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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS, FIFTH ARMY
(305TH CIC DETACHMENT)
APO 464

Auth: CG Fifth Army

Initials S. J. S.

Date 30 MAY 1945

Section VII

- 30 May 1945

S. J. S. Park found Card

SUBJECT: SENNI Count Livio di Carlo, Sipo and SD, Verona.

TO : A. C. of S., G-2 (CI), Fifth Army.

1. There follows a report of the preliminary interrogation of Subject, whose name appears as Serial Number 1093 in the AFHQ list of wanted officials of the GIS. In the above-mentioned list it is indicated that Subject was a member of the SIPO and Sicherheitsdienst, Verona, Abteilung VI. Subject was arrested in Verona on 26 May 1945 by this Detachment. He had been detained by the CLN, Verona, on charges of collaboration and was found in the city jail. Interrogation of Subject was carried out by Special Agent Cunningham of this Detachment.

2. Personal Details:

Name: SENNI Livio di Carlo and di EDWARDS Yvonne.

Birth: At Jerusalem, Palestine, on 15 June 1908.

Residence: Albergo Excelsior, Rome; Villa Senni, Grottaferrata, Province of Rome.

Temporary residence: Bosco Chiesa Nuova, Province of Verona.

Marital Status: Subject married THUN Lilly, an American citizen of partly Chinese origin, on 21 October 1935.

Children: Carlo, aged 10; Fabrizio, aged 8; Costanzo, aged 6; Caterina, aged 4; Teodora, aged 3. Subject's children are all resident with their mother at Bosco Chiesa Nuova.

Profession: Industrialist; member of import-export firm, Compagnia Italo-Yugoslav.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Nationality: Italian.

Military History: Subject served as an officer in the Italian Army during the Abyssinian War and as a volunteer army officer in the Spanish War. In 1938 Subject had attained the grade of major. He claimed to have been sent back to Italy from Spain for disciplinary reasons and stated that his military position had never been clarified since that time. Subject was not called to military service during the present war.

Languages: Subject has a good knowledge of Italian, French, English, Spanish, and German.

Political Record: Subject entered the PNF in the youth movements at the age of 15. He never had any positions in the Party or in the Italian government. He was not inscribed in the PRF.

2. Circumstances Leading to Subject's Arrest by Italian SIM/CS:

Subject's father was Consul-General of Italy in Palestine at the birth of Subject and later attained the rank of Ambassador. Subject's father, who has the title of Senator, is at present living in retirement at Grotta-

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ferrata, Province of Rome. Subject's mother is English and has separated from her husband. She is believed to be living in England at present. Subject has traveled extensively in Europe and Africa both for pleasure and as a member of an export-import firm. Shortly after Italy entered the war, Subject was living in Switzerland where he met a certain Count RODOLIN. RODOLIN was an anti-Nazi Austrian who had been deprived of his Austrian citizenship by the Nazis and was in contact with many other anti-Nazis in Switzerland. For business reasons Subject and his family soon moved to Milan. Subject continued to go to Lugano, however, for the purpose of conversing with RODOLIN who lived at the Palace Hotel there. During the winter of 1942-1943 Subject and his family moved to Spotorno, Province of Savona, where he believes that he was kept under surveillance by local Fascist elements. On about 20 July 1943, Subject was arrested in his home at Spotorno by two agents of the Italian SIM/CS and brought to the Carcere di S. Agostino at Savona. During the course of the interrogation Subject learned that he was accused of having had intelligence with the enemy. Reference was specifically made to Count RODOLIN who was described as a member of the British Intelligence Service.

3. Subject's Release and Subsequent Activity Prior to Entrance into GIS:

Subject was released from S. Agostino on 5 September 1943 as a result of a telegram signed by Maresciallo BADOGLIO and counter-signed by Maresciallo CAVIGLIA. He returned to Spotorno where he got into difficulty with the local Fascist Republican leaders and fled to Verona where he placed himself under the protection of the Prefect of Verona, COSMIN. Subject was permitted to live in the Prefettura of Verona until December 1943 when he moved with his family to Bosco Chiesa Nuova. SENNI declared that he was in a bad condition politically, since he knew that the Republican authorities were anxious to arrest him, while he had no means of defending himself. (It is to be noted that Subject protested all during the interrogation that he was an anti-Fascist and that his feelings and activities had always been pro-Allied. He has, therefore, presented the facts of his past life in such a way as to support his own thesis and give the best possible coloring to his actions.)

