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OFFICE OF ORIGIN:

FIELD HQ. FILE NO. JRX-4488

SSU/Italy

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE:	PERIOD COVERED:	MADE BY:
Rome	31 August 1946	See Text	CB 9
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Plan BAZAR	SPECIFIC - Ugo D.DONE, Major (retired)		STATUS: pending

SOURCE: Subject, see also para 2 of attachment

REFERENCE: JRX-4349, 4355, 4209, 4008, 3841; Rome cables 226, 220, 178, 171; Washington X-7014. See also CX-2392, 2227, 2295, 2411; London IX-11515; JZX-6226

COMMENT:

1. Attached herewith report on personal details and past careers of Subject for whom the plan forwarded under JRX-3841 of 17 July 1946 was submitted.
2. We also attach a photostatic copy of Subject's passport, issued on 21 August 1946 and valid for Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.
3. Subject is presently making arrangements for departure to Istanbul, ostensibly as correspondent for Messagero, Buon Senso or Giornale d'Italia (whichever makes the best offer). He will in fact be going to re-activate his old contacts and to survey the situation in the Near East. We intend to keep in touch with him during his trip by a combination system of letter drops and SW, on which full details will be forwarded.

EVALUATION: Reliable	:	
DISTRIBUTION: (8)	:	
Washington (3)	:	
Cairo	:	OFFICER IN CHARGE:
Files (2)	:	
Plan BaZAR file	:	BBB <i>BBB</i>
	:	X

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

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DOWNGRADE TO SECRET  
WE/45 [ ]  
DATE *26 June 1983*

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SUBJECT: Major Ugo DADONE. - Plan BAZAR

1. Further to para 2 of JHX-3841 of 17 July 1946, we submit herewith a detailed report of our contacts with Subject, including details on his background which we have gathered up to the time of writing. Since CB 9's return to Italy, contacts have been made with Subject on 6, 15, 22, 29 July and 2, 5, 10, 14, 19, 23, and 26 August 1946.

2. The details comprising the report were taken from conversations during the contacts. In addition a relatively large amount of documentary material was available in Subject's dossiers at the Ministry of Popular Culture. These include FNB Special Report No. 38, which is a general survey of the documents in Subject's dossiers considered of primary importance by the FNB analysts and the following dossiers which were directly examined: Radio File 1/3/5/1, Gabinetto files Nos. 6311, 6311 S and O, 3155, Propaganda Division file No. 19/1/14, Stampa Estera file 3/1/71, radio file 1/21/7 and Propaganda file 1/627. Microfilm copies have been made of the contents of these files and will be submitted to Washington for processing in due course.

3. Personal Details:

Name	: Ugo DADONE, Major (retired)
FATHER	: Andrea, born 20 August 1853 at Tortona
MOTHER	: Ernesta (Ester) DE BENEDETTI, fu Emanuele and fu Rachele VITALE, born Alessandria, 23 May 1857.
Place and date of Birth	: Agropoli (Salerno), 3 June 1886.
Present address	: Via Varone 2, Rome. Tel 366391.
Profession	: Journalist, Part time, at present at the Istituto Nazionale del Nastro Azzuro, Via Nazareno 14, Rome.
Wife	: VACLAV, Margherita Kasparova, di KASPAR Venceslao and Maria STEHLIK, born 12 July 1885 at Pardubitz (Czechoslovakia). Married Subject on 23 October 1911 at Prague.

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Children : Margherita Maria Ernesta born  
25 July 1912 at Rome; Unmarried  
Vittoria Maria, born 13 November  
1920 at Prague; Unmarried.

Present address of  
family : Alassio \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Sister : Genoa, Milan  
Brothers : Guido, Milan - industrialist.  
Giorgio, Genoa - paper business.  
Out of contact since 1930.

Description : Ht. 1.84, Wt. 80 kgs. Tall, boney  
build; hair grey, combed back,  
usually dishevelled; tanned,  
weather-beaten complexion, pro-  
nounced lineation around eyes and  
mouth; square, lantern-jaw; grey  
eyes. World War I wound to left  
leg causes pronounced limp.  
Subject usually carried a heavy  
cane as a walking aid; stooped gait.

Languages : French, German, Arabic, Russian,  
Czech, Spanish.

Masonic affiliation : Scottish Rite; member since 1908,  
33rd degree and membership in  
governing council for Italy since  
1923.

4. Early Life: Subject's father was an engineer; the family is Piedmontese by origin. Subject entered the journalist profession about 1906, beginning as a local-events reporter for the "Mattino" of Naples and other small papers. His actual entry into "real" newspaper work dates from 1914 when he entered into collaboration with Roberto FARINACCI at Cremona on behalf of the interventionist cause.

5. Subject had met his future wife while she was in Italy on a trip. In 1911 he went to Prague (then under the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy), where they were married. Subject remained with her until just prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. He was able, as a neutral to make his way back to Italy, leaving his wife and child behind.

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6. When Benito MUSSOLINI founded the Popolo D'Italia late in 1914, Subject became one of his most active collaborators. Subject's relations with Benito MUSSOLINI and his brother Arnaldo, were always most cordial. And on the basis of this early association, it was always possible for Subject to secure direct access to the Dictator if he had something to say. In explaining the curious phenomenon that despite this advantage of long personal contact with the Duce he never "made his way" under Fascism (as will become clear in the course of this discussion which follows), Subject states that his role, even with MUSSOLINI, was always that of critic; furthermore, he states that he never kow-towed to anyone in the hierarchy, and as a consequence he raised against himself powerful enemies such as GRANDI, FERRETTI and others.

7. World War I: Subject served in the war in the infantry, entering in grade of 2nd Lt., and being demobilized as Captain. He was wounded and in 1917-1918 played a leading part in the organization of the Czechoslovak Legion in Italy. Subject was first Italian officer to enter Prague, 7 days after the armistice (18 Nov. 1918), acting as special courier for the message sent by Premier ORLANDO on behalf of the Italian people to Thomas MASARYK. He was thereafter attached as Italian observer to the General Staff of the new Czech army, engaging in political reporting for the Italian general staff. During this period he became intimate friend of BENEŠ (relations broken after the "Tagesbote" incident in 1929), MASARYK and the latter's son (the present Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Jan MASARYK, with whom he has continued to be on friendly terms, as well as all the high officers in the Czech army. In 1919 Subject returned to Italy to be demobilized, after which he re-joined his wife in Czechoslovakia and returned to his journalist work.

8. Experiences in Russia, 1920: Early in 1920 Subject organized a tour of Poland and the Baltic countries as correspondent for the EPOCA (Rome), L'ESPRESSO (Genoa) and La Sera (Milan). He was prevented from entering Russia by the ban then in effect prohibiting the entry of all foreigners. Subject went, therefore, to Reval (Estonia) where the Russian regime maintained a commercial Delegation which was its thin line of contact with the outer world. The Delegation was headed by GELUKOVSKI (who suicided in 1920 or 1921) who had as his secretary, DAVTLIN (who later had a brilliant diplomatic career, according to Subject).

