ACC 10000/143/2567 149 A ENEMY AGENTS

JAN. - OCT. 1944

SECURITY DIVISION
FILE
MINUTE SHEET

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10000 / 143 / 2567

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM JAN 1944
TO OCT
CATALOGUE-

FROC CC

TEMO

SECRET

R. Safety (SECURITY)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

Security Division
Rec'd 28/10.
Book No. 2619
File No. 49
Action

B.389.704/1. 23 Oct 44.

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents.

TO : Distribution below.

G I File

46

The following enemy agents may have already crossed, or are expected to cross the lines into A.O.T. on sabotage missions. They all underwent a course of instruction in sabotage at VENICE.

CERINO Italo.

Age 15; height 1.60 m.; weight 60 kgs.; hair black, combed straight back; eyes brown; nose long and turned down at end; mouth normal, lower lip protruding; face long; build medium to robust; very impetuous, a dangerous type. Comes from MILAN and has relatives at BARI.

CARATTI Mario.

Age 15; height 1.62 m.; weight 50 kgs.; hair brown, straight, uncombed; eyes brown; nose regular but small; mouth regular; face small; complexion medium; build very slight; walks on his toes. Born in CERNO, comes from MILAN.

CHIAVIONTTI Othello.

Age 16; height 1.65 m.; weight 67 kgs.; hair, black, thin and wavy; eyes black; nose normal; mouth big; face flat, big head; complexion dark; build medium; has scar, exact spot unknown. From MILAN.

ESCULAPIO Arnolfo.

Age 16; height 1.67 m.; weight 57 kgs.; hair black, short, combed in pompadour; eyes black; nose very small; mouth normal; face flat, baby face; complexion dark; build normal; quick-tempered; speaks very fast; walks like a girl. From MILAN.

LA DI Lamberto.

Age 17; height 1.70 m.; weight 78 kgs.; hair brown, long, wavy, combed back; eyes brown; nose and mouth normal; face round with pointed chin; complexion dark; build medium; wears sideboards very long, and has thick bushy eyebrows, giving appearance of a perpetual glare; serious face. From MILAN and has relatives in SICILY. Grandfather is German. Thought to have crossed lines area LAOLA on 7 Oct 44.

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SONCHILI Claudio.

Age 18; height 1.75 m.; weight 70 kgs.; hair black, short,

They all underwent a course of instruction in sabotage at VIMERCATE.

CERTO Italo.

Age 15; height 1.60 m.; weight 60 kgs.; hair black, combed straight back; eyes brown; nose long and turned down at end; mouth normal, lower lip protruding; face long; build medium to robust; very impetuous, a dangerous type. Comes from MILAN and has relatives at BARI.

GARATTI Mario.

Age 15; height 1.62 m.; weight 50 kgs.; hair brown, straight, uncombed; eyes brown; nose regular but small; mouth regular; face small; complexion medium; build very slight; walks on his toes. Born in CAIRO, comes from MILAN.

CHIAVICATTI Othello.

Age 16; height 1.65 m.; weight 67 kgs.; hair, black, thin and wavy; eyes black; nose normal; mouth big; face flat, big head; complexion dark; build medium; has scar, exact spot unknown. From MILAN.

ESCULAPIO Arnolfo.

Age 16; height 1.67 m.; weight 57 kgs.; hair black, short, combed in pompadour; eyes black; nose very small; mouth normal; face flat, baby face; complexion dark; build normal, quick-tempered; speaks very fast; walks like a girl. From MILAN.

LA DI Lamberto.

Age 17; height 1.70 m.; weight 78 kgs.; hair brown, long, wavy, combed back; eyes brown; nose and mouth normal; face round with pointed chin; complexion dark; build medium; wears sideboards very long, and has thick bushy eyebrows, giving appearance of a perpetual glare; serious face. From MILAN and has relatives in SICILY. Grandfather is German. Thought to have crossed lines area LODI on 7 Oct 44.

155

SONCHILI Claudio.

Age 16; height 1.75 m.; weight 70 kgs.; hair black, short, combed straight back; eyes black; nose and mouth normal; face round and flat; complexion dark; build robust; has a very calm nature. From MILAN.

VERONESI Marcello.

Age 17; height 1.70 m.; weight 70-75 kgs.; hair black, short, straight up; eyes black; nose long; mouth big; face flat, big head; complexion dark; build medium. From BOLOGNA.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

DISTRIBUTION: (See Over)

G. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

SECRET

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SECRET

DISTRIBUTION:

G.S.I.(b), HQ (Adv) AAI.	63.
A.C. of S., G-2, RAAC.	10.
GSI(b), HQ 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
A-2, AAF/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com. Zone, NATOUSA.	1.
B.389.450/1.	1.

SECRET

SECRET

P. Safety 1591
File

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B.389.704/1. 24 Oct 44.

45

SUBJECT : Enemy Agent.

TO : See Distribution below.

The following is a further description of VITULO Luigi, whose name has already been circulated. A photograph is attached.

VITULO Luigi (VITOLO).

SS agent. Father VITULO Luigi, mother MIRO Giuseppina. Was professional dancer and later theatrical producer. Has wife and 2 grown children in NAPLES, but deserted them. Said to reside at Via Pasquirolo 10, MILAN with his mistress, Carolina EGGLE (SORI), a German, and their daughter aged about 5. Said to have been seriously ill in a clinic in MUNICH with heart disease in May 44.

Born 4 Jan 1901. Height 1.60 m.; weight 110 kgs.; very stout build; double chin; rolls of fat at back of neck; bad teeth; pale complexion; dark brown smooth hair, brushed straight back; brown eyes; breathes heavily due to a bad asthma condition. Tattoo on left arm of American flag; tattoo on right arm of a woman. Was a sailor when young. Spoke poor German.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

Encl.

DISTRIBUTION:

A.C. of S., G-2, RAMC.	10.
GSI(b), HQ, 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
A-2, AAF/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com. Zone NATOUSA.	1.
B.389.450/1.	1.
B.389.701/FT/332.	1.

154

TO : See Distribution below.

The following is a further description of VITULO Luigi, whose name has already been circulated. A photograph is attached.

VITULO Luigi (VITOLO).

SS agent. Father VITULO Luigi, mother MIRO Giuseppina. Was professional dancer and later theatrical producer. Has wife and 2 grown children in NAPLES, but deserted them. Said to reside at Via Pasquirolo 10, MILAN with his mistress, Carolina EGGLE (BODI), a German, and their daughter aged about 5. Said to have been seriously ill in a clinic in MUNICH with heart disease in May 44.

Born 4 Jan 1901. Height 1.60 m.; weight 110 kgs.; very stout build; double chin; rolls of fat at back of neck; bad teeth; pale complexion; dark brown smooth hair, brushed straight back; brown eyes; breathes heavily due to a bad asthma condition. Tattoo on left arm of American flag; tattoo on right arm of a woman. Was a sailor when young. Spoke poor German.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

Incl.

DISTRIBUTION:

A.C. of S., G-2, RAOC.	10.
GSI(b), HQ, 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
A-2, AAF/ETO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com. Zone NATOUSA.	1.
B.389.450/1.	1.
B.389.701/FF/332.	1.

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HEADQUARTERS
27 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

SECRET

Card Index + File

1592

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B.389.704/1.

24 Oct 44.

P. Safelli

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents.

TO : Distribution below.

44

The following may attempt to cross the lines on short-range espionage missions: -

BERNARDI.

Commander of G.N.R. of FORLI (Barracks Caterina Sforza).
Black hair; brown eyes; oval face; pink complexion; regular build; height 1.72 m.

MAZZOLA Pietro.

~~G.N.R.~~ militiaman at FORLI, public order company.
Born 1921; Sicilian; black hair; black eyes; long face; pale complexion; robust build; height 1.56 m. Scar 3 centimetres long on right jaw.

MEZZOLINI.

Commander of 1st G.N.R. Garrison Coy. FORLI.
Grey hair; brown eyes; regular face; pale complexion; regular build; medium height.

RICHUTO Antonio.

G.N.R. militiaman at FORLI.
Born 1920 at PALERMO. Dark hair; brown eyes; regular face; dark complexion; robust build; height 1.65 m.

FORTI.

Commander G.N.R. battalion at FORLI.
Black hair; brown eyes; regular face; reddish complexion; robust build; height 1.72 m.

CHEROFOLINI Carlo. Caponanipolo.

Lives at FORLI, Porta Schiavonia.
Commander of "CHERTEU" signal in charge of tracing and arresting partisans.
Brown hair; brown eyes; regular face; dark complexion; regular build; medium height.

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Security Division
Rec'd 27/10
Book No. 2606
File No. 89.
Action

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

MERCADI.

Commander of G.N.R. of FORLI (Barracks Caterina Sforza).
Black hair; brown eyes; oval face; pink complexion; regular build; height 1.72 m.

MAZZOLA Pietro.

G.N.R. militiaman at FORLI, public order company.
Born 1921; Sicilian; black hair; black eyes; long face; pale complexion; robust build; height 1.56 m. Scar 3 centimetres long on right jaw.

MAZZOLINI.

Commander of 1st G.N.R. Garrison Coy. FORLI.
Grey hair; brown eyes; regular face; pale complexion; regular build; medium height.

MEZZUTO Antonio.

G.N.R. militiaman at FORLI.
Born 1920 at PALERMO. Dark hair; brown eyes; regular face; dark complexion; robust build; height 1.65 m.

MONTI.

Commander G.N.R. battalion at FORLI.
Black hair; brown eyes; regular face; reddish complexion; robust build; height 1.72 m.

OEROFOLINI Carlo. Capomanipolo.

Lives at FORLI, Porta Schiavonia.
Commander of "CHE-TEU" signal in charge of tracing and arresting partisans.
Brown hair; brown eyes; regular face; dark complexion; regular build; medium height.

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For the A.C. of S., G-2:

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

A.C. of S., G-2, R&C.	10.
GSI(b), HQ, 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
A-2, A.F/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com. Zone MATOUBA.	1.
B.389.450/1.	1.
B.389.701/FF/338.	1.

SECRET

SECRET P. Safety

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B.389.704/1. 24 Oct 44.

Security Division
Rec'd 27/10.
Book No 2605
File No 249
Action .....

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents.

TO : See Distribution below.

The following are suspected of being enemy agents:

BERNUCCI Aldo.

An officer of 10 Flotilla MAS, known to be a German agent. Cooperated with CECCACCI. Sometimes known as "ALDO". Age about 27; height 1.75 m.; athletic build; round face; youthful appearance; pink complexion; cleanshaven; brown hair.

DEOLI Gino.

A Fascist friend of CHETRY, and member of the CHETRY group at TARANTO.

CECCACCI Rodolfo.

Officer of 10 Flotilla MAS. In close contact with G.I.S.

DI STANI Mario.

A civilian employed in CALDERONI's office. A Fascist, and possibly involved in the CHETRY group at TARANTO. Age 19.

FRANCESCONI Atos.

A Lieutenant of the I.N. A Fascist, and a trained parachutist. Friend of CECCACCI and BERNUCCI. Address: third door on left side of Via Crispi, when entered from Via di Palma, TARANTO.

LA RATO. Dr.

Assistant of CHETRY. Dental surgeon. Fascist. Height 1.65 m.; plump, oval face; dark complexion; dark hair; small brown moustache; age about 37. Lives in the Corso Umberto, TARANTO.

152

MEDIANCO.

A Sgt. in the I.N. Fascist and acquaintance of CALDERONI. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS 27 OCT 1944 A.F.H.Q.

BERTUCCI Aldo.

An officer of 10 Flotilla MAS, known to be a German agent. Cooperated with CECCACCI. Sometimes known as "ALDO".

Age about 27; height 1.75 m.; athletic build; round face; youthful appearance; pink complexion; cleanshaven; brown hair.

BIDOLI Gino.

A Fascist friend of CHETRY, and member of the CHETRY group at TARANTO.

CECCACCI Rodolfo.

Officer of 10 Flotilla MAS. In close contact with G.I.S.

DI STANI Mario.

A civilian employed in CALDERONI's office. A Fascist, and possibly involved in the CHETRY group at TARANTO. Age 19.

FRANCESCONI Atos.

A Lieutenant of the I.N. A Fascist, and a trained parachutist. Friend of CECCACCI and BERTUCCI. Address: third door on left side of Via Crispi, when entered from Via di Palma, TARANTO.

L. RATO. Dr.

Assistant of CHETRY. Dental surgeon. Fascist. Height 1.65 m.; plump, oval face; dark complexion; dark hair; small brown moustache; age about 37. Lives in the Corso Umberto, TARANTO.

152

MEDINICO.

A Sgt. in the I.N. Fascist and acquaintance of CALDERONI. Member of CHETRY group at TARANTO, and undertook an abortive mission to E.O.T. for them.

ZEBOLLI or SETTOLLI.

2nd Capo in I.N. Friend of VITULO and probably a Fascist. Knew about the mining of the TARANTO bridge.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

DISTRIBUTION: (See Over).

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

SECRET

SECRET

P. Safety 1588

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B.389.704/1. 23 Oct 44.

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents.

TO : Distribution below.

The following is a further description of POCEK Fede @ ARNAUD Fede, who was circulated in AFI 1455/4/GSI(b) dated 20 July 44: -

> Italian girl; age 25 - 30; height 1.71 m. (5'7½"); weight 65 kgs.; thin, tall build; good complexion; brown hair; pretty; masculine type. Has been seen wearing Red Cross uniform, and various Nazi uniforms.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

G.S.I.(b), HQ (adv) AFI.	6.
A.C. of S., G-2, RAID.	10.
GSI(b), HQ 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
G-2, AAF/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com. Zone, NAPOLI.	1.
B.389.450/1.	1.
B.389.701/IP/458/6.	1.

HEADQUARTERS
27 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

Security Division
27/10
Recd

151

The following is a further description of POGEN Nede @ ARNAUD Nede, who was circulated in AAI 1455/4/GSI(b) dated 20 July 44 -

Italian girl; age 25 - 30; height 1.71 m. (5'7½"); weight 65 kgs.; thin, tall build; good complexion; brown hair; pretty; masculine type. Has been seen wearing Red Cross uniform, and various Nazi uniforms.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

G.S.I.(b), HQ (Adv) AGI.	65.
A.C. of S., G-2, B.A.C.	10.
GSI(b), HQ 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
G-2, AAF/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com. Zone, NAPOLI.	1.
E.389.450/1.	1.
E.389.701/PP/458/6.	1.

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SECRET

SECRET

P. Safety 1583

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B.389.704/1.

24 Oct 44.

SUBJECT : Enemy Agent.

TO : See Distribution below.

It has been reported that the following crossed the lines area CATTEO 17104 on 13 Oct 44.

Oberleutnant FRANZ STIEL

Abwehr officer; age 29; height 5'8"; hair thin, brown, receding; face ruddy; small moustache. Disguised as shepherd driving sheep.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

G. S. HILL-DILLON.
Colonel, G.S.
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

A.C. of S., G-2, R.A.C.	10.
GSI(b), HQ 5 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, FBS.	10.
G-2, AAF/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com Zone MTOUSA.	1.
B.389.450/1.	1.

HEADQUARTERS
27 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

Security Division
Record
27/10 150
2603.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

It has been reported that the following crossed the lines area CATTEO 7104 on 13 Oct 44.

Oberleutnant PEMMERSTIEL

Abwehr officer; age 29; height 5'6"; hair thin, brown, receding; face ruddy; small moustache. Disguised as shepherd driving sheep.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

A.C. of S., G-2, R.A.C.	10.
GSI(b), HQ 3 District.	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, PBS.	10.
A-2, AAF/MTO.	10.
Security Branch, A.C.C.	1.
A.C. of S., G-2, Com Zone NATOUSA.	1.
B.509.450/1.	1.

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

File

B.389.704/1 18 Oct 44.

43

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents.

TO : Distribution below.

The following is suspected of being an enemy agent, and should be arrested if located.

GIONTI Benedetto.

Italian-born about 1891 at PALERMO. At one time lived at TUNIS, 51 bis Rue Zarkoun, and at Negrine, chez Mme. MICOSIA, Rue de Tourraine. A notorious Fascist, on good terms with officers of the Gestapo at Negrine. He denounced several Frenchmen to the German authorities. Said to have owned carrier pigeons.

Disappeared 7 Mar 44, carrying a small suitcase. Now thought to be in SICILY or in ITALY.

Photograph is attached.

For the A.C. of S., G-2.

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

G.S.I.(b) H.Q., (Adv) AAI.	100.
G.S.I., H.Q. No. 3 District	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, N.A.C.	20.
H.Q., A.C.C. (Security Branch)	10.
A-2, AAF/ATO.	10.
A.C. of S., G-2, P.B.S.	10.
G-2, H.Q. Communication Zone NATOUSA	10.
G.S.I., North Africa District.	5.
No. 1 S.C.I. Unit	5.
[illegible]	[illegible]

149

The following is suspected of being an enemy agent, and should be arrested if located.

GIONTI Benedetto.

Italian-born about 1891 at PALERMO. At one time lived at TUNIS, 51 bis Rue Zarkoun, and at Megrine, chez Mme. PICCOLA, Rue de Touraine. A notorious Fascist, on good terms with officers of the Gestapo at Megrine. He denounced several Frenchmen to the German authorities. Said to have owned carrier pigeons.

Disappeared 7 Mar 44, carrying a small suitcase. Now thought to be in SICILY or in ITALY.

Photograph is attached.

For the A.C. of S., G-2.

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

G.S.I.(b) H.Q., (Adv) AAI.	100.
G.S.I., H.Q. No. 3 District	20.
A.C. of S., G-2, RAAC.	20.
H.Q., A.C.C. (Security Branch)	10.
A-2, AAF/NTO.	10.
A.C. of S., G-2 P.B.S.	10.
G-2, H.Q. Communication Zone NATOUSA	10.
G.S.I., North Africa District.	5.
No. 1 S.C.I. Unit	5.
S.I.L.O.	5.
File: 701/IT/468.	1.

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SECRET

~~SECRET~~ Security (5)

996

File

(42)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B.389.701/B 18 Oct 44.

SUBJECT : Identification of German Agents.

TO : See Distribution below.

1. Interrogation of a German agent, which is at present proceeding, has revealed the following information.

2. For recognition purposes, agents despatched by the Germans to our side of the lines are using Bank of Italy 1,000 L. and 500 L. notes with the following numbers.

Series D.22 for the 1,000 L. Notes.
" H.25 " " " "
" T.14 " " 500 L. "

3. The method employed is that the agent produces the note folded so that the number shows, and asks for change. The other agent then produces another note in the same series and in this way recognition is established.

4. Any arrested person found to be in possession of notes of these serials are therefore suspect of contact with the enemy intelligence services.

5. Please ensure that this information is circulated to all security personnel under command.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

HEADQUARTERS 20 OCT 1944 A. C. C.

