of RUK. Connected with Ritter VON GEORG of Naval RUK.

SENNER

Ostuf. From SAN REMO. German; age about 37. About 1.60m tall; medium build, curly dark (?) hair; grey eyes; wore pince nez; cleanshaven. Nothing of the officer in him. Visited MILAN in Dec 44 where he was pointed out to subject in Ristorante FIRENZE with a group of 3 or 4 Corsicans. Was interested in espionage in FRANCE and CORSICA. Came into conflict with SESSLER in autumn 1944 (details not known). Kept very much in background and was regarded as mysterious. Knows VANHUCCHI. (Now P/W).

TREUT Fridolin

RAUFF's mistress. Had room 236 in Albergo MILANO at 100 lire a day paid for by subject for 5 months until Feb 45. Possessed no jewellery or finery beyond a gold ring which came from "Margherita" (WEINGERL) and a fur given her by subject's mistress.

TRINCHERO

Agent of BAUER of Abwrkdo 190. Until Feb 45 lived in Via MONTELEONE, MILAN. Has a property in PIEDMONT. Information about him can be obtained from actress called MARESCA.

WEINGERL Margherita

Owner of a jewellers office and workshop called "MARGHERITA" and made jewellery for the highest circles in MILAN. Came into contact with Gen WOLFF who ordered a number of items of jewellery from her. Her office in Via ANDEGARI 18 was bombed in Aug 44. She took refuge in VARESE. Viennese; age about 45. About 1.80m tall; fat; brown hair; brown (?) eyes; sallow complexion; plebeian appearance; pear-shaped head; very ugly; walks with difficulty with help of a stick; very crafty and cunning. Well known figure in MILAN and very rich. Said to be a Lesbian. May have been given a mission by SD but no details

CSDIC/CMF/Z 165

known. Said to be one of WOLFF's principal contacts. Avoided by RAUFF.

WOEHLER

Lt. Former consular attache at STOCKHOLM and BUCHAREST. Was recalled to Navy and then posted to Abw I (M). Accompanied KLAPS to LA SPEZIA when he was replaced by SESSLER about Mar 44. He then went to MARSEILLES.

ZENN or ZEN

Agent of DAUER of Abwkdo 190. ZEN's brother-in-law runs the Ristorante BARCA D'ORO near the Albergo MILANO.

ZOLYOMY

SD agent and member of Dissident Communist Movement of doubtful allegiance. Left HUNGARY to avoid military service. Was in ROME before Italian armistice where, as swimming instructor, he was employed by various Fascist Youth Centres. He was also employed by SIM in ROME and worked for Col TALAMO who after a time, passed him on to NAPLES under Major COCCO where subject first met him in a cafe. While working for SIM in ROME, about the time of the entry of the U.S.A. into the war, ZOLYOMY had become on very good terms with two or three officers of the U.S. Naval Attache's Office in ROME and he reported to SIM his discovery through this means of a U.S. espionage affair which led to the arrest of certain Polish subjects, among whom a husband and wife were condemned to 20 years imprisonment. ZOLYOMY told subject that while the American officers were confined to the Albergo FLORA (?) awaiting their safe-conduct after America's declaration of war, he met them on several occasions by secret appointment in the Hotel while, unknown to them, he was working on behalf of SIM. He was thus able to obtain information from them about a number of American agents. Not long after subject's arrival in MILAN, ZOLYOMY appeared there and, since he was without money, he asked subject to introduce him to the Germans and subject accordingly introduced him to RAUFF. When Edda GLAMO fled to SWITZERLAND, her lover, Count PUCCI, was arrested and ZOLYOMY was put in PUCCI's cell for a night in order to find out what he could. After this, subject believes that ZOLYOMY was not used for some time until he was taken on by ZIMMER. Later, RAUFF told subject that he had had ZOLYOMY imprisoned for a month because he suspected him of playing a double game. ZOLYOMY was still later in contact with MARINI whom subject describes as a Socialist (not Communist) and one of a group who tried to come to terms with the MUTI Legion.

C.S.D.I.C., C.M.F.
21 Jun 45.

O.J.S.M.

