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PERSONALITIES

MAY 1945

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File
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512, U.S. Army

GHT. 389.450/A-64.

20 May, 1945.

SUBJECT: KAPIN-PERECINI, Leslie.

TO : G.S.I.,
Headquarters,
No. 1 District.

Attached for your information is a translation of an appeal lodged on behalf of the above mentioned man which has been received from the British Embassy in Rome.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

P. Daly Lewis

P. DALY LEWIS,
Major, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

Incls: as above.

Copy to: Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission.

Security	245
Division	1580
Sub-Commission	1401P
File No.	
Action	

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TRANSLATION

To the Hon. British Embassy,
Rome.

Apiro (Macerata province)
4 May, 1945.

The British subject Mr. PEREGRINI LAPIN LERLIN son of the late Maurizio and of LAPIN Ruth born in London 20 May, 1911 resident in Milan; first interned in this Comune of Apiro, after 25 July, 45 was an active supporter of the Allied cause with the collaboration and formation of Partisan groups; gave effective assistance to British and American prisoners of war escaped from concentration camps, showing parashutists the areas and positions where they could best work undisturbed. On 13 April 1945 in the neighbouring town of Iesi he was detained by the Allied Military Police (F.S.S.) because he was caught momentarily without identity documents.

A search of his dwellings by the police showed him to be only in possession of a little tinned produce (condensed milk, meat, and vegetables, soup powder) regularly supplied by the Allied Military Government for the needs of the population and in this Comune introduced for free consumption and free sale at prices fixed by the Italian authorities.

The detention still stands and we do not recognise what reasons can justify such a prolonged detention. In the name of Mr. Peregrini I request your Embassy to be so kind as to offer your authoritative intervention by politely requesting F.S.S. Iesi (Ancona province) to settle his situation as soon as possible.

With warmest thanks,

Natalino Scoppa

Apiro (Macerata).

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:
APO 512, U.S. ARMY.

File

G2I.389.450/A-04.

16 May, 1945.

SUBJECT : Leslie LAPIN-PRETORI.

TO : Security Division,
Public Safety Sub Commission,
H.Q. Allied Commission.

Security	8/5
Division	
Sub	1504
File No	14028
File No	
File No	

Reference SD/140 L dated 5 May, 1945.

Since it is understood that you are now dealing with this case, a copy of a letter from the Consulate Section of the British Embassy in Rome on the subject of Leslie LAPIN-PRETORI is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Shumway Capt
S.S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2(GI) Section.

Copy to : G.S.D.,
H.Q.,
No 1 District.

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C O P Y.

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To : VISA DEPARTMENT
From: CONSULAR SECTION.

LEONIDE LAVIN-SPERCHETTI

Reference your No 47 of 7th May.

We have consulted the Swiss files on subject which record that he was interned in October 1940 in the Concentration camp at Montebellario Parma under the same conditions as other British civilians. In January 1941 his mother, who lived in Milan, petitioned the authorities, on the strength of a medical certificate, to have him removed to a hospital in that city. In the following March he was sent to Bergamo (Incarcerato). In 1942 he was an internee at the Albergo Mancini, Apino, (Incarcerato). He was there at the end of 1943.

14 May, 1945.

copy to Major Lewis,
G.2(SI) A.F.H.C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/240LP

14 May 1945

SUBJECT : LAPIN-BELLEGRIINI Leslie

TO : GSO 2 (1) No. 1 District

1. Reference your letter to G-2 (CI) AFHQ No. 703-4/168/381 dated 19 April 1945.

2. With reference to the two AIC Movement Permits, there appears to be no doubt that they are genuine Ibs. (now Capt.) MACENZIE's endorsement was made at a time when this Hq. was flooded with applications for permits. Several similar endorsements came to light and this officer was then cautioned. The two permits in question were endorsed prior to the caution being given.

3. Capt. MACENZIE is no longer in this Theatre, and in view of the action taken, referred to in Para 1, perhaps you will agree that no further action be taken other than withdrawing the permits, as it is most undesirable that BELLEGRIINI should have them in his possession.

4. It is considered that the matter of the permits will not affect the proceedings against subject and there would appear to be no objection on these grounds to any delay in the trial.

5. Delay has been caused through the difficulty of tracing Capt. MACENZIE.

6. This Division has been informed by G-2 (CI) AFHQ that they have no interest in the case from the security point of view.

7. It would be greatly appreciated if this office could be informed of the result of the case in due course.

8. The two travel permits are returned herewith.

SUBJECT : LAPIN-PALEGRINI Leslie

TO : GSO 2 (1) No. 1 District

1. Reference your letter to G-2 (CI) AFHQ No. 703-4/169/GSI dated 19 April 1945.

2. With reference to the two AIC Movement Permits, there appears to be no doubt that they are genuine Lt. (now Capt.) MACKENZIE's endorsement was made at a time when this HQ. was flooded with applications for permits. Several similar endorsements came to light and this officer was then cautioned. The two permits in question were endorsed prior to the caution being given.

3. Capt. MACKENZIE is no longer in this Theatre, and in view of the action taken, referred to in Para 1, perhaps you will agree that no further action be taken other than withdrawing the permits, as it is most undesirable that PALEGRINI should have them in his possession.

4. It is considered that the matter of the permits will not affect the proceedings against subject and there would appear to be no objection on these grounds to any delay in the trial.

5. Delay has been caused through the difficulty of tracing Capt. MACKENZIE.

6. This Division has been informed by G-2 (CI) AFHQ that they have no interest in the case from the security point of view.

7. It would be greatly appreciated if this office could be informed of the result of the case in due course.

8. The two travel permits are returned herewith.

CEH/mb

CEH
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

COPY TO :- G2(CI) AFHQ (LESS ENCLOSURES)
389.455/7A-22 APL 45 REFERS.

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HEADQUARTERS MILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
APO 394

FILE : R.IX/IS/55/1.

11 May 45.

SUBJECT: LARIN-FELERINI, Leslie.

TO : The Director,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Security Division,
HQ., AG.

1. Reference your letter SD/140LP dated 5 May 45, received here today.
2. Captain H.M. Mackenzie, who is assigned to 22 C.A.U., was recalled by that unit and left this Region, where he was temporarily assigned, on 7 May 45.
3. I went to Capena today, where I was informed that Capt. Mackenzie left on 8 May 45 for the North of Italy and Austria to join 22 C.A.U. His present whereabouts are, therefore, unknown.
4. Papers are returned herewith.

By order of Col. BOWMAN:

RCP/ert.

Robert May
R.C. BOWD, Major,
Acting Regional Public Safety Officer.

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140/LP

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Capt Lewis

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512, U.S. Army

GRT.389.450/A-64.

29 April, 1945.

SUBJECT: LAPIN-PEREGRINI, Leslie.

TO : Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission.

Security	
Division	
File No.	1/5
Work No.	7093
File No.	140 (PER LAPIN- PEREGRINI)
Action	

1. Further reference GRT.389.450/7-A dated 22 April, 1945 forwarding two yellow AMG Movement of Civilian persons issued to the above mentioned British subject.
2. Attached for your information and such action as is considered appropriate is a further report on the interrogation of LAPIN-PEREGRINI by No. 12 P.S. Section, together with a letter addressed to the British Embassy which you are requested to forward.
3. It appears unlikely that LAPIN-PEREGRINI is of any interest from a security standpoint, but you may feel that further investigation is required as to the circumstances in which the AMG permits were issued and as to the legality of various business transactions in which this man appears to have been engaged. It will be seen that PEREGRINI is still held in custody at JESI and it is requested that this office may be informed at the earliest opportunity of any action you propose to take in order that appropriate instructions may be given.
4. The Head of the Visa Department at the British Embassy has already been asked (our reference GRT.389.450 of 24 April, 1945) for information as to LAPIN-PEREGRINI's activities during the war, but as far, no reply has been received.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

E. Daly Lewis

E. DALY LEWIS,
Major, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

14

Incls: as above.

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CONFIDENTIAL.INTERVIEW OF LADIN-PERGERINI LESLIE.

