References

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Images

![Image 1](http://archive.org)


History

July/August 2007 - #64 Mussolini’s Roswell? What Do Once-Secret PreWar Documents Reveal About It?
While events surrounding Roswell, New Mexico sixty years ago are world famous, it was not the first time that a crashed alien space-craft was allegedly found and concealed by government officials. Yet, its existence is virtually unknown outside Italy despite an abundance of authenticated contemporary documents confirming a downed UFO before World War II.

To make the long, somewhat complex history of this Close Encounter of the Second Kind accessible for Atlantis Rising readers, a chronological outline pieced together from various accounts serves to clarify its development over a period lasting nearly seventy years. Let’s begin at the beginning.

June 13, 1933 A circular craft resembling a pair of saucers joined at their outer rims crashes near the town of Maderno, in Lombardy, northern Italy. The object, made of thin, silvery-grey metal, is approximately fifty feet in diameter and less than seven feet thick. Dorsal twin-booms or antenna-like features face in opposite directions from a delta-shaped configuration enclosed by a transparent blister. Two tubes are coupled where the design slopes upward from a flat underside, itself slung with two more pairs of oblong details. Eleven portholes run in a straight line on either side of the craft’s upper half. Another eight appear on its lower portion, again on both sides, but are interrupted in the center of their line on one side by a trio of oval windows in what appears to be a rectangular hatch. An additional six, smaller, ovoid windows or lights are positioned at either end of the craft, which suffers extensive damage in the crash. No occupants of the object are found.

Several witnesses of the incident report it to local officials, who contact their superiors in Milan for instructions. Government authorities in Rome are alerted, and, within hours, “top secret” (riservatissima) commands are issued by none other than the nation’s head of state. “On the orders of Il Duce Benito Mussolini” are issued three, separate telegrams to the official Fascist Stefani Agency, in Milan, demanding the authorities “recuperate” the downed craft at once, remove it to a secure location away from public view, and enforce strict censorship on anything to do with the crash.

June 14, 1933 Squads of Mussolini’s most trusted Black Shirt followers virtually occupy Maderno to, as researcher Alfredo Lissoni writes, follow the protocol of “a Senatorial letter describing in detail the strategy to be followed after the craft had been recovered, i.e., censorship of the newspapers, arrest of the eyewitnesses by the O.U.R.A. (the Fascist secret police), elaboration of a series of conventional explanations for the UFO (i.e., balloons, meteors, etc.) to be fed to the public via the Breda Astronomical Observatory at Milan.” Wreckage from the site is transported under strict secrecy to a nearby hanger at the Sesto Calende airfield in the Varese region of Ticino, then under the direct control of General Italo Balbo, head of the Aeronautica Regia, the Italian Air Force.

June 15, 1933 In a secret meeting held with his joint chiefs of staff, Mussolini learns that the object retrieved from outside Maderno is not comparable to anything in their arsenals or even on their drawing boards. He and they presume it is a specimen of superior technology operated by a foreign power, possibly hostile to Italy, which miscarried during an operational test over Lombardy. Eyewitnesses to the incident are unanimous in their recollection that the object was traveling at a speed far in excess of any known aircraft, and in absolute silence, before its collision with the earth.

Il Duce is particularly alarmed, because he has just spent a considerable portion of the national budget on making his Aeronautica Regia the world’s most powerful air arm, which appears to have been rendered suddenly obsolete by the Maderno object. With typical decisiveness, he wastes no time, immediately creating a top-secret study commission to thoroughly investigate the downed
craft, and reproduce or “back-engineer” it for Italian military advancement. Christened RS/33 Cabinet (“Research-Espionage/1933”), it is headquartered at Rome’s prestigious La Spezia University, where it is headed by one of the great geniuses of modern science, Guglielmo Marconi, winner of the Nobel Prize and generally credited with invention of the radio.

“Among its members,” according to Lissoni, “the Cabinet had many of the most highly respected of Italian academics, members of the Royal Italian Academy of Sciences,” including the renowned Turin astronomer, Gino Cecchini. Marconi’s political assistant to ensure censorship and promote public disinformation is Tommaso David, code named “De Santi,” one of Italy’s leading spies, who would go on to engage in important espionage until the end of World War Two.