30-4

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: Air Pouch
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MSB-W-1068

SECRET CONTROL
U S OFFICIALS ONLY SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

TO : Chief of Station,

DATE: 17 March 1949

FROM : Chief, Florida Branch M

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Valerio BENUZZI
References - MSB-1615, 1677

1. Valerio BENUZZI was born 30 November 1898 at Trento. He is described as 6 ft, 8 in. tall, with black hair, brown eyes, and strongly built. One Marie TOUFF was for years the mistress of BENUZZI and reportedly always travelled with him. It is not known whether this relationship continues. BENUZZI was originally a journalist but became a SIM CS agent in 1934. In 1937 he was sentenced to 5 years upon arrest when he was discovered to be submitting reports to the OVRA and the UPI (Fascist Office of Political Investigation connected with the Ministry of Interior) also. During 1938 Subject had allegedly offered his services to the British through the wife of the British Ambassador (sic.), but he received no reply. Again in December 1942 Subject was employed as a SIM CS informant, and we are unable to determine any definite date of termination, though it seems to be reasonably clear that he was terminated. According to our records, Subject worked for both the Abwehr and the SD, though he was apparently of no great use to either. He again contacted the SIS in Switzerland during the war. In short, Subject's history is one of a completely unscrupulous professional informant.

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2. WADN definitely recalls the story of BENUZZI's abduction by the British with the connivance of the Swiss SIS, and states it to be, in important details at least, true. There is no definite record of the affair available in our files. However, Walter RAUFF, BENUZZI's SD case officer, is quoted by Heodor BANVECKE in the latter's interrogation as stating that BENUZZI had been lured into Switzerland and arrested by the British. RAUFF himself stated under interrogation that he had not decided whether BENUZZI escaped to Switzerland voluntarily, was kidnapped by enemy IS or had been playing a double game from the start. RAUFF said that although he had plans for BENUZZI in Switzerland in case of the fall of Northern Italy, he had forbidden BENUZZI to perform any intelligence mission in Switzerland, though he (RAUFF) did not object to BENUZZI's trips on other business. According to RAUFF, BENUZZI went to Lugano on 25 February 1945 and did not return. BENUZZI's "wife" went to Switzerland to investigate and determined that BENUZZI had been last seen in Bern at Hotel Bellevue at 2130 hours on the evening of 26 or 27 February, unaccompanied.

Reg. 68-6-2

OPERA.

FORM NO. 51-29
APR 1947

RECORDED
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CLASSIFICATION
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17 Mar 49
CITE, FBI

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET CONTROL
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by two persons. His valuables had been left behind in his room. RAUFF considered BENUZZI to be a born information merchant, and regarded his material on Italian political affairs as both voluminous and excellent. BENUZZI always reported verbally to RAUFF.

3. We have at hand XL-8971, apparently not sent Bern, which is a CISDIO interrogation of BENUZZI. In this document the abduction account understandably does not occur. However, certain points are of interest in connection with MBBA-1616. We will quote for your information the paragraphs of XL-8971 dealing with BENUZZI's activities in Switzerland.

"46. Activities in Switzerland

Subject left for Switzerland for the first time on 11 Dec 44 and went to the Albergo PALIZZO at LUIGANO. He states that he was unaware that Captain BIRKBECK was also living at the Hotel. Subject saw Bianco BRICCHETTO and also the Bishop of Lugano to whom he explained that he had come to discuss helping the Jews in N. ITALY by means of the Red Cross. Subject also saw CARAGRANDE with whom he discussed the position in MILAN. Subject also saw Capt. BIRKBECK and Major DE GASTON (GARSTON). On 13 Dec., Subject went to GENEVA and put up at the Hotel de BERGUES. Subject made an appointment with SCHWARZENBURG to whom Subject had been recommended by the Swiss Consul in MILAN as being interested in the Jewish question. Subject was introduced by SCHWARZENBURG to Salomon BIKER, Head of the Swiss branch of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and through her he met VALOBRA, president of the Jewish Italian Committee. The main subject of all these discussions seems to have been the possibilities of the exchange of Jews interned in GERMANY and at BOLEANO and arrangements for sending them comforts as well as to attempt to impede the despatch of Jews to GERMANY.

