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Copy No: - 24

21 Jun 45

INTERROGATION REPORT

on

BENUZZI Valerio

SECTION I

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 2520  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

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: 1882.  
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 AMODEO, 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 CONTRASIO dated 29 Nov 44.
- (f) Cheque for 25,000 lire on Banca Popolare di Milano, MILAN, payable to SCOBBI, 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, STIRGER Traiano. STIRGER 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 occasions he continued to maintain contact with STIRGER 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 ITFO Dept (Informazioni Territori Occupati) of the Italian Foreign Office at AEBAZIA, 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 PREVADETZ 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. FERRIGO. 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 TROIANI of the War Ministry for his services during the war - TROIANI 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 LAVICOLI, the Vice Head of the Press Office in the Ministry of the Interior (who, unknown to subject, was an informer of SIM CS) that FARNACCI's brother had criticised MUSSOLINI. Later the same day, subject was told by LAVICOLI that he was to produce a written statement to that effect which he did. This, he claims, contributed to FARNACCI'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 LUCETTO'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 LAVICOLI 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, POFESCHI-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 SARKOTIC 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 (MVAJN - later a friend of KAPPLER). During this period in VIENNA, subject met Maria TUFY 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 (MVAJN 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 CLANO 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 BUOMACCONSI, 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 Pugno 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 GHERICI, a friend of BALDO, and who succeeded BOCCHINI 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 ORIMANN 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 CATTALIO 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 SCHOLITZ, 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, RANU, 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 Sturmbannfuehrer HASS, Hauptsturmfuehrer 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 GAMBARELLA 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 GAMBARELLA 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 GAMBARELLA, asking him to give him an introduction to someone of importance in the Church and GAMBARELLA 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) Obersturmbannfuehrer 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 CAPALBI (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 CAPALBI 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 CAPALBI had kept the money and the set. (Comment: CAPALBI 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 KALLMEYER 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 COELI, 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 GAMBARDIELLA. 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 CLNAI, 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 TIEP 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 organization 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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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 KALLMEYER 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 TIEP 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 organization on behalf of the Church, the result of which it was intended should be an attempt at mitigating the severity of the

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 MONTAIGNE 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 HARTNER 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, HARTNER 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 protegee 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 PUGGI 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 SILAIONE, 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 on about Aug 44, having enlarged upon the wonderful services 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 ERICCHETTO 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 COFFRESI. Subject was introduced by SCHWARZENBURG to Sally MEYER, Head of the Swiss branch of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and through her he met VALOBANA, 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: "ch", "Sci", "with", "no", "C"

47. Subject then went to BERNE with the Italian Vice Consul 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 DIETTO. 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 PRIEBKE 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 CORSELLA, 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 CORSELLA 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 WEIZSAECKER 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 BOCCHEGGI (and also of SIM) 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/Caf/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 CIMAI 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 (see 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 PSS, 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 Aussemposten PARMA.
ALCESTE	Questore Intelligence Officer MUTI Legion. Alias PORCELLI (List B).
ALFANO	Prisoner awarded collective punishment by KLMSA in SAN VITOIRE 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 SDI (List B).
APOLLONIO	Jewish informer of Germans. Appointed Head of Secret Political Police (List B).
ARFESANI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.

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*Andry Swi*

BACHHOVEN  
~~BALDACCI~~  
BALDACCI

Lt. Ic Officer to SCHOLTZ in NAPLES.  
Fascist informer in GENEVA.  
Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Interior expert  
on ALBANIA.

BALLISTI

Prefect of BRESCIA. Proposed as substitute  
for PAVOLINI.