9. At the moment of Subject's arrival, the Russian delegation was ostracized by the other foreign representatives and was finding it difficult to establish even informal, unofficial contacts.

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Subject therefore had no success in a direct request for an entry permit to Russia. During the conversation with GOLUKOVSKI, however, he became aware of the situation which existed and offered to place the Russian in contact, under discreet circumstances, with the Italian Minister DE PRETIS, an old Piedmontese friend. Subject arranged for a meeting of the four (DE PRETIS was accompanied by Subject, GOLUKOVSKI and DAVTLIN) in a private dining room in one of the large restaurants of Reval. Subject and DAVTLIN, at the appropriate moment left the two to continue their talks alone. When they were finished, they each left separately. About five days later DE PRETIS received a communication from his government asking him to use every measure at his disposal to establish a contact with the head of the Russian delegation. It then became possible for him to reply immediately that he had foreseen this desire on the part of his government and had taken the first steps.

10. Subject secured permission to enter Russia for his part in the affair, March 1920. He went to Petrograd and spent considerable time observing life under the new regime. Ostensibly he was most interested in the conditions of museums, art collections, etc. In fact, however, he succeeded in establishing contact with numerous anti-Bolshevik elements, such as Count BENCKENDORFF (brother of ex-Russian Ambassador at London), Princess DOLGORUKI, Msgr. CHEPLAK and others, who were then in hiding in Petrograd. Subject was successful (after his return to Reval) in organizing the legal exit from the country of BENCKENDORFF, who however, contracted pneumonia and died immediately after leaving Russia. He visited B.L.B. NOFF, secretary of the Third International in Petrograd for permission to go to Moscow to continue his cultural observations. B.L.B. NOV was evidently not impressed for, although the permission was granted, Subject upon arrival in Moscow found that a very intelligent secret police element TAGILIEVICH had been assigned to him as an alter ego during the waking hours. In the presence of the escort it became impossible for Subject to continue the kind of work he had done in Petrograd. Subject, however, took advantage of the confusion at the Moscow station during the demonstration welcoming the arrival of the British Trade Union delegates to shake his escort and boarded an outbound train. For some 6-7 days Subject made his way without contro, until he finally presented himself and was escorted back to Moscow. He explained that he had left Moscow because he desired to see on his own how life was progressing in the provinces under the new regime. He was thereupon expelled from Russia April 1920.

12. Upon arrival in Reval, Subject began to write up his observations in a series of articles for his newspapers.

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During the course of his unescorted peripatations he had been able to observe considerable details which related to the preparedness, training and disposition of Soviet troops. As war between Poland and Russia was at that moment imminent, Subject devoted one of his articles to recounting what he had seen of military interest. In effect, the article contained OB information of considerable importance. Following the appearance of the article, Subject was tried and sentenced to death in absentia by the Soviet authorities. Although no official notice of this fact was broadcast P. NUNZIO, Guglielmo, who accompanied the Italian Socialist Party Delegation to Russia later in 1920 was arrested and threatened with death at Petrograd because he held an "EPOCA" journalists card. Evidently Subject's articles in the EPOCA had led to the black-balling of all representative of the paper.

13. Notwithstanding this episode, Subject states he never had any difficulties in the years which followed with the Russian representatives with whom he came into contact. URLANOFF the first Russian Minister at Prague, followed by ANTONOV-OVSIENKO, were both accessible to Subject in the twenties.

14. Period from 1920 to Prague (Consular) Mission: Subject established his home in Prague where he functioned as a kind of press attache under BORDIGNARO. At the same time he continued his work as Central European correspondent for the Popolo d'Italia. During this period he made numerous trips to and from Italy in connection with his work. Without any direct interest on his part Subject was appointed Consul at Morawska Ostrova by Minister FIGNATTI on 24 May 1926 on direct order of MUSSOLINI.

15. Consular Mission; June 1926-April 1929: Subject served from 1 June 1926 to April 1929 as Italian Consul (non-career) at Morawska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia. On 23 November 1928, under circumstances related below, he was relieved of his post. Subject was very much distressed, and wrote a long letter to GRONDI who was at that time Foreign Minister. In the letter he set out his early history. He stated that he had been wounded in 1914-1918 war, that in 1919 he had run, almost at his own expense a sort of Press Office in Prague to counteract Franco-Yugoslav propaganda, and that in 1920 he had arranged a journalistic mission to Russia and paid the expenses involved in studying the archives of the Spielberg at Brno to prepare a publication for the cantonary of Silvio FELLICO. He claimed participation with Giuseppe BOTTI, Italo FOSCHI and Maurizio BARRICELLI in the attempted assault on the Hotel Bristol, Rome, in order to seize and defenestrate "GAGOL" (NITTI) in June 1919. As head of the Consulate at Morawska Ostrova he had dedicated his whole life to the organization of the Fascist colony, and he asserted that he had created the Fasci of Czechoslovakia.

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Subject said that MUSSOLINI could bear witness that with PARINACCI in 1914-15 he had more than once faced the socialist crowds in Cronaha, Parma and Piacenza on behalf of intervention. After Caporetto, though hospitalized, he organized the Committees of Internal Resistance and the first Sezione Mutilati e Invalidi. He stated that he was tried in connection with the attack on NIGLIOLI, interrogated regarding the attacks on TREVES, MAFFI and MCDIGLIANI, and continually watched. Subject ended his letter by expressing the opinion that if he was not given some other job, his recall from Czechoslovakia would seem too much as if the Italian Government were punishing him in obedience to those who had objected to his violent defense of Italian Fascism. D.DONE's opinion on this point was also expressed in a covering letter by the Italian Minister in Prague, who said that for the sake of Italian prestige it would be advisable to put a communication in the local press to the effect that he was being recalled in order to take up another important appointment.

16. However, it became impossible to secure regular positions because of GRANDI's old hostility, Subject states, despite support of both Benito and Arnaldo MUSSOLINI.

17. Following the Nobile Polar Expedition several members of the crew were accused by the "Tagesbote" of cannibalism. Subject wrote a violent reply which he had published in all the papers. BENESCH intervented directly to expell Subject.

18. While he was in Prague, Subject claims he had excellent success in handling his Russian colleagues. The Russian minister at the time was first, URLINEFF, followed by ANTONOV-OVSIENKO, a short, extremely ugly, miopic (he wore heavy lenses), but extremely capable and dangerous person. Subject knows that in 1936, ANTONOV-OVSIENKO was at Barcelona as the head of a special Soviet mission of some kind, possibly under Consular cover. Subject's line into the Russian Legation at Prague was JACOBSON, the press attache, a hopelessly fanatic poker player. Subject arranged the weekly games, for which he invited very able players. The game invariably upset JACOBSON's calm and opened him to effective questioning during the intermission of the game for the buffet. Subject states he never reported his source or method to his government.

