

Capitolo 1

Navigando in internet un po' di tempo fa cercando notizie sulla famiglia Guerini significato, etimologia e connessioni a cose e persone, scoprivo di poter accedere a un immenso servizio on line telefonico e come ottenere la mappatura di un cognome con la sua diffusione nel territorio. Cercando per esempio " Rossi " si notava la enorme diffusione in tutta Italia, ma nel caso di " GUERINI " il punto focale era nel comune di Marone e allontanandosi da li diminuiva mano a mano. Dunque come nella propagazione degli incendi e in seguito anche ad ulteriori approfondimenti potevo affermare che quel nome di famiglia era originario del paese Sebino.

Negli ultimi anni milioni di "navigatori" fanno lo stesso, dall'America all'Australia cercano di trovare le loro radici usando la facilità di connessione data da internet, questo spiega anche i contatti che ho avuto via e-mail con individui dallo stesso cognome.

Tra le varie curiosità scoperte i nomi esteri dei Guerini sono spesso gli stessi che a Marone: Giovanni, Angelo, Maria, Antonio, Natale, Giuseppe e una rarissima Toussainte (Tuttisanti), in Francia.

Partito dunque con questa convinzione e approfittando dei vari contatti all'estero, ricevevo conferme: dall'Australia mi raccontavano di origini sebine e dintorni, dall'America idem, dall'Argentina anche.

Pensavo di essere sulla strada giusta!

Nel frattempo a Marone si approfondiva la storia, sui cognomi, i soprannomi ecc., con l'aiuto anche di vecchie foto d'epoca si trovavano tracce delle famiglie originarie:

De Guerinis, de Gigolis, de Valotis, de Fenarolis, deGittis ecc. (vedi: Maronesi di lunga persistenza storica, ndr.)

A questo punto era una certezza: il nucleo primario GUERINI nasce a Marone! (...a parte Adamo ed Eva chiaramente!)

Pubblicai per passione personale un piccolo sito WEB qualche anno fa pensando di raggruppare tutte le connessioni alla famiglia partendo dai Mosche e dai PATATI: (Guerini di Marone) rispettivamente mia madre e mio padre su: www.lycos.it/robertogn pensando che con il passare degli anni si potesse integrare più approfonditamente il lavoro dei posteri.

...Ma lo scorso inverno mi arriva un e-mail dalla Corsica:

Monsieur Roberto,
à cette adresse vous trouverez le blason de la famille Guerini, qui est
originaire de la Corse et pas de Marone.
http://www.francegenweb.org/~heraldique/base/details.php?image_id=1689
Salutations.
Mamba.

Che per quei pochi che non sanno il francese dice:

signor Roberto a questo indirizzo troverete lo stemma della famiglia Guerini che è originaria della Corsica e non di Marone.

Saluti, Mamba

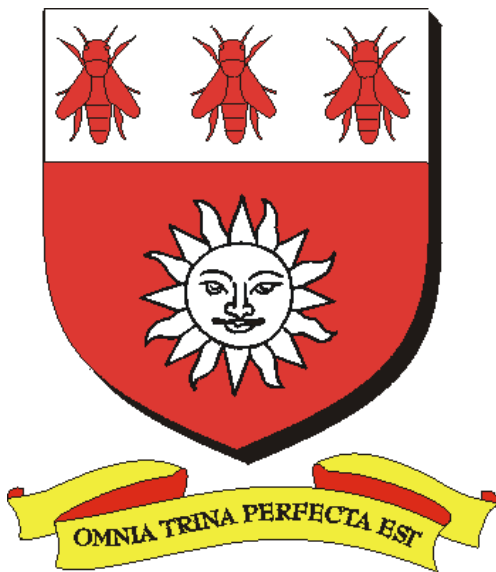


Pota, che storia è questa? E tutti i miei studi e le mie ricerche? Chi glielo dice ai Guerini que nous sommes français?

La mail ha anche un tono un po' intimidatorio, il mamba, come si firma costui è un serpente agile e velenoso, come nick-name fa paura !

Dalla Corsica? Un nome come Guerini? Va bene che la Corsica è stata Longobarda...