4. Subject's Entrance into the SD:

Early in January 1944 Subject met in Verona an old acquaintance, Count DE LARDEREL Gastone who resided in the Prefettura of Verona. DE LARDEREL, upon hearing of Subject's difficulties, advised him to join the SD and informed Subject that he himself was working for Major KRANEBITTER of Abteilung IV. DE LARDEREL claimed to be anti-German and advised Subject to take advantage of his future position with the Germans to work against German interests. Subject agreed and was presented to Major KRANEBITTER in the latter's office in the SS and SD building in Verona. Subject agreed to work for the SD without receiving any fixed salary, since he was satisfied with having German identification papers and German permits to circulate in a vehicle. KRANEBITTER suggested that Subject work for Abteilung IV, but Subject stated that he was not familiar with Verona and did not believe that he would be able to contribute much information of a counterintelligence interest. Because of Subject's knowledge of languages and other European countries, it was decided that he should be aggregated to Abteilung VI. Subject expressed a desire to go abroad to carry out direct espionage activities in favor of the Germans.

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5. Subject's Service in Abteilung VI:

KRANBITTER presented Subject to Major HUEGEL, head of Abteilung VI, and Subject understood that he had been officially assumed by this unit in March 1944 when he received his German identification card. SEMNI expressed his desire to go to Switzerland, and it appeared at first that his wish would be granted. Soon, however, Subject noticed a certain coolness in HUEGEL's attitude and he received the impression that he was not trusted. Subject was given no job of any note and claims to have received no information regarding agents which the Abteilung VI sent on missions either into AOT in Italy or into foreign countries. He was kept busy with trivial matters such as purchasing wine, liqueurs, and other personal matters for the officers of Abteilung VI. Subject stated that he took advantage of his connections with the SS to straighten out his own personal affairs and also claims that at this time he was able to save a number of persons from mistreatment by the Italian or German authorities.

6. Subject's Service with Abteilung V:

In June 1944 Subject was transferred to Abteilung V which was under the direction of Lt. Col. GASSER. Subject worked under Lt. KANT and Lt. DOBROVITCH of Abteilung V, Section B, which was concerned with requisitions for the SS. Subject admitted that he was involved in two underhanded dealings of a curious and complicated nature. The first of these dealings concerned a large deposit of crude oil which was the property of LO PRETE Ing. Umberto of Lonato, Province of Brescia. In October 1944, LO PRETE approached Subject and stated that he was anxious to sell it to the Germans in order to make a profit. Two thousand tons of this crude oil were deposited in Marghera, Province of Venice, and, as a result of Subject's intervention, Colonel BERNHARDT of the Ordnungspolizei agreed to purchase the oil from the Societa "MARA", of which LO PRETE was the owner. Arrangements were made to transport the oil to the Minera of S. Romedio at Mollaro, Province of Trento. Here the oil was to be processed by a certain BABONI Roberto of Mantua, an acquaintance of Subject's, whose office is located in the Vicolo Dietro il Listone, Verona. According to Subject, BABONI delayed and procrastinated about refining the oil to such an extent that the Germans never received any profit from the transaction and lost all the money they had put into the deal. Subject himself gained about 1,500,000 lire for his share in making arrangements for the purchase.

The second incident of note occurred in November 1944 when Subject was approached by a clerk of the Banco di Roma in Verona, named PACCARIE Renato, who informed him that some precision instruments of platinum were deposited in one of the safe deposit boxes of the bank. PACCARIE stated that the platinum instruments, which had an estimated value of about 25,000,000 lire, were the property of the Ministry of Communications and suggested that Subject inform the German authorities of the existence of the platinum. Accordingly, Subject arranged with Abteilung V for the requisition of the instruments. Subject received 2,000,000 lire for the job, of which he claims to have kept only 300,000 lire. PACCARIE got 400,000 lire and the rest of the money was distributed to Captain HORAK of Abteilung V; HORAK's secretary; non-commissioned officers of Abt. V, SPERLICH, MAREK; Lt. KANT of Abteilung V; and GEHRKE, a non-commissioned officer of Abteilung IV. After three or four days the Ministry of Communications made a formal protest to the German Embassy in Italy and the SS was forced to restore the platinum to the Italian

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