19. Propaganda Mission to US and South America - 1930-1932:  
When Subject returned to Rome from Prague he was sent by the Direzione Italiana all'Estero, headed by his good friend, PARINI, to take charge of the propaganda of the Lega Fascista di Nord America, and he remained in New York until May 1931. He was sent to New York, again, with a provisional mission of propaganda and social assistance on accord between Comm. Piere PARINI and GRANDI.

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The mission ended because of exhaustion of funds and he was repatriated in May 1931. In 1931 an attempt was made by the head of the Ufficio Stampa to get him the job to head the Press and Propaganda Office at the O.N.D. This failed, and finally in September 1931 a job was found for him with the Press Attache in Buenos Aires, and concurrently as Ministry of Corporations propagandist in Argentina. Neither was the definite appointment which Subject so eagerly sought. As however the salary was far too small for him to live on, he was given an unspecified propagandist additional salary.

20. Subject in October 1931, when he had been home to see his family, made another effort to arrange his affairs, which had been financially perilous for years. Nothing was done and in desperation in June 1932 he wrote a personal letter to the Duce asking that he might be given some definite post in any part of the world which would provide enough money for him to keep his family. It seems that the letter reached the Duce; but there is no indication of his having done anything to help. In July 1932 Subject, pursuing his propaganda mission for the Ministry of Corporations, had a great personal success when he gave talks on the Corporative State at Assumption, but as he had feared, this mission came to an end in October 1933, when he had to be dropped by the Ministry of Corporations for financial reasons.

21. DADONE evidently aroused considerable personal animosity in the course of his attempts to systematize his position by resorting to old comrades who had fared much better than he in the distribution of bureaucratic plums. He always had the support of PARINI (D.I.E.) and BOTTAI (Ministry of Corporations) but he met knife-in-the-back opposition from Lando FERRETTI, the Chief of the Press Office under MUSSOLINI.

22. Cairo Mission, 1933-1940: Subject went to Egypt for the first time in July 1933, having been sent by the Direzione Generale degli Italiani all'Estero in agreement with the Press Office of the Foreign Office, his mission being to start a correspondence bureau to support the propaganda work done by the Italian papers in Egypt, the "Giornale d'Oriente". Following a report by Subject directly to CLANO, BERGAMISCHI was sent to survey situation (1935) in Egypt. BERGAMISCHI's recommendations were based upon the news service in Egypt to serve the whole of the Near East.

23. In July 1935 he was given the task of setting up and directing the Agenzia d'Egitto e D'Oriente (A.E.O.) This News Agency, which was directly under the jurisdiction of the Italian Consul, was designed to compete with Reuters, Havas, etc., and was part of the intensive Italian propaganda campaign at the time of the Abyssinian war.

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It produced a daily News Bulletin intended for the use of the press of the whole Middle East area.

24. In its early days the Agenzia d'Egitto e d'Oriente met with many difficulties. One of the most serious of these was the difficulty of getting news by means of the radio. In Egypt private radio interception activities were strictly forbidden, and when the Agency was started the radio interception was done clandestinely by an Italian named FERRI who was employed to do similar work by AL AHRAM and other Egyptian papers. This was unsatisfactory, especially as FERRI in order to avoid detection and its inevitable consequences was forced to change his headquarters constantly.

25. Subject states that he retained FERRI only until he was able to arrange for legitimate wireless intercept service of news broadcast from Italy through the Marconi Company. Subject maintained his own control on the intake from DNB intercepts which he purchased from the DNB intercept man unknown to DNB chief. Subject noted that Marconi on the excuse of atmospheric disturbances etc., did not pass him items occurring in certain programs which were of propaganda utility. Therefore he made an agreement with the DNB intercept man for him to monitor the programs in question.

26. The basic plan for Italian propaganda in Egypt regarding the Ethiopian question was laid down by Minister PAGLIANO in his report from Cairo of 24 March 1935. (The text of this report and of the materials forming the basis for the observations following will be found in the micro-film files referred to in para 2, above.)

27. In para 8 of his report PAGLIANO proposed Comm. CIGNOLINI, Special Commissioner of the Alessandria Fascio, as the man who should head the under-cover agent's network in Egypt. (CIGNOLINI was a Doctor of Laws, a Consul of the Fascist Militia, a silver medalist and a 10 year resident of Egypt. He was also at the time, Vice Director of the Banca Commerciale and a member of the board of directors of the Giornale d'Oriente). This nomination was accepted on 11 May 1935 when CIGNOLINI was ordered to Italy for "completion of details", i.e. briefing. On 19 July 1935 Subject, asked Rome to send out the materials necessary to set up his clandestine news intercept service. NONIS, the Charge, specifically recommended compliance with Subject's request because of its possible later "secret uses in the reception of urgent ciphered w/t messages for the representatives of the Military ministries".

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28. In connection with these details, Subject has stated that he himself was not in any way connected with the appointment of CIGNOLINI. He points out that the PACLIANO recommendations did not make a basic distinction between the propaganda function and the intelligence function. Presumably CIGNOLINI's under-cover network would have had the latter rather than the former as its objective. There, Subject states it was by nature an operation which came within the competence of the representatives of the Military Ministries and not the Foreign Office. The final BERGAMASCHI recommendations straightened out the confusion in PACLIANO's program and based all operations of the civilian service on the AEO which Subject founded and directed.

29. He states however, that he later heard from his SIM colleagues that CIGNOLINI proved to be of little value and was quickly relieved of his position. According to Subject, CIGNOLINI returned to Italy after the outbreak of war; thus far, however, we have had no success in locating him.

30. NONIS, Italian Charge d'Affaires in Cairo, who made a report in July 1935, said that Subject had started negotiations with the Egyptian State Broadcasting Co. (Marconi) who had the monopoly, in order to arrange that they would supply the agency with complete interceptions of the Italian radio telegraphic services for between seven and eight hundred lire per month. The Agency had a Rome correspondent (also Rome correspondent of the Giornale d'Oriente) Dr. BONCIANI who would send daily telegrams. Since the Marconi apparatus was under British control, the Charge d'Affaires advised the setting up of an additional radio receiving set in the Legation. However, they would not then be able to use FERRI who was under suspicion by the police. NONIS said that he was trying to obtain the services of an ex-Naval radio telegraphist of Italian nationality at that time employed by the Consulate at Gondar. If he was unsuccessful in obtaining this man's service, NONIS asked that someone should be sent out from Rome.