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

GSI(b), HQ, No. 3 District (20)
A.C. of S., G-2, HQ Communication Zone NATOUSA (5)
A.C. of S., G-2, PBS. (10)
A-2, AAF/MTO (10)
HQ, Allied Control Commission (5)
G.S.I., North Africa District (5)
S.I.L.O., c/o F.C.I., C.M.F. (2)

148

Security Division,
Rec'd 20/10
Book No 2483
File No 149

TO : See Distribution below.

1. Interrogation of a German agent, which is at present proceeding, has revealed the following information.

2. For recognition purposes, agents despatched by the Germans to our side of the lines are using Bank of Italy 1,000 L. and 500 L. notes with the following numbers.

Series D.22 for the 1,000 L. Notes.
" H.25 " " " "
" T.14 " " 500 L. "

3. The method employed is that the agent produces the note folded so that the number shows, and asks for change. The other agent then produces another note in the same series and in this way recognition is established.

4. Any arrested person found to be in possession of notes of these serials are therefore suspect of contact with the enemy intelligence services.

5. Please ensure that this information is circulated to all security personnel under command.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

HEADQUARTERS
20 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

S. S. HILL-DILLON,
Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

GSI(b), HQ, No. 3 District (20)
A.C. of S., G-2, HQ Communication Zone (TOUS) (5)
A.C. of S., G-2, PBS. (10)
A-2, AAF/MTO (10)
HQ, Allied Control Commission (5)
G.S.I., North Africa District (5)
S.I.L.O., c/o F.C.I., C.M.F. (2)
File: R.389.704 (1)

148

Security Division,
Rec'd 20/10
Book No 2485
File No 149
Action .....

A.M. SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ACC
SECURITY BRANCH
APO 394

(41)

29 September 1944
WRH/he

SB/311.5/149

Subject: DOMATI Deano (Alleged Enemy Agent)

To: A.C. of S., G-2, (CI) HQ Fifth Army.
Director, Security Branch, HQ, ACC.

1. I have examined the available evidence against Subject which is to the effect that on or about 1 September 1944, he crossed from enemy occupied territory at MADONNA DELLASSO.

2. The Subject first contacted a civilian in the village mentioned and asked to be taken to an Allied Command as he had some military information to impart.

3. The Subject was taken to a Battery of the Royal Artillery and passed from there to the HQ of 21st Italian Infantry Brigade.

4. At the latter place he was interrogated by two NCO's and after a while the NCO's decided Subject was not telling all the truth, in fact, they caught him in several lies.

5. Subject did eventually break down and admit he had been sent to Allied occupied territory as a German Agent.

6. Subject was then sent to 406 FSS where he was invited to make a statement---copy of which is attached.

7. It will be seen from this statement that he tells his story from 21 April 1942, giving details of his married life and life in the Italian Army.

8. He also states how he supplied the Partisans at Arezzo with arms and ammunition whilst serving in the Republican Army. His Regiment was withdrawn to the north and he decided to join the German Intelligence Service as a means of getting back to his wife and family at Arezzo.

9. After a very short course of instructions he was sent across the lines. He did in fact go to an Allied Military Command as soon as possible, but did not tell the whole truth.

SECRET

10. Subject explains his lies by saying--to use his own words--

"But not being versed in the job which I had undertaken, they soon got to know that what I was saying about my life was not true, and since at this point it was useless to carry on and that I could not return home, I told them everything I knew and everything I wanted to say - it was out of fear of being detained that I had not confessed everything before."

11. There is a complete absence of evidence to refute the explanation given by Subject--above, and under these circumstances no good purpose would be served by taking Subject before a General Allied Military Court.

W. K. HANE,
Major

FA 712A/43

DOF SUBJECT

TO	-	G2, AFWA.	2.
		CSI (b) AAI	1.
		CSI (b) 6 ARX	1.
		CSI (b) 13 Corps	1.
		CSI (b) 71 Garrison	1.
		AG of S., G2 5 Army	5.
		SIS., G/S., FLORENCE	1.
		GCI UNIT, ROME	20.

FROM - GCI, FLORENCE 14. 9. 44.

SUBJECT - DONATI, Decio

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Attached herewith is Information Report on the above-named.

Major.
G.C.I.S.C.I.

T O P SECRET

MA 7124 / 43

- INTERROGATION OF Decio D O N A T I -

A. GENERAL

Decio DONATI was interrogated by this office on 3rd. August, 1944.
His interrogation confirmed the story told to MI 5 Protection, only furnishing the following additional details :-

1. PATTIZZA

German instructor at Espionage school of MODENA.

Age about 28 years - height approx. 1.65m - Fat - light eyes - like the face of a Priest.

2. Piero ALBANI alias GILLIAN

Native of ALBANO. Almost certain to cross the lines with espionage mission.

Age 21 years - height about 1.74m - robust build - pallid complexion - oval face - teeth missing from front of mouth - chestnut hair - wearing brown striped suit and suede shoes

3. PIN.

FLORETTA WOMAN - brett - height about 1.64m - Dark complexion - dark smooth hair - teeth bad.

4. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that DONATI be tried for espionage.

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Subject : DONATI DECIO, Captured German Agent.

To : F.S.C.
406 F.S.S.

Sir, At 1900 hrs on 1 Sep 44 I was present at an IA interrogation of the a/m Italian youth, who had just crossed the lines and who claimed to have information regarding German positions. The interrogation was conducted by S.Sgt. KOENIGSBERG, Int. Corps, interpreter at H.Q. 21 Ind Inf Bde. DONATI gave the following information :

(a) Approx. No. of Germans to our immediate front.
(b) Position of a German O.P.
(c) Position of one German gun.

S.Sgt Koenigsberg asked him the calibre of the gun and DONATI said he did not know much about artillery as he had served in the Italian Navy, a reply which I noted.

When S.Sgt Koenigsberg had finished with the man I subjected him to an IB examination, and my suspicions were aroused when he claimed to have been at STALINGRAD. I therefore questioned him as to his movements during the present war. I made him tell his story three times, and on the second and third occasion he made contradictory statements, alterations or additions to his previous statements.

In all his stories, however, he claimed to have been in GERMANY in Dec 43. I formed the opinion he was a German agent from the following suspicious factors;

(a) I found him in possession of a civilian I.D. issued in BARBERINIO MUGELLO on 10 Dec 43. This was the month he claimed to have spent in Germany.
(b) The I.D. was quite new and as he was supposed to have carried it for a period of nine months I would expect to find signs of usage on the document.
(c) He was obviously ill-at-ease at my questioning, and beads of perspiration which appeared at his temples and twitching of the fingers showed signs of great nervous agitation.

As I wanted a witness to his statements and also an exact story of his movements, I asked S.Sgt Koenigsberg to question him on various points, having first outlined my suspicions to him.

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S.Sgt Koenigsberg then subjected DONATI to a severe interrogation as to his activities at STALINGRAD, and in reply to the question, "To which Regt. did you belong", he said, "I do not remember". This, too, was suspicious because DONATI had previously claimed to have served in the Navy.

DONATI then stood up and began to sway slightly, finally falling to the ground in a faint.

On his recovery I told him I had no further patience with his falsehoods, and that it was time for him to begin telling the truth. He then told

[illegible] Italian Navy, who had just crossed the lines and who claimed to have information regarding German positions. The interrogation was conducted by S.Sgt. KOENIGSBERG, Int. Corps, interpreter at H.Q. 21 Ind Inf Bde. DONATI gave the following information :

(a) approx. No. of Germans to our immediate front.
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(c) Position of one German gun.

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(a) I found him in possession of a civilian I.C. issued in BARBERINO MUGELLO on 10 Dec 43. This was the month he claimed to have spent in Germany.
(b) The I.C. was quite new and as he was supposed to have carried it for a period of nine months I would expect to find signs of usage on the document.
(c) He was obviously ill-at-ease at my questioning, and beads of perspiration which appeared at his temples and twitching of the fingers showed signs of great nervous agitation.

As I wanted a witness to his statements and also an exact story of his movements, I asked S.Sgt Koenigsberg to question him on various points, having first outlined my suspicions to him.

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S.Sgt Koenigsberg then subjected DONATI to a severe interrogation as to his activities at STALINGRAD, and in reply to the question, "To which Regt. did you belong", he said, "I do not remember". This, too, was suspicious because DONATI had previously claimed to have served in the Navy.

DONATI then stood up and began to sway slightly, finally falling to the ground in a faint.

On his recovery I told him I had no further patience with his falsehoods, and that it was time for him to begin telling the truth. He then told S.Sgt Koenigsberg the following story :

He joined the Rep. Fascist army in Sep 43 and was sent to the North from XXXX AREZZO. He wanted to return to his wife in AREZZO and to affect this he went to a Lieutenant FAFEE (?). "FAFEE" said he would help him but DONATI was to gather information about our forces and return to E.O.T. in three or four weeks. DONATI was sent to the transport office, Via Cesare Battista, MODENA, where he was provided with the I.C. and sent on his way.

cont/

I asked him for the white card which he was to hand to the German troops on his return. He answered he was not issued with one but was to use the password "POLITES".

The opinion I formed was that he was a short-range agent, not well-schooled for his task. He obviously intended to carry out his instructions, as he did not inform us of his purpose until S.Sgt Koenigsberg and I had trapped him into so many admissions it was useless to deny any longer he was not an enemy agent.

21 Inf Inf Bde H.Q.
2 Sep 44

Signed Sgt ??
406 F.S. Sec.

Interrogation Report

405/3/26
406F.S.S.
C.M.F.
2 Sept 44

DONATI, Decio ~~[illegible]~~, Via del Vingone 29. AREZZO.

In the field, on 2 Sept 44, in the presence of Cpl Blakeman, 406 FSS and S/Sgt Konigsberg, R.C. 21 Ind Inf Bde, the A/m Italian gave the following information to me. He gave the information willingly and without any coercion.

1. He was sent over the lines into Allied territory by Lieut GRAAF or GRAFFE, a German officer who has an office in VERONA, believed to be in Via CESARE BATTISTI but certainly just past the ALBERGO S. MARCO and in an old transport office. This officer is believed by a/m also to have an office in CARPI. CARPI on the vehicle which carried a/m also went at times to CARPI.

2. A/m was given 3 or 4 days training which consisted in fact of learning four Div signs, which by his description were those of 8 Ind Div, 4 Brit Div, 2 NZ Div and 6 Armd Div. He only knew the name of one of these Divs-8Ind Div (he probably has forgotten the others in his confusion).

3. He had no radio equipment and had never seen any.

4. He was instructed that apart from the password he should, on regaining the German lines ask for LIEUT GRAAF at the UFFICIO I(c).

5. Another agent, one [illegible] PIERO, whose real name he did not know but whose nickname was GIULIANO, was to have come over with him but they were separated when a shell burst near them and [illegible] was hit in the neck and. he believes, taken to hospital. He is however convinced that [illegible] will come over as he wishes to reach his wife, living at VILLA S POLO +near AREZZO.

6. His identity card was issued by the [illegible] at PARPERINO. He had originally been issued with one from the comune of REGGIO CORSICO but as it was dated only 29 July he asked for an older one and was given his present one which, although he did not, is dated 13 Dec 43.

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cont/

7. His duties were to cross into our lines and observe ATT SIGNS looking for the ones that he had learned. He was to remain in our lines for 2 or 3 weeks, not going further than PIOMBINO, and was then to return to the enemy lines using the password "SOLDERS".

8. He described CRAIF as being tall, about 5' with a long face regular nose and perfect white teeth. CRAIF was also thin and square shouldered.

9. Before leaving MONTA he had to hand in another document which was yellow, written in German and Italian and which had his photo on it. This sounds like the normal sort of work permit used by the German Army in Italy.

10. At the office in Modena there were other Italians who were obviously engaged for the same work but he could only remember one name - LENCIONI UGO. His own estimate is that 2/3 agents are sent over each week from the MODENA office. They are given no training in how to go about the job or how to avoid capture ; these men are in DOUBTFUL event merely "animals for the slaughter."

signed ??? Capt.
406 Section Intelligence Corps (MAM)

Ltn.

TOP SECRET

[illegible]

I, the undersigned Donald Dyce of Gruenwald, a Self-Repelling Work-
ers Collective [illegible] Gel [illegible] as I am [illegible]
[illegible], married, [illegible] Protestant, born [illegible] at
make the following statement:

[illegible] LETTIZIA [illegible] do hereby
[illegible]
enlisted in the [illegible] LETTIZIA [illegible]
soldiers of 4 years. [illegible] Come home with a month's
leave because I and my wife need to [illegible] together with my father-in-law
[illegible] I agreed. On 16 October 1942 I was called up, and since I was
[illegible] left for LIVORNO to the Quartermaster Corps. My service
lasted until [illegible] 45 but on [illegible] I was sent home on a 30 day's
leave due to the death of my 3 month-old daughter. During my military
service my wife drew [illegible] lire daily plus an extra 3 lire when my daughter
was born; with the help of her father she put aside about L 100, but
since she had no milk she had to feed the baby on artificial milk and
all the savings disappeared. After a few days had passed by I decided
so that I could earn a bit of money. I went to see my chief officer
GI. MINE, but he couldn't take me on, because it would have meant
sending another away, and then again, I couldn't work because I was a
soldier. Disappointed, I went back home and told my wife everything
and we decided that I should go away a few days before the expiry of
my leave so as to be on no-one's hands. Then came the Armistice so I
did not go away since the Germans were taking everyone away to Germany.
I was no longer in a position to stay at home since I had had a tiff
with my father-in-law about my mother, and one evening I called in at
the LITTORIO bar and met two friends PICCOLINI LAURENZO and CIROLI-
ENGRI GIO who asked me if I would like to go with them. I consented
and we went out for a walk during which the [illegible] asked me if I had any
arms at home, and [illegible] them well, I replied that I had. They then
asked if I would give the arms to them as they had decided to go with
the partisans. I wanted to go as well but when I told my wife about it
she said I could do just what I wanted. I gave the two guns I had at
home, one was my own since I had brought with me on leave, the other
I had taken from the airfield when everyone was going there taking
away the material. Both were loaded and there were in addition 5 maga-
zines. I went with them as well, taking a couple of hand-grenades
but I had to leave them very soon because I couldn't afford to find
the necessary money on buying food. I told them this and they didn't
know quite what to say. Seeing that every evening we used to go down
into the city and sleep at home, on the following morning I went back
more with them. Thus I went into the G.N.R. where I earned L 1200
monthly and I used to eat with them monthly. In this way I was able
to give my wife 1000 lire every month, seeing that she was about to
give birth, she got ready a few clothes, and I was the same time,
[illegible] as well. So the [illegible] had kept us for so long. During
my service, I often used to confer with my friends to whom I used to
give magazines or grenades from time to time, and they willingly stayed
with me since they knew they could trust me. Seeing that I was the
of the 2nd Cry, I used to tell them how the moments took place, and
thus they were easier on their [illegible]

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[illegible] I left for Ancona to the Quartermaster de Porte. My service lasted until [illegible] when I was sent home on a 21 days leave due to the death of my 8 months-old daughter. During my military service my wife drew [illegible] a day plus an extra 3 lire when my daughter was born, with the help of her father she put aside about L 100, but since she had no milk and had to feed the baby on artificial milk and all the savings disappeared. After a few days had passed by I decided so that - could earn a bit of money, I went to see my cousin [illegible] FIORENTI, but he couldn't take me on, because it would have meant sending another [illegible], and then [illegible] I couldn't work because I was a soldier. Disappointed, I went back home and told my wife everything and we decided that I should go away a few days before the expiry of my leave so as not to be in no-one's hands. Then came the armistice so I did not go away since the Germans were there in every one way to Germany. I was no longer in a position to stay at home since I had had a tiff with my father-in-law about my mother, and one evening I called in at the LITTORIO bar and met two friends FIOCCHETTI FANDILIGI and CIRCOLI-ZSCHI GIGO who asked me if I would like to go with them. I consented and we went out for a walk during which they asked me if I had arms at home, and I answered them well. I admitted that I had. Then they asked if I would give the arms to them as they had decided to join the partisans. I wanted to go as well but they had decided more with me said I could be just what I wanted. I told my wife about it home, one was my own that I had brought with me on leave, the other I had taken from the airfield when everyone was gone. There were three the material. Both were loaded and there were in addition 5 maga-zines. I went with them as well, taking a couple of hand-grenades but I had to leave them very soon because I couldn't afford to spend the necessary money on buying food. I told them this and they didn't know quite what to say. Seeing that every evening we used to go down into the city and sleep at home, on the following morning I went to more with them. Thus I went into the [illegible] where I earned L 1200 monthly and I used to eat with them. monthly, in this way I was able to give my wife L 100 every month. Seeing that she was about to give birth, she got ready a few clothes, and I at the same time, related my in-laws as well, for they had kept us for so long. During service, I often used to confide in friends to whom I used to give magazines or grenades from time to time, and they willingly stored with me since they knew they could trust me. Seeing that I was the of the 2nd Rgt, I used to tell them the moments took place, and thus they were easier in their minds. And since I had to account for all the material and my carrying a soldier and since I had to account for all the material and my carrying a soldier, I couldn't stay at home [illegible] so I had, a few days previously given them, I went to [illegible] and told them I would have to [illegible] over but I [illegible] and we departed for Bologna. I tried to escape but there [illegible] and we arrived at Bologna. [illegible] and then went on to Brescia. Here we - I [illegible] and at the beginning of August to get to [illegible] out [illegible] Modena. It only took two days excuses to [illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible] certain Lenzian UGO [illegible] to me; he [illegible] he asked me if I wanted to speak [illegible] he asked me if I wanted to join the

Counter/

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[illegible] He said that we should have to come into Italy and return with the information they wanted. I didn't believe him, but he said if I liked, he would introduce me that very evening to a civilian - who I knew now is an officer of the SOE - Called Battisti although this must be his false name because he is a German. I consented and I confided my secret to my only friend a certain Alfani Piero of Arezzo, who also joined this organisation with the one and only intention of crossing the lines and returning home. On the 23rd Sept we joined the above organisation and they immediately gave us 5000 lire for 10 days but on the morning of the 29th they had us in a truck depart in a truck and took me into the front lines and from there I got out and came through to here.

I will now relate what happened from the 23rd.