BANFI Count  
BARD Fraeulein  
BARNI OCCHINI  
BARRACU  
BASSI  
BATTISTELLA Marianna  
BAUER  
BAUMGAERTNER Franz  
BAZZI Fausto (Roberto)  
BELFADEL  
BELGIOIOSO Count  
BELLAVITA  
BELLOTTI

Head of a group of informers under THUN.  
Mistress of BAUER.  
Founder of MGJR (List B).  
Fascist Republican Minister now dead.  
Prefect of MILAN Oct 44 - Apr 45.  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Capt. Now dead.  
At Gruppe Oberitalien West, MILAN.  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Levantine member of Abwr I (M).  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Capt. At Ministry of Marine in 1925.  
Major. Associated with D.S.S. Office,  
VERONA (List B).

BERNASCONI  
BEUER Herbert

Head of Italian CE Office in TURIN and MILAN.  
Hauptsturmfuehrer. Gruppe Oberitalien West,  
MILAN.

BIOCHIERAI Don  
BIEBERT  
BIRKBECK

Representative of Card. SCHUSTER in MILAN.  
Head of CZECH Police in 1919.  
Capt

BOGNAR Anna, known as  
Duchessa DI SAN FELICE

Informer of Germans (ex OVRA) (List B).

BON

Col. International Red Cross.

*Andry Swi*

~~BONNET~~  
BORGHESE Prince

French agent sent by HOBERG to SWITZERLAND.  
OC 10 Flotilla MAS.

BORLETTI  
BORRONE Prof.  
BOSSHAMMER  
BOSSI

Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Sturmabfuhrer E.d.S. Office, VERONA.  
Major. Head of UPI, MILAN, later informer  
of SAEWENE.

BOVE Brothers  
BRAMBILLA  
BRICCHETTO Bianca  
BRIGGS Alan Lindsey  
BUCHOLZ  
BUFFARINI-GUIDI  
BUONACCORSI

Pawnbrokers in NAPLES.  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
U.S. Mil Attache in VIENNA 1916.  
Major. Ex LYONS Ast. (List B).  
Former Fascist Minister of the Interior.  
Italian Consul in MINORCA 1936.

CAIRELLA alias Count  
DI TOLEDO

SIM agent in SPAIN.

CALVI Michele  
CANARIS  
CANDIANI

Anti-Fascist in MILAN.  
Admiral. Former Head of the Abwehr.  
Commercial Attache at Roumanian Embassy VIENNA  
1915.

CANEVARI alias Claire  
MORRIS

On staff of "REGIME FASCISTA" (List B).

CAPALBI Ing.  
CARDONELLI

Abw I (M) post-occupational agent, ROME.  
Italian concerned with requisitioning for  
Germans in MILAN.

CARLI  
CARLOTTI

See DE CAULI.  
See EVANGELISTI Virginia.

*Andry Swi*

~~CASAGRANDE~~  
CASANA

Met by subject in SWITZERLAND.  
Anti-Fascist in MILAN.

CATTANEO  
CATTANEO  
CELIO

Anti-Fascist at MASLIANICO.  
Major. OC CC.RR NAPLES 1943.  
Prefect of COMO.

CERNITI  
CHERBULIEZ

Head of Police in N. ITALY after TAMBURINI.  
Member of RUK, COMO, in contact with PRAGER.

CHIERICI  
CIANO Count  
CIANO Edda  
CICERI  
CITTADINI  
COCCO  
COLOMBO  
COLONNESI

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 MD in SAN VITTORE Prison, MILAN.  
Anti-Fascist.  
Priest and LO between Cardinal SCHUSTER and  
German Consulate in MILAN.  
Italian Consul General in GENEVA.  
Abw I collaborator.  
Head of Italian Police 1926.

CORBELLA Don

Jeweller in NAPLES.  
Acquaintance of subject.

*Anti-* ~~CORTESE~~  
CRISMAN  
CRISFO MONGADA

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

Maresciallo. Att Abw I.  
Major.  
Member of Pubblica Sicurezza who assisted anti-  
Fascists in MILAN.