31. By September 1935 the Agency was in working order, its address being Agence d'Egypte et d'Orient, 14, Via Champollion, Cairo. Telegraphic address NEDMDO. The Italian Minister in Cairo reported on its activities. He said that it has been so successful in getting itself largely and sometimes in full reproduced by local papers that a good deal of alarm had been caused in circles unfavourable to Italy.

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32. An agreement regarding the radio interception question was reached between Subject and Marconi in October 1935. NOMIS, writing to inform the Minister of Popular Culture of this, said that as a result the bulletin of the agency would be able still further to conceal its propaganda nature and would seem more and more like a reputable news agency. A very large number of names of inhabitants of Arab countries to whom copies of the bulletin might be sent had been provided by the propaganda section, Nu. P.I.E. branch of the Ministry (lists in materials photographed, para 2 above). But NOMIS wished at all costs to avoid stressing the bulletin's propaganda nature. However, it had been sent to a few selected Egyptian personalities, and the Italian representatives in other Arab countries had also been asked to distribute small numbers of copies to friends in their area.

33. In November 1935 the success of A.E.O. was greatly aided by the fact that the Egyptian Government imposed over more stringent restrictions on clandestine radio interception by local papers, with the result that the A.E.O., secure in its agreement with the Marconi, was being widely published by all papers, side by side with Ruter, Havas and British Official. It was also able to supply the Italian "Giornale d'Oriente", which otherwise, according to NOMIS, would have been completely deprived of unbiased news.

34. The greatest enthusiasm for the bulletin was expressed by the Italian Legation in Bagdad who in November 1936 said that it had been a real pleasure and of tremendous interest to the few privileged persons who had been able to see it. More copies, especially in Arabic were requested. Unfortunately for Bagdad there was some muddle about this - they were told that they would have to pay for the copies, the expense involved, for some extraordinary reasons, was not sanctioned by Minister of Popular Culture, and in April 1937 G. BBRIELLI in Bagdad said that as he has no longer received the A.E.O. bulletin he was completely deprived of any news, and unable to do anything for Italian propaganda while he remained so. By May 1937 it had again been arranged for him to receive it.

35. In 1935 the staff locally employed by the A.E.O. was as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Salary per month (Egyptian lbs)</u>
a. Ugo DADONE, director	50
b. Michael BOCTOR, redattore	20
c. Ismailia DALLANI, redattrice	25
d. Chehata EBELD, translator	10
e. Lina WISE, typist	10
f. Goham M. HAUD, portor	3.5

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g. Selim SALEH, porter	1.5
h. Anis DAUD, Arab redattore	12
i. NERI, CARUSO and DESIENC, Cyclists	10.5
j. Iran C. RRI, typist	10
k. Filippo ZAMBONI, Assistant Redattore	10
l. Nazih MASSAD, translator	10
m. S. DAL ORO, French redattore	5.5
n. G. F. RMI, Arab redattore	15
o. E. MARTA, typist	8
p. Mohammad OSMAN, impiegato	4
q. Dr. Carlo BONCLANI, Rome correspondent	1100 Italian lire.
r. Sig. ROSELLI, Jerusalem	3500 " "
s. Sig. WAYSISIER, Beirut	2500 " "

36. Some members of the A.E.O. staff, Subject, D.ILANI, Nazih MASSAD, and WISE, were also employed at the Legation on the preparation of the Press Review. For this they received additional salaries of 30, 12, 10 and 3 Egyptian pounds a month respectively from 1935 and 1940 there were few staff changes at A.E.O. Ismailia D.ILANI left in 1938, Anis DAUD in 1937 and C. RRI, ZAMBONI, MASSAD, DALORO, F. RMI, FERRAI, MARTA and OSMAN in 1936.

37. According to a report from the Charge d'affaires in Cairo in May 1937, Subject enjoyed the confidence of the Press Attache at the German Legation; Fritz Walter TIETZ, who was also in charge of the local branch of the D.N.B. Two reports were made by Subject to the Italian Legation regarding conversations with TIETZ. The first gave the information that TIETZ had watched with interest the development of A.E.O. and had received instructions to collaborate in its work. He thought that in the future there might be a possible chance of D.N.B. publishing news which the Italians wished distributed indirectly. Subject, said in his report that all German propaganda activities in the Middle East were pursuing a negative propaganda policy; i.e., rather than displaying the advantages of German policy, they were attempting to discredit the other nationalities who were opposed to them. The second, shorter, report gives information on the methods adopted by the Germans regarding their funds for indirect subsidies to the press. The German Chambers of Commerce in Egypt and in the other Arab countries had the job of centralizing all the money which was assigned annually by industrialists, businessmen, representatives, shipping companies, etc., for publicity. The global sum was then put at the disposal of the head of the press and propaganda office, who arranged distribution only to those papers and reviews with which a previous agreement had been reached.

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No exceptions were made. TIETZ told Subject that this system had the advantages not only of increasing German business, but they also had a certain sum left over which was used for other forms of propaganda.

38. In 1937 Dott. Enrico NUNE in charge of broadcasts to the Arabs, visited Cairo in order to recruit musical talent for his program and to discuss the efficiency of the Radio Bari transmissions. Subject was of assistance to him in getting reactions to the broadcasts and in discovering some musicians.

39. On 31 October 1938, a memorandum written by MORGANTI, the Italian Consul in Cairo, recommending Subject for a decoration, throws important light on Subject's work during the Ethiopian War. After noting that Subject had served as an Infantry Captain during World War I, sustaining wounds in action, MORGANTI states that Subject was later a Centurian of the Fascist Militia, and sustained wounds during the street fighting on behalf of the Fascist cause. He then continues:

Subject did work of the highest order in the Military as well as the political and propaganda fields during the Italo-Ethiopian War. He participated in the organization of the interception of the Z.S.F. communications of the English Military and Naval stations, as well as the gathering directly or indirectly of a military character, and finally, placing SIM representatives in contact with local elements. At his own risks and expense, sometimes at night, he made excursions to the off-limits military zones between Wadi Natrum and Mersa Matruih and between Siwa and Bahari to control personally the position of troops, air units, artillery and tanks in the direction of the Libyan frontier."

40. Subject observes that despite this glowing account, he received nothing. Subject states that due allowance must be made for the purpose which motivated the writing of the letter. The intercept service mentioned was of a low-level. He does not deny that some of the expeditions he organized into the desert to advance his knowledge of native art brought results, in their course, of military interest. MORGANTI makes the statement in his memo that Subject in Cairo "fu l'uomo di punta gettato all' sbaraglio in ogni momento." Subject, however, insists that his interest at all times was primarily propaganda and secondarily anything that came along which would benefit the Italian cause.