Every morning Alfani and myself went to the school at the 'Ufficio Trasporti' which is to be found - although I can't say for certain - in Via Cesare Battista, but in the same street is the Albergo d. Parco at the entrance of which are the notice boards with 'Ufficio Trasporti' written on them. The times of the lessons were not fixed - they told us the day in advance at what time we had to come or else we telephoned to 5040 and Battisti told us the same, because it was he who gave us the lessons. These lessons consisted in knowing the ranks of the British and American soldiers and remembering the signs carried by motor-cyclists, four in particular being those of the 8th Indian Army and three others whose names I do not know. On the morning of the 29th we left in a truck for Bologna, here we ate, and at about 14.00 hrs we carried on and having passed Ia Futa we arrived at Barberino Mugello. Here an officer told us we must go to Florence, and they gave us our identity cards. In order to not back, they told us that all we had to do was to raise our hands to the first soldier, give our real names and then say 'Ten nte reaf' or 'Traffen' - I don't remember very well. From there we carried on and having passed through - I think this is the name - Borgo San Lorenzo - there was an air attack and we were bombed. I was almost covered with earth but my friend was wounded in the head, and after the driver had taken had taken me to the German HQ I think they took my farend to hospital. I stayed and slept at the German HQ and on the following day at about 19.00 hrs I left for the front line, passing through three more villages, all of whom wanted to know my name and the name of he who had sent me. I spent the night near the front line in the house of a contadino, and on the following day at about 15.00 hrs I began to climb down a hill where I met no Germans and got at the bottom near a casa colonica (farmhouse). There were three of them with machine-guns and they stopped me and had me identify myself. I drank a glass of water and continued to go down, round another farmhouse, stopped, ate, and [illegible] again. About 14 or 15.00 hrs I found myself next to a church where I stopped and found a person from Rogello who came with me. After having walked 1 km we met the first English and I, of my own free will, reported to the CC and told him everything I had seen, keeping quiet however about my real identity for fear that they would detain me; so great was my anxiety to see my wife and my baby, that even at the HQ to which I went I kept my real identity quiet. But not being versed in the job which I had undertaken, they soon got to know that what I was saying about my life was not true, and since at this point it was useless carrying on and that I could not return home, I told them everything I knew and everything I wanted to say - it was out of fear of being detained that I had not confessed everything before.

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A certain Alfred Piero of Arezzo, who also joined this organisation with the one aim only, intention of crossing the lines and returning home. On the 23rd Sept we joined the above organisation and they immediately gave us 3000 lire for 10 days but on the morning of the 29th they had [illegible] truck depart in a truce and took me into the front lines and from there I got out and came through to here.

I will now relate what happened from the 23rd.

Every morning Alfred and myself went to the school at the 'Ufficio Trasporti' which is to be found - although I can't say for certain - in Via Cesare Battista, but in the same street as the Albergo D. Marco at the entrance of which are two notice boards with 'Ufficio Trasporti' written on them. The times of the lessons were not fixed - they told us the day in advance at what time we had to come or also we telephoned to 5048 and Battisti told us the same, because it was he who gave us the lessons. These lessons consisted in knowing the ranks of the Brit and American soldiers and remembering the signs carried by motor-cyc, four in particular being those of the 8th Indian Army and three others whose names I do not know. On the morning of the 29th we left in a truck for Bolsena. Here we ate, and at about two hrs we departed on and having passed La Futa we arrived at Borgo Erine Bagolio. Here an officer told us we must go to Florence, and they gave us our identity cards. In order to get back, they told us that all we had to do was to raise our hands to the first soldier, give our real names and then say 'tornato Prof' or 'Trafter' - I don't remember very well. From there we carried on and having passed through - I think this is the name - Borgo San Lorenzo - there was an air attack and we were bombed. I was almost covered with earth but my friend was wounded in the head, and after the driver had taken had taken me to the German HQ I think they took my friend to hospital. I stayed and slept at the German HQ and on the following day at about 19.00 hrs I left for the front line, passing through three more HQs, all of whom wanted to know my name and the name of he who had sent me. I spent the night near the front line in the house of a contadino, and on the following day at about 15.00 hrs I began to climb down a hill where I met no Germans except at the bottom near a casa colonica (farmhouse). There were three of them with machine-guns and they stopped me and had me identify myself. I drank a glass of water and continued to go down, found another farmhouse, stopped, ate, and set off again. About 14 or 15.00 hrs I found myself next to a church where I stopped and found a person from Sicilia who came with me. After having walked 1 Km we met the first English and by our own free will, reported to the CC and told him everything I had seen, keeping quiet however about my real identity for fear that they would detain me; so great was my anxiety to see my wife and my baby, that even at the RQ to which I went I kept my real identity quiet. But not being versed in the job which I had undertaken, they soon got to know that what I was saying about my life was not true, and since at this point it was useless carrying on and that I could not return home, I told them everything I knew and everything I wanted to say - it was out of fear of being detained that I had not confessed everything before.

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(Signed) Donati Decio.

COPY

TO : IO 21 Ind. Inf. Bde,
FROM : Interpreter 21 Ind. Inf. Bde.

Sir,

INFORMATION FROM ONE LINE CROSSER

1) One Italian crossed at MADONNA DELSASSO 897782 and proceeded to house of another Italian at L'PACO 886773 at approx. 1500 hrs. 1 Sep. 44.

2) i) German O. P. at 895787
ii) 300 meters NORTH of this house Italian has seen one gun - there may be others, he has seen only one.
iii) 200 metres from villa 883774 proceeding NORTH on road is M.G. post with three men.
iv) Approx. 100 Germans in area up to 2 kilometres NORTH of LA ROCCHETTA 883 779.

21 Ind. Inf. Bde. H.Q.

Signed

--KONIGSBERG S.Sgt.
Int. Corps.

COPY

IO FSS 21 Bde.

Subject : Enemy agents.

At approx. 1700 hrs 1st. Sept 1944 two Italian civilians were brought to my HQ. saying that they had come from behind enemy lines and had important information. They had with them a note signed by Maj. TAYLOR R.A., stating the above. As they had crossed the lines I immediately sent them to RHQ for onward transmission to F.S.S.

Signed ???? C.P.O.
437/52 Field Regiment R.A.

Field
3. 9.44 .

COPY

On 1st Sept. 44 at approx. 1800 hrs. at 913732 Bdr. BEASLEY from R /437 Bty reported to me with two Italians whom he said had arrived at his battery Command Post with a note signed by a Major TAYLOR (no arm of the service stated).

The note said that these two men, having crossed the enemy lines had valuable information and should be taken to a HQ as soon as possible.

I ascertained whether either of the Italian could

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is M.G. post with three men.
iv) Approx. 100 Germans in area up to 2 kilometres NORTH of LA ROCCHETTA 880 779.

21 Ind. Inf. Bde. H.Q.

Signed

--KONIGSBERG S.Sgt.
Int. Corps.

COPY

TO FSS 21 Bde.

Subject : Enemy agents.

At approx. 1700 hrs 1st. Sept 1944 two Italian civilians were brought to my HQ, saying that they had come from behind enemy lines and had important information. They had with them a note signed by Maj. TAYLOR R.A., stating the above. As they had crossed the lines I immediately sent them to RHQ for onward transmission to F.S.S.

Signed ???? C.P.O.
437/52 Field Regiment R.A.

Field
3. 9.44 .

COPY

137

On 1st Sept. 44 at approx. 1800 hrs. at 013732 Sgt. BRASLEY from R /437 Bty reported to me with two Italians who he said had arrived at his battery Command Post with a note signed by a Major TAYLOR (no arm of the service stated).

The note said that these two men, having crossed the enemy lines had valuable information and should be taken to a HQ as soon as possible.

I ascertained whether either of the Italians could speak ENGLISH and on finding that they could NOT, ordered my Orderly sergeant to take them immediately to 21 Bde. HQ.

Neither Italian volunteered any statement on any other subject.

Signed.....Lieut. R.A.
Offg. Adj. 52nd. Field Regt. R.A.
H.D. EVERETT.

In the field
3/9/44

Enemy agents COPY TOP SECRET
406/3/26
406 F.S. Section
C M F

GSO 3 I (b)
HQ 13 Corps
C M F.

2 Sept. 44

DONATI , Decio fu FRANCESCO , AREZZO

The a/m man was detained by Cpl.Lec/Sgt. BLACKMAN of this section after interrogation on the evening of 1 Sept. 44.
With the person of this man please also find...
1. Personal effects listed
2. Statement by Sgt. BLACKMAN
3. Report of interrogation by FSO (2 copies).
4. Original of a voluntary statement made by DONATI at the suggestion of FSO with a copy of translation.
5. False identity card in the D.P's real name.

The D. . has NOT been further ininterrogated.
Statements from the persons with whom this man first came into contact, a British major and an Italian civilian will be forwarded when it is found possible to trace them.

Sgd. ?????
Capt.
406 Section Intelligence Corps. (PSW).

TMtm

COPY .

DONATI DECIO Mario fu Francesco

Inventory of items carried by a/m :-
Produced voluntarily :-
1 cheap red case containing -
pkt cigarette papers 17
Italian paper money -
1 500 1 note
1 50 1 "
1 10 1 "
1 5 1 "
1 2 1 "
2 1 1 "
5 photographs, personal - 1 cut out
2/3rds sheet of thin white paper, rest torn off.
Biglietto di Licenza made out to subject and issued at VENEZIA on 25. 8. 43. (in 7 pieces) 136

1 pipe stem/cig holder
1 comb in case
[illegible] black pencils - 1 and half inches - one broken

1. Personal effects [illegible]
2. Statement by Sgt. BLAKEMAN
3. Report of interrogation by FSO (2 copies).
4. Original of a voluntary statement made by DONATI at the suggestion of FSO with a copy of translation.
5. False identity card in the D.P's real name.

The D. . has NOT been further ininterrogated.
Statements from the persons with whom this man first came into contact, a British major and an Italian civilian will be forwarded when it is found possible to trace them.

Sgd. ????
Capt.
406 Section Intelligence Corps. (PSW).

TMtm

COPY

DONATI DECIO Mario fu Francesco

Inventory of items carried by a/m :-
Produced voluntarily :-
1 cheap red case containing -
pkt cigarette papers 17
Italian paper money -
1 500 1 note
1 50 1 "
1 10 1 "
1 5 1 "
1 2 1 "
2 1 1 "
5 photographs, personal - 1 cut out
2/3rds sheet of thin white paper, rest torn off.
Rigliette di Licenza made out to subject and issued at VENEZIA on 25. 8. 43. (in 7 pieces) 136

1 pipe stem/cig holder
1 comb in case
2 soft black pencils - 1 and half inches - one broken
1 blue pkt containing 9 cheap cigs.
(was permitted to smoke the 10th by sentry whilst being brought down from Bde).
1 box matches - 1/4 full.
1 yellow handkerchief .

FOUND ON HIS PERSON AFTER PRODUCTION OF a/m

2 cig ends.
1 black-end to propelling pencil.

COPY

SECRET

SUBJECT : DONATI Decio Captured enemy agent

TO : FSO
406 Field Security Section.

Sir, Attached are reports from HHQ 52nd Field Regt. R.A. and 'R' battery Command post where the a/m DONATI met British Milita personnel after he had crossed the lines at 1430 hrs. on 1 Sep. 44.

The two Italians mentioned in all the attached reports are the same two men I saw at 1900 hrs. on 1 Sept. 44 at HQ 21 Ind. Inf. Bde. One proved to be DONATI Decio, whom I arrested as as enem agent, the other man being the Italian mentioned in S.Sgt. KOENIG-BERG's report, to whose house DONATI went after he had crossed from enemy occupied territory.

I examined the other man after I had arrested DONATI and satisfied myself he was a bona fide resident of L'OPACO, and that he was not a security danger. He told me that DONATI had called at his house at 1300 hrs. 1 Sep. 44 and had asked for something to eat and drink. This was given him, and when DONATI told him the in ormation about German positions which he wanted to give to the ~~allies~~ British troops, the man from L'OPACO showed him where he would find some of our soldiers.

They saw Maj. TAYLOR who gave the two men a note to take to 'R' Bty. Command Post. I am trying to locate Maj. TAYLOR in order to obtain a report from him on the matter. This report will be sent to you as soon as possible.

I am quite sure that the other Italian mentioned above knew no more about DONATI than I have stated. I therefore allowed him to proceed to his home at L'OPACO after ascertained that it was in territory held by our troops.

Signed E. BLAKEMAN
Sgt.

406FS Sec.

21 Ind Inf Bde.
4 Sept. 44.

File

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ACS
Security Branch
APO 394

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4 October 1944

SS/311.5/149

SUBJECT: HANTI, Egidio (Alleged Enemy Agent)

TO : A. C. of S., G-2(CI), Headquarters Fifth Army
DIRECTOR, SECURITY BRANCH, H.Q. ACS

1. I have examined the available evidence against subject but am of the opinion that it would be a waste of time to arraign Subject before a General Allied Military Court on a charge of Espionage.

2. The only direct evidence that could be presented to a Court is the subject's confession -- in the first place, verbally and secondly in writing.

3. The two confessions do not agree in many details and I am sure they would be thoroughly contested, not only as to the manner in which they were obtained but also as to their veracity.

4. All the reports that I have seen relating to Subject say that he is illiterate and a simpleton. Further, inquires in the village where he lives reveal that he is known as the village idiot.

5. In spite of the alleged simplicity of Subject it took a CIC Agent many hours of interrogation, covering three days before Subject made his first alleged confession.

6. The written confession was not made until 27th September 1944, some seven days after Subject had been arrested, and some three or four days after his original verbal confession.

7. I would point out that the lapse of time, although in no way making the statement inadmissible in evidence in itself, would not be viewed very favorably by a Court.

8. It has been pointed out to me that Subject was an agent of the "very short range variety", his missions being for a period of one day, and therefore he could have carried out such missions.

9. Whilst I agree with the suggestion, there is a complete lack of evidence to prove the point suggested.

10. On the contrary there are far too many inconsistencies in the prosecution story as told to me, to ever launch a prosecution that would have any chance of securing a conviction.

J. R. HAWK,
Major

The year 1944 on the 27th. September, in the gaol of SANTA TERESA, FLORENCE, before the under-signed agent of Public Security attached to the office of b.C.I., FLORENCE and before two witnesses, the following person was interviewed as ordered.....

The alleged illiterate MANTI Egidio, son of the late SPERANDIO and FUNIANNA MOCCIOLI, born in PISA hospital on 24th. December, 1924, single, labourer, and on being interrogated, declared : -

Born of poor parents I did NOT attend school and am unable to write even my signature. My father worked in a brick factory and I, the first born, helped plasterers and farm-labourers. When I was 13, my mother died and shortly afterwards I left the village where we lived for the first time, leaving behind my father and younger brother, and went to PISA where I worked until I was 19 years old (1943).

I was called up and from PISA I was sent at the end of August 1943 to FLORENCE to the 84th. Infantry. After a few days in FLORENCE, our Company was sent to ARCIGNO and after we had been there a few days came the events of September 8th. 1943.

I abandoned my arms - as did all the members of my Company - and returned to my father and brother at MUSIGLANO. At the end of December, 1943, my house was requisitioned by an officer of the MILIZIA called Fedele Mario of PISA, together with some German Officers who on seeing me, had me taken by some of the MILIZIA to a barracks of the G.N.R., in PISA where I remained as a member of the 90th. Group for 4 months. During that period , we carried out several rakings-in of Partisans and to be precise in the districts of AGNANO, BAGNI S. GIULIANO, CAFRARO, ULIVETO.

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I do NOT remember the names of the Commander or other officers of the regiment.

In early May, I was taken to hospital in LEGHORN with Appendicitis and remained there until 20th. June, 1944. The certificate for convalescent leave was NOT recognised by the officer of my unit and after a few days, that is on the 25th. June 1944, we were sent away, about a hundred altogether, to GARFAGNANO. We were to keep watch on the workers in that area and on ammunition dumps, also taking part [illegible] together with other MILIZIA men from LUCCHESE

On the 27th. August, 1944, I was called by the Officer Commanding the S.S., who told me I was to proceed inside the Allied lines and refer all I saw, on the road from PISA to FLORENCE, especially on tanks and lorries, without worrying about divisions or regiments as I would have been unable to distinguish them. I was told that if I did NOT return my father and brother, who were still in occupied territory, would have been shot. Thus, five times I entered Allied occupied territory and returned after a day's stay, referring all I saw. The area was always near PUTIGNANO. On returning from each mission, I received NO monetary compensation, being told I would get this later. Each time I left, I was given sufficient food for one day only, as I was NOT to stay longer.

At the start of the first mission, I was given by the S.S., officer mentioned above, a yellow card on which was written Lt. GRAAF, Ic which I handed over to the last sentry before leaving and getting it back on my return. In the event of my NOT meeting the same soldier I was to use the password Lt. GRAAF Ic.

I would mention that the officer who sent me on missions did NOT give me any real instructions on what to do apart from simple hints as I was only to interest myself in trucks and lorries.

The last, and sixth, mission took place on the 9th. instant - I met in MUSIGLIANO my brother who I had NOT seen for some time and stayed with him NOT returning to the German lines. I learned from my brother that my father, of whom I had had NO news, had been killed by Germans near my house.

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On the 18th. instant, I left for PORCARI where I knew a

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On the 18th. instant, I left for PORCARI where I knew a peasant girl I wanted to see again, and on the way, I met some Carabinieri who stopped me and handed me over to the American Police as I had NO identity documents. I would mention that I went on the missions by myself, and do NOT know what other militi had also this task to perform.

I have nothing else to add.....

Read, confirmed and undersigned.