DEL SOLE  
DEMETRIO Sergio  
~~DEMARO~~

Abwehr informer.  
See ANDREONI.  
Col. SIM representative in BERNE.  
Father and son. Anti-Fascists in MILAN.  
Col. Collaborator of Germans in MILAN.  
Capt. MUTI Legion, MILAN.  
Capt. Abw III.  
See CAIRELLA.  
Standartenfuhrer. IO between B.d.S. and  
KESSELRING.

*Anti-* DE ROSA  
DE SANTIS  
DE STEFANO  
DINGELDEY  
DI TOLEDO Count  
DOLLMANI

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.

DRETTO Cardinal  
DRUVEN (or VAN DROUWEN)  
DUCHANGEL

DURST Franz and Mario

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

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

FABLANI  
FACCHINI  
FARINACCI  
FENAROLI alias GIRALDI  
FERRARI  
FERRI  
FERRIGO  
FINZI (PETORELLA  
LALATA FINZI)  
FINZI  
FIORENTINI  
FONTANA  
FORNARO  
FORT VON DEMEIDE  
FRANCESCHINI  
FRANCHI  
FRANCO

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



GALVANI	MGIR organiser.
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 PASANO.
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.
GRINZI	See GRUN.
GROSSI Attilio	SD agent.
GROSSI Enzo	Fascist submarine commander.
GRUN alias GRINZI alias Dr. MANZONI	Jewish informer of Abt IV in VENICE (List B).
GUENTHER	Brigadefuehrer. TRIESTE till Jan 45.
HAIDSCHUCH	Col. OC Abw III ITALY.
HAKK	Korv. Kap. Abwehr III LA SPEZIA.
HARSTER	Brigadefuehrer. B.d.S. VERONA.
HASS	Sturmabnfuehrer.
HASS (Photographer)	Informer of Germans in NAPLES 1943.
HASSLINGER m. TANGARI	Obersturmfuehrer. Aussen Kdo MILAN.
HEISNAR	Col. OC Abw ITALY.
HELLFERRICH	Obergruppenfuehrer. In PARIS.
HOBERG	Gaulleiter.
HOFER Franz	Sturmabnfuehrer. HARSTER's LO with HELLFERRICH (List B).
HUBER	Pro-Nazi member of the VATICAN.
HUDAL Monsignore	Sturmabnfuehrer. 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	Obersturmbannfuehrer. LO between B.d.S. and Italian SS and Police.
<i>only seen</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. Grenzbefehlstelle COMO.
KLEMM Helmut	Aussen Kdo MILAN.
KLIMSA	NCO 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.
KRANBITTER	Sturmabnfuehrer. OC Abt IV VERONA.