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41. The success of Subject's work can best be judged by his adversary's reaction. On two occasions prior to the outbreak of war his work was discussed in as much detail permissible in works meant for public consumption. The first was George MARTELLI's "The Mediterranean-Whose Sea? (1938), the second Elisabeth MONROE's "Mediterranean Cross-currents, (1939)." Both works in the pre-war bibliography on the Mediterranean problem stand forth conspicuously as statements of the British case. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the passages in each work devoted to Subject's alleged subversive work in Egypt and the Near East were designed to "blow" him. The effect of the appearance of the statements, as indicated by Subjects' files, in the Ministry, was to start a chain-reaction of unfavorable comments and reprints in all the anti-Italian and neutral Arab press.

42. On 5 June 1940, five days before the Italian declaration of war on England the then Egyptian President of Council ILLI KHIER Pasha communicated through Minister MAZZOLINI the intention of the British military police in Cairo to arrest Subject and to try him before a military court.

43. Apropos of MAZZOLINI's sources, Subject observes that the principal informer was FAROUK himself. He even showed to MAZZOLINI at one time a little note-book of counsel written for him by his father FUAD, which FAROUK carried with him always. After the King came Dr. GROSSI, physician of the Royal Household and until 1940, also to MAZZOLINI. Others close to MAZZOLINI were young ZULFIKAR, son of the Grand Chamberlain, Mohamed S.B.T. Bey, chief of ceremony, ABDULLAH IZZET Bey, (son of IZZET Pasha, ex-Minister of War), and Mohamed Ali, heir presumptive to the throne. MAZZOLINI was on good terms with all of these, plying them with decorations (which Subject insists is an integral requirement of any propaganda or intelligence program in the Near East) and sympathy.

44. Subject left Cairo immediately upon receipt of the warning, by air. He left behind all of his personal belongings and a furnished apartment. Subject has learned that this property has been confiscated and sold by the Egyptian Government. He states, however, that his automobile, a trunk of valuables and a valise of important personal documents should have been left under seal with other Legation property.

45. Shortly before his improvisate flight from Egypt an investigation was opened in Rome on the excuse of Subject's doubtful arianinity on his mother's side. The investigation was mounted in a memo from PAVOLINI to BUFFARINI, dated 29 February 1940 in which PAVOLINI indicated that "Inasmuch as lately the attitude of DiDONE had given rise to some doubts I would be grateful if you would ascertain in the most secret manner and make known to me what is his position as a result of the racial laws."

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According to the documents, available Subject was attacked as a renegade Jew by certain Jewish-Anti-Fascist papers in Cairo while he was in Italy on leave in 1938, but without any consequences.

46. The investigation in May 1940, established that Subject's mother was in fact, of Jewish origin. It is difficult to divine the precise motives for PAVOLINI's action (Subject cannot provide any explanation), or what the outcome for Subject would have been if the war had not intervened precisely at this moment. The investigation continued, as indicated by the documentation, into the fall and winter of 1940, without however, any action being taken by the Ministry. In an event, LUCIANI, Chief of the Personnel Section of the Ministry had by this point revealed the same veiled hostility toward Subject shown by FERRETTI in 1932.

47. After Subject's return, a telegram was sent by the Minister of Popular Culture to GRAZIANI in Libya on 5 August 1940. It stated that though the A.E.O.'s work in Egypt had had to be stopped owing to the war situation, it was thought that for the purpose of propaganda in the Islamic world it could usefully be continued elsewhere, possibly in Cirenaica. It was therefore proposed to send Subject to Libya to discuss this possibility with GRAZIANI. Subject would thus be able to continue the direction of the A.E.O., producing bulletins for the press and the radio, and if necessary also leaflets. Carlo BONCIANI would continue to be his Rome correspondent. Subject left for Libya on 3 September 1940. GRAZIANI directed him to carry out propaganda by means of a portable radio station, broadcasting news of interest to Egypt, Syria and Palestine and denying false news and tendentious communiques. Subject was therefore recalled to the colours.

48. He was attached to the Comando Superiore delle Forze Armate, first to the Ufficio I, then to the "Egypt Office", for the purpose of organizing his special broadcasts and intercept service. Subject points out, however, that his project was sabotaged by the professional intelligence men in the General Staff who evidently were jealous of his independence and direct line to GRAZIANI. The radio equipment never arrived, Subject states, but was deliberately short-stopped in the depots. The results of his first stay in Libya therefore were nil.

49. There are no details in the Ministry of Popular Culture files regarding his work in Italian Africa, but in November 1940 the German Ambassador in Rome advised the Italian Foreign Office that if there was no objection on their part, it was proposed to ask the Fuhrer to confer upon DADONE the Order of Merit of the German Eagle.

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No objection was raised either by Ministry of Popular Culture or the Esteri. Subject states he received the decoration.

50. Subject remained in Libya until February 1941 when he re-entered Italy. By this time the impossibilities facing the broadcasting project were clear and Subject liquidated the undertaking. After a short period at Genoa with the Territorial Defense Command, he returned to Libya as a special Stefani correspondent in mid-June 1941. He was recalled to Italy in September 1941 on the personal cabled request to the Ministry of Popular Culture, PAVOLINI, by the Italian Commander-in-Chief BASTICO. BASTICO's "rocket" merits textual rendition:

"For reasons already signalled to Senator MORGAGNI (head of Stefani), please recall by wire Stefani correspondent, (Subject), who besides having nothing of interest to communicate has become unwelcome to the whole Hqs., as included....."

51. As of December 1941 Subject was unexpectedly removed from the Ministry of Popular Culture pay roll. (Subject had been re-commissioned with the rank of Major for his assignment in Libya but until the end of 1941 he received from the Ministry of Popular Culture a salary of 4000 lire per month.) Allegedly the reason given for this was the fact that Subject was at the time drawing pay simultaneously from more than one payroll. In fact, however, it is not difficult to trace this outcome to the hostilities Subject had generated within the Ministry, who took the BASTICO episode as a green light.

52. Subject was sent in October 1941 to the Russian front on behalf of the Propaganda Office of the Army. In February 1942 Subject was recalled to Rome for assignment by the General Staff to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the handling of the Arab leaders then in Rome. He worked thereafter at the "Centro Arabo" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Luigi GABRIELLI. The office actually was headed by GUARNESCHELLI and Alberto MELLINI. From March 1942 to March 1943 he was in contact with all the Arab leaders in Rome. The MUFTI, KILANI, Manour DAUD, Habib BOURGIBA, et. al. All were maintained in Rome at the expense of the Arab Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

53. Apropos of Alberto MELLINI, Subject states that he is now living a surveilled existence in Rome because of his collaboration with the Fascist Republic. Subject states that it was MELLINI who organized the flight of the MUFTI from Teheran to Rome.