LADIN-PERGERINI Leslie was arrested in JESI on 13 April 1945. His arrest took place subsequent to the questioning of three women companions of PERGERINI's who had been stopped in the street in JESI by R.A.F. Police. While the women were being questioned, PERGERINI was referred to as a Major. Upon his being identified by the women as their companion, and being found to be in possession of two irregular A.M.C. travel permits, he was detained and brought to F.S.S. office for interrogation.

Subject was interrogated for the second time on the afternoon of 23 April 1945. The interrogation continued throughout 24 April 1945, and was conducted jointly by Captain M.A. SMITH, C.O. 12 F.S.S. and Sgt. A. BELLER, 12 F.S.S. Interrogation took place at F.S.S. H.Q. in JESI.

Subject stated that he was born in LONDON of either Polish or Russian parents. He could not remember whether they were POLISH or RUSSIAN. They were both naturalised English. His mother remarried in either 1919 or 1921, subject was not sure which, and lived at an address in BURESTON near LONDON. Her second husband was PERGERINI, a silk manufacturer in MILAN. Subject was at after her marriage, subject's mother came to live in MILAN. Subject was at that time in school in CAMBRIDGE and visited YATES during his holidays, coming for the first time when he was about 9.

Subject has a sister older than himself who is at present living in ENGLAND. Some 10 or 11 years ago she married a Mr. R.B. GILD, whom she divorced some three years ago. Shortly afterwards she married a Mr. Leo HURLEY of LONDON.

PERGERINI took up residence in ITALY in 1932 and proceeded to work for his stepfather's silk mills from that time on. He travelled considerably on behalf of the firm. When war broke out in September 1939, he was in MILAN. He consulted a Mr. ENGLAND, the British Vice-Consul at MILAN, and asked him what steps he should take. Mr. ENGLAND is reported to have advised PERGERINI to stay where he was, as ENGLAND needed arms and material more than men, and PERGERINI was already engaged in producing goods for ENGLAND. Asked what kind of goods his firm was producing, PERGERINI became vague and finally stated that he did not know. He stated to the interrogators that his firm exported largely to the Continent but did not think they exported anything to GERMANY, after the declaration of war.

In July 1940, PERGERINI went to LAKE COMO as the weather was too hot in MILAN. There was no restriction on movement at that time, and he did not advise the Italian Police either of his intended trip or his arrival at Lake COMO. At the latter place he stayed at CERVARIO with a family named ALIEMEL. He returned from Lake COMO on or about the end of August or early September. Shortly after his return he was arrested by the Italian Police authorities and interrogated by a Doctor FERRARA who accused PERGERINI of being a Jew and of British nationality. Following this interview, subject was transported to SOBIGNI CONCENTRATION CAMP (Prov. of ROMA) on 15 Sept 1940. This camp was closed on approximately 23 Sept 1940. Subject was then sent to MONTICAMPIA CONCENTRATION CAMP (Prov. of ROMA) where he stayed until 10/15 March 1941. On the excuse of bad health, PERGERINI was then released and went to the hotel LITTORIO at SARIANO (Prov. of RACCONA). The plot of bad health was put forward on the strength of an old diagnosis of lung trouble, of which he had been cured, which PERGERINI's mother sent him in the concentration camp. At this hotel, subject had to report to the COMUS once a day, otherwise his movements were

Subject was interrogated for the second time on the afternoon of 23 April 1945. The interrogation continued throughout 24 April 1945, and was conducted jointly by Captain M.R. GORE, O.C. 12 F.S.S., and Sgt. A. HIGGINS, 12 F.S.S. Interrogation took place at F.S.S. H.Q. in JRSI.

Subject stated that he was born in LOMBARDY of either Polish or Russian parents. He could not remember whether they were POLISH or RUSSIAN. They were both naturalized English. His mother remarried in either 1919 or 1921, subject was not sure which, and lived at an address in SUTTON near LONDON. Her second husband was PERAZZINI, a silk manufacturer in MILAN. A year or so after her marriage, subject's mother came to live in MILAN. Subject was at that time in school in CAMBRIDGE and visited ITALY during his holidays, coming for the first time when he was about 9.

Subject has a sister older than himself who is at present living in MILAN. Some 10 or 11 years ago she married a Mr. R.B. GORD, whom she divorced some three years ago. Shortly afterwards she married a Mr. Leo GIBBY of LONDON.

PERAZZINI took up residence in ITALY in 1932 and proceeded to work for his stepfather's silk mills from that time on. He travelled considerably on behalf of the firm. When war broke out in September 1939, he was in MILAN. He consulted a Mr. WILKINS, the British Vice-Consul at MILAN, and asked him what steps he should take. Mr. WILKINS is reported to have advised PERAZZINI to stay where he was, as WILKINS needed arms and material more than men, and PERAZZINI was already engaged in producing goods for WILKINS. Asked what kind of goods his firm was producing, PERAZZINI became vague and finally stated that he did not know. He stated to the interrogators that his firm exported largely to the Continent but did not think they exported anything to GERMANY, after the declaration of war.

In July 1940, PERAZZINI went to LAKE COMO as the weather was too hot in MILAN. There was no restriction on movement at that time, and he did not advise the Italian Police either of his intended trip or his arrival at LAKE COMO. At the latter place he stayed at CEROSIO with a family named ALBERTI. He returned from LAKE COMO on or about the end of August or early September. Shortly after his return he was arrested by the Italian Police authorities and interrogated by a Doctor FERRARA who accused PERAZZINI of being a Jew and of British nationality. Following this interview, subject was transported to SOFIZI CONCENTRATION CAMP (Prov. of PAVIA) on 15 Sept 1940. This camp was closed on approximately 23 Sept 1940. Subject was then sent to VEREDARUCCA CONCENTRATION CAMP (Prov. of PAVIA) where he stayed until 10/13 March 1941. On the excuse of bad health, PERAZZINI was then released and went to the Hotel LITIGIO at SARONNO (Prov. of MANTOVA). The plea of bad health was put forward on the strength of an old diagnosis of lung trouble, of which he had been cured, which PERAZZINI's mother sent him in the concentration camp. At this hotel, subject had to report to the COMMISSIONER once a day, otherwise his movements were unrestricted. There was one other internee at this hotel, an English subject named Mr. FRANK. Other internees who had been released under surveillance from the concentration camp could not afford to stay at this hotel as the expenses were too high.

PERAZZINI stayed in this hotel until 1 August 1941. He was then transferred to AVERO where he lived in a flat in the Hotel STEFANO (Prov. MANTOVA). Reason for his transfer from SARONNO was an adverse report by the Fascist Secretary of that place, accusing subject of being very pro-English. Subject stated that this adverse report was made because one day he went to a singing near SARONNO and inscribed his name in a visitor's book, giving his address as London, England, and his nationality as English. The Secretary, GALLI, made PERAZZINI erase the entry from the book and insert his Italian address instead.

In November 1941, PERAZZINI's mother arrived from MILAN and took up residence with subject in the hotel flat. Subject's father used to visit him and his mother every fifteen days approximately, making the journey from ROME or

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or MILAN to do so. (Under further interrogation on this point, subject retracted foregoing and said that his father came always direct from MILAN and not from ROMA.) Subject was also allowed to correspond freely with his father who resided at Via Veneto 12, Rome.

In October 1942, subject and his mother were granted permission to proceed to MILAN on a visit. The reason for the journey was that subject's mother was in bad health. ZERBINI states that this permission was granted as the result of a bribe offered by his father to an unnamed person who lived in Rome. Terms of this bribe were the immediate payment of 2,000 lire and a further 70,000 or 80,000 lire when subject's mother arrived in MILAN. The actual bribing was done by a Dr. PENNY Yanko, a Bulgarian, who had managed to secure the release of his English wife from internment. This individual lives in Rome.