"47. Subject then went to BRESCIA with the Italian Vice Consul VERRI and his secretary who had been in COCCO's section of SIS at NAPLES. With VERRI, Subject called on Col. DEMARO, SIS representative in Switzerland, to whom Subject explained that he might be sent by the SD to Switzerland with a mission after the fall of MILAN, and Subject mentioned that he had been in touch with the British in LUIGANO.....On 18 Dec., Subject returned to MILAN via LUIGANO. From mid Jan., the time of Subject's second visit, until the end of Feb. 45, Subject went to SWITZERLAND about five times during which he discussed with various of the above-mentioned the possible exchange of PATKSON and PARRI."

4. According to the above information BENUZZI first went to Switzerland on 11 December 1944. He was not "captured" before the end of February 1945. The date of XL-8971 is 21 June 1945. Paragraph 59, XL-8971 states: "Soon after capture, Subject gave a considerable amount of information on the GIS but can now add nothing to our knowledge. It is recommended therefore that his case be passed to the Italian authorities for disposal." The period of 39 months imprisonment by the British which

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You have mentioned probably begun with his capture and extended until a disposition could be made of the case by Italian authorities, which may well be represented by the sequelae by an Italian court on war criminal charges which you mention in HEMA-1616, paragraph 16.

5. The interrogator's comment in paragraph 46 above, "He states that he was unaware that Cephalis BIKERKIC was also living at the Hotel", may be an indication that Subject was being interrogated with all the facts of the reported abduction at hand, and with the intent to discover the content of Subject's activities re BIKERKIC. You will also note that the crime described in paragraph 47 above correspond to those described by [] which you mention in HEMA-1616, paragraph 17. His seems to eliminate the apparent conflict which you had noted. Concerning Subject's general attitude, the interrogator commented it was extremely difficult to get a straight answer out of BRUZZI on any subject.

6. Latest information in our files on BRUZZI is contained in PTM 140, 17 May 1948. This document stated that BRUZZI was called to Rome by General PIERRE, recently appointed head of a new special office (called the "New OMA" by Larkins) under the Ministry of Interior. BRUZZI claimed he was to be employed as PIERRE's secretary. On the strength of this prospect BRUZZI offered to sail to an Italian source any information that would come into BRUZZI's possession in his new position. Some commented: "BRUZZI is an old informer of PIERRE from as long ago as 1945. He recently called upon PIERRE at the Ministry of Interior following PIERRE's appointment as special aide to SOGEMA and offered his services. PIERRE said he could do nothing, but telephoned [] when he asked to see BRUZZI. [] had a brief chat in which he gave BRUZZI the stall. It is not true that BRUZZI has any position with PIERRE, and judging from PIERRE's opinion expressed at lunch on 26 April, he would not use BRUZZI again without having some contacts in between."

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SECRET
GREEN LIST - Italy

15 June 1949.

BENUZZI, Valeriano (Comdr.)

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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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22 June 1949

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1. Attached find two copies of the Milan report re: Virgilio CRETELLA.
2. Two copies have been retained for the [] files.

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PIM-1082, 24 Jun 49

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To TSCO for filing

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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SECRET/CONTROL
(U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY)

Subject: Valerio BENUZZI Report No.: PIM-1146
Place Acquired: Milan Date of Info.: See below
Evaluation: B-2 Date Acquired: 15 June 1949
Source: [] Date of Report: 29 June 1949

1. Valerio BENUZZI, di Emilio and di Giovanna HOLZGARTNER, born at Trento 30 November 1892, publicist, holder of passport #14899/P issued 8 February 1949 by the Questura of Milan. Officially he is registered as living at Corso Plebisciti 10. Actually only his wife lives there, he having lived apart from her for several years because of her addiction to cocaine.
2. Subject has lived for several years at the Hotel Milano in Via Manzoni. He gives the impression of having an office in Corso Matteotti 10, but actually he has his office with Fortunato GARGANO, an old friend since 1931.
3. At his hotel he receives many visitors, the most frequent being the industrialist DE ANGELI FRUA and Senator FALCK. It is believed that the latter subsidizes Subject, as he often leaves for him envelopes containing money. Other visitors include Dr. SCARSELLI of the Milan Questura; it is known that Subject is a confidant of the Questore of Milan -- notes from that personage of Subject are often received by the portinera of the hotel.
4. Since the 1915-18 war BENUZZI worked as a confidant of special military and political organs, passing to the OVRA when that body was organized. Before 1943 he lived in Rome. He came north to Milan and entered the service of the German SD at the direct dependence of Col. RAUFF, who had his headquarters at the ill-famed Hotel Regina.
5. During the Nazi-Fascist period BENUZZI executed a by-now famous double play, entering into contact with Cardinal SCHUSTER, and becoming the trait d'union between him and Col. RAUFF.
6. After 25 April 1945 BENUZZI was arrested and put under the jurisdiction of the Special Court of Assizes. SCHUSTER intervened with the court and with the Italian Military Authorities (CS), and BENUZZI was set free.
7. At the local CS office there is a letter from BENUZZI addressed to Col. VALENTINI expressing pleasure at having met him, promising to visit him, and attaching a copy of his absolution by the Court of Assizes. Written by hand on the corner of the letter -- apparently in VALENTINI's handwriting -- is the statement that it was not true and had never been verified that the Court had made reference to any laudable acts performed by BENUZZI during the Nazi-Fascist period which had influenced its decision to release him.