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MELLINI was at the time secretary of the Italian Legation at Teheran. He took over the protection of the MUFTI when the latter fled from Irak to Teheran following the suppression of the Irak revolt. With the rupture of relations with the Axis (Sept. 1941) the Mufti was taken under direct asylum. He was "repatriated" to Italy with the rest of the personnel of the Italian Legation at the end of the year, passing as the personal servant of MELLINI. Subject states that the Mufti was so well disguised that he escaped detection during examinations by Iranian, Turkish and British officials.

54. In March 1943 Subject accompanied the chief of the Tunisian Nationalist Movement, BOURGIBA, to Tunis. He remained there to assist in the details of the proclamation of the independence of Tunisia and the reactivation of the DESTOUR movement. Early in April 1943 Subject placed two Tunisian journalists aboard a hospital ship bound for Italy. Taieb SLIM and Dr. Habib THAMER, Destour journalists who were to go to Rome to set up a Tunisian propaganda office under the sponsorship of the "Centro Arabo" of the Foreign Office. (See RM-1333 of 18 June 46)

55. In Tunisia Subject states he knew Col. Pompeo AGRIFOGLIO who headed the SIM office. The contact however, was social, in view of the fact that Subject worked with the Legation staff.

56. Capture, Interrogation and Repatriation, May 1943-1945: Subject was taken prisoner in Tunis, following the collapse of Axis resistance in May 1943, along with the entire personnel of the Italian diplomatic mission which had gone to the wrong airfield on Cape Bon to meet the plane which was supposed to fly them out.

57. For seven days Subject remained with the mission at Villa Raringnole in Tunis. Then he was taken under the escort of two British officers to a camp at Kassar Said, where he was placed in the infirmary so that he could receive the most favourable treatment. After about two or three months he was transferred (c. July) to a camp at St. Joseph du Tibar (Suk-el-Chemis camp). Thus far he had not been interrogated, nor had he received any offers of collaboration with the Allies. After a short stay he was replaced in the Kassar Said camp, after which he was taken to a place 36 kms from Algiers, KORSOH(?). According to Subject, this was a special British IS camp, under the command of a Captain, NU. He was assigned a tent. Though treated as well as possible, Subject still had not been interrogated. After another month, Subject was taken under NCO escort to Algiers, placed on a US plane and taken to Cairo, with a refueling stop at Tripoli.

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58. In Egypt Subject was taken to a so-called "secret" camp at Mahadi, arriving on 1 December 1943. After 6 or 7 days Subject was interrogated for about four days in succession by a Major BAILEY who confronted him with a voluminous dossier of reports regarding his pre-war activities in Egypt. (From Subject's reconstruction of the questions it is clear that these materials, for the most part comprised the details contained in Cairo's GX-2295 of 31 January 1946) Subject states that he answered only the questions he saw fit as he saw no reason, in view of his PW status for interrogation on facts which had nothing to do with his work during the war. He did not take a categorically negative attitude however. Subject became dissatisfied with the treatment being given him. His quarters were too small, the food poor, blankets nil, fatigue duties annoying. Subject made repeated complaints without results; he thereupon asked to see the Counsellor on Eastern affairs of the British Embassy in Cairo, Sir Walter SMART, one of his pre-war friends. The request was granted, but produced no amelioration of the circumstances.

59. According to Subject, Major BAILEY, who struck him as a competent man who actually did not take his work seriously, realized that it would be impossible to interrogate Subject, in the strict meaning of the term. Therefore, BAILEY, proposed at the final session that Subject collaborate generally with the British in propaganda work. Subject replied with a written memorial embodying his refusal, giving as his reason the fact that, in his view, the Allies had already adopted a policy in Italy which was to the disadvantage of Italy and ultimately of the Allies themselves. In this connection, he states he stressed the inopportunities of permitting the return to Italy of TOGLIATTI (or for that matter the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Egypt), and the placing of the government in the hands (these are Subject's statements) of the "fascisti", who had betrayed Italy by leaving the country once and who would betray it again in time of crisis. He stated that he would collaborate in the future, only if he felt that there was some guarantee that Italy would not be permitted to fall into chaos. A copy of this memorial, Subject sent to SMART.

60. Subject's memorial remained unanswered. The interrogations ceased. There was no betterment of the physical aspects of the confinement. As a consequence Subject's relations with others in the camp began to deteriorate. On 19 January 1944 he was transferred to an ordinary officers PW camp at Irwan.

61. At Irwan he refused to sign a pledge of collaboration with the British which was being circulated in the camp. The signing was voluntary.

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Subject, however, made his point-of-view that the obligation to the King of Italy was still binding and barred any pledge of loyalty to a foreign monarch, clear to the Italians running the camp. As a consequence he was transferred to a so-called "criminal camp" (No. 305) in March or April, probably, he believes at the instigation of the Italians rather than the British.

62. After successive medical examinations undergone in connection with wounds suffered in World War I Subject was repatriated to Italy with other wounded in November 1944. He was taken to Taranto where he spent a few months at a hospital near Bari. He notes that his repatriation was not as a PW. Therefore, he returned to Rome, at liberty, early in 1945. In Rome he secured six months of convalescent leave, after which he secured two months extension and finally two months of earned leave. He was demobilized in September 1945.

63. He has never been approached or interrogated by any Allied authorities since his return to Italy. The first contact being that effected by this unit in February in this year.

64. Major HARRARI, Major Cyril ROLO: Subject states that both of these men were known to him as civilians in the course of social contacts in Cairo before the war. HARRARI, who came from a well-known, pro-British family, had married a beautiful Milanese girl. Subject, as an active member of the Italian colony in Cairo therefore entered their social circle. The same was true of ROLO, whose brother had married (now divorced) an Italian woman. Both contacts were strictly social. Subject states that he learned after his repatriation that HARRARI was working in the Allied Hqs at Caserta, although he has never seen him. ROLO, he states, he saw about a year ago, in the bar of the Grand Hotel, Rome. Subject recognized him from afar; ROLO did not see Subject.

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CB 9 COMMENT

65. Preliminary observations on Subject's possible utility for intelligence work were made in our JRX-3841 of 17 July 1946, paras 3, 4, which reported our decision to take him on in a "consultants" capacity. It is hoped that the foregoing discussion and the comments to follow will make clear why this case literally "began in the middle" and worked toward the beginning. If Subject was indeed to be handled on a long range basis it was felt that the approach should not be cut-and-dried but gradual and subordinated to the building of confidence and reciprocal respect.

66. A number of the details given in Subject's account of his life should be noted for their importance in the understanding of Subject's personality and motivations. Subject's middle class, professional Piedmontese origins must be taken into consideration as conditioning elements in his critical, independent outlook and conduct. The family was not rich nor noble. It is safe to assume therefore that their aspirations were in this direction. Subject's strong Monarchist convictions are, in any case, no mystery.