ZERBINI and his mother proceeded from APERO to ROMA, in order, stated subject, that they could secure a sleeping compartment for his mother for the journey to MILAN. They left APERO between 5/10 October 1942. In ROMA subject called on a FAIRFAX Yare, a Bulgarian woman married to an Englishman. This woman had also been an intern at APERO but had been freed for some reason unknown to subject. Address of this woman: Piazza Lazio No. 11, ROMA. Subject stayed only a few hours in ROMA and spent all the time with this woman who met both him and his mother at the station. From her house they went direct to the station and caught the train to MILAN.

ZERBINI arrived in MILAN on or about 6/7 October 1942. They stayed in his home in Piazza Venezia No. 3 until approximately 20/22 October 1942. On this date subject made the journey back to MACERATA, accompanied by two plain-clothes policemen whom he had not according to instructions received earlier in the day, outside the bookstall on the station. The train left MILAN between 2100/2200 hours. Subject had a suitcase with him and 10,000 lire in cash. Subject stated that he did not bring more money with him as his father could always send him more by post when he wanted it. This money had to be deposited by internees at the Banca di S. RAFAELE in APERO, but they were entitled to draw sums whenever they wanted to.

Upon subject's arrival at MACERATA he was informed by the GUASTURA that he was to be transferred to NOGLIANO (Prov. MACERATA). Subject requested permission to return to APERO to collect his possessions from the hotel. This permission was granted and subject stayed in APERO for five days, departing again on 29 October 1942 for NOGLIANO. He was not escorted on this journey. At NOGLIANO he took up residence at the HOTEL MARIA LORETTI, living as a guest. Subject paid 1,100 lire per month for his board and lodging. He was issued with a ration card, identical with that of any Italian civilian, and states that food was good and plentiful. Also living in the hotel under surveillance was a Lieutenant, a Yugoslav, a French girl named MIRIAM, and another French girl named JANEZKA. The last-named girl, stated ZERBINI, has now married an English soldier and gone to England. MIRIAM, stated subject, was extremely poor and could only afford to eat one meal a day.

While at the hotel, subject made the acquaintance of TILDE M. BIANCO, daughter of the hotel proprietress, and wife of an Italian serving in ALBANIA. In March 1943 this girl went to MILAN to see ZERBINI's mother and take news to her of her son. Asked why this was necessary, owing to the fact that there was no restriction on correspondence, ZERBINI became vague and could give no satisfactory answer. He was emphatic that the woman was not his mistress. She was after her return, ZERBINI gave this woman 20,000 lire in order to start a business. Asked why he gave her this money, subject replied: "Her family were awfully decent... they treated me as one of the family". Asked why he did not give this money to the girl's mother, ZERBINI again became so vague that no coherent answer was obtainable. Asked why, as an English subject, ZERBINI had not financially assisted the French girl who was suffering from lack of food, subject stated that ZERBINI hesitated for some time

life from a German. This individual lives in Rome.

PERGRINI and his mother proceeded from APRO to Rome, in order, stated subject, that they could secure a sleeping compartment for his mother for the journey to Milan. They left APRO between 5/10 October 1942. In Rome, subject called on a Bulgarian man, a Bulgarian woman married to an Englishman. This woman had also been an inmate at APRO but had been freed for some reason unknown to subject. Address of this woman: FLORA DECE No. 11, Rome. Subject stayed only a few hours in Rome and spent all the time with this woman who met both him and his mother at the station. From her house they went direct to the station and caught the train to Milan.

PERGRINI arrived in Milan on or about 6/7 October 1942. They stayed in his home in Piazza PINOBBIO No. 3 until approximately 20/22 October 1942. On this date subject made the journey back to MAGGIORA, accompanied by two plain-clothes policemen whom he had met according to instructions received earlier in the day, outside the bookstall on the station. The train left Milan between 2100/2200 hours. Subject had a suitcase with him and 10,000 lire in cash. Subject stated that he did not bring more money with him as his father could always send him more by post when he wanted it. This money had to be deposited by interviewers at the Banca di SERRAIO in APRO, but they were entitled to draw sums whenever they wanted to.

Upon subject's arrival at MAGGIORA he was informed by the QUESTURA that he was to be transferred to MAGLIANO (Prov. ALESSANDRIA). Subject requested permission to return to APRO to collect his possessions from the hotel. This permission was granted and subject stayed in APRO for five days, departing again on 29 October 1942 for MAGLIANO. He was not escorted on this journey. At MAGLIANO he took up residence at the HOTEL RUINA LORETTI, living as a guest. Subject paid 1,100 lire per month for his board and lodging. He was issued with a ration card, identical with that of any Italian civilian, and states that food was good and plentiful. Also living in the hotel under surveillance was a Lieutenant, Col. KULAVSOV, a Yugoslav, a French girl named MIRIAM, and another French girl named JANETTE. The last-named girl, stated PERGRINI, has now married an English soldier and gone to England. MIRIAM, stated subject, was extremely poor and could only afford to eat one meal a day.

While at the hotel, subject made the acquaintance of ELISA DEL BIANCO, daughter of the hotel proprietress, and wife of an Italian serving in ALBANIA. In March 1943 this girl went to MILAN to see PERGRINI's mother and take news to her of her son. Asked why this was necessary, owing to the fact that there was no restriction on correspondence, PERGRINI became vague and could give no satisfactory answer. He was emphatic that the woman was not his mistress. Shortly after her return, PERGRINI gave this woman 20,000 lire in order to start a business. Asked why he gave her this money, subject replied: "Her family were awfully decent... they treated me as one of the family". Asked why he did not give this money to the girl's mother, PERGRINI again became so vague that no coherent answer was obtainable. Asked why, as an English subject, PERGRINI had not financially assisted the French girl who was suffering from lack of food, but preferred to give money to an enemy subject, PERGRINI hesitated for some time and then said he had given her some money as well. Pressed further, he thought he had given her about 400 lire.

On a day between the 8/12 September 1943, the Mayor of MAGLIANO sent for PERGRINI and Colonel KULAVSOV and showed them a telegram authorizing him to set them free. They thereupon requested false identity cards to which the Mayor agreed. These cards were written out by CIGLIO, who worked for the Comune and was a brother of the hotel proprietress. The cards were made out in the Comune in the presence of subject and KULAVSOV, and after being signed by the Mayor, were brought to the hotel. Subject's card was made out in the name of PERGRINI, his nationality being shown as Italian, and the date of his birth was correct. His birthplace was stated to be either MILAN or LODI, subject could not remember which. It was pointed out to PERGRINI that he held and used this card for some nine months and that it seemed strange that he did not remember the birthplace.

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Subject stated categorically that he could not remember the birthplace stated on this identity card. In a previous statement subject stated that his identity card had been issued at a later date at CASERINO. Reminded of this, subject denied having ever seen the remark and insisted that it was issued at MOGLIANO.

On leaving MOGLIANO, subject went NORTH, MONTE, CASERINO and stayed there for two days with Ident-COL. BARNABO. They left there as two German officers arrived in the same hotel and began making enquiries. BARNABO then went to SAN SEVERINO to see his fiancée, ELISABETTA ARE, whom he had met while at AVERO. BARNABO asked her if he and BARNABO could live on a small farm at CASTRIGLIONE, near AVERO, which belonged to her uncle. The two men took up residence there on approximately 16 September 1943, and stayed there until 22 November 1943.

Subject had sufficient money as FULIO SAN BARNABO had decided not to open the business she had had in mind and had handed him back the 20,500 lire. During this time at the farm, subject's father wrote to ELISABETTA ARE instead of direct to BARNABO. Subject stated that this was done in order to keep his hiding place secret. He then stated that he wrote direct back to his father. Asked why he did this, subject hesitated and then said that the post up to the north of Italy was better than the post down. (At this juncture the question was allowed to drop as no useful purpose was apparently to be gained by pursuing the subject, in view of the last illuminating remark made by subject.)

During the approximate seven weeks they were in hiding, subject stated that he devoted his energy to helping prisoners of war. He stated that he had helped 150/200 such prisoners and that he was known far and wide for the work he was doing. Interrogated still further, subject stated that he was working with a band of some 75 patriots who were all doing the same work. Subject adopted the rank of lieutenant for this work. (Later interrogation on this point appears in this report. Asked how he helped, subject stated that he supplied them with clothes, food and information. He added that he had supplied 3 or 4 pairs of boots which he bought openly in CASERINO. He had also bought a few shirts in the same town; he could not remember how many. Such prisoners of war were sent to SERRA SAN QUIRICO (Prov. of AREZZO) by the Germans in question, after first passing through the village of PRATO.