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26 July 49

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1. Attached find a copy of the Milan report re: BAUFF, Former GIS Agent.
2. Two copies retained []

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31 October 1949

From: Italy Report No: PIM-1472 Local File No: _____

No. of Pages: 2 No. of Enclosures: -

Report Made By: [] Approved By: []

Distribution:
 By copy to: _____ Orally to: _____

Washington _____ RTS
 Suspect Firms []
 Clandestine Arms Files

Source Cryptonym: [] References: PIM-800, 572, 488, 278, 217

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. Attached find two copies of the Milan report re: C.R.I.B., Milan.
The report originated with the DEODAR group.
2. Two copies retained [] files.

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FORM NO. 51-59
 FEB 1948

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SECRET/CONTROL
(U.S. Officials Only)

Subject: C.R.I.B., Milan
(Internationale Concrete Residenza
Industriale Bolzano).

Report No. 1 PTM-1472

Date of Info. 1 May 1949-Present

Phase Acquired: Milan

Date Acquired: 24 May 1949

Revelations: B-S

Date of Report: 20 October 1949

Source: []

1. Subject firm, with offices at Corso Matteotti 10, Milan, was originally formed to purchase and sell war supplies, particularly tanks which were transformed into ~~light~~ ~~armor~~ ~~trucks~~. Members of the firm are: one DORLAND, Dan (a friend of ~~Walter~~ ~~Walter~~ ~~Walter~~ one GABIANO, former OVNA confidant and former partisan commander; one LAPPE, a Russian national. Behind the scenes HIRSHZEL himself manages the firm, while GABIANO has behind him the former Police Commander KOWERSKI.

2. GABIANO is also owner of the URCI firm, for building contracts, also at Corso Matteotti 10, which has recently purchased valuable lots in downtown Milan. GABIANO is also owner of the UMI firm, Via Petrella 6, through which he made large profits during the German occupation. The UMI was in fact under German protection and carried out blackmail and robbery against Milan industrialists. Large sums in the profits were given to ~~himself~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ acting as secretary for German Col. RAUZY, to KOWERSKI, then on active duty, and to other police underlings.

3. Up to a short time ago, it was reported that on the suggestion of HIRSHZEL, Senator PALOX was financing the C.R.I.B. The activity of the firm, however, across the boundaries of the 'Yr office of the Air Force, as the firm was reportedly engaged also in arms traffic to foreign countries and particularly Palestine.

4. Investigations confirmed the suspicions. The head of the 'Yr office of the AF, Major GIORI, was at the time in contact with PALOX and was advising him on the use of some cryptal which, together with the cryptal of some Scottish friends of GIORI, was to finance the building of a refinery in Sicily. (This deal is still in progress). GIORI advised PALOX to cut off the financing of C.R.I.B. and thus erase ~~himself~~'s involvement.

5. The British Intelligence Service seems to have played a part in this affair. It will be remembered that in 1945, after the intervention, GABIANO entered into partnership with Dick VERBURGH, a notorious SIS agent. After a while the partnership broke up, and the differences between the partners are still pending before the courts. VERBURGH is a friend of GIORI and probably has given the latter information on the activities of the C.R.I.B.