1) L'anno Millenovecentoquarantaquattro addì 26 del mese di Settembre, nelle Carceri di S. Teresa in Firenze, davanti a noi sottoscritti Agente di P.S. addetto all'Ufficio C.O.-S.C.I. di Firenze ed alla presenza di due Testimoni si è fatto presentare, come da ordini ricevuti il Sedicente Anagrafico Marti Egidio f. Sperandio e fu Fortunata Moccioli, nato nell'ospedale di Pisa il 24 Dicembre 1924, celibe, proprietario operaio di fatica, il quale interrogato dichiara:

Nato da genitori poveri non ebbi la frequenza in nessuna scuola, per cui non so fare neppure la mia firma. Mio padre lavorava in una fabbrica di mattoni ed io figlio primogenito lavorava aiutando i muratori ed i contadini. A l'età di 13 anni morì la mia mamma e, poco dopo per la prima volta lasciai il paese di Musigliano dove abitavamo lasciandovi il padre ed un fratello minore, per recarmi in Pisa a lavorare come manovale fino

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Venne la chiamata alle armi e dal distretto di Pisa mi mandarono alla fine di Agosto 1943 a Firenze all'84° Fanteria. Da Firenze, dopo pochi giorni la nostra compagnia fu mandata a Arezzo

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2) (Firenze) e là, dopo un breve periodo d'istruzioni avvenne l'8 Settembre. Abbandonando le armi come tutti della compagnia ritornai in Albuniciano presso il padre ed il fratello.
Alla fine di Dicembre 1943 la mia casa venne requisita da un ufficiale della milizia che si chiama Fedele Marco di Pisa e alcuni ufficiali Tedeschi i quali volontariamente mi fecero accompagnare dai militi in una caserma ~~di Pisa~~ della G.N.R. in Pisa restando in qualità di milite nel 90° reggto per ben quattro mesi. In quel periodo abbiamo eseguito vari rastrellamenti di partigiani e precisamente in località Agnano, Badia S. Giuliano, Caprano, Ulivetto.
Il nome del Comandante o di altri ufficiali del reggimento non li ricordo.
Nei primi di Maggio fui ricoverato in ospedale per appendicite a Livorno fino al 20 Giugno c.a. La convalescenza rilasciatami dall'ospedale venne ~~sospesa~~ sospesa dall'ufficiale del reggto e dopo pochi giorni, e cioè il 25 Giugno c.a. ~~dei~~ ci fecero partire in numero di ~~un~~ cento militi alla volta della Garfagnana. Il nostro compito era alla sorveglianza degli operai che colà lavoravano ad alla riparazione di depositi di munizioni, facendo anche azioni

gnore dei militi in uno caserma ~~di Pisa~~ della G.N.R. in Pisa restando in qualità di milite nel 90° reggto per ben quattro mesi. In quel periodo abbiamo eseguito vari rastrellamenti di partigiani e precisamente in località Agnano, Badia S. Giuliano, Caprano, Uliveto.
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Nei giorni di Maggio fui ricoverato in ospedale per appendicite a Livorno fino al 20 Giugno c.a. La convalescenza ritenuta dopo dalla visita venne ~~sospesa~~ negata dall'ufficiale del reggto e dopo pochi giorni, e cioè il 25 Giugno c.a. ~~fui~~ ci fecero partire in numero di ~~cento~~ cento militi alla Villa della Gorgalunga. Il nostro compito era alla sorveglianza degli operai che colà lavoravano ed alla vigilanza dei depositi di munizioni, facendo anche azioni di rastrellamento contro i partigiani in ~~co~~ cooperazione di altri militi venuti allo scopo, dalla Lucchesia. Il 17 agosto c.a. fui chiamato dall'ufficiale comandante appartenente alle S.S. il quale mi disse che dovevo recarmi nelle linee Alleate e riferire se avevi visto, sulla strada che da Pisa porta a Firenze dei carri armati e

3)

camuni, senza però riguardare alle divisioni o reggimenti che appartenevano perchè io non avrei potuto distinguerli, ~~assicurandomi~~ dicendo che se non fossi rientrato avrebbe fatto fucilare mio padre e mio fratello i quali ancora non erano liberati. Così per cinque volte entrai in Roma occupata dalle truppe Alleate e dopo un giorno rientravo nelle linee tedesche riferendo quanto avevo veduto. La Roma fu sempre nei passi di Sutrinano. Al ritorno di ogni missione non mi venne mai corrisposto ricompensa in danaro, il quale me lo avrebbero dato a tempo debito. In ogni partenza mi veniva dato il necessario nutrimento per un giorno pasti dopo del quale dovevo rientrare. All'inizio della prima missione mi venne consegnato, dall'ufficiale dell'S.S. sopra accennato, un tesserino giallo con la scritta Ten. Graff 1C il quale lo lasciavo ~~ogni~~ ogni volta che partivo alla sentinella riconsegnandomela poi al ritorno, nel caso che al ritorno ~~avessi~~ trovato altri soldati dovevo usare la parola d'ordine Ten. Graff. 1C

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Faccio noto che non ebbi da parte dell'uni-

delle truppe alleate e dopo un giorno rientravo nelle linee tedesche riferendo quanto avevo veduto. La zona fu sempre nei pressi di Bulgnano. Al ricentro di ogni missione non mi venne mai corrisposto ricompensa in danaro, il quale me lo avrebbero dato a tempo debito. In ogni partenza mi veniva dato il necessario nutrimento per un giorno pieno dopo del quale dovevo rientrare. All'inizio della prima missione mi venne consegnato, dall'ufficiale Sott. S.S. sopra accennato, un tesserino giallo con la scritta Ten. Graff 1C il quale lo lasciavo ogni qual volta di partivo alla sentinella riconsegnandomela poi al ritorno, nel caso che al ritorno ~~[illegible]~~ trovato altri soldati dovevo usare la parola d'ordine Ten. Graff. 1C

129

Faccio noto che non ebbi da parte dell'ufficiale che mi ordinò le missioni una sola di quanto dovevo fare, ma semplici istruzioni, dato che mi dovevo soltanto interessare dei corpi armati e di comandi.

L'ultima volta, e cioè la sesta volta che partii in missione, il 9 corr. - ritrovo in Muggiano mio fratello che non avevo più

4) Veduto e con resto con lui non rientrando più nelle linee Tedesche. Seppi poi che mio padre di cui non avevo più notizie era stato ucciso dai Tedeschi nei pressi di casa mia.

Il 18 corr. partii alla Volta di Bresri, località nella quale conobbi una contadina che volevo ritornarla a vedere e, strada facendo, incontrai i Carabinieri che mi fermarono consegnandomi alla Polizia Americana perchè ero sprovvisto di documenti personali d'identificazione.

Faccio noto che - nelle missioni che svolsero ero sempre solo, e non seppi mai che altri Militi avessero avuto questo incarico. -

Non ho altro da aggiungere

Letto, Confermato, Firmato

SECRET

SECRET

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS IV CORPS
(204 CIC Detachment)
APO #304

23 September 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: MARTI Egidio, fu Sperandio and fu Noccioli Furima; born 24 Dec 1924 at a hospital in Pisa; resident at Via Pianirond, Musigliano, Frazione of Cascina (Pisa)

On 21 Sept. 1944, at 1530, this agent and Agent Invernizzi, (SIM) interrogated Subject at the Vicopisano (Pisa) jail. (Q250826) Subject had been arrested at Vicopisano by the CRM for violation of the AMG 10 kilo. law at 1130 of the same day, while he was travelling north toward Altopascio.

Subject stated, during the interrogation at this assumed, that he was a Jew, and that he had escaped from a concentration camp at Viareggio five days previously; that he had made his way to his home in Musigliano; and that he was on his way to Forcari (Q283780) to visit his sweetheart at the time he was arrested.

Because of the weakness of Subject's story; because of the fact that he carried a wallet containing 168 Italian lire, one 10 centesimo coin, and a comb; and because of the fact that he had no documents of identification; Subject was taken to IV Corps CIC Hq. at Montecatini (Q450826) for further interrogation.

On 22 Sept. 1944, Subject admitted to this Agent and Agent Invernizzi that he was working as a German agent, and that thus far, he had been sent on three missions. This confession came after hours of interrogation, and after Subject had related fantastic stories of his apprehension by the Germans and of his escape from a concentration camp at Viareggio.

On 8 Sept 1943, Subject was serving in the Italian army with the 84th Inf Regt., 1st Co. at Florence. He returned home to Musigliano on 10 Sept 1943, and worked there until sometime in March 1944 at which time he joined the 90th MVSN Legion at Pisa. After a few days of duty, Subject took ill and was taken to the Ciano Hospital in Livorno. There he was a patient for app. two months. Upon his discharge, Subject rejoined his unit, worked in Pisa until June, at which time his unit was transferred to Garfagnano to work on fortification.

Sometime during the early part of August, Subject was approached by a German Lt, and was told that he would have to cross the Arno river to observe the positions of American artillery, and the number of tanks and soldiers, and the locations of them. Subject was escorted to point along the Arno river near the Pisa sanitorium, by a German soldier after being driven from Garfagnano. Subject crossed the river at Putignano (Q118621) posing as a refugee.

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SECRET

At Putignano, he observed four batteries of American artillery. Subject then walked to Cretoio (Q135620) where he observed American soldiers who were wearing a red and yellow shoulder patch the figure 1. He then walked to Badia where he saw about 30 American tanks. Subject recrossed the Arno at the point of his crossing, on the same day. He was driven to Gargagnano where he reported what he had seen to the German officer, who made signs on a map with a red pencil.

During the latter part of August, Subject was sent on a similar mission; this time at Migliarino (Pisa) (Q041710) Subject was again successful in the performance of his mission, and again reported to the German Lt. at Gargagnano all that he had seen.

On 1 Sept. 1944, Subject was sent on his third mission; this time his destination was to be Calci (Pisa) (Q195661). Subject stated that he went to his home in Musigliano, instead of going to Calci. He stayed in Pisa a few days, after walking all the way from Gargagnano, and reached home 8 Sept 1944. There he stayed with his cousin MOGGIOLI Atis, for several weeks.

On 21 Sept 1944 Subject left Musigliano at 0800, and was apprehended by the Vicopisano CCRR at 1130 for travelling without a proper AMG travel permit. Subject stated that he had never gone to Calci, and that he was on his way to Forquri (Lucca) (Q283780) to visit his sweetheart.

Agent's Notes:

Subject is an illiterate, and this Agent has not been able to obtain a coherent itinerary of his activities during the past year. Subject relates a different story at each interrogation, and he is definitely afraid to tell all that he knows. Subject states that he has never received any recompense for his work, but had been promised 5000 Lire when he returned from his third mission.

It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made in Subject's home town to check his story. This Agent recommends further processing of Subject.

/s/ John Marino,
JOHN MARINO,
Special Agent,
IV Corps, CIC.

CI-SA

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS IV CORPS
(204 CIC Detachment)
APO 304

27 September, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: MARTI, Egido fu Sperandio, age 20 yrs., resident at Via Piestroni, Musigliano, Frazione of Cascina (Pisa).

RE: Arrest by CCRR at Vicopisano (Pisa)

On 21 Sept., 1944, about 1300 hrs., 5th Army Carabiniere Milintenda, Vincenzo, stopped Marti, Egido, entering Vicopisano because Subject seemed to be a stranger, wearing a grayish-green shirt and faded khaki trousers similar to a German make, and aroused Carabiniere Milintenda's suspicion.

Carabiniere Milintonda asked Subject where he came from and Subject answered saying he came from Viareggio and added that the Germans had killed his father. Subject did not have an identity card, travelled beyond 10 km., so Carabiniere Melintenda decided to hold Subject at the Caserma for violation of AMG proclamation and screening by CIC.

At the Caserma of Vicopisano Subject was given a brief questioning by Vice Brigadiere Nifosi, Giovanni, 5th Army CCRR. Subject stated he was coming from Musigliano (frazione of Cascina) and going to Porcari to deliver a letter to his aunt and explained that this was his reason for travelling. This letter, pencil written by a cousin in Musigliano whose name Subject couldn't remember when asked by CCRR, contained information regarding the missing bridges on the Arno river, the high cost of living and the hunger prevailing in Allied occupied territory stated Brig. Nifosi.

Subject told Brig. Nifosi that his father had been killed by the Germans because he was a Jew and that Subject along with four or five others was sent away toward Allied lines when the Germans retreated from Viareggio. Subject added that when they had moved about 100 yds. toward Allied lines the Germans fired at them and that he had been wounded, showing the Carabinieri a small laceration near the heart, which Subject affirmed had been caused by a bullet.

(continued, Marti, Egido)

In addition to the letter, aforementioned, Subject had a black leather pocketbook with 168 Lira, a comb, a blue civilian jacket, a pair of black leather boots, and five rolls of thread.

After answering naively, in a sincere manner, all questions asked him by the CCRR, Brig. Mifosi considered Subject a simpleton but decided to hold Subject for a thorough interrogation by CIC.

This Agent interrogated Subject's landlord Noccioli, Atos, who gave the following story of Subject's past activity since 8 Sept., 1943:

Sept., 1943 to March, 1944, Subject was at Musigliano for the next two months with the 90th MVSN Bn, Pisa, until dismissed from a hospital. Subject returned to Musigliano and was there until 1 August, 1944, when Subject left for Montefoscoli to look for some work and attempt to find some of his relatives in the vicinity.

Subject returned to Musigliano from Montefoscoli about 8 or 9 Sept., 1944, and remained in Musigliano until 21 Sept., 1944, when Subject told the landlord that Subject was going to Montefoscoli to get some grain owed him for services rendered to a farmer there.

Subject is known in Musigliano and by his landlord as MATTI rather than MARTI, as regards his last name. Noccioli, landlord, is a distant relative of Subject, appeared to be disturbed when giving an account of Subject's past. Noccioli furnished this Agent with the attached fotograph of Subject.

AGENTS COMMENTS:

It is this Agents opinion that Noccioli, Atos, did not give a clear account of Subject's past activity because of his concern of disposition of Subject.

Crispin C. Hernandez
Special Agent, CIC

Incl/photo

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ACC
Security Branch
APO 394

CM/311.5/149

4 October 1944

SUBJECT: MAFFI, Ugolio (Alleged Enemy Agent)

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

1. I have examined the available evidence against Subject but am of the opinion that it would be a waste of time to arraign Subject before a General Allied Military Court on a Charge of Espionage.

2. The only direct evidence that could be presented to a Court is the Subject's confession — in the first place, verbally and secondly in writing.

3. The two confessions do not agree in many details and I am sure they would be thoroughly contested, not only as to the manner in which they were obtained but also as to their veracity.

4. All the reports that I have seen relating to Subject say that he is illiterate and a simpleton. Further, inquiries in the village where he lives reveal that he is known as the village idiot.

5. In spite of the alleged simplicity of Subject it took a CIC Agent many hours of interrogation, covering three days before Subject made his first alleged confession.

6. The written confession was not made until 27th September 1944, some seven days after Subject had been arrested, and some three or four days after his original verbal confession.

7. I could point out that the lapse of time, although in no way making the statement inadmissible in evidence in itself, would not be viewed very favourably by a Court.

8. It has been pointed out to me that Subject was an agent of the "very short range variety", his missions being for a period of one day, and therefore he could have carried out such missions.

9. Whilst I agree with the suggestion, there is a complete lack of evidence to prove the point suggested.

10. On the contrary there are far too many inconsistencies in the prosecution story as told to me, to ever launch a prosecution that could have any chance of securing a conviction.

J. H. HAND,
Major

The year 1944 on the 27th. September, in the gaol of SANTA TERESA, FLORENCE, before the under-signed agent of Public Security attached to the office of ..C.I., FLORENCE and before two witnesses, the following person was interviewed as ordered.....

The alleged illiterate MARTI Egidio, son of the late SPERANDIO and FURIANNA NOCCIOLI, born in PISA hospital on 24th. December, 1924, single, labourer, and on being interrogated, declared : -

Born of poor parents I did NOT attend school and am unable to write even my signature. My father worked in a brick factory and I, the first born, helped plasterers and farm-labourers. When I was 13, my mother died and shortly afterwards I left the village where we lived for the first time, leaving behind my father and younger brother, and went to PISA where I worked until I was 19 years old (1943).

I was called up and from PISA I was sent at the end of August 1943 to FLORENCE to the 84th. Infantry. After a few days in FLORENCE, our Company was sent to ANCIGNO and after we had been there a few days came the events of September 8th. 1943.

I abandoned my arms - as did all the members of my Company - and returned to my father and brother at MUSIGLANO. At the end of December, 1943, my house was requisitioned by an officer of the MILIZIA called Fedelo Mario of PISA, together with some German Officers who on seeing me, had me taken by some of the MILIZIA to a barracks of the G.N.R., in PISA where I remained as a member of the 90th. Group for 4 months. During that period , we carried out several rakings-in of Partisans and to be precise in the districts of AGNANO, BAGNI S, GIULIANO, CAPRANO, ULIVETO.

and FURIASIA NOCCIOLI, born in PISA hospital on 8th. December, 1926, single, labourer, and on being interrogated, declared : -

Born of poor parents I did NOT attend school and am unable to write even my signature. My father worked in a brick factory and I, the first born, helped plasterers and farm-labourers. When I was 13, my mother died and shortly afterwards I left the village where we lived for the first time, leaving behind my father and younger brother, and went to PISA where I worked until I was 19 years old (1943).

I was called up and from PISA I was sent at the end of August 1943 to FLORENCE to the 84th. Infantry. After a few days in FLORENCE, our Company was sent to ARCIANO and after we had been there a few days came the events of September 8th. 1943.

I abandoned my arms - as did all the members of my Company - and returned to my father and brother at MUSIGLANO. At the end of December, 1943, my house was requisitioned by an officer of the MILIZIA called Fedelo Mario of PISA, together with some German Officers who on seeing me, had me taken by some of the MILIZIA to a barracks of the G.N.R., in PISA where I remained as a member of the 90th. Group for 4 months. During that period , we carried out several rakings-in of Partisans and to be precise in the districts of AGNANO, PAGNI S, GIULIANO, CAFRANO, ULIVETO.

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I do NOT remember the names of the Commander or other officers of the regiment.

In early May, I was taken to hospital in LEGHORN with Appendicitis and remained there until 20th. June, 1944. The certificate for convalescent leave was NOT recognised by the officer of my unit and after a few days, that is on the 25th. June 1944, we were sent away, about a hundred altogether, to GARFAGNANO. We were to keep watch on the workers in that area and on ammunition dumps, also taking part in raking-in Partisans together with other MILIZIA men from LUCCHERIA;

On the 27th. August, 1944, I was called by the Officer Commanding the S.S., who told me I was to proceed inside the Allied lines and refer all I saw, on the road from PISA to FLORENCE, especially on tanks and lorries, without worrying about divisions or regiments as I would have been unable to distinguish them. I was told that if I did NOT return my father and brother, who were still in occupied territory, would have been shot. Thus, five times I entered Allied occupied territory and returned after a day's stay, referring all I saw. The area was always near PUTIGNANO. On returning from each mission, I received NO monetary compensation, being told I would get this later. Each time I left, I was given sufficient food for one day only, as I was NOT to stay longer.

At the start of the first mission, I was given by the S.S., Officer mentioned above, a yellow card on which was written Lt. GRAAF, Ic which I handed over to the last sentry before leaving and getting it back on my return. In the event of my NOT meeting the same soldier I was to use the password Lt. GRAAF Ic.

I would mention that the officer who sent me on missions did NOT give me any real instructions on what to do apart from simple hints as I was only to interest myself in trucks and lorries.

The last, and sixth, mission took place on the 8th. instant - I met in MUSIGLIANO my brother who I had NOT seen for some time and stayed with him NOT returning to the German lines. I learned from my brother that my father, of whom I had had NO news, had been killed by Germans near my house.

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On the 18th. instant, I left for PORCARI where I knew a peasant girl. I wanted to see again, and on the way, I met some

NOT return my father and brother, who were still in occupied territory, would have been shot. Thus, five times I entered Allied occupied territory and returned after a day's stay, referring all I saw. The area was always near PUTIGNANO. On returning from each mission, I received NO monetary compensation, being told I would get this later. Each time I left, I was given sufficient food for one day only, as I was NOT to stay longer.

At the start of the first mission, I was given by the S.S. Officer mentioned above, a yellow card on which was written Lt. GRAAF, Ic which I handed over to the last sentry before leaving and getting it back on my return. In the event of my NOT meeting the same soldier I was to use the password Lt. GRAAF Ic.

I would mention that the officer who sent me on missions did NOT give me any real instructions on what to do apart from simple hints as I was only to interest myself in trucks and lorries.

The last, and sixth, mission took place on the 5th. instant - I met in MUSIGLIANO my brother who I had NOT seen for some time and stayed with him NOT returning to the German lines. I learned from my brother that my father, of whom I had had NO news, had been killed by Germans near my house.

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On the 18th. instant, I left for PORCARI where I knew a peasant girl I wanted to see again, and on the way, I met some Carabinieri who stopped me and handed me over to the American Police as I had NO identity documents. I would mention that I went on the missions by myself, and do NOT know what other militi had also this task to perform.