BARNABO stated that a priest was head of the SERRA SAN QUIRICO patriots but he could not remember his name. This priest had come to see him once, accompanied by another priest whose name subject could not remember. They wanted dynamite to blow up a bridge which BARNABO's partisan group was unable to supply. Subject was asked how he knew the priest was genuine, but failed to produce a satisfactory reply. (Later in the day, BARNABO stated that he had made a mistake; P.O.s were not sent to SERRA SAN QUIRICO but to SERRA PRATO. The first priest's name, he now recalled was DON NICOLO RILLI.)

Other P.O.s were directed to the coast, where an Allied-operated escape route was functioning. This route became unusable in October as the Fascists became aware of it. BARNABO stated that they had 30 Italian rifles, 2 heavy machine-guns and hand-grenades. He himself was trained on a machine-gun which he thought was a MUDA. Questioned technically about a MUDA machine-gun, subject finally admitted he knew nothing.

Following an attack upon this band of partisans, on or about 20 November 1943, the party was dispersed. The attack was made in a thick fog and opened with the Germans firing mortars. Undoubtedly due to this fog, BARNABO knew little about what actually happened.

On or about 20 September 1943, stated subject, information reached him through a partisan that a band of paratroopers were in the neighborhood of CASTRIGLIONE. Subject contacted them and remained in their company for about two hours, and supplied them with information they required about Allied

business she had had in mind and had handed him back the 20,000 lire. During this time at the farm, subject's father wrote to Tullio and instead of direct to MESSERINI. Subject stated that this was done in order to keep his hiding place secret. He then stated that he wrote direct back to his father. asked why he did this, subject hesitated and then said that the post up to the north of Italy was better than the post down. (At this juncture the question was allowed to drop as no useful purpose was apparently to be gained by pursuing the subject, in view of the last illuminating remark made by subject.)

during the approximate seven weeks they were in hiding, subject stated that he devoted his energy to helping prisoners of war. He stated that he had helped 150/200 such prisoners and that he was known far and wide for the work he was doing. Interrogated still further, subject stated that he was working with a band of some 75 patriots who were all doing the same work. Subject adopted the rank of lieutenant for this work. (Later interrogation on this point appears in this report. asked how he helped, subject stated that he supplied them with clothes, food and information. He added that he had supplied 3 or 4 pairs of boots which he bought openly in GROSSETO. He had also bought a few shirts in the same town; he could not remember how many. Such prisoners of war were sent to SERRA SAN QUIRICO (Prov. of AREZZO) by the patriots in question, after first passing through the village of FERRAS. MESSERINI stated that a priest was head of the SERRA SAN QUIRICO patriots but he could not remember his name. This priest had come to see him once, accompanied by another priest whose name subject could not remember. They wanted dynamite to blow up a bridge which MESSERINI's partisan group was unable to supply. Subject was asked how he knew the priest was genuine, but failed to produce a satisfactory reply. (Later in the day, MESSERINI stated that he had made a mistake; P.O.s were not sent to SERRA SAN QUIRICO but to SERRA ARONA. The first priest's name, he now recalled was DON NICOLA RILLI.)

Other P.O.s were directed to the coast, where an Allied-operated escape route was functioning. This route became unusable in October as the Nazis became aware of it. questioned about arm for the partisan group with whom he was serving, MESSERINI stated that they had 50 Italian rifles, 2 heavy machine-guns and hand-grenades. He himself was trained on a machine-gun which he thought was a REMA. questioned technically about a REMA machine-gun, subject finally admitted he knew nothing.

Following an attack upon this band of partisans, on or about 20 November 1943, the party was dissolved. The attack was made in a thick fog and opened with the Germans firing mortars. Undoubtedly due to this fog, MESSERINI knew little about what actually happened.

On or about 20 September 1943, stated subject, information reached him through a partisan that a band of partisans were in the neighborhood of CASTRIGLIONE. Subject contacted them and remained in their company for about two hours, and supplied them with information they required about Allied prisoners of war. The party then went towards SERRA SAN QUIRICO or PORTO FERRATO. Before doing so, the interpreter with the party handed to MESSERINI the COAT .450 pistol which was found in his possession when detained.

(Throughout the whole period of his questioning about his partisan activities, subject appeared vague and confused. He frequently had to hesitate before replying and gave several contradictory answers. The impression left with interrogators was that, although he knew something about partisan activities in the CASERIOLO area and was anxious to make the most of it, his actual activities with this band were rather in the nature of messenger-boy, despite his allegation that, as a lieutenant, he was head of the band. Doubt was thrown on the whole matter when, in reply to the question: "If you were so famous throughout the area for the way in which you helped the P.O.s to escape, how was it that the Nazis didn't learn of your activities?" Subject's reply to this was: "They probably did".)

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During the above-mentioned activities with the Artisans, subject was with PERHAYVO constantly, and after the party was disbanded, they remained in hiding at PERHAYVO's house to await the arrival of the Allies, who were then at TRIESTE, some 50 miles to the south. In April 1944, subject and PERHAYVO got to know that a Partisan card, headed by a Lieutenant DOLGAS was in the area, near MONTE SAN VINCENZO. Subject contacted this officer, who he describes as being tall, red-headed, aged 28, clean-shaven, speaking Italian, French and Arabic, and asked him if there were any chance of subject and PERHAYVO working for Allied territory. The officer replied that he would make enquiries at his B. O. over his portable transmitter, and let subject have a reply in a few days. No reply was ever received, as a force of Germans moved into the area to operate against this Partisan group, and PERHAYVO lost contact with Lieut. DOLGAS. (He next saw Lieut. DOLGAS at POGGIO SAN VINCENZO in July 1944. He was accompanied by a Major, and was in a V.C. truck. Subject states that DOLGAS was wearing an officer's uniform, a khaki shirt, khaki trousers and a red scarf. Subject only exchanged a few words with him as he was pressed for time.)

PERHAYVO and PERHAYVO remained in hiding at PERHAYVO's house until 18 July 1944, when the Allies had arrived in the area. On 18 July 1944, subject contacted two A.M.C. officers, Captain DOLGAS and a Lieut. HARTLEY in (ARLBER?) to whom he offered his services. Both officers were British. The Lieutenant gave subject and PERHAYVO a pass to go to MONTEFALCONE the following morning in order to secure a pass from the A.M.C. officer there to go to ARNO and offer his services to A.M.C. in ARNO. After trips to MONTEFALCONE and MONTEFALCONE, subject arrived in ARNO on 22 July 44, having secured his A.M.C. pass to ARNO the same day from a Lieut. CLAY BURDEN (American) at MONTEFALCONE. Subject came to ARNO to say goodbye to his fiancée. The following morning a Lieutenant BROWNSTONE arrived at ARNO and subject offered his services to this officer for no remuneration. He was engaged to advise Lieut. BROWNSTONE on these local persons who applied for A.M.C. travel permits. All permits, he stated, were made for a 50-kilometer radius from MONTEFALCONE. He made out a pass for himself on the authority of Lieut. BROWNSTONE and inserted the 50-kilometer clause himself. PERHAYVO states that he made out this second pass as he thought that he might want to go to GREGGIO some time in the future. The reason given for travel on this pass (Personal Reasons) stated PERHAYVO, was Lieut. BROWNSTONE's suggestion. Pressed on this point, subject admitted that the suggestion came from him, and that Lieut. BROWNSTONE agreed to it.