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DATE 2006

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6. The hostility of VENTURINI toward GARGANO and of ~~XXXXXXXX~~ toward ONOFRI may bring unpleasant results, particularly in view of the fact that C.R.I.B. is at present the object of interest in many "I" services, also foreign, particularly in view of the presence in the firm of LAPIN, a mysterious Russian, and of the business contacts held by C.R.I.B. with the USSR Commercial Agency in Rome, Via Clitunno 40. Other suspicious factors are the presence in the firm of BENUZZI and MODESTI, notoriously very close of police circles. These factors may provoke some unpleasant conclusions in the investigations of foreign "I" services, which are known to possess large means.

FIELD COMMENT

7. This report was sent to the Ministry of Interior and can be taken as another in the series of reports made at the time of the "campaign" concerning the activities of Italian Military "I" services. The "foreign services" mentioned in the closing paragraph indicate with all probability our Milan Unit, which was making inquiries about the activities of C.R.I.B. The activities of ONOFRI related above are well known to this station, which has been kept informed by the interested party all along.
8. At about the end of June a copy of this report fell into the hands of MODESTI, who went boldly to the Questura to complain against its author, the identity of whom he could only suspect. An investigation over the leak ensued; [redacted], who is known to be a friend of MODESTI under whom he worked in OVRA days, was suspected of having furnished MODESTI with the report. He was able to prove his innocence, as he had been on vacation the entire month of June. The culprit was not found, but tighter controls were put on the files of the confidential reports, thus incidentally hampering our [redacted] operation in other aspects.
9. [redacted] believes that MODESTI is an undercover agent of the Ministry of Interior in Milan, and that this activity is not even known to the Milan Questura. [redacted] is unable to evaluate the reliability of the information, as it is not known whether this can be the practice of the Ministry. It doubts however that Questore AGNESINA could be unaware of MODESTI's alleged position, after the couple of years which MODESTI has already spent in Milan.

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VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. OIRA-7489

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

BGFINESSE

TO : Chief, WE
Attn: Chief, Italian Branch
FROM : Senior Representative,

DATE 23 May 1955

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational
SPECIFIC— Valerio BENUZZI

MICROFILMED
APR 26 1963

REF: KAPOK Italy 704,710, PIM-1146, OIR-13684 et **DOC. MICRO. SER.**

1. Attached herewith is an untranslated report on Subject outlining his activities between the years 1913 and 1943. It was received from who received the information from Subject.
2. No copies are retained.

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FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

SECRET
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Curriculum vitae

di Valerio Benuzzi fu Emilio nato a Trento il 30 novembre 1892, di padre trentino e di madre viennese; suddito austriaco fino al 1918-

suddito italiano dopo l'armistizio 1918 - ipso jure.

Visse a Vienna dal 1893 fino al 1908; - compì gli studi classici nel Trentino, a Rovereto e ivi prese la licenza liceale..

Si iscrisse nel

1913 all'Istituto Superiore di Firenze - Facoltà di Filosofia.

1914 - Membro del gruppo interventista futurista di "La cerba" (testimoni Giovanni Papini, Ardengo Soffici, e Aldo Palazzeschi)

1915 - 1918 - addetto alla censura Militare Austriaca a Vienna ove, dopo essere stato richiamato, al 3° reggimento cacciatori imperiali, crea e organizza di sua iniziativa un intenso e prezioso servizio informativo per l'Italia e per gli alleati.

Dà, fra molte, la "preziosissima" (+) notizia dell'offensiva nel Trentino del 1916, con un mese di anticipo.

E' stato in contatto con l'addetto Militare Americano Colonello Allan Lindsay Briggs alla vigilia dell'entrata in guerra con gli Stati Uniti e gli ha dato in due riprese importanti notizie su spostamenti di grande unità germaniche.

(+)- testuale parola usata dal gen. Ferigo nella sua lettera da Bucarest al Capo del S.I.M. dello S.M.1921 col. Vigevano.

43-6
ENCLOSURE

Ha attivamente collaborato con gli esponenti rivoluzionari ceco-slovacchi, fondatori della repubblica Cecoslovacca nel 1918 - per avere notizie per l'Italia.

Due volte arrestato, imputato di spionaggio per l'Italia, fa 20 mesi di carcere di cui 8 mesi di segregazione cellulare e viene liberato dall'armistizio del 2 novembre 1918.