June 20, 1933 Despite RS/33 efforts at an official cover-up, word of the Maderno crash somehow reaches a Varese newspaper, the Cronaca Prealpina, which breaks the story, but comes to a conclusion not shared by Mussolini and his military advisors; namely, the object proves that “forms of life on Mars were in contact with men of earth.” David, the suspected “leak,” is told in no uncertain terms by his superiors “to keep his mouth shut about the activities of the RS/33 Cabinet.” He complies by making sure the Maderno incident is henceforward kept out of all Italian newspapers.

January 1936 After reconstructing the Maderno object to the best of their ability and nearly three years of investigation, the scientifically distinguished members of RS/33 come to a final assessment. They began their examination on the assumption that the “velivoli sconosciuti” or “unknown aircraft” is an example “of secret, new Western weaponry,” but eventually conclude that it had not been manufactured by any industrial power on earth, but was made by a vastly superior civilization from another world. Unfortunately, the technology represented by the object is largely beyond restoration, due to its extremely advanced sophistication and the extent of its wreckage.

Relieved to know that his new air force has not been outclassed by any terrestrial rival, Mussolini frees the imprisoned eyewitnesses, and decides on a policy of gradual disclosure about the spacecraft, thereby accustoming the public to the possibility of visitors from other planets, without risking sudden mass-hysteria. Henceforward, stories about UFO sightings and the strong “possibility” of intelligent life elsewhere throughout the universe appear with greater frequency in the Italian press. Respectable newspapers like the Gronaca Prealpino, Italia, L’Italiano, and even the official publication of the Fascist youth organizations, Balilla, begin writing “that there was already telepathic communication with Martians, for such is what the ‘aliens’ were at that time reputed to be,” according to Lissoni. “Nobody made any explicit reference to happenings in Lombardy, but in all of the papers, all at once, was infiltrated the suspicion that extraterrestrial life might exist.”

Meanwhile, the RS/33 Cabinet becomes the world’s first government-sponsored organization for the study of unidentified flying objects, investigating sightings and collecting data for the next nine years. Marconi himself, although avoiding all mention of the still-classified Maderno incident, publicly proclaims his firm belief in the existence of extraterrestrial civilizations “far more advanced than our own.”

August 17, 1936 An RS/33 memorandum reports “the sighting of a flying cigar over the regions of Venice and Mestre.” Described as “torpedo-shaped,” it is escorted by two flying spheres, one of which “resembled the planet Saturn.” An Italian fighter plane dispatched to intercept the objects is easily out-distanced by the intruders, which are graphically depicted in an artist’s reconstruction on a two-page insert in the RS/33 memorandum. Shortly after the Venice-Mestre encounter, Mussolini
meets with RS/33 members, as documented in the written agenda of the “Camera dei Deputati,” or Chamber of Deputies, to discuss public disclosure of the mid-August incident.

Summer 1938 After three years of documenting “velivoli non identificabili,” or “unidentifiable aircraft,” Milan’s Prefettura, the civil governor’s office, has nine telegrams reporting “flying disks” and “flying cigars” in the region.

September 22, 1938 During his state visit to Italy, Adolf Hitler is personally informed of the “velivoli non identificabili” by Mussolini in the hope that German scientists can back-engineer the Maderno wreckage, to which they are allowed exclusive access, although, as Italian state property, it remains stored in its hanger at Lombardy’s Sesto Calende airfield. Mussolini has RS/33 turn over its files, films, photographs, and illustrations to the Germans, whose flying saucer experiments, said to have achieved exceptional results by the close of World War Two, may stem directly from Italian cooperation.

February 22, 1941 Responding to President Franklin Roosevelt’s allegation that Italy and Germany had the will and ability to invade North America, Mussolini tells the Federation of Fascist Combatants, “The United States is far more likely to be invaded, not by Axis soldiers, but by the less-well-known, though rather warlike inhabitants of the planet Mars, who will descend from outer space in their unimaginable flying fortresses.”