At this point, subject's false identity card was referred to. He stated that while at MONTEFALCONE some days earlier - between 28/25 July - both he and PERHAYVO had been issued with genuine identity cards. These genuine cards were made out by GREGGIO DOLGAS who had originally made out his false cards. Subject was uncertain whether he tore up his false card only or also tore up PERHAYVO's. Questioned about PERHAYVO, a Yugoslav national being issued with an Italian civilian's identity card, subject became vague. He admitted that he did not know where or when PERHAYVO had been taken prisoner; he had never asked him. He said that the Colonel was upset at being treated as a civilian internee, but supposed that this was the reason for giving him a civilian identity card. The Colonel spoke Italian extremely well. His description was as follows: Height 5' 9", Gray hair. Moustache. Thickset. Age 52/54. Suffered from a semi-paralysed lower lip, and had a small scar on his upper lip hidden by his moustache. PERHAYVO said that after securing his identity card the Colonel left for BARI, and that subject has never heard anything more about him.

After working for Lieut. BROWNSTONE for some ten days, subject left for ARNO on or about 4/5 August 1944. The day after he arrived in ARNO, PERHAYVO went to A.C.G., and after meeting a Lieut. HARTLEY (U.S. Commerce Sub-Commission),

by a Major, and was in a U.S. uniform. Subject states that DOUGLAS was wearing an officer's uniform, a khaki shirt, khaki trousers and a red scarf. Subject only exchanged a few words with him as he was pressed for time.

Subject and PERHAYES remained in hiding at PERHAYES' house until 18 July 1944, when the Allies had arrived in the area. On 18 July 1944, subject contacted two A.M.G. officers, Captains HARRIS and a Lieut. HARRIS (names?) to whom he offered his services. Both officers were British. The Lieutenant gave subject and PERHAYES a pass to go to MACERATA the following morning in order to secure a pass from the A.M.G. officer there to go to ROME and offer his services to A.M.G. in ROME. After trips to VILLANOVA and MACERATA, subject arrived in APERO on 22 July 44, having secured his A.M.G. pass to ROME the same day from a Lieut. CLAREN BOWEN (American) at MACERATA. Subject came to APERO to say goodbye to his fiancée. The following morning a Lieutenant BROUXTON arrived at APERO and subject offered his services to this officer for remuneration. He was engaged to advise Lieut. BROUXTON on those local persons who applied for A.M.G. travel permits. All permits, he stated, were made for a 50-kilometer radius from MACERATA. He made out a pass for himself on the authority of Lieut. BROUXTON and inserted the 50-kilometer clause himself. BROUXTON states that he made out this second pass as he thought that he might want to go to GINEPPI some time in the future. The reason given for travel on this pass (Personal Reasons) stated BROUXTON, was Lieut. BROUXTON'S suggestion. Based on this point, subject admitted that the suggestion came from him, and the Lieut. BROUXTON agreed to it.

At this point, subject's false identity card was referred to. He stated that while at VILLANOVA some days earlier - between 22/25 July - both he and PERHAYES had been issued with genuine identity cards. These genuine cards were made out by GIUSEPPE COMPTI who had originally made out his false cards. Subject was uncertain whether he tore up his false card only or also tore up PERHAYES'S. Questioned about PERHAYES, a Yugoslav national being issued with an Italian civilian's identity card, subject became vague. He admitted that he did not know where or when PERHAYES had been taken prisoner; he had never asked him. He said that the Colonel was upset at being treated as a civilian internnee, but supposed that this was the reason for giving him a civilian identity card. The Colonel spoke Italian extremely well. His description was as follows: - Height 5' 9". Grey hair. Moustache. Widest. Age 52/54. Suffered from a semi-paralysed lower lip, and had a small scar on his upper lip hidden by his moustache. BROUXTON said that after securing his identity card the Colonel left for SARI, and that subject has never heard anything more about him.

After working for Lieut. BROUXTON for some ten days, subject left for ROME on or about 4/5 August 1944. The day after he arrived in ROME, BROUXTON went to A.C.C. and after meeting a Lieut. HARRIS (U.S. Commerce Sub-Organisation) and a Major MILLER (British), he was introduced by Lieut. HARRIS to a Lieut. HACKETT for whom subject began to work some time about the end of August. BROUXTON received no salary. During August, subject met Lieut. BROUXTON by accident in ROME, this officer being on leave. Subject brought up the matter of the A.M.G. pass which this officer had issued to him, and asked if it could be changed to read "150 kilometers" as the radius for travel. Lieut. BROUXTON agreed and subject then changed the figure by putting a "1" in front of the 50. He thinks he did this in the street, but was not sure on this point.

Subject stated that upon his arrival at ROME he took up accommodation with Mrs. FAIRFAX, PLAZA LOUIS NO. 11, ROME. He requested permission to refrain from answering the question as to what were his relations with this woman.

Questioned as to his duties with Lieut. BROUXTON, subject became hopelessly vague. The job, he stated was to vet Italian officials. Asked

how he did this subject said that he used to go and see two or three different people whose names he could not remember. One had been a "big pot" in the Central Police Station but had been compulsorily resigned for being a Fascist. Subject could not remember his name or address. He said that these lists of Fascist officials were given him by a friend, FERRI (American), who worked in the same office as Lieut. MACCHERIE. Subject had told this Lieutenant that one of his sources of information was this ex-Fascist Police Chief, to which, alleged subject, Lieut. FERRI replied words to the effect: "Firm; in that case he won't be biased at all".

Pressed for further details as to his work, subject stated that Lieut. MACCHERIE had given him the task of finding out where a certain prominent Fascist was hidden in Rome. The officer said that he thought the wanted man might be in hiding in the SWEDISH LEGATION. Subject thereupon went to the SWEDISH LEGATION, rang the front door bell and asked for this hidden Fascist by name. He was told that he was living next door, the FINNISH LEGATION. Subject went next door and repeated the door-ringing process. On being told that the man did not live there, subject returned to Lieut. MACCHERIE's office, drew a sketch of the two houses where he had rung bells, and handed the matter over to Lieut. MACCHERIE.

Another job, continued subject, was to investigate something about tyres - he was not sure what it was, but thought that a Communist had told Lieut. MACCHERIE that there were some tyres hidden in a house nearby. Subject went there with this officer and saw about eight tyres. He did not know what happened in the matter after that, but later saw the tyres in Lieut. MACCHERIE's office.

(All the foregoing were such palpable lies, that no further questions on them were put to MASCHERINI).

Questioned as to how he secured money to live in Rome, MASCHERINI stated that he had brought about 20,000 lire with him from NAGERATA. He did not make any money while in Rome, nor did he draw any salary. Pressed on this matter, subject eventually remembered having being involved in a silk stockings deal, concerning which he proceeded to give the following information.

In September or October 1944, he tried to sell some Italian cognac to a Captain SHALL of ROMA NAZI (Alexander Club). Captain SHALL was not interested in the deal, which was discussed after subject had been introduced to Captain SHALL by a Mr. LIZIO, an acquaintance of subject's. MASCHERINI cannot remember the address of this LIZIO in ROMA. Captain SHALL then stated that he was in a position to sell 16,000 pairs of silk stockings of various Italian makes at 160 lire a pair. Subject took samples of stockings to his flat and later succeeded in contacting an Italian civilian, whose name he cannot remember who agreed to buy the whole lot. Accompanied by Captain SHALL, the unknown buyer, and a Sergeant from Captain SHALL's office, the subject went to the NAZI warehouse at approximately 1130 hours. A truck had been placed at the disposal of the buyer by Captain SHALL. The whole party started at loading the stockings on to the truck, which made three or four journeys to the buyer's warehouse. They did not stop for lunch, but worked through the day until 1430 hours. Subject does not know where the buyer's warehouse was situated as he remained behind in the warehouse while the truck was making the trips. Captain SHALL was paid over 2,000,000 lire at the conclusion of the deal, payment being made in ASSANTI CIRCULARS, made payable to NAZI. Payment was made in the NAZI office, there being present a British soldier from the Counting-house, an Italian typist, the Sergeant mentioned above, Captain SHALL, the unknown buyer and MASCHERINI. Subject states that he saw a receipt made out and handed to buyer, together with a letter authorising buyer to sell these stockings in the Italian market. Upon the conclusion of the deal, the buyer paid MASCHERINI 100,000 lire. Interrogators pointed out to MASCHERINI that at this stage that

was hidden in the room. The officer said that he thought the wanted man might be in hiding in the SWEDISH LEGATION. Subject thereupon went to the SWEDISH LEGATION, rang the front door bell and asked for this hidden fascist by name. He was told that he was living next door, the FINISH LEGATION. Subject went next door and repeated the door-ringing process. On being told that the man did not live there, subject returned to Lieut. MACQUANT's office, drew a sketch of the two houses where he had rung bells, and handed the matter over to Lieut. MACQUANT.