I have nothing else to add.....

Read, confirmed and undersigned.

Security Bd (2)

RESTRICTED

SUBJECT: Attendance of CSDIC officers as witnesses at trials of enemy agents

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

Ref:- FILPOT AFF 73

1460/5/GSI(a)

30 Aug 44

63

G-2 [illegible]
GSI [illegible]
GSI 1 Districts
GSI 2 Districts
GSI 3 Districts
G-2 [illegible]
G-2 [illegible]
G-2 Allied Commission [illegible]
Security Branch, AFHQ.
Legal Sub-Commission, AFHQ.

Copy to: CSDIC, CMF

1. It has been decided that, in future, officers of CSDIC should NOT be called upon to attend as witnesses at the trial of enemy agents whom they have interrogated.

2. This fact should be borne in mind when a case is being prepared for trial, and every effort should be made in good time to ensure that the evidence of a CSDIC officer is not indispensable to the case. If a case should arise where such evidence is deemed indispensable, and no alternative course is open, the case will be referred to this HQ. for decision as to whether it shall be brought to trial or allowed to drop.

W D Gibson Lt Col
for Brigadier
GSI(a)

SP

Gen. [illegible]

G-2 [illegible]
CSI 1 [illegible]
CSI 2 Director
CSI 3 Officer
G-2 PIC
G-2 [illegible]
G-4 Military Prison LANDIVIA
Security Branch ..SC.
Legal Subcommission, ASC.

Copy to: OSUSG, GIF

---

1. It has been decided that, in future, officers of CSDIC should NOT be called upon to attend as witnesses at the trial of enemy agents they have interrogated.

2. This fact should be borne in mind when a case is being prepared for trial, and every effort should be made in good time to ensure that the evidence of a CSDIC officer is not indispensable to the case. If a case should arise where such evidence is deemed indispensable, and no alternative course is open, the case will be referred to this HQ, for decision as to whether it shall be brought to trial or allowed to drop.

W. D. Gibson Maj
for Brig. Dir
IPS(I)

GIF

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Security Branch
Rec'd 1/9
Book No. 19027
File No. 149
Action .....

12 copies received for and sent to Legal SC.

Inv Security

RESTRICTED

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

5322

TO: DISTWO FOR ACTION INFO DISTHREE, ACC, REGION 5

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 71/14

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACMED

CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED

REFERENCE No: FX 252396

PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: SEP 151107B

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE: FHGBI

A. C.

REFLENDIS RICARDO. AAI MESSAGE I(B) 593 DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 44 REFRS. REQUEST YOU HAVE HIM REMOVED FROM PADULA TO PRISON YOUR AREA AS SUGGESTED.

HEADQUARTERS 15 SEP 1944 A. C. C.

(M/C Note: No record of this reference)

ACC DIST

INFO-ACTION: P.SAFETY 2
INFO: A/CC
ADM SEC
FILE 2
FLOAT

Security Branch
Incoming Doc. No. 874
Bound No. 2093
Page No. 119
Area

Capt. Lyle

DATE and Time of RECEIPT SEP 151410B

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Distribution:

RESTRICTED

SECRET

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Ref: 1 27/140 30 August 1944

Subject: Nordmann Trial - [illegible] Ricardo

To: Colonel [illegible] - Director, Security Branch

1. With reference to Message No. 941/4 (Ex. AFI Message Centre No. 6365/47) received from AIS Region 5, dated 27th August, 1944, requesting the attendance as soon as possible of Francesco [illegible], Ricardo [illegible] and Lorenzo [illegible], who will be required as witnesses at the trial of Ricardo [illegible], due to commence at 0900 hours, 4th September, 1944, at Aquila. Arrangements for the attendance of the nominal person were also requested.

2. [illegible] and [illegible] are located in 574 POW Camp - Padula and their attendance is being arranged through Mr. AOI, CMI (b), who will also arrange attendance of nominal person.

3. [illegible], recently sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for espionage, is at present in Regina Coeli Gaol.

4. As instructed I have discussed with Public Safety Sub-Commission (Major Wilson) arrangements for the attendance of [illegible] at Aquila for the trial. Major Wilson stated that he could make the necessary arrangements for [illegible] to be taken under escort, by Mr. AOI transport from Regina Coeli Gaol to AMG Aquila.

5. It is suggested that a copy of this report be forwarded to Major Wilson, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Mr. AOI for action in pt. 4.

Louis V. DALE,
Captain,
Security Branch

Approval in pt. 3
Copy to Lt. Col. [illegible], Chief, G.A. Branch

W. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Director,
Security Branch

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SECRET

SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref : SB/149 29 August 1944

Subject : Espionage Trial
- BERLENDIS Riccardo -

To : Colonel A.E. TWEED
- Director - Security Branch -

1. On 28th August, 1944, through R.C. & P.S. Section (Major Bollard), Message No. 611/4 (H.Q. A.C.C. Message Centre No. 6656/27) dated 27th August, 1944 was received from A.M.G. Region 5.

2. The message requested that arrangements be made for the attendance as soon as possible of FUGARDI Francesco, BARINO Renato and BARBONE Lorenzo, as witnesses at the trial of BERLENDIS Riccardo, which is to commence at 0900 hours on 6th September, 1944 at ANCONA. Arrangements for the attendance of the accused were also requested.

3. It has been ascertained that FUGARDI Francesco was recently sentenced to 15 years for espionage and is at present lodged in Regina Coeli Goal, Rome.

4. BARINO Renato and BARBONE Lorenzo, having passed through the hands of C.S.D.I.G., are now detained at 371 P.W.E. Camp, Padola.

5. Major Thill, G.S.I. (b) - H.Q. A.A.I., was acquainted with the facts as above, by telephone, on 28th August 1944 and will make the necessary arrangements for the early attendance of the three witnesses and accused, as requested.

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. GALE,
Captain,
Security Branch

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Copy to:-

Subject : Espionage Trial
- BERTARELLI Riccardo -

To : Colonel A.R. YOUNG
- Director - Security Branch -

1. On 26th August, 1944, through N.C. & W.B. Section (Major Dollard), Message No. 611/4 (Hq. A.C.C. Message Centre No. 6656/27) dated 27th August, 1944 was received from A.P.C. Region 5.

2. The message requested that arrangements be made for the attendance as soon as possible of FURANI Francesco, PAPINO Renato and SANDONE Lorenzo, as witnesses at the trial of BERTARELLI Riccardo, which is to commence at 0900 hours on 4th September, 1944 at ASMARA. Arrangements for the attendance of the accused were also requested.

3. It has been ascertained that FURANI Francesco was recently sentenced to 15 years for espionage and is at present lodged in Regina Coeli Gaol, Rome.

4. PAPINO Renato and SANDONE Lorenzo, having passed through the hands of C.S.D.I.G., are now detained at 371 P.O.W. Camp, Padula.

5. Major THILL, G.S.I. (b) - Hq. A.A.I., was acquainted with the facts as above, by telephone, on 28th August 1944 and will make the necessary arrangements for the early attendance of the three witnesses and accused, as requested.

Louis V. GUIE,
Captain,
Security Branch

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Copy to:-
Major Thill, G.S.I. (b)- HQ. A.A.I.
Lt. Col. D.A.D. Young, G-Z Branch, HAAC
Major Dollard - AG and MI. Hq ACC
Chief Legal Officer - Hq. ACC
Regional Legal Officer - HQ. Region 5

A.R. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Director,
Security Branch

SECRET

SECRET

Security Br.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CMS/CF/ccgs

30

30 July 1944

SUBJECT: Discouragement of Enemy Agents in Italy

TO : Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

Inclosed for your information are 6 copies of a letter from G-2 Section of this Headquarters on "Leaflets, Enemy Agents", B-389.701-B of 27 July, pointing to the importance of discouraging the recruitment of Italians by the enemy secret services. Attention is particularly directed to paragraph 3 of the letter.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5.

Incl: as above

Dist:
Maj. HAKE
Capt. Gale
Legal Sec
Army & Comm
Fin. Comm
file

SECRET

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

G-3S.701-3 27 July, 1944

SUBJECT: Leaflets, Enemy agents

TO : A.C. of S., G-5, AFHQ.
Copy to FWD, AFHQ

1. In order to discourage the recruitment of Italians by the enemy secret services for espionage and sabotage, leaflets have been printed and dropped over selected sites. These leaflets contained the photographs and personal details of enemy agents who have been arrested, condemned to death and executed, with a warning of a like fate to all who take part in such covert activities against us.

2. Since the Allied occupation of Rome, a number of statements have been made by captured enemy agents when under interrogation concerning these leaflets pointing to their having had some very considerable psychological and deterrent effect. A captured document also bears this out.

The following are examples of the above:-

a. Ugo BUSBOGNO, a RO W/T "stay-behind" agent arrested by Eighth Army at Rieti confessed that he had smashed his W/T set in a moment of panic when he read the leaflets and recognised the photographs of the executed persons as those of his colleagues who were engaged by the enemy secret service for espionage missions.

b. Giorgio ANTONUCCI, a SD agent, stated that he was informed by one Luciano PERUZZO, a Guardia di Finanza of Rome, that the latter had picked up a leaflet bearing the photographs of six young men who had been tried, convicted and shot as German spies. One of these six was Franco ANCONELLI, a mutual friend of ANTONUCCI and PERUZZO. ANTONUCCI confessed that this had a deterrent effect on him as regards action on behalf of the Germans.

c. Lafel TONTI, an Abwehr W/T stay-behind agent wrote a statement, translation of which is as follows:-

" Your leaflet dropped by Allied aircraft on the
" city of Florence made a great impression on me and
" upon all my companions whom I knew to be agents. The
" successful delivery of this leaflet made me understand
" particularly that there was in Florence a German

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SECRET

" espionage school known to your service. I said to
" myself: 'Why were these leaflets dropped particularly
" in the city of Florence?' I understood from
" henceforth that our connection with the Germans
" was known, and the entire affair compromised, therefore,
" from that day, I lost interest in the prospect of the
" mission which was to be assigned to me. In reading
" the leaflet, the effect was tremendous, especially
" because the six photographs contained therein were
" those of two people whom I knew, Enrico MONTCUCCI
" and Marino GANTELLI. My idea from that day on was
" not to fulfill my mission, and I acted accordingly."

d. A document was found in the vacated office of Colonel RAFFLER, head of AO in Rome, concerning the publicity accompanying the first set of leaflets. The document is an inter-office memorandum sent to RAFFLER, by Captain UNGER, one of his assistants, attaching two clippings concerning the execution of the six German spies and saboteurs contained in the first leaflet issued.

The memorandum translated from the German is as follows:-

" 1.5.44

" Memorandum for Obersturmbannführer V.

" Sentence: A.K. S-Man MONTCUCCI and GANTELLI and
V-Man ANCHIERI shot on order of ALEXANDER.

" The news press today publishes the accompanying
reports from which "Il MESSAGERO" also reiterated the names
of those condemned to death by the Allied Military Tribunal.

" Of the group attached to Timbrik Reiner on 5.1.
(PUBLANI, GANTELLI, MONTCUCCI and ANCHIERI) only PUBLANI
does not appear on the list of those shot. This latter
went as an I-Man, the first three with material as I-Men.
ANCHIERI's parents knew nothing of their son's mission.
The mother, about 14 days ago, came to Sturmbannführer
Dr. RAFF, and received from us the reassuring information
that her son had a special type of employment in Northern
Italy, and that all was going well with him.

" ANCHIERI's parents learned the news of the misfortune
of their son Franco definitely from the newspapers. Who
undertakes official notification of the family?

" Conclusion: Unfavourable effects on the I- and S-
men who have not yet come to the point of under-
taking missions may be expected psychologically and

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" materially from publication of the names.
How is this new situation to be met? Should not a directive be necessary in the future to the Ministry of Popular Culture to publish names in such reports neither in the press nor on the radio?

3. The above shows the important deterrent effect that the execution of convicted spies has on others intending to commit espionage and sabotage missions against us. The necessity for the stern carrying-out of the death penalty after the conviction of such persons cannot be too strongly emphasised.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

/s/ E.S. Hill-Dillon

E. S. HILL-DILLON.
Colonel, G.S.C.
G-2(SI)Section.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sect BR

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[illegible] ARE THE ENEMY AGENT. [illegible] TO BE SECURE OF THAT. [illegible] BUT THE ENEMY [illegible] AND THEIR HELP AT [illegible]. [illegible] BEEN CONSIDERED. IN [illegible] OF [illegible] WILL BE GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY AND IF NECESSARY AT THE EXPENSE OF DETAILED INVESTIGATION. [illegible] WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION TO SECURITY FOR PERTINENT OPERATIONS. PLEASE NOTIFY THIS HQ [illegible] DUE IN YOUR COMMAND

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CONFIDENTIAL

File

34

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Ref. SB/149

17 July 1944

SUBJECT : Information on suspected enemy agents (SCUTO Federico, Sig. ORATI, GALLINI Nino)

TO : Lt. Col. J.W. FISCHER
AC of S, G-2, R.A.C.

1. The attached information are copies of denunciations received at this office.

2. Forwarded for your information and necessary action.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

W.R. HARE
Major
Security Branch

SUBJECT : DENUNCIATION OF SPY

I inform you that Nino GALLINI - lawyer - ex political Secretary of the "FASCIO di CARINI" (Province of Palermo) is a dangerous spy. He acts together with his friend Doctor Alfredo CUCCO in Rome, and goes often to CARINI. He is an artillery Captain of the Italian Army. He is very dangerous as secret spy, and he is also helped by a certain TERRANOVA, another secret spy- Post Office in Carini, actually in North Italy, and who also belonged to the Directory of the "Fascio di Carini.

I. Nino GALLINA - lawyer - Ex Political Secretary of the "Fascio di CARINI" (Province of Palermo)

2. TERRANOVA - Ex Post officiel and member of the Fascio di Carini Directory.

Both of them are dangerous spies wwho serve Doctor Alfredo CUCCO.

Security Branch
Sec Main
X313

RECEIVED AD INT.
JUL 8 1944
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
A.C.C.

SUBJECT: Denunciation of Spy.

Vi informo che una spia pericolosa è l'Avvocato Nino GALLINA = Ex=Segretario politico del FASCIO di CARINI (Prov.di Palermo).=Egli agisce in comunione col suo amico Dott.Alfredo CUCCO in ROMA e spesso si reca a CARINI .E' capitano di artiglieria dell'Esercito italiano. E'pericolosissimo come spia segreta e si avvale anche dell'opera di certo TERRANOVA,altra spia segreta=Ufficiale postale a CARINI,oggi nella Italia settentrionale,già appartenente al Direttorio del FASCIO di CARINI,

1° Avvocato Nino GALLINA=Ex=Segretario Politico del FASCIO di CARINI (Prov.di Palermo)

2° TERRANOVA..... Ex=Ufficiale Postale e componente il Direttorio del Fascio di Carini.= Entrambi spie pericolose ai servizi del Dottore Alfredo CUCCO.=

Vi informo che una spia pericolosa è l'Avvocato Nino GALLINA = Ex=Segretario politico del FASCIO di CARINI (Prov.di Palermo).=Egli agisce in comunione col suo amico Dott.Alfredo CUCCO in ROMA e spesso si reca a CARINI .E' capitano di artiglieria dell'Esercito italiano. E'pericolosissimo come spia segreta e si avvale anche dell'opera di certo TERRANOVA,altra spia segreta=Ufficiale postale a CARINI,oggi nella Italia settentrionale,già appartenente al Direttorio del FASCIO di CARINI,

1° Avvocato Nino GALLINA=Ex=Segretario Politico del FASCIO di CARINI (Prov.di Palermo)

2° TERRANOVA..... Ex=Ufficiale Postale e componente il Direttorio del Fascio di Carini.= Entrambi spie pericolose ai servizi del Dottore Alfredo CUCCO.=

AL COMANDO MILITARE ALLEATO

Commissione Centrale di Controllo

(Prov.di Salerno)

PALERMO

PALERMO

Mittente;Arturo Cibbesi=Cantieri Navali=Palermo=

Federico SCUTO, nato a Catania (Sicilia) di anni 45-50, alto slanciato, capelli castagno ricci. Abita a Catania, in Via Scuto, Palazzo Scuto. Al tempo del nazismo ha vissuto parecchi anni in Germania; parla molto bene l'inglese ed il tedesco. Costui è alle dipendenze del comando tedesco, è addetto allo spionaggio e contro-spionaggio. È una persona molto quotata, è unito con una tedesca già da parecchi anni. Questa fa di nome Giovanna. Al tempo dell'Africa, lui andava e veniva con l'aeroplano messo a sua disposizione per cose segrete. Tutte le volte che veniva a Roma alloggiava all'Hotel Ambasciatori e anche al Quirinale a Via Nazionale con la tedesca, con il suo vero nome. All'Ambasciatori quando che arriveva aveva a sua disposizione un'automobile. Al detto Albergo aveva intervistati con parecchi generali e colonnelli tedeschi. Il giorno dell'armistizio ha regalato la sua divisa fiammante di fascista, ed è scappato a Como, per timore di essere preso. Poi al tempo dell'occupazione tedesca, è riapparso a Roma, sempre per missione segrete. La sua residenza per ora credo che sia a Como. Se occorresse potrei sapere il suo indirizzo a Como.

Ferruccio Guidi
Piazza Tuscolo, 17
R o m a.

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Sig. ORATI, Maggiore del R. Esercito nato a Cinato Romano. Costui ha collaborato sempre con i tedeschi.

Quando gli americani servono per entrare a Roma, lui aveva dato già ordine al suo autista di stare pronto per partire per il Nord; il garage è in Via Etruria dell'Istituto Nazionale Trasporti delle Ferrovie. Siccome non fece più in tempo per l'entrata fulminea degli Alleati, ha fuggito. Allora vedendosi perduto, si è buttato alla parte degli Alleati, così si è discolpato facendo il doppio gioco. So bene che lui ha pagato bene un personaggio dei partigiani per salvarsi. Oltre lui che si è salvato, ha salvato anche una persona, di cui non ne conosco il nome.

Guido Berruccio

Ferruccio Guidi
Piazza Tuscolo, 17
R o m a.

TRANSLATION

Federico SCUTO, born at Catania (Sicily), 45 to 50 years old, tall, slim, curly chestnut-coloured hair. Resides at Catania, in Via Scuto, Palazzo Scuto. Lived for several years in Germany at the time when Nazism had come to the fore; speaks English and German very well. Works for the German Command, and is engaged in espionage and counter-espionage. He is a prominent person, and has had a liaison with a German woman for several years. She is known as Giovanna . At the time of the African campaign, he came and went on secret mission using a plane placed at his disposal. Whenever he came to Rome, he stayed at the Ambasciatori Hotel and at the Quirinale Hotel in Via Nazionale with the German woman and registered in his true name. When he arrived at the Ambasciatori Hotel he had a car at his disposal. At this Hotel he had interviews with several German generals and colonels. The day of the Armistice he gave away his brand-new fascist uniform, and fled to Como for fear of being taken. Then at the time of the German occupation, he reappeared at Rome, always on secret mission. I believe his present residence is at Como. If necessary, I could find out his address at Como.