67. In reviewing Subject's activity from the date of his marriage, 1911, to the present, one is struck by the large gaps in what might otherwise be taken as normal in the family life of a man with a wife and two daughters. He was separated from his wife and child throughout World War I, rejoining them after the war. The period of "normal" family existence in the mid-twenties is broken in 1929 after the debacle in Czechoslovakia which saw Subject a broken man, financially, by assignments in the US, South America and Egypt, during which his family remained at Massio. Following his repatriation in 1940 Subject moves successively to Libya, Russia and finally North Africa as a PW. Upon his return to Italy in 1945 he again settles in Rome. The repetition of the pattern suggests a sub-stratum of intra-family mal-adjustment and dis-satisfaction. The break in contact with his brother since 1930 is an indication that there is the tendency for these forces to carry over into inter-personal relations as well. It is probable that the effect of these mal-adjustments with other elements of Subject's personality syndrome, has been to intensify the dynamic way with which he has "fixed" on and served external objects. Thus, his intense nationalism, participation in physical aggressions (with which he still secures vicarious association by the carrying of a cane, which is more than a mere walking aid with Subject) and executive ability when confronted with a blocked-out problem relating to the Country and Party.

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68. The fact that Subject's two daughters, ages 32 and 26 respectively, are not married may be related to Subject's uniformly poor financial status in recent years and thus serve to increase the intra-family tensions.

69. The Jewish origin of Subject's mother, with the stigma thereto attached in Nazi and late-Fascist doctrine, the effect of which Subject had ample opportunity to feel in the investigation mounted against him in 1940-41, resulted not in awakening him to underlying fallacies of the ideologies concerned but in his rejection of the Jews and all things Jewish. As would be expected he has raised the memory of his mother, clearly indicated in several conversations, to the point of veneration.

70. It must be emphasized that Subject's anti-Jewish feelings are not articulated. In conversation he has never taken a position in any way approaching that held by the Nazi or Fascist racists, a clear indication that his intellectual attainments (and undoubtedly the unconscious admission that after all he too is of Jewish origin) imposes a degree of disciplining which bars fanaticism on the point.

71. In any case, it is felt that subconsciously, Subject's strong pro-Arab feelings may represent the sublimation of aggressive feelings toward the Jews. The fact of Subject's part-Jewish origin would thus add a degree of personal dynamism to a pro-Arab point of view which before the war derived also from the fact that Fascist Italy's (the "nation's") interests were consistently identified in a propagandistic sense with the Arab cause.

72. Subject's masonic affiliation and his attainment of the highest degree of advancement with the order is demonstration enough of Subject's intellectual and moral capacity. (His questura record shows no evidence whatsoever of common crimes or misdemeanors of any nature.) A review of his life indicates however, that he has never derived any permanent, if even temporary, personal advantage from his position in the order. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that his affiliation has brought emotional compensations deriving from the deferential association with fellow-members who hold important posts in the government, the vicarious pleasures of semi-conspiratorial organization, etc. all of which it is clear supercede money or material advantage in Subject's scale of values.

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73. Subject's fidelity to his masonic affiliation continued under Fascism it should be noted, despite Benito MUSSOLINI's personal antipathy to the orders and their formal liquidation. As Subject points out, the repressive action taken by Fascism was mostly directed against the Grand Orient (Paris ) Masonic affiliates, whereas the Scottish Rite affiliates supported the Regime, particularly because of its presumed anti-Communist orientation, and therefore continued in existence, numbering many prominent Fascist Hierarchy among their membership.

74. Subject's attitude toward the Vatican, despite his Masonic affiliation, is one of great respect. The Scottish Rite philosophy is Theistic in basis and posits faith as an essential category. Thus it is possible for Subject to regard the Vatican as the representation of another faith which, generally speaking, faces the same problem of existence in the modern world, as the Masonic order.

75. The continuous succession in Subject's account of personal differences with important Party personalities is as striking as the persistent deep friendships which also appear. It would seem however, that in no case was Subject ever able to win over his supporters to the point that they would take the initiative in forcing a solution favorable to Subject against his detractors. The key to this phenomenon is probably to be found in Subject's independence of character, insistence upon personal integrity and the consequent critical role he played with his party friends as well as his party enemies. As a consequence, even the former probably regarded him as a fool or with fear or envy, even when they esteemed him for his initiative, personal courage and ability to deliver-the-goods under pressure.

76. Subject's strong identification all of his life with nationalist symbols (and associated concepts of the "strong" state, subordination of the individual) has resulted in a political outlook, which while not propagated with fanaticism or hostility for the ideas of others, is thoroughly reactionary in character. Communism he regards as the great threat to modern civilization. While Subject does not believe a restoration of the Fascist regime as it existed before the war, it is clear that he regards the philosophy as having been betrayed by the man, MUSSOLINI as having been betrayed into making a war he never wanted, etc. He took an active part in the Masonic efforts to organize pro-Monarchist support in North Italy before the June elections (see JRX-3175).

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77. Fundamentally, however, Subject, like many doctrinaires, though a professing anti-democrat, insists upon liberty of personal action for himself. In the past he has resolved the contradiction, whether by design or not, by finding the locus for the outlet of his aggressive nationalist feelings, in a foreign country (i.e. Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia, USA, South America, and Egypt) where he enjoyed relatively full personal freedom while he defended and praised the restrictive system of his country.

78. Subject's dossiers bear witness to the fact that in all the assignments undertaken his execution was superior and in some cases, beyond the call of duty.

79. As regards the question of his participation in Italian espionage, after the examination of all available evidence we are not inclined to modify our agreement with the MI 5 judgement (XI-11515 of 5 April 1946) that Subject, in his past activities has been in the first instance a propagandist rather than an intelligence agent.

80. Subject is now 60 years old and in the view of the writer has passed the peak achieved during his stay in Egypt from 1935 to 1940 when he worked under ideal circumstances in view of the psychological and personality components above discussed. Nonetheless, he has retained from this period an extraordinary number of contacts with all the Arab leaders none of which can be exploited by Italy now or in the near future. More than contacts, as demonstrated by Subject's handling of the Arab Delegation to the Holy See, he has their confidence and trust.

81. For reasons clearly indicated in his account, Subject could never collaborated with the British, although it is certain that his social contacts with them would never be prejudiced by this feeling. As regards the French, it is excluded that he could serve the interests of a power which he regards as having been illegitimately advanced at the expense of his own country. The overall Slav (a nationalist conception) — Communist (and ideological front, serving Russian power interests) **THREAT** is the dominating strain in his thinking. He regards it as impossible to face in Italian domestic politics as organized at present without strong support from the outside. He sees the only possibility of this support from the US.