Another job, continued subject, was to investigate something about tyres - he was not sure what it was, but thought that a Communist had told Lieut. MACQUANT that there were some tyres hidden in a house nearby. Subject went there with this officer and saw about eight tyres. He did not know what happened in the matter after that, but later saw the tyres in Lieut. MACQUANT's office.

(All the foregoing were such reliable line, that no further questions on them were put to VERGARI.)

Questioned as to how he secured money to live in Rome, VERGARI stated that he had brought about 20,000 lire with him from MANTOVA. He did not make any money while in Rome, nor did he draw any salary. Pressed on this matter, subject eventually remembered having being involved in a silk stockings deal, concerning which he succeeded to give the following information.

In September or October 1944, he tried to sell some Italian cognac to a Captain SHALL of ROMA ROMA (Alexander Club). Captain SHALL was not interested in the deal, which was discussed after subject had been introduced to Captain SHALL by a Mr. LEVICO, an acquaintance of subject's. VERGARI cannot remember the address of this LEVICO in ROMA. Captain SHALL then stated that he was in a position to sell 16,000 pairs of silk stockings of various Italian makes at 160 lire a pair. Subject took samples of stockings to his flat and later succeeded in contacting an Italian civilian, whose name he cannot remember who agreed to buy the whole lot. Accompanied by Captain SHALL, the unknown buyer, and a Sergeant from Captain SHALL's office, the subject went to the NAZI warehouse at approximately 1130 hours. A truck had been placed at the disposal of the buyer by Captain SHALL. The whole party worked at loading the stockings on to the truck, which made three or four journeys to the buyer's warehouse. They did not stop for lunch, but worked through the day until 1430 hours. Subject does not know where the buyer's warehouse was situated as he remained behind in the warehouse while the truck was making the trips. Captain SHALL was paid over 2,000,000 lire at the conclusion of the deal, payment being made in ASSEMI CHERUBINI, made payable to NAZI. Payment was made in the NAZI office, there being present a British soldier from the Counting-House, an Italian typist, the Sergeant mentioned above, Captain SHALL, the unknown buyer and VERGARI. Subject states that he saw a receipt made out and handed to buyer, together with a letter authorizing buyer to sell these stockings in the Italian market. Upon the conclusion of the deal, the buyer paid VERGARI 100,000 lire. Interrogators pointed out to VERGARI that at this stage that he had stated earlier that he was to receive 5 lire commission per pair of stockings from the buyer, this making 80,000 lire. VERGARI again became vague and confused and no answer could be recorded.

From this point onwards, subject did no business in Rome and went to ASSEMI in October 1944, where he stayed for three days. He then returned to Rome in the car of a Lieut. Col. MACQUANT, a Canadian officer of 1st TRENCH TROOP, R.A.C. This officer, subject said, was then stationed near LAKE BRACCIANO, (Province of LAZIO). Subject had met this officer during October/November at the apartment in Rome of a CANNING Giovanni, a friend of VERGARI's from MILAN. Subject was now living with CANNING as he had quarrelled with Mrs. FAIRFAX and left her apartment. Col. MACQUANT, when in Rome, came to parties given by

CARRINI in his flat. This officer had been told by PERSICINI that subject was a lieutenant in the Partisans.

Between October 1944 and February, PERSICINI made several journeys from ROME to MACCARI and APINO, the reason for such trips, he stated, being to see his fiancée and bring them gifts. He was emphatic that he was not engaged in any commercial enterprises during these trips.

In February 1945, a firm of merchants in ROME, controlled by a certain BASALI Luciani, whose son MONDINO Mario and cousin MONDINO Guido were personal friends of subject, asked him to sell some thread and cotton for them. PERSICINI became a partner in this firm on or about 20 March 1945, but stated that he has never done any business for them. When first detained on 13 April 1945, subject had come from ROME some days earlier, carrying samples of the above goods (20 dozen small reels; 60/70 large reels of thread; 10/15, 200 slip-fasteners) which he had left at Tullio's house in APINO. Subject stated that he was not interested in selling these goods, his real idea being to proceed to RAVENNA, where he knew Lieut. BROWSTONE was stationed, in order to offer his services (without remuneration) to this officer. Asked how he knew Lieut. BROWSTONE was at RAVENNA, subject said that about 12 April 1945 he had been stopped in ROME by a British soldier who worked for Lieut. BROWSTONE and recognised PERSICINI from a previous meeting. Subject does not remember name of this soldier, who told him that Lieut. BROWSTONE was now between FURLI and RAVENNA. Asked why he could not transmit a message to Lieut. BROWSTONE by the a/c soldier who was going back to that officer's service in the course of a few days, instead of trying to make one long journey himself, subject again became incoherent.

(This ended the chronological interrogation, and subject was then questioned about various points in his story. These points are as follows.)

1. Questioned as to why PERSICINI's friends referred to him as a Major, subject stated that out of vanity he had told them that he was commissioned as a Major and was working at ACU in ROME.
2. Questioned as to the uniform which PERSICINI had testified to having seen PERSICINI wearing, subject stated that it consisted of khaki shirt, trousers and white coat with two yellow rank bars on the shoulders. Subject had bought the rank bars in ROME at a civilian shop, some days after his arrival in that city. At the same time, he had joined a Political Movement in ROME called the GRUPPO SINDACATO PAVIGLIANI, by whom he had been issued with a pink identity card, the mounted and embroidered letters GSP and a yellow capital 'P'. After mounting his rank stripes as a Partisan Lieutenant, subject also mounted the GSP letters on his epaulettes. He insisted that he did not wear a cap at any time. Pressed on this point by interrogators, subject eventually admitted that he did wear a cap of the size-cap pattern with a capital 'P' on the side. The cap was of American type without piping. Subject wore this uniform when with Col. MACMART on the journey from APINO to ROME, referred to above. He did not wear a Major's rank on this uniform at any time, but wore civilian clothes most of the time. Asked why he had chosen the rank of Lieutenant for himself in the Partisans, subject said that he had asked Col. MACMART about it, and the Colonel thought it was a good idea. Subject said that he had been in the GSC while at school in GAMBELONA, ITALY. When it was pointed out that not until nearly a year after his work with the Partisans did he procure his badges of rank as a Lieutenant, PERSICINI became confused, and no answer could be recorded.

3. Questioned as to the large quantities of rations found in the house of his prospective father-in-law, subject stated that he had bought them openly in the shops in APINO. The 64 tins of milk were for his own consumption, the

that he has never done any business for them. When first detained on 13 April 1945, subject had come from ROME some days earlier, carrying samples of the above goods (20 dozen small reels; 60/70 large reels of thread, 10/15, 000 slipfasteners) which he had left at TARABUZZO's house in AFIR. Subject stated that he was not interested in selling these goods, his real idea being to proceed to RAVENNA, where he knew Lieut. BRONZONI was stationed, in order to offer his services (without remuneration) to this officer. Asked how he knew Lieut. BRONZONI was at RAVENNA, subject said that about 12 April 1945 he had been stopped in ROME by a British soldier who worked for Lieut. BRONZONI and recognised BRONZONI from a previous meeting. Subject does not remember name of this soldier, who told him that Lieut. BRONZONI was now between FERRI and RAVENNA. Asked why he could not transport a message to Lieut. BRONZONI by the s/m soldier who was going back to that officer's service in the course of a few days, instead of trying to make one long journey himself, subject again became incoherent.

(This ended the chronological interrogation, and subject was then questioned about various points in his story. These points are as follows.)