(signed) Ferruccio Guidi
Piazza Tuscolo, 17
R o m e.

TRANSLATION

Sig. ORATI, Major in the Royal Army, born at Cisato Romano. Has always collaborated with the Germans.

When the Anglo-Americans were about to enter Rome, he had already notified his chauffeur to be ready to leave for the North. The car was parked at the garage of the "Istituto Nazionale Trasporti delle Ferrovie" in Via Etruria. Owing to the rapidity of the entry of the Allies, this was not possible and he had to flee. Seeing himself lost, he changed over to the side of the Allies, and thus exculpated himself by playing a double game. I know that he made it worth while for someone high up among the partisans to save him. Besides himself, he also saved someone else, whose name I do not know.

(signed) Fortunato Guidi
Piazza Tuscolo, 17
R o m e.

7.9.

TRANSLATION

Sig. ORATI Major in the Royal Army, born at Cineto Romano. Has always collaborated with the German.

When the Anglo-Americans were about to enter Rome, he had already notified his chauffeur to be ready to leave for the North. The car was parked at the garage of the"Istituto Nazionale Trasporti delle Ferrovie" in Via Etruria. Owing to the rapidity of the entry of the Alles, this was not possible and he had to flee. Seeing himself lost, he changed over to the side of the Allies, and thus exculpated himself by playing a double game. I know that he made it worth while for someone high up among the partisans to save him. Besides himself, he also saved someone else, whose name I do not know .

(signed) Ferruccio Giudi
Piazza Tuscolo, 17
R o m e

TRANSLATION

Federico SCUTO, born at Catania (Sicily), 45 to 50 years old, tall slim, curly chestnut-coloured hair. Resides at Catania, in Via SCUTO, Palazzo SCUTO. Lived for several years in Germany at the time when Nazism had come to the fore; speaks English and German very well. Works for the German Command, and is engaged in espionage and counter-espionage. He is a prominent person, and has had a liaison with a German woman for several years. She is known as Giovanna . At the time of the African campaign, he came and went on secret mission using a plane placed at his disposal Whenever he came to Rome, he staved at the Ambasciatori Hotel and at the Quirinal Hotel in Via Nazionale with the German woman and registered in his true name. When he arrived at the Ambasciatori Hotel he had a car at his disposal. At this Hotel he had interviews with several German generals and colonels. The day of the Armistice he gave away his brand-new fascist uniform, and fled to Como for fear of being taken. Then at the time of the German occupation, he reappeared at Rome, always on secret mission. I believe his present residence is at Como. If necessary, I could find out his address at Como.

(signed) Ferruccio Guidi
Piazza Tuscolo 17
R o m e

File 149

633

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O: 394

7 July 1944

Ref. SB/149
Subject : Assisting the enemy
To : Regional Commissioner, Region 5 ACC

1. I forward herewith a letter which has been received at this office regarding Italians who have rendered assistance to the enemy by capturing escaped British prisoners.

2. Will you please take the necessary steps to investigate should the persons named be located.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

S.J. HARVEY
Major
Security Branch

500

N. 63 d'ordine P. S.

Mod. P.
(Servizio anagrafico)

REGIA QUESTURA DI ROMA

N. P/9/I/2 Div. ..... Categ. .....
Risposta a nota N. .....
del ..... 194..... A. ..... E.F.

Addì 6/7/44 194..... A. ..... E.F.

OGGETTO: Intelligence

Al ~~A.C.C.~~ ~~P.S.D.~~
MAJOR HARVEY
Roma.

The attached information from a very reliable source is forwarded. Col. Garratini, whose sister-in-law neé Macdonald is British, is very anti-fascist and pro-ally.

Presumably the two Lieutenants are still north and this will only be of value when we catch up.

A W Battersby

Major A.W. Battersby
Deputy Chief Public Safety

102

Tip. Stampa Romana - Ord. 156 (7-VIII-42) 750.000

Document Leher
Date 24/6/44
From Caratini Col. Amleto
To Maj. Battersby

I denounce to this office the following :

During the first days of June, my ex depedant "caporal maggiore Carofolo C[illegible]" arrived at Lecce from Aquila and referred to me that after my departure from Aquila to join the army of liberation to which I belong at the present, my ex dependant "Tenente Fugolla and sottotenente Pezzolla", together with another ex dependant a caporal major interpreter had devoted themselves to capturing British prisoners hidden in the mountains who came from the "campo di lavoro n .102" and which was under my command in Aquila, whom I had all managed to free and supplied with food and clothes obtained from the civil population. For these operations they had the assistance of the fascists and the Germans and receivedL.20 for every prisoner obtained. The prisoners were then conducted and concentrated at the locality "Casermoti" on the cross roads Rome - Teramo. What is more Fugolla assumed command of the concentration camp. It appears that the prisoners amounted to over 300. Whereas practically all the inhabitants of Aquila helped in saving the prisoners and could give more ample information on the subject . I beg to especially interrogate "Ingegnere Buratelli Ettore" who distinguished himself in assisting the above mentioned prisoners. He was a notorious anti-fascist and anti-German and had working for him over 60 prisoners all of whom were very attached to him. He also knew me personally and on mentioning me you would be certain to obtain precise informations.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
APO 394

149

32

29th June 1944

SUBJECT : Alleged Axis Agents

TO : AC of S G2, Rome Area Command

1. Colonel Ferdinando CARIGNANI, Viale Giappone, 88 Rome, called at this Office at 1200 Hours on 29th June 1944 and made the following statement : "I was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers in Rome and in October 1943 received orders from Marshall Badoglio (through Colonel MONTE ZEMOLO, who has since been killed, to organise a group of Patriots from members of his regiment which had been disbanded. The purposes of this group were (a) to obtain informations about Germany and Fascist Italy and (b) to occupy certain strategic points in order to facilitate the entry of Allies into Rome. The group numbered approximately 600. In April 1944, the four following named persons, members of the group, made contact with the German S.S. in Rome and offered their services as saboteurs. That same month, they were, along with others, sent to Yugoslavia to a German sabotage school there. The names of these men are :
Lieutenant CARCINO of the Grenadiers
Lieutenant STRACHI, Engineers
Lieutenant ZERBONI, Engineers
Lieutenant VINIRO, Grenadiers
On 28th June 1944 Colonel CARIGNANI met Major COSTA who informed him that ZERBONI had arrived in Rome, with a Michele GALLO, alleged Fascist sympathiser and trained saboteur.

2. Colonel Ferdinando CARIGNANI is not aware of the address of ZERBONI but states that contact can be made through Major COSTA. He also states that ZERBONI may have become imbued with Nazi tendencies, especially in view of his association with Michele Gallo.

3. As these names may be encountered again the above is forwarded for your information.

Distribution
SCIC Major Snowden
GSS Major Binding
SCI Major Hooton
FBI Capt. Harris

A.E. YOUNG
Colonel
Director of Security

Rome, called at this Office at 1200 Hours on 19th June 1944 and made the following statement : "I was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers in Rome and in October 1943 received orders from Marshall Badoglio (through Colonel MONTE ZEVOLO, who has since been killed, to organize a group of Patriots from members of his regiment which had been disbanded. The purposes of this group were (a) to obtain informations about Germany and Fascist Italy and (b) to occupy certain strategic points in order to facilitate the entry of Allies into Rome. The group numbered approximately 800. In April 1944, the four following named persons, members of the group, made contact with the German S.S. in Rome and offered their services as saboteurs. That same month, they were, along with others, sent to Yugoslavia to a german sabotage school there. The names of these men are :
Lieutenant CARCINO of the Grenadiers
Lieutenant STROCHI, Engineers
Lieutenant ZERBONI, Engineers
Lieutenant VIRINO, Grenadiers
On 26th June 1944 Colonel CARIGNANI met Major COSTA who informed him that ZERBONI had arrived in Rome, with a Michele GALLO, alleged Fascist sympathiser and trained saboteur.

2. Colonel Ferdinando CARIGNANI is not aware of the address of ZERBONI but states that contact can be made through Major COSTA. He also states that ZERBONI may have become imbued with Nazi tendencies, especially in view of his association with Michele Gallo.

3. As these names may be encountered again the above is forwarded for your information.

Distribution
CIC - Major Snowden
OSS Major Binding
SCI Major Hooton
FSS Capt. Morris

A.E. YOUNG
Colonel
Director of Security

149

21

31

SUBJECT:- German Agents

HQ, ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

SECRET

Security Officer Acc

AAI/1455/4/GSI(b)

23 Jun 44

G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, Eighth Army
GSI, 2 Polish Corps
GSI, 5 Corps
GSI, 1 District
GSI, 2 District
GSI, 3 District
G-2, P.B.S.
G-2, Rome Area Command
A-2, AAF/MTO

1. The following are descriptions of agents in the employ of German Intelligence whose arrival in Allied territory is expected,-

(a) BARCLI. Radio operator with Ala LITTORIA, 20 years' experience. Comes from northern Italy. Ht. 5'5"; build normal; age 40; complexion dark; face long; hair almost bald, but with some brown and grey hair on sides of head; eyes black.

(b) Paolo CRISTIANO. Height 5'8" ; weight 62 K; age 23; build robust; hair black, military haircut; face full, round; eyes blue.

(c) Ugo AFREA. Friend of CRISTIANO. Native of Naples. Radio technician. Height 5'5"; weight 66 K; build slender, delicate. Feminine manner, artist's hands; small baby face; hair brown, unusually long; complexion pale; eyes blue; teeth - has two discolored teeth visible in upper right jaw. Speaks with Neapolitan accent; slightly feminine voice.

for Brigadier,
B.S.S.(I).

JWP

Copy To:- SIM/CS

G-2, F.B.S.
G-2, Rome Area Command
A-2, AAF/MTO

---

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(c) UGO APREA. Friend of CRISTIANO. Native of Naples. Radio technician. Height 5'5"; weight 60 k; build slender, delicate. Feminine manner, artist's hands; small baby face; hair brown, unusually long; complexion pale; eyes blue; teeth - has two discolored teeth visible in upper right jaw. Speaks with Neapolitan accent; slightly feminine voice.

for Brigadier,
B.C.S.(I).

JWF

Copy To:- SHA/CS

SUBJECT:- German Agents

HQ, ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

Security Officer,

SECRET

AAI/1455/4/GSI(b)

13 Jun 44

ACC, Rome Region

G-2, Fifth Army
GSI, Eighth Army
GSI, 2 Polish Corps
GSI, 5 Corps
GSI, 1 District
GSI, 2 District
GSI, 3 District
G-2, P.B.S.
G-2, Rome Area Command
A-2, AAF/MTO

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Murray Carr
pp Brigadier,
B.G.S.(I).

JWF

Copy To:- SIM/CS

GSI, 3 District
G-2, P.B.S.
G-2, Rome Area Command
A-2, AAF/MTO

---

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for Brigadier,
B.G.S.(I).

JWF

Copy To:- SIM/CS

File.

4c.

30

Subject: Detained Persons.

CONFIDENTIAL
HQ 2 District CMP
2022/69 GSI

12 Jun 44

427 PS Section

Copy to: Maj HARE
HQ Region 5

1 An NCO of 2 MMMT Section is reporting to you 13 June 44. He is escorting 4 prisoners who are required by Maj HARE, HQ Region 5 for trial in CAMPOBASSO.

2 You will arrange for a representative of your section to accompany this NCO and prisoners to Maj HARE. This representative will arrange with Maj HARE what personnel of your section will be required as guard to stand by during the trial.

3 The prisoners are to be lodged in the civil gaol, but you will be held responsible for the safe custody of these persons when their presence in court is required.

GORGA Aldo 20 yrs.
" Enrico 15 "
DANESI Vincenzo witness
EMB
and another death

L. Kennedy
Lieutenant Colonel
General Staff

149

COPY

CSDIC (Sub-Centre East)
No 2 Dstrict, C.M.F.
CSDIC/E/11/6/0644
9 June 44

To : Codt HQ CSDIC CMF
Copy to: GSO I, GSI (b) HQ AAI
Major HARE

---

1. This sub-centre has received a visit from Maj HARE, Security Officer, ACC, in connection with the trials of several detainees interrogated here.

2. Maj HARE has informed Capt GENNAROPOULO that he will be required to attend the trials at Campobasso, possibly reamining there one week. He has also asked Capt GENNAROPOULO to re-write part of the information already included in the reports published by this sub-Centre, so that it can be used in the form of statements in the cases against the detainees.

3. It is pointed out that this will take up a considerable part of Capt GENNAROPOULO's time and will hold up other interrogations. It is requested that the question of policy of using interrogators as witnesses be taken up with the authorities concerned.

S/ R. Glynn Faithfull

T/ R.Glynn Faithfull.
Capt,
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-Centre East) C.M.F.

HJL

Security Br. 5.4739
SECRET. 1148
File 14/101

NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394.

24 June 1944.

REFERENCE : ACC/LOC/33/L.

SUBJECT : Cases of UTGARDT, CHIERNT and BAUMGARTNT.

TO : Regional Legal Officer, (Ward Regional Commissioner), Region 5.

Reference ACC/1010/1 of 16 May 1944 and our message 2967 of 23 June 1944 concerning the cases of UTGARDT, CHIERNT and BAUMGARTNT (alleged espionage).

1. Unfortunately the papers were sent by AMG 8th Army not to MC & MG Section but to the Security Branch who have sent them on to this Sub-Commission: they are now forwarded to you to arrange the trial.

2. Will you please fix a reasonable date for trial, having regard to the time required for summoning witnesses (as to which see para.3 below) and inform G.S. I(b) H.Q., A.A.I. and also this Sub-Commission of that date and also time and place at which the Court will sit.

3. I have spoken to Security Branch, H.Q., A.C.C. as to the summoning of witnesses, and I am informed that they should be summoned as follows :-

(a) As to Military witnesses: by or on instructions from G.S.I.(b) H.Q., A.A.I., on receipt from you of the information specified above.

(b) As to other witnesses : by your Regional Public Safety Officer.

GERALD R. UNGREN,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Officer.

IGRU/mcw.

Copy to : H.Q., A.A.I., attention G.S.I.(b) ... It is requested that you will take action as specified in para 3 (a) on receipt of necessary information.

Security Branch, H.Q., A.C.C.

95

144

CSDIC (Sub-Centre East)
No 2 District, C.M.F.

CSDIC/E/11/6/0644

9 Jun 44

98

To: Comd HQ CSDIC CMF
Copy to: GSO I, GSI(b) HQ AAI
Maj HARE

---

1. This sub-centre has received a visit from Maj HARE, Security Officer, ACC, in connection with the trials of several detainees interrogated here.

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3. It is pointed out that this will take up a considerable part of Capt GENNAROPOULO's time and will hold up other interrogations. It is requested that the question of policy of using interrogators as witnesses be taken up with the authorities concerned.

R Glynn Faithfull

(R. Glynn Faithfull),
Capt,
Officer i/c CSDIC (Sub-Centre East) C.M.F.

HJL

94

Pulled Safety S/A

5 3604

(27)

SUBJECT: FABOZZI Paolo di Domenico

HQ, Allied Armies in Italy

CONFIDENTIAL

AAI/1456/72/GSI(b)

2 June 44

TO: Executive Commissioner, ACC.

/16.

Attached is a copy of the arrest report on a/m who is being despatched to 371 P.W. Camp to be interned for the duration of the war.

D Murray Capt
for Brigadier,
S.D.S.(I).

Copy to: GSI, Eighth Army

16

ARREST REPORT

NAME: FABOZZI Paolo di Domenico

ADDRESS: (Parents') VILLA LITERNO

BORN: 29 Sep 22 at VILLA LITERNO.

ARRESTED: By Polish troops on 4 May 44 near PIEDIMONTE.

Reason for Arrest:

FABOZZI was sent over the Allied lines by the Germans on an espionage mission.

DISPOSAL:

It is not considered that the evidence against him is sufficiently strong to secure conviction before an Allied Court, but in view of his contact with the enemy's Intelligence he must interned for the duration of the war.

He will be interned in 371 P.W. Camp on the authority of G.S.I.(b), H.Q., A.A.I.

D Murray Capt
for Brigadier,
P.C.S.(I).
H.Q., A.A.I.,
C.M.F.

2 Jun 44

92

CASE	COURT	Prosecn.	Defence	Date Executed.	Date Commu
GALVAGNO	1. Col. Carter 2. Maj. ~~Glenn~~ Elder W.G. 3. Capt. JONES A.	Maj. Woodward	Lieut. Mackenzie	—	Commuted on 15 April 1946 to 20 yrs imprsnmt.
Date of Court sitting :- 26th March 1944. Appeal Fwd 27 March					
PELLEGRINI ACQUA ALBERTI	1. Col. Carter 2. Maj. Waugh W.F. 3. Maj. Elder W.G.	Major Woodward	Capt. JONES	—	Commuted on 22 April 1944 to 20 yrs imprsnmt.
Date of Court sitting :- 27th March 1944. Appeal Fwd 5 April					
MENICOCCI CANTELLI	1. Colonel Carter 2. Major Elder W.G. 3. Capt. Jones A.	Maj. Woodward	Lt. MacKenzie (Confirmed on 8th April)	16th April	----------
Date of Court sitting:- 25th March 1944. Appeal Fwd. 27 March					
CALLIGARO DONNINI SEBASTIANELLI	1. Major Waugh W.F. 2. Wg. Commdr. Dickie A.H.A. 3. Major Elder W.G.	Colonel WILLIS J.L.	Capt. JONES	6/5/44	----------
Date of Court sitting : 8th April & 10 April 1944 - Explosives, Assault, Conspiracy. Appeal Fwd — 14 April but Confirmed 5 May.					
GUADAGNI SORO VIVIANI	1. Major Waugh 2. Major Elder 3. Wing-Commdr Dickie A.H.A.	Colonel WILLIS J.L.	Capt. Jones	Awaiting Execution	———
Date of Court sitting 17/18 April. Appeal Fwd. 19 April. Confirmed 5 May					
BERNE	1. Maj Waugh W.F. 2. Maj Elder W.G. 3. ~~Capt Cockburn~~	Col. WILLIS J.L.	Capt Jones	Awaiting date of Execution	26
Date of Court sitting 8 and 12 May, 1944. Appeal forwarded 14th May. 91					
BRAMBILLA MATTEACI	1. Major Elder W.G. 2. Major CAMPBELL W.M. 3. Capt. HOELSCHER F.F.	Col WILLIS J.L.	Capt. JONES	— convicted — (not guilty)	
Date of Court 15 & 16 May. Appeal fwd.					

SECRET

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

A.C.C.

Security Branch

A.P.O.394

(25)

S.B./311.5/149 12 May 1944

Subject: Enemy Agents (GUSCIELLI Giancarlo)

To: A.C. of S., G-2 (CI) Fifth Army, APO 464, U. S. Army
Col A.E. Young, Director--Security Branch, ACC.