Pure la madre di Napoleone Bonaparte era lombarda ma...! e i Guerini sarebbero francesi? Da quelle parti sono tutti Paoli o Calvi! Ah un momento mi sono detto. Andiamo a vedere questo stemma sul sito araldico. Vi risparmio il disturbo e ve lo pubblico:



capitolo 2

Cosa sono quei tre insetti li sopra? Sono mica mosche?...I MOSCHE! il bisnonno di Ariolo che prende lo "scotöm" della famiglia di parte materna perché a tavola diceva sempre MOSCA!

Per far star zitti? Ditemi voi se avete mai visto delle mosche su uno stemma?

Il Colleoni a Bergamo ci aveva messo altro!

Pausa e facciamo un passo o due indietro.

Una ventina di anni fa, al Grand Hotel di Gardone , dove lavoro tutt'ora come maitre d'hotel, dovetti servire una cena importante organizzata da un giornale, con i rappresentanti delle più vecchie dinastie industriali d'Europa.

Non ricordo esattamente i partecipanti, ma i Beretta (nota famiglia armiera della Val Trompia ndr) c'erano e regalarono a tutti un libro sulla storia della loro famiglia, la più antica tra tutte le presenti.

Dopo averlo letto mi colpì molto il capitolo riguardante la vita degli operai del tempo. Tornitori, fusori e artigiani gelosamente tenuti in considerazione a Venezia, in quanto maestri d'arme.

La loro vita economicamente migliorava quando c'era una guerra all'orizzonte ma in periodi di pace non restava loro altro che cercare un diverso modo per sbarcare il lunario e allora come oggi per vendere armi e manodopera collegata, bisognava trovare:...le guerre.

La cosa non garbava molto alla Serenissima. La propria tecnologia in campo militare andava a potenziare un possibile futuro nemico ai confini.

Venezia provò anche a stipendiare in tempo di pace i minatori-tornitori-armieri ma con scarso risultato (e con soldi insufficienti ...).

L'emigrazione verso altri lidi divenne così la regola e il Granducato di Toscana uno di questi.

Le miniere di ferro si trovavano copiose in Toscana come all'Elba e in Corsica, dunque posti adatti alla bisogna di chi era minatore e metallurgico.

La famiglia Beretta trovò naturalmente il successo in loco e tuttora prosegue quella strada ma altri...

Capitolo tre

Ora com'è che mi trovo dei Guerini in Corsica e il cognome non è locale?

Non è che il passaggio dei nostri bravi maestri d'arme ci ha portato in una zona dove ci sono miniere di ferro? Miniere che in val Trompia si stavano nel frattempo esaurendo?

Siamo attorno al 1750-1800 , il Granduca di Toscana Pietro Leopoldo porta al suo servizio molti artigiani del tempo, esperti in tutti i campi.

Illuminato del tempo cerca di favorire l'economia e sotto la sua guida e prima che Napoleone combini sfracelli in tutto il nord Italia, il Granducato prospera e attira persone...in cerca di lavoro.

Fusori e tornitori adatti alla produzione di verghe di ferro, tubi, cannoni ecc. provenienti dal bresciano, arrivano in Toscana e in Corsica a...

... a Calenzana, circa ottant'anni dopo la fine del granducato di Toscana,

le guerre di indipendenza italiane e la riunificazione fatta da Garibaldi.

La Corsica è stabilmente o quasi (tre anni di Inghilterra...ndr), francese.

L'economia langue dopo le campagne napoleoniche che creano instabilità per un lungo periodo ma anche un grande "consumo " di cannoni e annessi, perciò miniere al massimo della produzione nel golfo del Sagone, a sud di Calenzana.

Dopo quegli anni le cose si calmano e sull'isola arrivano periodi duri per i lavoratori.

La prima guerra mondiale porta via i giovani anche da lì e finita la seconda guerra, la crisi non risparmia nessuno.

Marsiglia non è lontana ed è al centro di tutti i traffici e... a Marsiglia si va in cerca di fortuna.

Dopo il secondo conflitto mondiale il trasporto marittimo aumenta nel Mediterraneo e due fratelli di Calenzana: Antoine e Memè Guerini, diventano potentissimi con i mezzi del tempo: traffici lucrosi, amicizie discutibili e metodi spicci. Dopo la guerra la gente è abituata a una certa violenza nella società, molte cose che in altri tempi non sono accettabili lo diventano in quel periodo.

E' la nascita del clan dei Corsi e di un periodo di benessere per il loro villaggio originario.

Il clan dei marsigliesi come lo conosciamo tutti, ha origine con i Guerini di Calenzana! Non ci credete lo so, leggete il seguito.