1. Questioned as to why TARABUZZO's friends referred to him as a Major, subject stated that out of vanity he had told them that he was commissioned as a Major and was working at HQ in ROME.

2. Questioned as to the uniform which P33 informants had testified to having seen TARABUZZO wearing, subject stated that it consisted of khaki shirt, trousers and white coat with two yellow rank bars on the shoulders. Subject had bought the rank bars in ROME at a civilian shop, some days after his arrival in that city. At the same time, he had joined a political movement in ROME called the ORLANDO SUMMITTARI (ORLANDO), by whom he had been issued with a pink identity card, the mounted and embossed letters ORL and a yellow capital 'P'. After mounting his rank stripes as a Captain Lieutenant, subject also mounted the ORL letters on his epaulettes. He insisted that he did not wear a cap at any time. Pressed on this point by interrogators, subject eventually admitted that he did wear a cap of the side-cup pattern with a capital 'P' on the side. The cap was of American type without piping. Subject wore this uniform when with Col. RABINOVITZ on the journey from AFIR to ROME, referred to above. He did not wear a Major's rank on this uniform at any time, but wore civilian clothes most of the time. Asked why he had chosen the rank of Lieutenant for himself in the uniforms, subject said that he had asked Col. RABINOVITZ about it, and the Colonel thought it was a good idea. Subject said that he had been in the CTC while at school in JAFFRIN, SWITZERLAND. When it was pointed out that not until nearly a year after his work with the Germans did he procure his badges of rank as a Lieutenant, TARABUZZO became confused, and no answer could be recorded.

3. Questioned as to the large quantities of rations found in the house of his prospective father-in-law, subject stated that he had bought them openly in the shops in AFIR. The 64 tins of milk were for his own consumption, the rest of the food was for his friends in ROME. He stated that he was told by the shopkeepers in that town that tinned milk was not rationed. The same applied to all the other goods he bought, including the coffee (3-lb tin). He had no idea that he was in any way in improper possession of those goods.

4. Questioned as to the 50 litres of petrol found in TARABUZZO's house, TARABUZZO stated that he knew nothing. He admitted having offered Signore TARABUZZO a gift to the value of 5,000 lire for two jerrycans of it. He also admitted that he knew how to change the colour of WD petrol and render it colourless by the addition of a vegetable extract. When it was pointed out to him that, on his earlier confession, his car was almost out of petrol, that he intended going to RAVENNA in this vehicle and that no facilities existed for him

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to draw any more petrol in the ANCONA area, subject again became incoherent. No answer could be recorded.

5. Questioned as to the identity of his wife, whose name appeared on the back of one of the AMB passes found in subject's possession, subject said that she was a 24-year old married woman whom he had got to know at MOGLIANO. Her husband had a shop in the PIAZZA BOLOGNA, ROME. The shop is a haberdashery adjacent to VIA SARTORELLI PLAZZA, No. 8. The woman lives on the first floor of this address. Subject intended to take her from Rome to MOGLIANO but she actually never made the journey with him. Questioned as to whether she was her single or married name, FERRELLI became confused, and ended up by saying that he did not know for certain. Her brother-in-law used to work for 708 in ROME. He thought his name was RA. Questioned as to the genuineness of the writing of her endorsement to travel which appears on subject's pass, FERRELLI stated that Captain MARIANO (who had since been promoted) had endorsed it in the street, following a chance meeting between him and subject. Details of this meeting are so vague and contradictory that subject's final answer cannot be recorded.

6. Questioned regarding a remark subject had made when first arrested to the CSM and a Sergeant of 12 RM, to the effect that he had personally known officers of the Allied armies who took bribes, subject denied having made the remark. Confronted by the CSM and Sergeant in question, FERRELLI again became confused and finally stated that he thought he had heard the remark in a bar at ROME, made by civilians talking amongst themselves. He had not taken any steps to challenge the remark.

7. Questioned about the eight tablets of soap found in his room at FERRELLI'S house, subject stated that he had recently bought them from an unknown woman in AZIEND for 60 lire each. He thought that the woman accented him with the soap as she knew he was English and that the English were well-known amongst the Italians for their fondness for washing.

8. Reminded that when he made the journey with his mother to MILAN, via ROME, 5/10 October 1942, he had stated that he had only spent a few hours in ROME, all of which he had passed at the home of his friend Mrs. VALPARK. This date coincided with a renewal of his passport in ROME at the SWISS CONSULATE. For this he offered the following explanation:-

The SWISS CONSULATE sent circular letters to all civil internees, through the Municipality, advising them to keep their passports in order. This was done by the internees who sent their passports, together with a pro-forma duly filled up, to the Consulate, and in due course had their passports returned.

FERRELLI further stated that he sent his passport without the accompanying pro-forma to the Swiss Consulate, thinking that the passport would be retained by the Consulate and he would therefore be in a position to collect it from there whenever he wanted to. This he said he actually did.

Conclusion. Subject is an inveterate liar who is concealing a great deal of information. Apart from being vain and a poseur, he is considerably impressed by his status as an English subject. He has undoubtedly been conducting very considerable black market deals in ROME and MARCHENA province, and his relations with certain Italian civilians and Allied officers appear highly unsatisfactorily explained. At no stage during the 2-day interrogation did either interrogator feel sure that subject was telling the truth.

her brother-in-law used to work for 75 in Rome. He thought his name was RE. questioned as to the genuineness of the writing of her endorsement to travel which appeared on subject's pass, subject stated that Captain MARINELLI (who had since been promoted, and endorsed it in the correct, following a chance meeting between him and subject. Details of this meeting are so vague and contradictory that subject's final answer cannot be recorded.

6. Questioned regarding a return subject had made when first arrested to the USM and a Sergeant of 12 PIR, to the effect that he had personally known officers of the Allied armies who took bribes, subject denied having made the remark. Confronted by the USM and Sergeant in question, MARINELLI again became confused and finally stated that he thought he had heard the remark in a bar at ROMA, made by civilians talking amongst themselves. He had not taken any steps to challenge the remark.
7. Questioned about the eight tablets of soap found in his room at MARINELLI's house, subject stated that he had recently bought them from an unknown woman in APERO for 60 lire each. He thought that the woman accosted him with the soap as she knew he was English and that the English were well-known amongst the Italians for their fondness for washing.
8. Reminded that when he made the journey with his mother to MILAN, via ROMA, 5/10 October 1942, he had stated that he had only spent a few hours in ROMA, all of which he had passed at the home of his friend Mrs. P. B. This date coincided with a renewal of his passport in ROMA at the SWISS CONSULATE. For this he offered the following explanation:-
The SWISS CONSULATE sent circular letters to all civil internees, through the Municipality, advising them to keep their passports in order. This was done by the internees who sent their passports, together with a pro-forma duly filled up, to the Consulate, and in due course had their passports returned.
MARINELLI further stated that he sent his passport without the accompanying pro-forma to the Swiss Consulate, thinking that the passport would be retained by the Consulate and he would therefore be in a position to collect it from there whenever he wanted to. This he said he actually did.

Conclusion. Subject is an inveterate liar who is concealing a great deal of information. Apart from being vain and a poseur, he is considerably impressed by his status as an English subject. He has undoubtedly been conducting very considerable Black Market deals in ROMA and MANTOVA province, and his relations with certain Italian civilians and Allied officers appear highly unsatisfactorily explained. At no stage during the 2-day interrogation did either interrogator feel sure that subject was telling the truth.

25 April 1945.

[Signature]
N.R. SMITH. Captain,
Orig. 12 Field Security Section.

CONFIDENTIAL

Cpt Ellis

Time of day
AM

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512, U.S. Army

GFI. 389.455/7-A.

22 April, 1945.

SUBJECT: Irregular Passes.

TO : Security Division,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission.

1. Two yellow A.M.C. Movement of Civilians Passes are forwarded herewith for your information and any action considered necessary together with copies of a report on the holder of these documents by 12 Field Security Section and the covering letter from Headquarters, No. 1 District.

2. If it is possible to determine in what circumstances these documents were issued, it is requested that No. 1 District be informed (with copy to this office).