1. On the 16th of March 1944, the subject was arrested by the Maresciallo of the Carabieneri at Presenzano.

2. Subject was taken to the local FSS unit, where he was interrogated. He told the FSS unit that he had crossed the Garigliano from Gaeta on the 13 March 1944, and arrived at Presenzano on 16 March 1944.

3. No suspicion was attached to subject and he was passed to the rear through the usual refugee channels.

4. At R.I.P., PW 326, subject admitted having been sent across the lines from German-occupied Italy by the German Intelligence Service in October 1943, and had not returned.

5. Subject told several stories as to how he entered the German Intelligence Service, but his stories as to how he occupied his time whilst in that part of Italy, occupied by the Allies, has remained basically consistent.

6. I do not suggest that Subject's story of his activity on the Allies side of the line is true, but it has not been possible to break subject on these points.

7. In an endeavor to ascertain truths of the stories told by Subject, as much of them as possible has been checked by interviewing the Military Unit he said he worked for, and the persons he contacted, and they all corroborate his story in the main.

8. Despite several interrogations by the Officers at R.IP., and other officers, Subject has stuck to the same basic story. He did however tell many lies on other points.

9. I have examined this case from every possible angle and there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that subject be arraigned before a General Allied Military Court.

90

W. R. HARE,
Captain.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

A.C.C.

SECURITY BRANCH

APO 394.

24

S.B./311.5/149.

14th. May, 1944.

Subject. Enemy Agents. (ROSSANO Giacomo; URSO Sante; SERI Cesidio; MINGARDI Enzo)

To. A.C. of S., G-2 (C.I.) Fifth Army.
Col. A.S. Young. Director, Security Branch, A.C.C.

1. I have made every possible enquiry into the circumstances of the arrest of the four Subjects, and I have interviewed the various Officers who dealt with them, but there is not sufficient evidence to suggest they be arraigned before a General Allied Military Court.

2. The facts are, that the four Subjects were enlisted into the German Intelligence Service, and after a training period of some two months, were sent by boat from Gaeta to Allied Occupied Italy, with twelve other people. The twelve other people have been accepted as genuine Refugees.

3. The four took on the boat with them, three wireless transmitting and receiving sets, which they threw into the sea before the boat reached Allied Occupied Italy.

4. Other occupants of the boat say that the Subjects threw the packages - which undoubtedly contained the radio sets - into the sea on the approach of a U.S. airplane, which circled round the boat, but this could not be proved. In view of the fact that the explanation of the Subjects under interrogation was that they retained the equipment until they were sure they were near Allied Occupied Territory - saying that had they been forced to land on German Occupied Territory without the radio equipment, there would undoubtedly have been trouble for them, no importance can be attached to this incident from a prosecution point of view.

5. The homes of the Agents SERI and URSO are in Sicily, and their assignments from the Germans was to proceed there and transmit Military information by Radio to Rome.

89

6. The home of the Agent ROSSANO is at Capua, and he had to set up radio equipment in the vicinity of Naples and transmit Military information from Naples to Rome.

7. The home of MINGARDI is Rome, and his duty was to contact Agents in Allied Occupied Italy, repair their W/T sets, and to supply information to ROSSANO.

8. The agents SERI; URSO; and ROSSANO, say that they accepted the mission to enable them to leave German Occupied Italy and return to their families.

9. The agent MINGARDI says he was afraid to refuse the mission as he believed the Germans would have shot him, and that in any case he did not intend to carry out the mission.

10. How true these explanations are WE shall never know because the sequence of events were such that they substantiate the stories of at least the three agents whose homes are in Allied Occupied Italy.

11. In view of the three agents throwing away their equipment before the boat landed, and whatever the intentions of MINGARDI at that time, it is only reasonable to assume that he had no intention of carrying out his mission from then on, as it would have been much too dangerous.

12. Whilst it is true that the four agents told false stories in the initial stages of their interrogation, they had only been in Allied hands a few hours when each told a story that has been accepted as true. There original lies could easily be explained as fright.

13. There is one thing quite obvious, and that is that it was impossible for SERI; URSO; and ROSSANO to carry out their missions after they had thrown away their equipment.

14. Whilst it would have been possible for MINGARDI to have carried out his mission, I feel that the action of the other three changed his mind for him, before they landed in Allied Occupied Italy.

15. Bearing in mind the facts set out above, and especially the submissions in paragraphs 13 and 14, I submit that when the four agents landed in Allied Occupied Italy, all intent to obtain information for the Germans had gone, let alone take or transmit such information to them.

16. Some suggestion has been made that there was an effort on the part of ROSSANO to bribe a Carabinieri to take money to ROSSANO's family at Capua.

17. It is suggested that this is circumstantial evidence that ROSSANO is an Enemy Agent who intended to carry out his mission.

18. In the first place it is not circumstantial evidence as set out in paragraph 17, and in the second place it is not bribery.

19. Under all the circumstances, I submit that it would be a waste of time for all concerned to bring these men to trial, as they would most certainly be acquitted.

W.R. HARE,
Capt.,
Security Branch.

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1305 Cpl. Paterson, R.A.F.:

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◆ ◆

0 Cpl. S. Birch.

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Robinson, M.,

CLAND and
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under the name of "Tornado Smith," has just volunteered for N.F.S. dispatch riding overseas, and has been sent to a dispatch riding school—to learn how to ride a motor-cycle.—Reuter.

Six Italian spies shot

PICKED by the Germans from Fascist organisations in German-occupied Italy, six Italians crossed the lines into liberated Italy on various spying and sabotage missions. They were all caught and have now paid the extreme penalty before the firing squad.

The spies were: Giorgio Tapoli, Vincenzo Tedesco, Franco Aschieri, all 18; Idalo Palessi and Enrico Menicocci, both 20; and Marino Cantelli, 21.

Three were deputed to discover information concerning the movements of troops, the identity of units, and the location of headquarters, and other information for the German Intelligence Service.

Another was charged to bring back information about the political and economic situation in Allied-occupied Italy.

The other two carried delayed-action incendiary bombs to destroy petrol dumps in addition to seeking various military information — vehicle markings, gun positions, A.A. sites, etc.

All six confessed their missions. They were tried by an Allied Military Court, convicted of espionage, and condemned to death. Their sentences were confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Moor will be restored

In the lifting of the two hundred thousand tons of outcrop coal which it is estimated lie a few feet below the surface of Newcastle Town Moor the top soil is being carefully stored so that the moor can be restored to its original condition.—*Reuter.*

These harbours
value to the Ger
Hun. He has to
tion and guns
the beach-head
front. For presti
to Rome as long

But in Italy ou
ing. Every railw
sula is cut again
patch up a bridge
it down again.
R.A.F Bostons g

There is still
figures he can
northern Italy, o
France, crawl al
at Piombino or
handy for the
large ships.

We have co
and the shar
pilots, based on
of the Ligurian
little ones an
coastal ship-at

The vessels wl
unloaded mainl
R.A.F. "night sh
and Liberators e

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targets in the Ba
now and then
Leghorn. They
and spread the
dark hours, du
feverishly unload

"Keep 'em av
'em idle" is th
night shift ere
of a ton of
supplies, technic
or spare parts,
be grounded
mobilised. A We
may do no mor
as electric cable
Eng is delayed unt
have repaired
strain of the repe
raids on worke
considerable.

Piombino is an
place, but in ad
wharfage it has
steel works, and
60 per cent. of Ita
came into it from
Wellingtons can cut
with Elba and kn
steel works, they
deprived the enem
va uable war poten

Anzio Diary

BRITISH infantrymen coming out of the line for a rest will in future be given a complete change of and clothing, and instead of having to do their own washing, as before, it will be done for them.

a front-line dugout,
enemy mortar and
fire.

The dugout was
stray goat crawle
from the noise
wasn't long bef

149

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION

Ref : SB/3II.5/149 21 April 1944

22

SUBJECT : Prosecution of Enemy Agents.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. The following is a return of prosecutions in which Security Branch of this Hq. have prepared cases for trial before the Allied Military Court at S. Maria:

Persons tried	: 16	
Convicted	: 15	- One acquited by court and interned.
Condemned to death	: 15	- One commuted to 20 years imprisonment.
Trial postponed	: 2	(Illness of prisoner)
Under investigation	: 8	

2. Capt. McKay of the Security Branch has been informed by Ib, Hq. A.A.I. that in the last twenty days no agents have been crossing the lines. This fact, combined with the hard work put in by Capt. Hare and Lt. Gale of Security Branch enables us to say that the critical period has passed.

M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Officer.

Security Branch

S.1521.

Subject:- Trial of enemy agents: Collection of evidence.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

CONFIDENTIAL

G-I/1450/5/4(R).

10 Apr 44.

(21)

1. Since the majority of enemy agents who are captured are subsequently brought to trial it is desirable that security/counter-intelligence agencies should have a general knowledge of the principles of evidence, in order that such cases may be prepared and presented for trial easily, quickly and fairly.

2. The attached notes on the collection of evidence for prosecution before a Court have been compiled by an officer of the Security Intelligence Branch, A.C.C., who has had not only many years experience of such work in the C.I.D., but who has also recently been preparing for trial a number of cases of agents caught in an army area.

3. These notes describe the ideal procedure to be followed, but it is fully realised that it will seldom be possible to follow exactly this "counsel of perfection" in a theatre of operations. It is felt, however, that they will be of considerable value as a guide to security/counter-intelligence agencies, since many useful hints are given, and it should be possible for such agencies to follow the principles outlined therein, even if some of the details may prove impracticable in particular circumstances.

D.D. Gibson Lt Col
for Brigadier,
G.S.(I).

SF.

DISTRIBUTION:

G-2, Fifth Army.	20
G.S.I., Eighth Army.	20
G.S.I., 5 Corps.	6
G.S.I., 1 District.	6
G.S.I., 2 District.	10
G.S.I., 3 District.	3
G-2, M.B.S.	3
G-2, T.B.S.	2
G-2, Allied Commission, SARDINIA.	3
16 F.S. Section.	1

For Information:

G-2, A.F.H.Q.	1
G-2, [illegible]	[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
12 APR 1944
A.C.C.

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2. The accompanying notes on the collection of evidence for presentation before a Court have been compiled by an officer of the Security Intelligence Branch, A.C.C., who has not only many years experience of such work in the C.I.D., but who has also recently been preparing for trial a number of cases of agents caught in an army area.

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W. D. Patton Lt Col
for Brigadier,
G.I.S.(I).

SF.

DISTRIBUTION

G-2, Fifth Army.	20
G.S.I., Eighth Army.	20
G.S.I., 5 Corps.	6
G.S.I., 1 District.	6
G.S.I., 2 District.	10
G.S.I., 3 District.	3
G-2, M.B.S.	3
G-2, I.B.S.	2
G-2, Allied Garrison, SARDINIA.	3
16 F.S. Section.	1

For Information:

G-2, A.F.H.Q.	1
G-2, M.A.A.F.	3
Security Intelligence, A.C.C.	1
Legal Sub-Commission, A.C.C.	1
1 S.C.I. Unit.	1
O.S.S. Spec. Det. G-2.	1

NOTES ON COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE.

1. In view of the number of enemy agents who are being caught after crossing the front necessitating the appearance of some of these agents before a General Allied Military Court, the following are suggestions on the collection of the necessary evidence for presentation before these courts.

2. It must be remembered that espionage is an offence under International law and the offence is set out in Hague Rule 29 which is as follows:-

"A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains or endeavours to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party."

3. It will be seen from this that there are three points to be proved, viz.,

A Acting clandestinely or on false pretences.

B Obtaining or endeavours to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent.

C With the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

4. The necessary evidence to prove A and B is usually easily forthcoming, but the evidence to prove C can be very difficult to obtain. It will be appreciated that to prove C one has vitually to prove the state of the agent's mind. This is particularly the case when the agent has been caught and he makes a confession, but states that he did not intend to take the information back to the Germans.

5. In such a case, C can only be proved by circumstantial evidence. In most cases this circumstantial evidence consists of the circumstances under which he was originally arrested or discovered to be an enemy agent.

6. It must be remembered that the General Allied Military Court dispenses justice on the American and British systems, with some modifications. Under these circumstances it will be appreciated that only the best evidence should be presented, although hearsay evidence can be admitted with the permission of the Court.

7. It is fully appreciated that agents first come to notice at many stages of refugee interrogation, and an effort is here made to show how to act once it is discovered that a person is an enemy agent.

8. Once an enemy agent is detected, the officer in charge of the interrogation should take every possible step to trace back all the persons through whose hands the agent has passed since he first came into Allied lines.

9. Statements should be taken from all these people, by or in the presence of the above mentioned officer, the latter being the first officer to discover the person to be an enemy agent. These statements should be in the first person and contain as much detail as possible as to times, dates, places, reasons for suspicion, etc., and all material statements made by the agent when approached.

10. [illegible]

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10. The object of this procedure is to see if there is any circumstantial evidence to help prove the state of mind already referred to. It does not follow that all the persons from whom statements are taken will be required as witnesses. It is quite appreciated that some of these people, especially those in the forward areas, cannot always be brought back to give evidence. In these cases, the statement made by that person can be put in evidence by the officer who took it or witnessed the person making it.

11. When an enemy agent is first discovered it is usually after he has told a false story. This false story should be reduced to writing as soon as possible by the officer to whom it is made - in fact before any further steps are taken. The reason for this is because under the laws of evidence of the Court, any note of a statement made at the time can be referred to by the witness to refresh his memory when giving evidence.

12. It is suggested that when this stage has been reached the agent be invited to write his own story. He should then be asked questions on any points of ambiguity that may arise in the statement. These questions and answers should be written down and signed by the agent. His signature to both the original statement and the questions and answers should be witnessed by the officer in charge of the case. The interrogating officer, the agent, and a witness should sign each page of the statement made by the agent.

13. It cannot be too strongly stressed that to be of the maximum value in court a statement should be voluntary. This means that the statement must not be made as a result of any promise of favours or any menace or undue terror in order to induce the person to confess. The Court need not reject a statement which is not voluntary, but it will not carry so much probative value.

14. Another important item to be remembered is the searching of the agent. A statement must be made by the person doing this, but if it is done in the presence of the officer in charge of the case, he can give evidence of what was found on the prisoner, should it be material to the case. Any remark material to the case that the prisoner makes when any particular item is found should be written down.

15. With further reference to searching, it is suggested that the agent be first of all invited to empty his pockets, clothing, etc., of everything, and then a thorough search of the person made in the presence of the officer in charge of the case. If, when the agent is searched, property material to a charge of espionage is found, it is quite clear that it will be much stronger evidence against the agent by virtue of his endeavour to conceal it, than if found by a person searching the agent before he has been invited to place everything on a table.

16. Whilst dealing with property found on the agent, it should be remembered that anything that it is desired to submit for expert examination should pass through as few hands as possible from the agent to the expert, and eventually to the Court. The reason for this is that every person who receives the property, whatever it may be, on any part of its journey must be called as a witness to complete the chain of evidence.

17. The following procedure should be adopted when it is deemed advisable that property such as suspected chemical substances found on an agent should be examined by an expert. The officer finding the article should not let it leave his possession or direct control, and should hand it to the expert personally, noting the time, date, and place where handed over, and the name of person to whom handed. The person to whom handed should be informed that he may be required to give evidence of the result of the analysis, that he should therefore not allow the article to leave his possession or direct control, and that on completion of the examination he should hand the article back to the officer from whom it was received, together with a copy of his findings. The officer should then retain the substance until it is required to be produced in Court, noting the time and date it was returned to him.

It will be appreciated that with this procedure there can be no suggestion that the substance produced in Court is not the substance found on the agent.

18. The final thing to be remembered is that the officer who obtains the admission from the agent that he is in fact an agent must make out a statement of what he has done, in the manner in which he will give his evidence, so that the [illegible] of all witnesses including the officer in charge

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19. It is impossible to cover all the contingencies that may arise in all cases but the foregoing is a general outline, and much is left to the initiative of the officer or officers dealing with particular cases.

20. For instance, any statement of an allegation or in any way material to the case, should where possible be made in the presence of the agent. It should always be pointed out in any statement or report whether or not such allegations were made in the presence of the agent.

21. It must also be borne in mind that the evidence of the agent on oath in his own defence bears as much weight as any other witness. Therefore it is desirable to have as much corroboration as possible. Further, every possible step must be taken to prevent a successful allegation being made by the agent that his confession was made under duress. That is the reason for the suggestion in No.12.

22. Care must be taken that agents are properly identified in all documents made by witnesses, that is to say references should be made to them by name.

23. It must be remembered that the confession made by the agent is usually the strongest direct evidence that the person is an enemy agent. Under these circumstances care must be taken that no suggestion can be made to the court that such a statement was improperly obtained, such as under duress, etc. If the defence are able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the statement was improperly taken it may become inadmissible in evidence and the case then depends on any other evidence the prosecution may have, which as a rule is very little.

24. These notes do not specifically with espionage, but the same principles apply in all serious cases, e.g., sabotage, interference with communications, etc.

SECRET

10

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

REF: CB/311.5/149.

12 April, 1944.

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Enemy Agents.

TO: Chief Commissioner.

20

1. Capt. Mare and Lt. Gale of the Security Branch of this H.Q. have been temporarily assigned to 5th and 8th. Armies respectively to give the benefit of their experience in prosecutions to C.I.C. and F.S.S. as an answer to the difficulty of securing convictions of enemy agents coming through the lines.

2. Both Officers are cooperating under Lt. Col. Gibson, G.S.O.1 (Ib) H.Q. A.A.I., and the results have been excellent and much appreciated by H.Q. A.A.I.

3. 100% convictions have been obtained and, to date, 10 agents have been condemned to death. A further 8 cases will be disposed of in the next few days.

4. Attached is a copy of a memorandum prepared by Captain Mare and supplied to Lt. Col. Gibson who intends to make it the basis of an instruction to C.I.C/F.S.S. to assist them in assessing the value of evidence and paving the way to successful prosecutions.

K.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

20

SECRET

56/31.5/149.

1. In view of the number of enemy agents who are being sought after crossing the front necessitating the appearance of some of these agents before a General Allied Military Court, the following are suggestions as to how to collect the necessary evidence for presentation before these courts.

2. It must be remembered that espionage is an offence under International law and the offence is set out in Hague Rule 29 which is as follows:-

"A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains or endeavours to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party."

3. It will be seen from this that there are three points to be proved, viz.,

A Acting clandestinely or on false pretences.

B Obtains or endeavours to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent.

C With the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

4. The necessary evidence to prove A and B is usually easily forth coming, but the evidence to prove C can be very difficult to obtain. It will be appreciated that to prove C one has to virtually prove the state of the agent's mind. This is particularly the case when the agent has been caught and he makes a confession, but states that he did not intend to take the information back to the Germans.