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KRAUSE Eugen	Hauptsturmfuehrer. In Aussen Kdo MILAN.
KRUMHARR	Korv. Kap. SESTO CALENDE.
KUBELINSKI	Informant of SIA, ROATTA and DOCCHINI just before war.
KUNZECK	Obersturmfuehrer. Jewish Archives GOSSENSASS (COLLE ISARCO).
LANGNER	Aussenposten BERGAMO.
LENER Avv.	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
LENZ	SD officer in FRANCE. Special command under BERLIN (List B).
LEONE Michele	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
LEONI Pietro	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
LEPETTI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
LETO Guido Dr.	Head of OVRA.
LEVINSKI Baron	Member of GIS (List B).
LOBIL	German in MUELLHAUSER's office. Friend of HASS the photographer.
LONGHI	Anti-Fascist priest in MILAN.
LUCIANO	Major. Press and Propaganda Ministry ROME 1936.
MACEK	Croat politician 1919.
MALVI Count	Assistant of THUN, head of group of informers.
MANNELLI	Gen. GOC Italian SS.
MANZONI Dr.	See GRUN.
Margherita	See WEINGERTL.
MARINI	Socialist connected with SD and MUTI (List B).
MARINOTTI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
MASSIMO	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
MAYER Dr.	SD officer.
MAYER Sally	American Joint Distribution Committee, GENEVA.
MAYERS	German officer of FUK, COMO.
MEGA	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
MEI	German Consul at NAPLES in 1942.
MELCHIONI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
MENDOLA	Communist acquaintance of subject.
MENZEL BOOZEN	OC German Navy in ITALY (?).
"MIRILLO"	Officer of Abw I.
MODRINI	DOCCHINI's contact in VIENNA 1926.
MONTAGNA	Gen. Chief of Fascist Police since Oct 44.
MONTAGNA Bruno	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
MONTINI mgr.	In VATICAN Foreign Ministry.
MORGANTE Sigra.	SAEWEKE's secretary and interpreter.
MORRIS Claire	See CADEVARI.
MOSCHETTI	Assistant to GILBAUD (List B).
MOSER	Aussenposten PAVLA.
MUELLHAUSER	Head of Political Office, German Embassy, PASANO.
O'FLAHERTY Father	Priest in VATICAN.
ORLANDO Don	Priest. Acquaintance of subject at BENEVENTO.
ORSINI Prof.	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
ORTMANN	Chancellor at German Consulate NAPLES.
OTTAVI Rene	SD MARSEILLES.
PARANI	Italian working with Abw I (M).
PARINI	Former Prefect of MILAN.
PARRI Prof.	Head of Partito d'Azione MILAN.
PATERSON	British officer arrested in MILAN.
PAVELIC Anto	Croat met in 1926.
PAVOLINI	Secretary of Fascist Republican Party.
PENNACCHIO	Questore. Connected with TENSFELD.
PEPE	Commissario. MUTI Legion MILAN.

PERCEVIC	Col. Croat met in 1926.
PERCIC	Croat met in 1926.
PELEGO	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
PIECHE	Gen. Ex Head of SIM/CS.
PODESTA	Informers of Germans at GALLARATE.
POFESCHI-MONTI Bice	Mistress of subject and later of BOCCHINI.
PORCELLI	Sec 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.
PRIEBKE	Hauptsturmfuehrer. BRESCIA.
PRINZING	Attache at German Embassy, FASANO.
PUCCI Count	Lover of Edda CLANO. 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.
ROARNO	Member of TURIN UPI.
ROTA Giovanni	Collaborator with GIS (List B).
ROTTA Osvaldo	Informers 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 BOGHIAN Anna.
SANSEVERINA Marchesa	Informers of Germans.
SANTAMARIA	Protege of RAUFF.
SARKOVIC	Croat met in 1926.
SCHERILLO	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SCHMIDT	See SCUTO.
SCHNEEWEISS	Major.
SCHOEFFMANN Hans	Hauptstabschefuehrer. In Abt IV Aussen Kdo MILAN.
SCHOEN	Capt. OKH Grenzpassierscheinstelle.
SCHOENPFLUG	Hauptsturmfuehrer. Abt VI VERONA.
SCHOLTZ	Major? Town Major NAPLES after Italian Armistice.
SCHOLTZ	German Consul in TURIN.
SCHOMBURG	IO 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>Charles Sma</i> SCHWARZENBURG	Member of International Red Cross in GENEVA.
SCHWINGHAMMER	Sturmbannfuehrer. 2 i/c to KRANZBITTER.
SCUTO alias SCHMIDT	Sicilian living at COMO. German agent.
SEIDEL Helmut	O/PW. With Abt IV/III/P, 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.
SONNINI	Italian Foreign Minister 1919.