A Marsiglia tra alleanze con la mafia napoletana e italo-americana iniziano lotte per il controllo del porto e dei traffici e questa famiglia diventa la più potente in loco.
Per capire l'importanza dei GUERINI-marsigliesi pensate che uno scrittore famoso come Ian Fleming si è ispirato a loro descrivendo la prosperità del paese dovuta al clan in un famoso libro "Al servizio segreto di Sua Maestà." con James Bond protagonista naturalmente!
(E mi sapete dire che pistola usa 007? Ma una Beretta della Val Trompia!)
E qui chiudiamo il cerchio: i boss marsigliesi Antoine e Memè sono di origine bresciana allora?
Ciapa Mamba!



Antoine Guerini

Ultima mossa, come faccio ad avere la conferma a questa tesi?
Devo contattare Marie Christine Guerini, la nipote, che ha scritto il libro qui sotto :



Dagli abbonati al telefono in Corsica risultano 29 Guerini, pochi anche calcolandoli come nucleo familiare e anche dopo la forte emigrazione in Francia e negli USA.
Su un sito americano di ricerca antenati risalgo ai primi Guerini negli States nell'800.
Dal bresciano e anche dalla Corsica (un caso dall'Abruzzo...)
Ma il fatto clamoroso che sto per scoprire, nasce all'interno di tutta questa storia di famiglia, di cognomi e di...

Capitolo quattro

Siamo negli anni sessanta e la mafia italo americana si trova a dover onorare un “impegno” gravoso: **assassinare il presidente americano John Kennedy !**

Il tutto sotto la supervisione di Sam Giancana boss italo-americano e la collaborazione di Carlos Marcello e Santo Trafficante.

Stando a un servizio trasmesso dalla BBC nel 1998: **The man who killed Kennedy**

che potete vedere sotto con il titolo “ The Corsican connection “, per allontanare i sospetti dalla sua organizzazione, Giancana chiede la collaborazione di Santo Trafficante amico di Antoine Guerini in quel di Marsiglia. Antoine Guerini è al culmine del potere e...

in breve manda due killer (che appaiono in foto nell’articolo della BBC),

...e fa ammazzare IL PRESIDENTE John Kennedy!!!

Uno dei tre nomi dei killer era Luciene Sarti.

Il tutto in cambio di una grossa fornitura di eroina.

Riporto qui sotto un pezzo tratto dal sito turistico di Calenzana che ricorda tutto ciò e menziona due libri sui padrini corsi:”The corsican connection” e “Les parrains corses “.Il cambio di vocale da Calinzana è dovuto all’abitudine americana fonetica.

Some say Calinzana formed one end of the "French Connection" and in Ian Fleming's 'On Her Majesty's Secret Service' it's said that the village prosperity was attributable to the high density of gangsters whose origins could be traced to Calinzana. Perhaps Fleming was referring to the Calinzana Guerini family who developed quite a reputation for themselves in Marseille. Then there's the "[Corsican Connection](#)" theory of the Kennedy assassination and the suggestion that Antoine Guerini, the Corsican Caïd from Calinzana, organised it. If you read French, read [La Saga Guerini](#) by his niece, Marie-Christine Guerini (Flammarion, 2003). It tells the life and death stories of Antoine & his brother Mémé in the post-war Marseille 'milieu corse'. Marie-Christine makes it into a racy, though sad, story, almost like a work of fiction. For another perspective, read the hefty book by two investigative journalists, Jacques Follorou & Vincent Nouzille - [Les Parrains Corses](#).



la tomba dei Boss “ Guerini “ a Calenzana

**Ero partito con una ricerca del cognome che iniziava dagli Unni (vedi il sito sui Guerini www.lycos.it/robertogrn) e sono arrivato su Marone a Colori !
Ciao a tutti i Mar...sigl...onesi.
Roberto Guerini**

fine

PS=

Per chi capisce l'inglese pubblico sotto un estratto di The **Corsican connection** trasmesso dalla BBC nel 1998 e pubblicato su internet:

Every night David would go to Guérini's club in Marseilles, to meet people who owed him money. On one such night Guérini called David into his office. He told him he had a contract on offer to kill an American politician. David asked what status the politician in question had. When Guérini said "le plus grosse légume" (the highest vegetable), David immediately knew who he meant. David went on to ask where the contract was to be carried out. When Guérini said it was to be done inside the United States, David passed on the contract, on the grounds that it would be too dangerous.