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We feel that it is in connection with this threat, or presumed such in the Near and Middle East that we can best use and control Subject. The major problem in the operation now and in the future will be to keep him "fixed" on the Near Eastern rather than the domestic aspects of developments. At all times even the suggestion of a quid-pro-quo on the basis of support for reactionary schemes on the domestic front must be firmly negatived to avoid the inevitable disillusion and souring on all aspects of the work, which would follow inability to back up promises.

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APPENDIX

Summary of Advances made to Subject:

- a. 10,000 (44.00) lire advanced 29 July for expenses in connection with entertainment of members of Arab Delegation to Holy See.
- b. 10,000 lire advanced 10 August for use in connection with Arab Delegation contact.
- c. 20,000 lire advanced on 26 August for train trip to Naples to secure visa for Turkey and purchase of miscellaneous requirements for proposed trip to Turkey.
- d. One complete grey flannel suiting advanced to fill out wardrobe for trip.
- e. One raincoat (military) for use during trip.
- f. One portable typewriter.

All above on receipts signed by Subject.

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Attachment 7 JRX-4483  
F880,309

SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)

No. del Passaporto  
**163381 P**

No. del Registro  
 69211

**Repubblica Italiana**  
 IN NOME DELLA LEGGE

Il Ministro per gli Affari Esteri  
 rilascia il presente passaporto  
 al Signor **UGO**  
**Maccone**

accompagnato da<sup>(n)</sup>

Autenticazione della firma e fotografia  
**UGO**  
**Maccone**  
 Il Questore  
**Manfredi**  
 Dato il 21 Agosto 1946

Ufficio Passaporti  
 OFFICIO PASSAPORTI

\* Per i minorenni sul passaporto i figli minori di 15 anni.

FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 3-77

ATT JRX 4488  
SECRET (When Filled In)

31 AUG 46  
E-2 IMPDET  
CL. BY. [ ]

Dati e connotati del Titolare

Professione *giornalista*  
 Stato *Libero*  
 e di famiglia *Benvenuto de Bernardini*  
 nato a *Castell'Alfani*  
 il *3-8-1906*  
 domiciliato *Firenze*  
 Comune di *Firenze*  
 Stato *Italia*  
 occhi *castani*  
 capelli *castani*  
 barba *no*  
 baffi *no*  
 colorito *bruno*  
 segni particolari *incauto labbra*  
*insensibile*

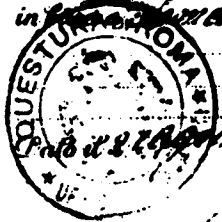
Nome	Figli Data di nascita	Visto

Il presente passaporto è rilasciato  
 per la *Corea - Cina - Libano*  
*col. 1946*

ed è valido fino al *20 agosto 1946*  
*(Mille novecento quarantasei)*  
 a meno di rinnovazioni

Rilasciato dalla  
**QUESTURA DI** *Firenze*

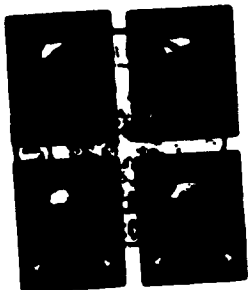
in *Firenze* a *domanda del interessato*



*Esce dalla*  
*Mundipis*

(\*) Autorità che lo rilascia - (\*\*) Documenti, certificati, autorizzazioni

1/10/50



1/10/50

# CEDOLA DI ESPATRIO

r.

Passaporto rilasciato da \_\_\_\_\_

di \_\_\_\_\_ il (data) \_\_\_\_\_

N. del Passaporto \_\_\_\_\_ N. del Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Cognome e nome del titolare \_\_\_\_\_  
(Per le donne maritate indicare anche il cognome del marito)

Patronità \_\_\_\_\_

1. Sesso \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Stato Civile \_\_\_\_\_

3. Sa scrivere? \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Professione o condizione: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Posizione nella professione \_\_\_\_\_  
(Direttore, perito, dirigente, libero professionista, artigiano, impiegato, operaio, ecc.)

6. Giorni, mese ed anno di nascita \_\_\_\_\_

7. Luogo di dimora abituale } Comune \_\_\_\_\_  
in Italia } Provincia \_\_\_\_\_

8. Viaggio con persone di famiglia? \_\_\_\_\_  
(In caso affermativo, trascrivere alegg. le generalità delle persone)

9. L'uscita dal Regno avviene:

a) per motivi di lavoro? \_\_\_\_\_ in base a contratto? \_\_\_\_\_

b) per affari commerciali, professionali, ecc.? \_\_\_\_\_

c) per altri motivi? \_\_\_\_\_ quali? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Raccontare ragioni, studi, dispute, ecc.)

10. Presume di dimorare all'Estero per più di un anno? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Paese di destinazione \_\_\_\_\_

Bella, a data, dell'Ufficio di Polizia  
di Confine o del Porto di Imbarco  
che rilascia la cedola.

PERSONE CHE ACCOMPAGNANO IL TITOLARE DEL PASSAPORTO

COGNOME E NOME	Relazione di parentela col titolare	Sex	Stato civile	Se scrittore?	Professione o condizione	Posizione nella professione (1)	Giorno, mese ed anno di nascita

(1) Vedere il n. 5 alla pag. precedente.

**CEDOLA DI RIMPATTO**

Passaporto rilasciato da \_\_\_\_\_ di \_\_\_\_\_ di (data) \_\_\_\_\_

N. del Passaporto \_\_\_\_\_ N. del Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Cognome e nome del titolare \_\_\_\_\_ (Per la donna scritte insieme anche il nome di matrimonio del marito)

1. Sesso \_\_\_\_\_ /lettera/

2. Nato civile \_\_\_\_\_

3. Se scrittore? \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Professione o condizione: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Posizione nella professione \_\_\_\_\_ (Per se o padre, figlio, madre, libere professioniste, artigiane, impiegata, operaria, ecc.)

6. Giorno, mese ed anno di nascita \_\_\_\_\_

7. Luogo in cui \_\_\_\_\_ Comune \_\_\_\_\_

nasce il figlio \_\_\_\_\_ Provincia \_\_\_\_\_

8. Viaggia con persone di famiglia? \_\_\_\_\_ (Se non altrimenti, scrivere a tempo la proprietà della persona)

9. La dimora all'Estero ha avuto luogo: \_\_\_\_\_

a) per motivi di lavoro? \_\_\_\_\_ in base a contratto? \_\_\_\_\_

b) per altri motivi? \_\_\_\_\_ quali? \_\_\_\_\_ (spedite neglianni, studia, diploma, ecc.)

10. Prevede di restare in Patria per più di un anno? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Data dell'ultima uscita dal Regno: \_\_\_\_\_

Anno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_

12. Pieno di provvisoria \_\_\_\_\_

Spillo, o della Direzione di Polizia di Capoluogo e del Porto di sbarco che dispone la cedola.