Ha rifiutato durante la guerra mondiale un compenso di 50 mila lire di allora, non volendo accettare denari dalla Patria in pericolo (vedasi dichiarazione del barone Pompeo Aloisi al processo Benuzzi, tenuto alla Corte di Assise Speciale di Roma nel giugno 1947; per il predetto periodo vedansi anche gli archivi del SIM, della Polizia di Vienna, della Polizia di Praga, e libro fazioso del generale austriaco Ronge - intitolato "Spionaggio").

1919 - Trasferitosi a Trieste, assunto dal Centro I.T.O. - svolge tre rischiosissime missioni in Jugoslavia durante la conferenza della pace (testimonio il Generale Conte Pettorelli Finzi, ordine militare di Savoia, Roma, Via Mercati 51, già capo gabinetto di Badoglio).

1920 - Lasciato l'Italia dopo la caduta del Governo Orlando-Sonino, va in Romania ove ha occasione di rendere un altro preziosissimo servizio al SIM che qui non si può neppure accennare (vedasi in merito carteggio fra il SIM e l'addetto Militare di Bucarest Colonnello Baffigi).

1922 - Fino alla metà del 1924 - soggiorna in Austria - e non si occupa di politica.

../..

1924 - Torna a Roma, si iscrive al partito fascista, en
tra nel 1925, come Vice corrispondente all'Ufficio roma
no della Chicago Tribune.

1926 - Invitato a collaborare con Bocchini fa fallire il
colpo di stato repubblicano di Balbo.

+)
Viene espulso dal partito fascista perde il posto presso
Chicago Tribune e viene assegnato il 16 dicembre 1926
per 5 anni al confino come pericoloso all'ordine nazionale,
ma viene liberato dopo soli tre giorni per intervento
diretto di Casa Reale.

Ma Mussolini, indispettito, gli fa dare l'ammonizione po
litica per anni due, che però Bocchini, capo della Polizia,
fa revocare dopo pochi mesi riassumendolo in servizio (testi
moni: Generale Salvatore Fontana-Bonazzo - Roma, Via Bruxelles
n.2 -; vedasi deposizione resa in istruttoria nel processo
Benuzzi della sig.ra Bice Papeschi, già amante del defunto
Bocchini).

1928/29 - Sostenuto unicamente dal Bocchini viene mandato
in missione a Vienna ove svolge delicatissimi lavori ineren
ti alla politica balcanica dell'Italia.

1934 - Riceve il permesso da Bocchini di collaborare anche
col servizio al C.S.- Riammesso al partito fascista.
Entra ufficialmente presso l'Istituto Nazionale delle Assi
curazioni.

+)
Benuzzi rimane un anno e mezzo come informatore politico
e vicepresidente alla Chicago Tribune, lavorando con
Larry Rue, John Chayton, Hammond, Williams ed altri.

1936 - Sempre al servizio di Bocchini denuncia il con sole fascista Bonaccorsi per le stragi compiute in Spa gna.

Ciano che protegge Bonaccorsi vuol fare arrestare il Benuzzi ma il Bocchini si oppone.

1937 - Fino al 1937 il Benuzzi a Roma, ha lavorato a Roma per il capo della Polizia, per il Segretario del Partito Starace, e per il Ministero della Cultura Popolare.

E diventa vittima di un intrigo, trovandosi in mezzo al conflitto Ciano-Starace, e viene assegnato con falsa motivazione per ordine di Mussolini a cinque anni di confine, e inviato prima a Trento, poi a Palermo ed a Napoli. Espulso definitivamente dal P.N.F.

1943 - Finito il confino viene internato per tutta la durata della guerra, e liberato il 6 agosto 1943 dal Governo Badoglio. Collabora gratis col C.S. contro i tedeschi.

Testimoni per l'epoca 1934-1943 il Generale Giuseppe Pieche attualmente prefetto a riposo - e Direttore Generale al Ministero dell'Interno e già comandante Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri; il ministro plenipotenziaro italiano nel Paraguay dott. Ambrogio Rotini, il Colonnello Carmelo Rocco, comandante della Legione CC. di Salerno.

Per tutto quanto riguarda l'attività del Benuzzi dopo l'8 settembre si fa riferimento all'estratto del dispositivo di sentenza e al voluminoso fascicolo processuale giacente presso la Corte di Assise Speciale II Sezio

..../..

ne Roma, e alle 80 dichiarazioni, in parte in possesso del Benuzzi, e in parte depositate presso il Tribunale, testimoniando l'audacissima, intelligente e patriottica attività svolta giornalmente dal Benuzzi al Nord, dal 1943 al febbraio 1945.