Security
Division
254
6844
File No. 318-23
Action

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

HCO (LAPIN-FEREGRINI)

E. Daly Lewis

E. DALY LEWIS,
Major, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

Incls: as above.

6

Copy to: C.S.I., Headquarters,
No. 1 District. (Ref. 703/4/168/CSI
dated 19 April, 1945).

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT:- LAPIN-PERUZZINI, Leslie
 (name originally SAUNDERS, Leslie).

SECRET

703/4/168/DSI

19 Apr 45

G-2 (CI) Section, (2 copies) ✓
 AMB.

1. Enclosed are four copies of an interrogation report (extract from 12 PS Section Weekly Security Summary, week-ending 14 Apr 45) on Subject, at present detained in 12 PS Section Security Jail in JMSI, in Category 'C'. His passport is also enclosed.
2. As will be seen from above quoted report, there are several Category 'A' charges on which LAPIN-PERUZZINI might eventually be tried by AMB.
3. However, he is being detained for further questioning on security grounds. The following points are considered of interest:-
 - (a) He originally stated that he was interned by the Fascists as a British subject for four years during this war. Later he stated that it was actually for only four months. He has yet to explain what he did while free.
 - (b) The two AMB yellow passes enclosed which were found in his possession, and which he has presumably been using since Aug 44, are so irregular and insecure that it does not seem likely that the signatures on them, purporting to be those of Allied officers, can be genuine.
4. He will be held and questioned further until it is considered that he is of no further security interest. Meanwhile the enclosed documents are forwarded for any further enquiries you may care to make. It is possible that the Swiss Legation in Rome may be able to give further information on LAPIN-PERUZZINI.
5. A further report will be forwarded.

C.M.F.
 LML/AMB

Khaw
 Major,
 GSO 2 (I),
 No 1 District.

5

Copy to :- 12 PS Section.

"LAPIN PEREZINI Localis."

The a/n English subject of Italian-Jewish origin was arrested in JESI on 13 Apr 45. This arrest was initiated subsequent to the questioning of three women companions of PEREZINI's who were noticed in the street in JESI by RSP Police. One of the women in question was found to have come from APINO (Prov. of MANTOVA) without a travel permit. During preliminary interrogation the woman referred to PEREZINI as a Major. Upon this being identified by the woman as their companion, he was detained and brought to this office for further questioning. Subject was found to be in possession of the following two AMG passes:

- (a) Pass NO. 106946, issued at MANTOVA on 22 Jul 44 in the name of LAPIN PEREZINI PEREZINI. Pass authorizes holder to travel from MANTOVA to JESI and MANTOVA, and to be out during the hours of curfew. Reason for travel stated "reporting to MG JESI". Endorsement on the back of the pass states: "Renewed until revocation".
- (b) Pass NO. 29574, issued at MANTOVA on 23 Jul 44 in the name of LAPIN PEREZINI PEREZINI. Pass authorizes holder to travel within an area of 150 kilometres from MANTOVA, to be out after curfew, and to cross the Army Control Line. Reason for travel: "Personal affairs". Pass issued by I.B. DEONISIO, 1st Lt. Endorsement on back of pass states: "Renewed until revocation".

The endorsements regarding revocation are both dated 22/8/44 and signed by H.M. MACCHERINI, Lt. What appears to be an endorsement for a female civilian to travel, and made out on the back of the pass (a) is signed by H.M. MACCHERINI, Capt.

Upon interrogation, PEREZINI endeavored to overstate PWS by his English nationality, and the mention by name of several high officers. Perceiving that such tactics were not earning him a handsome dividend, PEREZINI commenced a long story about the four years he had spent as an internee of the Fascists, and his incredible bravery after release, as a partisan. Later in the day, he admitted that he had only spent some four months in a concentration camp, and had then worked his conditional release for health reasons. He also admitted later that he had never been an active partisan. Fatal in his possession was an American pattern colt .45 pistol with ammunition, and permit to hold same in the form of a handwritten chit by an American O.A.O. Lieutenant. (This matter has been handed on to the JESI American Military Police who state that possession of such a weapon is extremely irregular). (Under no circumstances is an American member of the Forces allowed to give arms to a civilian. They are therefore making further inquiries.)

Subject stated that his English passport was at his fiancée's house at APINO (Prov. of MANTOVA) and asked permission to go and get it. PWS proceeded to this house and, after collecting the document in question, searched the house. Three large sackloads of British and American rations, 58 gallons of petrol, two sackloads of zip-fasteners and some 500 large reels of cotton were discovered hidden on the premises. PWS loaded the rations into their trunk and brought them back to JESI. The mother of PEREZINI's fiancée was told twice by an Italian-speaking Sergeant not to touch the petrol, the zip-fasteners or the cotton reels, which were all placed together in a room in the house. PEREZINI has admitted being the owner of the rations, the zip-fasteners and all the other items specified above. Both PEREZINI's prospective in-laws were also under the impression that PEREZINI had been granted a commission as a Major in the British Army in JESI. PEREZINI was therefore placed under formal arrest.

On the morning of 14 Apr 45, PWS again proceeded to APINO and found that all the goods mentioned above had been removed during the night by PEREZINI's driver and an unknown Italian civilian, despite the explicit instructions outlined above. The owner of the house, PEREZINI's father and PEREZINI's fiancée, PEREZINI's aunt, were therefore

Page 24.....

1. Conveying a civilian in his hired car without an AMU Pass from MOGOWA Province to MOGOWA Province.
2. Being in possession of large quantities of Allied foodstuffs.
3. Being in possession of 20 petrol and buying same from Army personnel.
4. Being in possession of blank market quantities of cotton and zip-fasteners (samples of 3 and 4 are held in this office).
5. Conducting black market operations in the above commodities.
6. Falsely representing himself to be an officer of the British Army.
7. Deliberately giving false information on an official matter to members of the Allied Forces.
8. Causing obstruction to Allied authorities by conniving at the illegal removal of confiscated goods that would be used as evidence against him.
9. Infringement of AMO Proclamation which forbids the carrying of firearms by civilians.
10. Being in illegal possession of United States Army property, i.e., .45 Colt automatic pistol, fully loaded.

Passport: British Passport No. 66606 issued in the name of LARRY-HERBERT LESLIE, issued by the Foreign Office on 16 Sep 32. Passport states that name of holder was originally SANDERS Leslie, changed to LARRY-HERBERT by Deed Poll on 24 June 1932. Passport renewed until 16 Sep 1945. Last renewal made by the Swiss Legation at GENÈVE on 11 Aug 44. Visas for France, South America, Switzerland, Spain and other countries appear. Description of holder states that by profession he is a silk manufacturer, born in LONDON on 22 May 1911, and that he is domiciled in ITALY. Subject is unmarried.

Pending further interrogation, LESLIE is being held in the High Jail at JHB. Arrest Report accompanies this weekly security summary. (District only only).

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/140LP

5 May 1945

SUBJECT : LAPIN PEREGRINI Leslie

TO : R.P.S.O., Emilia

1. The attached correspondence respecting the arrest and interrogation of subject, found in possession of two AMG Movement of Civilian Permits, is forwarded to you for transmission to Capt. H.M. MACKENZIE for his explanation of the circumstances surrounding the issue of these permits.

2. It would be appreciated if the matter could be treated as urgent.

Ch
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

CNR/nb

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/140 LP

5 May 1945

SUBJECT : LAPIN PERGRINI Leslie

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Reference your GBI 389.455/7-A of 22 April 45 and GBI 389.450/A-64 of 29 April 1945.

2. With reference to the two AM.C Movement of Civilians permits, forwarded to this office there appears to be no doubt that they are genuine, but the circumstances under which they were issued will be enquired into and you will be informed.

3. It is considered that the matter of the passes will not affect the proceedings against subject and as it will take some time to receive a reply, it is suggested that in the meantime, the case should be proceeded with in order to prevent further delay.

4. The letter referred to in your GBI 389.450/A-64 dated 29 April 1945, para 2, has been forwarded to the British Embassy as requested.

CH
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

CHM/nb