At the time, he is thought to have made a joke referring to Orson Welles’ infamous “War of the Worlds” radio broadcast that panicked American listeners two years before. In view of the Duce’s close involvement with RS/33, however, he may have meant something altogether different.

April 1945 As Allied forces invade northern Italy near the close of World War II, Director Moretti, in charge of the Sesto Calende airfield, incinerates the hanger concealing Maderno’s UFO wreckage to prevent it from falling into enemy hands. First, officers of the SD (Sicherheitsdienst, the German SS security service) sift through the hanger’s ashes, looking for anything which might have survived the conflagration. They are followed soon after by U.S. Air Force intelligence personnel. It is not known if either the Germans or the Americans find something of value. In the greater fire-storm that consumes the Third Reich, most of the RS/33 materials are destroyed.

March 1996 Bologna’s daily Il Resto del Carlino receives 34 photocopied pages of classified government reports documenting UFO sightings over Italy from 1933 to 1940. A Regia Aeronautica description of a close encounter with one of its warplanes has written across it in block letters, “Say nothing to the Duce!” The newspaper editor trashes the anonymously sent dossier as an obvious hoax. Over the next three years, similar photocopies arrive at many of Italy’s leading newspapers, none of which publicize the materials.

1999 Shunned by the mainstream press, the anonymous purveyor of RS/33 documents reluctantly submits them as a last resort to La Visita Extraterrestre, Italy’s prominent ufology journal. Editor Giorgio Bongiovanni turns over the materials to Naples’ ufologist, Umberto Telarico, who suggests they are all probably “fake.” But Dr. Roberto Pinotti—a sociologist with a Master’s Degree from the University of Florence, a former NATO officer in the Italian III Missile Brigade, and a consultant for the SETI research group—receives a dossier of original RS/33 reports, which he has tested for their provenance. According to Antonio Garavaglia, a Como chemist, the documents’ ink and paper are consistent with and dated to official government records of the mid- to late 1930s. Encouraged by Garavaglia’s findings, Dr. Pinotti searches for additional supporting evidence. He tracks down the elderly Faustino V, who, shortly before his death, testifies that, as a young man in
1936, he was an eyewitness to “the flying cigar” and its spherical escorts which passed over Venice vigorously but hopelessly pursued by Italian interceptors. Dr. Pinotti also confirms the former existence of RS/33, when Marcello Coppetti, a renowned scholar and former friend of the Italian Defense Minister, Legorio, documented the “Cabinet” as far back as 1978, eighteen years before the RS/33 disclosures of 1996.

October 9, 2000 Alfredo Lissoni, editor of Giornale dei Misteri, receives a communication from the nameless sender of the RS/33 documents. The unsigned letter explains how the author came into possession of the UFO materials from a family relative who served in the secret Cabinet.

He goes on to suggest that anonymity has been necessitated by his former rank in the Fascist diplomatic corps, where he was a colleague of the Italy’s Foreign Minister, Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini’s own son-in-law, during the unknown writer’s tenure as the young Italian Consul in Shanghai just before World War II. Violent anti-Fascist feeling since the aftermath of that conflict would put the anonymous sender at too great a personal risk. He implies that, as an old man with not much longer to live, he wants to bequeath the important RS/33 documents to posterity while there is yet time.

While skeptics dismiss his material as an incredible hoax, it has brought him neither fame nor fortune in the more than ten years he has endeavored to publicize these reports. The ink and paper they comprise have been chemically proved to date to the period and government with which their texts are concerned. RS/33 actually did exist, and at least one of its reported UFO sightings was independently verified by a surviving eyewitness. Investigators with the impressive, academic credentials of Dr. Roberto Pinotti are convinced the documents are authentic. The real mystery here is not their provenance, but where did the strange object that crashed in northern Italy come from, and what brought it down fourteen years before the Roswell incident.

Though apparently unrelated, the events seem to have shared an even more sinister common denominator: both were victims of government censorship and disinformation that persists to this day.

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