Fu solamente lo stupido ed imperdonabile errore del Colonnello inglese Mac Caffary e l'ignoranza di Edoardo Sogno detto Franchi e l'ottusità dell'avvocato Luigi Casagrande per portarono al mai abbastanza deplorato rapimento di Berna, e con tutte le conseguenze che ne sono derivate: 3 anni e 20 milioni perduti!

Oggi il Benuzzi (in possesso di una sentenza in cui è consacrata con la piena assoluzione la sua attività e la cui motivazione, oltre che a discriminarlo espressamente dall'Ovra, riconosce i suoi grandi meriti patriottici) può vantarsi di essere stato sempre in qualsiasi momento un fedele servitore dell'Italia e di avere affrontato per l'amore della Patria anche le ire del partito fascista e le sue persecuzioni e di avere svolto sempre un'attività, al di sopra di ogni partito unicamente per il bene del Paese e secondo la sua coscienza, malgrado l'assoluta incomprensione e l'insensibilità politica dimostrata dagli inglesi.

Il Benuzzi si riserva di trattare a parte il periodo 1943 - 1945.

OIRA-7600, July 55 (43-5-0-4550)

Subject: [] - Progress Report (para 405)

Recently that old intelligence courtesan Valerio BENUZZI has endeavored to strike up a working relationship with Subject's unit. The approach has all the earmarks of a provocation originating in []'s office (see paragraph 133 and following). Subject has turned this problem over to GIULIANI to give him a real work out. Since GIULIANI is new to Subject's unit, he will be unable to give out much information even if he does not bring BENUZZI under control. (25)
(11)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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OIRA-16349, 5 Mar. 58 - [] Contact Report

4. **Subject's SOURCE:** This professional contacts [] and is now hard at work for []'s business interest on the one hand (getting a total of 200,000 lire monthly from him) and for Minister of Interior Fernando TAMBRONI. Subject gets an occasional chance to talk to BRUNZINI who is grateful to Subject for the MATTEI investigations. BRUNZINI urged Subject to find out what was afoot both in the MATTEI and TAMBRONI camps.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE										
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION								
☐ Contact Report, 26 Mar/2 Apr 58		2. RI FILE NO.	43	6	43	3				
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			4. DATE					
		OIRA 16637			10 Apr 58					
5. ANALYS*		6. DATE PROCESSED		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM		8. DATE OF INFO.		9. EVALUATION		
☐ ☐		12 Mar 58		☐ ☐						
		10. DISSEMINATED IN		11. DATE						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION										
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE			13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.							
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PERTINENT INFORMATION										
14.										
para 5, Meeting of 26 March										
Valerio BENUZZI recently chatted with Subject and told him that he had passed a critical report on MALOGODI over to Enrico MATTEI.										
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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE							
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LALUXE <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact Meeting			RI FILE NO.	43	6	43	
			DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
			OIRA-17320			3 July 58	
SOURCE CRYPTONYM		DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1 July 58	B-2				
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PERTINENT INFORMATION							
<p>of Valerio Bonazzi, one of Subject's valuable CI contacts has resumed contact with his old acquaintance Giovanni (Hans) Gehlen. (Note: Subject encouraged Bonazzi at <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 's request, in order that this personality of constant interest might be watched). Gehlen who has moved from his previous quarters on the Via Flaminia, is now located at Via Ottavio di Ciano 8 (telephone 438-058) and is identifying himself as a physico-nuclear scientist. Bonazzi is already in telephonic contact with Gehlen but the latter broke an appointment with him made for 24 June and said he was leaving Rome until September "for a rest". Bonazzi will look him up at that time.</p>							
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>							
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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REN1771 VAIFRIO					
SEX M. DOB ?					
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OCC ?					
MENTIONED ON []'S QUERY THAT					
SUBJ HAD BEEN SEMI-PARALYZED FOR THE PAST					
MONTH AND HAS BEEN UNABLE TO CARRY OUT HIS					
OPERATIONAL JOBS AND CHORES. SUBJ IS CONTACT					
OF []					
1180528					
1 180 528					
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B					
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT					
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