The Corsican assassination theory first came to light when the BBC television series *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* aired in 1988. Produced by Nigel Turner, one episode of the series dealt with one man's search for Kennedy's assassins.

The man in question was Stephen J. Rivele, a California based writer (who is now a successful Hollywood screenwriter). Rivele's research began in 1984. Through his research he came into contact with Christian David, a former member of the Corsican heroin connection and the Latin drug network. Imprisoned at the time in the United States on a charge of drug trafficking, David agreed to give Rivele a certain amount of information regarding what he knew about the assassination, in return for Rivele's help in finding him an attorney.

As Rivele stated on the series, at first Christian David was very reluctant to give him information, as he was obviously endangering his own life. In their first meeting, after hours of prodding from Rivele, David finally stated that he was aware there had been a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. He also admitted that he was offered the contract in Marseilles in May or June of 1963, by the leader of the Corsican Mafia, Antoine Guérini.

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Through a series of subsequent prison interviews with David, Steve Rivele slowly learnt more about the contract and how it was to be carried out. David had learned who had accepted the contract at a bar in Argentina, in 1965. When Rivele questioned David on who had accepted the contract, he responded by saying three men had carried out the assassination. Of course, David was very reluctant to give Rivele the names of the three men, on the basis that two of the three men were still alive, and that the Corsican Mafia has a code of silence and vendetta, meaning David would be killed if he revealed the names. He did however give Rivele the first name of one of the men (the deceased one). That man's name was Lucien.

After much research by Rivele in France and other countries, he finally learned the man in question was Lucien Sarti, a member of the Corsican drug network. Rivele learned that Sarti was a dangerous man who would take enormous risks, and was even despised by his colleagues. However, he was also a highly skilled assassin. Sarti was killed in a police shootout in Mexico City, in 1972.



Slowly, Rivele learned more about the contract from David. The assassins had been flown from Marseilles to Mexico City. They were then driven to the US border at Brownsville, Texas. They crossed the border using Italian passports, and they were picked up on the American side by a representative of the Chicago Mafia, with whom they conversed in Italian. After being driven to Dallas, they were set up in a safehouse so as to not leave any hotel records. They spent several days photographing Dealey Plaza, and at night they studied the photographs and arranged a mathematical crossfire.

As for the location of the killers during the murder, David was reasonably specific that two of the men had been situated in buildings behind the President's limousine, although he did not know which buildings. He did, however, specify that one was high and one was low. He stressed that one of the killers was "almost on the horizontal...you cannot understand the wounds unless you understand that one of the men was almost on the horizontal".

It is reasonable to assume that the two buildings in question were the Texas School Book Depository and the Dal-Tex building. Witnesses saw men on the sixth floor of the Depository and on a lower floor of the Dal-Tex building.

David told Rivele that Lucien Sarti had been situated on the Grassy Knoll. Apparently Sarti had wanted to be located on the bridge above Elm Street, but discovered on the morning of the assassination that the bridge was guarded, forcing him to move onto "the little hill with the wooden fence". Sarti took up a position behind this fence and fired one shot.

David also specified that Sarti had used an explosive bullet. He said that Sarti was the only one of the three who used that kind of bullet, a remark which he refused to explain. It became apparent to Rivele why he had used an explosive bullet: it is more powerful, causes more damage to the body, and once it makes its impact there are no traces left of it.

David went on to say there were four shots fired:

The first shot was fired from the rear and struck President Kennedy in the back.

The second shot also came from the rear, and as David stated, "hit the other man in the car" (Governor Connally).

The third shot came from the front and struck President Kennedy in the head.

The fourth shot was fired from the rear and missed the automobile entirely. It is likely this is the bullet or bullet fragment which struck the concrete curb on the north side of Main Street near the

Triple Overpass, striking onlooker James Tague with either a fragment of concrete or a fragment of the bullet.

David also said two of the shots were fired almost simultaneously. This description of the firing sequence is consistent with what the majority of witnesses in Dealey Plaza heard; most claimed to hear 3 or 4 shots. Examining the Zapruder film also suggests the shots were fired in this order.