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SPADAFORA Mazio Prince	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
SDADONI	2. i/c of MUTI Legion MILAN.
STAMM	Capt. TENSFELD's LO with KRUMMHARZ 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.
STEFANEK	Czech independent 1919.
STIRGER Traiano	Roumanian Mil Attache VIENNA 1915.
SZACK Josip	Hungarian Press Attache ROME 1928.
TALAMO	Lt-Col. Officer of SLM (deceased).
TALLER	Major. SS CREMONA.
TALLERI	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
TAMBURINI	Former Head of Fascist Republican Police.
TANGARI Sgra	See HASSLINGER.
TARANTINO (TOLENTINO ?)	Victim of ALCESTE.
TENSFELD	Polizeifuehrer. MONZA.
TESTA	Prefetto at Ministry of Interior in N. ITALY. Contact of DOLLMANN.
THUN VON HOHENSTEIN	Capt. OC CE Office MILAN.
TIAM	SS Oberscharfuehrer. W/T operator Aussen Kdo MILAN.
TIPP	Judge of German Military Tribunal corrupted by subject.
TIFO	Untersturmfuehrer. OC GRIES (BOLZANO) Concentration Camp.
TOUSSAINT	Gen. Former COC Territorial Forces in ITALY.
TREUT Fridolin	RAUFF's mistress (List B).
TRINCA	Member of Piero MOGHI's group.
TRINCHERO	Agent of Abw Kdo 190 (List B).
TROIANI	Col. Italian War Ministry 1921.
TUCCI	Head of COMO Fascio.
TUROWSKI Ernst	Sturmabfuhrer. OC Abt III, B.d.S. Office VERONA.
"UGO"	Head of police group under SAEWEKE.
VALENTI Osvaldo	German collaborator.
VALENTINO Baron	Press Dept., Italian Foreign Office 1924.
VALOBRA	President of the Jewish Italian Committee, GENEVA.
VANUCCI Dante	Friend of LENZ, BALZER and TAMBURINI.
VENEGONI Carlo	Anti-Fascist MILAN.
VERDE Signorina	Mistress of ROTA (m. WEINDEL).
VERRI	Member of Italian Consulate General, GENEVA.
VEVERKA	Czech Independent 1919.
VEZZANI Ing.	Anti-Fascist in MILAN.
VIGORELLI	Informor of MUTI Legion.
VISCORTI DI MODRONE 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.
VOETTERJ	Hauptsturmfuehrer. Grenzbefehlsstelle, COMO.
WEIDMANN	Obersturmbannfuhrer. 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.
WEINDEL	See VERDE.
WENNER	Sturmabfuhrer.
WERNER	Capt. Ex Abwehr from FRANCE.

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WIEDENHORN WITT	Ausson Kdo MILAN. Standartenfuehrer. Gen. WOLFF's Chief of Staff.
WOEHLER WOLFF	Lt. Abw I (M) (List B). Hoechste Polizeifuehrer und General der Waffen SS in Italien.
WOLFF WOLFF WOLFF WURSTER	German Consul at MILAN after Von HALEM. Hauptsturmfuehrer. B.d.S. Office VERONA. German at CAMPIONE. German Consul NAPLES 1943.
ZEN (or ZENN) ZERBINO ZIMMER ZOLYOMY	Collaborator of BAUER (List B). Fascist Republican Minister. Obersturmfuehrer. Gruppe Oberitalien West, MILAN. 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 TAMBURINI.
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 STEIMLE and KALTENBRUNNER at the RSHA in connection with Italian SS affairs. Suggested to STEIMLE 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 WEHNER. 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 ?)**  
Duchessa di SAN FELICE Former OVRA informer of DOCCHINI. Informer in MILAN in relations with HUBER, KAPPLER, ROEHLER and SAEBERG 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 RAUPT to GERMANY. Returned for a few days to VERONA about end Oct 44.

**CANEVARI Emilio** Writer of articles in "REVUE FASCISTA" under name of Claire MORRIS. 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 MAINELLI.

*Sun*  
**DUCHANCEL**

Col. Former Chief of Police in TUNIS when RAUPT 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 (?). PETAIN's representative in ITALY (RAHN, RAUPT, 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 GRILINI 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 IO 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 ZERBINO (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 expensive 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 CAPALBI. 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 VANGUCCI. (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.

TRINCHEO  
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



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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 Abwkd 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 COCOO 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 GIAMO fled to SWITZERLAND, her lover, Count FUCCI, was arrested and ZOLYOMY was put in FUCCI'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.