In the moment of panic which followed the assassination, the three were able to get away from Dealey Plaza and return to the safehouse. David made the specific point that the worst thing that you can do at a moment like that is to try to escape. And so they stayed in their safehouse for some ten days until things quietened down sufficiently, and then they were flown by a private plane from Dallas to Montreal.

David said that the people who met them in Montreal were established contacts who were used to moving people in and out of the country. Finally, from Montreal they returned to Marseilles. Once Christian David had given Rivele a certain amount of information, Rivele posed to him the obvious problem with his story: David's personal lack of credibility. Rivele asked if there was anyone else alive who could substantiate his story; David thought for a moment, and then instructed Rivele to find a man named Michel Nicoli.

A former heroin trafficker and member of the same networks David and Sarti had been affiliated with, Nicoli was now a United States federally protected witness and a government informant. His testimony for the American government had led to the imprisonment of many involved in the network. After a search spanning several continents, Rivele almost by accident found the one man in the US government who knew where Nicoli was. This man was Michael Tobin, a high official in the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Consequently, Rivele was able to persuade Tobin to put him in touch with Nicoli. Tobin told Rivele that in his thirty years experience in the DEA, Nicoli was the most reliable witness he had ever dealt with. He had never given the government false or misleading information, and Tobin said if Nicoli stated something, "you could go to the bank on it".

Nicoli confirmed David's story, except two details, in which case he said he didn't know of them. Rivele was able to establish the last time David and Nicoli had seen each other was in 1972 in Brazil, when both were imprisoned.

On the question of payment, Rivele said:

"Michel agreed with David that the assassins had been paid in heroin. And he went a bit farther. In my first conversation with him, he indicated that although he did not know it at the time, it was he who converted the heroin payment into cash for the assassins. He indicated at least initially, that the three men had appeared at his apartment in Buenos Aires in the months following the assassination with, as he put it, 'a substantial quantity of heroin'. He was surprised because to his knowledge, it was the first time that any of the three of them had dealt in heroin. But given his reputation for not asking embarrassing questions, he simply agreed to convert the heroin into cash for them."

Rivele had this to say regarding the origins of the contract:

"My own conviction at this point is that the contract probably originated with Carlos Marcello of New Orleans who placed it in Marseilles through his colleague Santo Trafficante, Jr. who had the closest relations with Antoine Guérini. Beyond that, it seems reasonable that Giancana of Chicago was involved if we accept David and Michel's idea that the assassins were met at the border by representatives of the Chicago Mafia. And the fact that Sarti's customers were primarily in New York, and the fact that the assassins evidently moved out of the United States through the Montreal corridor, which was very closely linked to the New York Mafia, also suggests that Gambino may have been involved."

Rivele questioned Nicoli about this:

Rivele: In your view, why would they go so far to find assassins for such a job?

Nicoli: In my opinion, to obliterate any traces; to fool the government. It's more difficult to find foreign killers. It's more difficult, in my view.

Rivele conceded that the Mafia needed assassins who, if caught, could not be tied directly to the American Mafia. Assassins were needed who were not known to American police, and finally, assassins who could be counted on not to talk.



After a certain time, Rivele agreed to hand over all he knew about the assassination to the FBI. Unfortunately the FBI took no apparent action on the material whatsoever. Rivele's research was dismissed by the public when *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* aired, due to the fact that the two other men named (Sauveur Pironti and Roger Bocognani) came forward and provided solid alibis.



This reaction caused the halting of the publication of Rivele's French book on his investigation, *Les Assassins de JF Kennedy*. Eventually Rivele gave up on the investigation. As for Rivele's thoughts on the theory today, here is what he said: I have not touched the case since 1988; as my old friend Josiah Thompson says: it eats your soul. David was released from prison a few years ago and is alive in France. I assume that Nicoli is still alive. David's letter to his lawyer was obtained (I don't know how) by two researchers (one in Dallas, one in Paris), who promised to make it public last spring, but evidently were frightened out of doing so. They still won't share the contents with me. I believe that Sarti was involved, but apparently I was wrong on the other two. If I were working on the case today, I'd look at Paul Mondoloni of Montreal and a mafia type named Le Blanc, also out of Montreal, I think.

Two points I would add: I saw a documentary TV show last year about the KGB's investigation of the assassination, and was amazed to learn that they came to the same conclusion as me. Second, I was contacted two years ago by a former CIA agent (who worked in the mind control program among others), who told me that I was right about the assassination. Small comfort but better than nothing.