5. In such a case, G can only be proved by circumstantial evidence. In most cases this circumstantial evidence consists of the circumstances under which he was originally arrested or discovered to be an enemy agent.

6. It must be remembered that the General Allied Military Court, dispenses justice on the American and British systems with some modifications. Under these circumstances it will be appreciated that only the best evidence should be presented, although hearsay evidence can be admitted with the permission of the Court.

7. It is fully appreciated that Agents first come under notice at many stages of Refugee Interrogation, and an effort is here made to show how to act once it is discovered a person is an Enemy Agent.

8. Once an enemy agent is detected, the officer in charge who interrogates the agent, should take every

possible step to trace back all the persons through whose hands the agent has passed since he first came into Allied lines.

9. Statements should be taken from all these people, by or in the presence of the above mentioned officer "THE FIRST OFFICER TO DISCOVER THE PERSON TO BE AN ENEMY AGENT". These statements should be in the "First Person" and contain as much detail as possible as to times, dates, places, reasons for suspicion, etc., and everything material the agent said when approached.

10. The object of this procedure is to see if there is any circumstantial evidence to help prove the state of mind already referred to. It does not mean that all the persons from whom statements are taken will be required as witnesses. It is quite appreciated that some of these people, especially those in the forward areas, cannot al-

ways be brought back to give evidence. In these cases, the statement made by that person can be put in evidence by the Officer who took it or witnessed the person making it.

11. When an enemy agent is first discovered it is usually after he has told a false story. This false story should be reduced to writing as soon as possible by the officer to whom it is made - in fact before any further steps are taken. The reason for this is because under the laws of evidence of the Court, any note of a statement made at the time can be referred to by the witness to refresh his memory when giving evidence.

12. It is suggested that when this stage has been reached, that the agent be invited to write his own story. He can then be asked questions on any points of ambiguity that may arise in the statement and the

question and answer written down and these questions and answers signed by the Agent and his signature both to the original statement and the questions and answers witnessed by the officer in charge of the case. The interrogating officer, the agent, and a witness should sign each page of the statement made by the agent.

13. It cannot be too strongly stressed that to be of the maximum value in court, a statement should be voluntary. This means that the statement must not be made as a result of any promise of favors or any menace or undue terror in order to induce the person to confess. The Court need not reject a statement which is not voluntary, but it will not carry so much ~~provocative~~ PROBATIVE value.

14. Another important item to be remembered is SEARCHING of the agent. A statement must be made by the

person doing this, but if it is done in the presence of the Officer in charge of the case, he can give evidence of what was found on the prisoner, should it be material to the case; and any remark - material to the case - that the prisoner makes when any particular item is found, should be written down.

15. With further reference to SEARCHING, it is suggested that the agent be first of all invited to empty his pockets, clothing, etc., of <u>everything</u>, and then a thorough search of the person made in the presence of the Officer in charge of the case. If, when the agent is searched, property material to a charge of Espionage is found, it is quite clear that it will be much stronger evidence against the agent by virtue of his endeavour to conceal it, than if found by a person searching the agent

before he has been invited to place everything on a table.

16. Whilst dealing with property found on the agent, it should be remembered that anything that it is desired to submit for expert examination should pass through as few hands as possible from the agent to the expert, and eventually to the Court. The reason being that every person who takes the property, whatever it may be, on any part of its journey must be called as a witness to complete the chain of evidence.

17. To give an idea of what is meant when property is found on an agent, as mentioned in 16, it is deemed advisable, that it should be examined by an expert, such as what might be thought to be a chemical substance. The Officer finding it should not let it leave his possession or direct control, and should hand it to the analyst PERSONALLY, noting the time, date, and place where handed

over, and the name of person to whom handed. The person to whom handed should be informed that he MAY be required to give evidence of the result of the analysis, and therefore should not allow the substance to leave his possession or direct control, and to hand it back-with a copy of his findings - to the Officer who has taken it to him. That Officer shoul retain the substance until it is, required to be produced in Court, noting the time and date it was returned to him.

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has done in the manner in which he will give his evidence, so that the final docket will be a statement of all witnesses including the officer in charge of the case.

19. It is impossible to cover all the exigencies that may arise in all cases but the foregoing is a general outline, and much is left to the initiative of the Officer or Officers dealing with particular cases.

20. For instance, any statement of an allegation or in any way material to the case, should where possible be made in the presence of the agent. It should always be pointed out in any statement or report whether or not such allegations were made in the presence of the agent or not.

21. It must also be borne in mind that the evi-

dence of the agent on oath in his own defence bears as much weight as any other witness. Therefore it is desirable to have as much corroboration as possible. Further, every possible step must be taken to prevent a successful allegation being made by the agent that his confession was made under duress. That is the reason for the suggestion in No. 12.

22. Care must be taken that agents are properly identified in statements made by witnesses, that is to say references should be made to them by name.

23. It must be remembered that the confession made by the agent is usually the strongest direct evidence that the person is an enemy agent. Under these circumstances great care must be taken no suggestion can be made to the court that such statement was im-

properly obtained, such as under duress, etc. If the defence are able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the statement was improperly taken it may become inadmissable in evidence and the case then depends on any other evidence the prosecution may have, which as a rule is very little.

24. These notes deal specifically with Espionage, but the same principles apply in all serious cases:- Sabotage, interference with communications, etc.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION 11

POLICE OFFICE.
29th March 1944

Ref PS 15

SUBJECT: SECURITY.

TO : Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commision A.C.C.
Rear headquarters.

Copy to Col Young, Security Branch. A.C.C.

On the 27th March 1944, at 1-15pm I detained Andree Litchfield HAYWARD in Matera under the following circumstances:

Lt Eddings, Provincial police officer Matera reported to me that he had received information that there was a British Naval Police Officer in Matera, together we searched the town and subsequently found Hayward.

I told him I was the Regional Police Officer and requested him to identify himself. This he declined to do stating that he was an agent working under direct orders from London.

Iagain asked him to produce his identify card and he said " I cannot show it to you whoever you are I am working directly under orders from London", Itold him that I was not satisfied with his replies and I took him to the Police Office Region 11 H. .

After further questioning I ascertained that he was a merchant seaman, occupying the position of steward on the " DEVON COAST" which was destroyed at Bari on 2-12-1943, by enemy aircraft.

Since that date he had worked in Brindisi as an interpreter at the offices of the Ministry of War Transport and later as an employee in a hotel for the Ministry of War Transport.

Hayward was searched and a number of passes for admission to Taranto Docks, to board ships were found upon him all in the name of Lt Hayward. Royal Navy.

I told Hayward that he was under arrest, that I should hand him over to the Town Major Matera for transport to Taranto for further interrogation by the Security Services.

Hayward then said I want to tell you my story, he was cautioned by the Lt Eddings and he made the attached vol-

Rear Headquarters.

Copy to Col Young, Security Branch. A.C.C.

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Hayward then said I want to tell you my story, he was cautioned by the Lt Eddings and he made the attached voluntary statement.

The Town Major, Matera, attended this office placed Hayward under armed escort and conveyed him with all the papers pertaining to the case to Taranto where he was handed over to M.I.5.

Further enquiries have revealed that Hayward is

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suspected of being an enemy agent, the grounds for suspicion being that upon his own admission he has discussed with the Questore at Taranto the disposition of the Italian and British fleets, that at his lodgings in GENSANO, Matera Province some 900 addresses of Italian refugees have been found; further he is strongly suspected of being engaged in working a courier service to places behind the enemy lines;

All of these aspects are being covered by M.I.5 as is the completion of the investigation;

Submitted for your information.

P.E. Coxhead

Captain.
Regional Police Officer.

COPY

STATEMENT

I, Andree Litchfield Hayward, have been cautioned by Lt. Leonard A.E. Eddings, that I am not obliged to say anything I do not wish to say, but that the statement I make is voluntary and may be given in evidence.

(sd) A.L. HAYWARD

I was born on 3rd, November 1920, at Bath Ford, Somerset. I went to Sfax, North Africa, when I was about 6 years old. My father was employed at the Shell-Mex Factory as a manager there. I went to the Italian and French school - Elementary at Sfax. I lived with my parents. I left Sfax about 1936 and went to Italy with my parents. I first went to Rome and then to Trapani in Sicily. My father was employed as an agent of the Shell Company. When I was in Rome I studied at home Privately. I speak Italian and French. I cannot recall the dates I left Rome. I returned with my parents from Trapani to England in 1936. I went to reside with my aunt of my father's side. Mrs. Maude Moorehead, at No. 61 Bristol Road, Chippenham. I went to Cannings College, Chippenham, for about 3 months and left. I there joined the Merchant Navy. The Blue Star Line. I was employed in the Laundry on the Arondora Star. This was in 1937. I cannot recall dates. I had 9 months in with the Bleu Star Line and went to the Southern Railway Company Ships. I was employed on the Channel crossing as a steward. I was with them for about 18 months. I still continued with the merchant service as a steward. My last ship was the Devon Coast. This ship was bombed in Bari and sunk on 2 Dec 1943 by German aircraft. I was ashore at the time. I was the chief steward of this ship.

The Captain of the Ship Albert Mastin, took me and Mr.Fairley of the Ministry of War Transport to try and get me a job, as I desired to remain in Italy. I did not get my Seamanas Discharge Book, but the Captain promised to send it on to me. Mr.Farley sent me to Brindisi to be employed in the Ministry of War Transport Office as a interpreter. I was to be paid the sum of twenty seven pounds per month with accomodation. I was with them for 3 or 4 weeks. Mr.Fairley of the Ministry of War Transport at Brindisi could confirm this. I was there ordered to Taranto as there was a conversation of making a Merchant Service hotel there. Mr.Fairley told me to contact a Mr.Phillips and later a Mr.Clementson. I was offered the situation of the hotel manager and accepted this situation. The salary was L.312 per yar plus L.36-10-0., free food and accomodation . I started to get the hotel ready but was awaiting furniture. This would be about the end of January. About the beginning of February, I left the hotel, because they put another man in my place. I was wearing British Battledress which Captain Mastin gave me. I was wearing insigna's of rank of a Chief Steward. They are similar to a British Naval Lieutenant's insigna. I have posed as a Lieutenant of the British Royal Navy. I obtained through Mr.Taylor. The one to board ships was given to [illegible] Ministry of War Transport.

at the Shell-Mex Factory as a manager there. I went to the French school - Elementary at Sfax. I lived with my parents. I left Sfax about 1936 and went to Italy with my parents. I first went to Rome and then to Trapani in Sicily. My father was employed as an agent of the Shell Company. When I was in Rome I studied at home Privately. I speak Italian and French. I cannot recall the dates I left Rome. I returned with my parents from Trapani to England in 1936. I went to reside with my aunt of my father's side. Mrs. Maude Moorehead, at No. 61 Bristol Road, Chippenham. I went to Cannings College,Chippenham, for about 3 months and left. I there joined the Merchant Navy. The Blue Star Line. I was employed in the Laundry on the Arondora Star. This was in 1937. I cannot recall dates. I had 9 months in with the Bleu Star Line and went to the Southern Railway Company Ships. I was employed on the Channel crossing as a steward. I was with them for about 18 months. I still continued with the merchant service as a steward. My last ship was the Devon Coast. This ship was bombed in Bari and sunk on 2 Dec 1943 by German aircraft. I was ashore at the time. I was the chief steward of this ship.

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../..

He wrote a certificate and told me to present it to the Mayor of Taranto. This certificate was endorsed by the Secretary to the Major, and I requisitioned a Fiat Topolina car 500, and gave the certificate to the man I requisitioned it from. I have not received any money from any Italians and I have not requisitioned any articles or stolen anything.

My object in posing as a British Royal Navy Lieutenant was to assist in breaking the blackmarket and assisting the Italian poor.

I am a deserter from the Merchant Navy and should have complied with the written instructions I have received. I will willingly assist in any enquiries and any further information I can give.

I was told by Captain Coxhead in the presence of Lt.Eddings at 1 p.m. on 27th March 1944 at Matera, that I was under arrest, provisionally for "posing as a British Royal Navy Leutenant" without authority.

I tried to tell them I was working under orders from London, but the statement I have made here is correct.

I have read this statement, and all that I have said is correct, and I append my signature.

(sd) A. L. HAYWARD

Witnessed by LEONARD A. E. EDDINGS

Statment taken by Lt. Leonard E. Eddings, Provincial Police Officer, Matera Province, at Matera on 27th March 1944.

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I tried to tell them I was working under orders from London, but the statement I have made here is correct.

I have read this statement, and all that I have said is correct, and I append my signature.

(sd) A. L. HAYWARD

Witnessed by LEONARD A. E. EDDINGS

Statment taken by Lt. Leonard E. Eddings, Provincial Police Officer, Matera Province, at Matera on 27th March 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY SECTION

(18)

21 March, 1944

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Enemy Agent -
SALVADEO Claudio di Marcello,
born Venice, 1 November, 1[illegible]

To: Colonel [illegible] YOUNG,
Director, Security Branch, A.F.H.Q.

1. With reference to the above-mentioned It lian, who is held in custody by G.S.I.(k) - 8th Army, under the directions of Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] YOUNG, R.O.A. (1), as an enemy agent :-

2. The circumstances of this case are that Claudio SALVADEO was taken into custody during the night of 6th January, 1944, by members of 11th Canadian Lorried Infantry Brigade (actual members not now identifiable) about [illegible] from [illegible], having come from the direction of the German lines. He was wearing civilian clothing and it is clear that at that time he was accepted as being, most likely, an ordinary refugee. During the remainder of the night, he was placed in a cottage behind the lines with other refugees and later on 7th January, 1944 was handed over to [illegible] Section as a refugee being possibly in possession of useful military information. Nothing was elicited there of military value, nor on the other hand to give rise to suspicion about him.

3. Accordingly, on 8th January, 1944, he was brought to Captain Anthony [illegible] WHITE, C.S.(I), 4th Indian Division at Castelfrentano, as a matter of routine, to be questioned in the normal manner with ordinary refugees, as a man likely to give interesting information. He was interrogated by Capt. WHITE and Captain [illegible], General List, attached to 8th Army Pool of Interpreters.

4. Captain WHITE has made a signed statement as to what SALVADEO said during the interrogation (Statement of Captain WHITE attached - marked "A"). It is shown in the statement that SALVADEO told them that he came from Lido di Venezia, where his father had perfumery shops, that he had been sheltering two Jews in his home and that it had come to the knowledge of the Police. In consequence, he had been given [illegible],000 lire by his father who told him to get away to the Allies as best he could. He said that he had travelled by train to [illegible] and thence by German military lorry, afterwards crossing

directive of Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], [illegible] (I), as an enemy agent :-

2. The circumstances of this case are that Claudio GALVANO was taken into custody during the night of [illegible] January, 1944, by members of 11th Canadian Armoured Infantry Brigade (actual members not now identifiable) about [illegible] kms. from [illegible], having come from the direction of the German lines. He was wearing civilian clothing and it is clear that at that time he was accepted as being, most likely, an ordinary refugee. During the remainder of the night, he was placed in a cottage behind the lines with other refugees and later on 17th January, 1944 was handed over to [illegible] Section as a refugee being possibly in possession of useful military information. Nothing was elicited there of military value, nor on the other hand to give rise to suspicion about him.

3. Accordingly, on 18th January, 1944, he was brought to Captain Anthony [illegible], [illegible] (I), 4th Indian Division at Montelfrantano, as a matter of routine, to be questioned in the normal manner with ordinary refugees, as a man likely to give interesting information. He was interrogated by Capt. WHITE and Captain FITZGERALD, General List, attached to 8th Army Pool of Interpreters.

4. Captain WHITE has made a signed statement as to what GALVANO said during the interrogation (Statement of Captain WHITE attached - marked "A"). It is shown in the statement that GALVANO told them that he came from Lido di Venezia, where his father had perfumery shops, that he had been sheltering two Jews in his home and that it had come to the knowledge of the Police. In consequence, he had been given [illegible],000 lire by his father who told him to get away to the allies as best he could. He said that he had travelled by train to ANCONA and thence by German military lorry, afterwards crossing the lines without difficulty and giving himself up to the first allied troops he had met. Throughout the interrogation he asserted that he was a genuine refugee and certainly gave no indication that he was connected with German intelligence.

5. It may be deemed advisable to secure the appearance at Court, in addition to Captain WHITE, of Captain FITZGERALD who acted as interpreter during the interrogation.

6. On the instructions of Captain WHITE, GALVANO was taken by Captain FITZGERALD to G.S.I. (a) - 13 Corps (Capt. ALLEN) whose suspicion was aroused by the fact that GALVANO was wearing a new hat bearing the name of a manufacturer or dealer

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in GULMONA, whereas he had claimed to have come from Venice. Consequently, he was then handed over to 41 F.S. Section at SIGILLETTA, by whom he was searched and questioned.

7. Lance-Corporal Geoffrey [illegible] of 41 F.S. Section has made a signed statement (copy attached - marked "B") in which he shows that during the afternoon of [illegible]th January, he was called to Capt. Allen's office where GALVANO was handed over to him and the Captain's suspicions as above were told to the Lance-Corporal. I/Cpl. [illegible] at once searched the suspect but found nothing of any consequence and he had only a small sum of money in his possession.

8. Under interrogation he said that, with several persons, who like himself were trying to escape from the Germans, he came through the English lines. He said that he had been in trouble with the Germans in Venice through his association with two Jews, and had been suspected of aiding British people to escape from that city. In consequence, he said, his house in Venice had been searched by the German authorities, and that was why he was trying to escape.

9. Lance Corporal [illegible] pointed out the new hat bearing the GULMONA name, which was rather in contradiction of his story of having come from Venice. GALVANO explained that he had changed clothes on the road, including his hat, with a man whom he had met on way, in order to make his identification by the Germans more difficult. The Lance-Corporal could get no more information from him and he constantly refused to answer questions, declaring many times that he was a genuine refugee. Before placing him under guard of the Maresciallo CCRR, Pagliata, the Lance Corporal told him that his story COULD NOT BE BELIEVED. Concluding his statement, Lance-Corporal [illegible] states that he was present throughout a subsequent interrogation of this man by Corporal K.J.MIDDLETON.

10. Corporal Kenneth John MIDDLETON, 41 F.S. Section, in a signed statement (attached - marked "C") says that at about [illegible] hours on [illegible]th January, 1944, GALVANO was brought back to the office of 41 F.S. Section by the Maresciallo - Luigi MIORDANI - who told him that during the night the man had confessed to him that he had been sent across the lines by the Germans to get information forthem on military matters. The Corporal continued to question him and GALVANO admitted that he had volunteered, three months earlier, to undertake a mission which would mean his crossing the lines

[illegible] of money in his possession.

8. Under interrogation he said that, with several Germans, who like himself were trying to escape from the Germans, he crossed through the English lines. He said that he had been in trouble with the Germans in Venice through his association with two Jews, and had been suspected of aiding British people to escape from that city. In consequence, he said, his house in Venice had been searched by the German authorities, and that was why he was trying to escape.

9. Lance Corporal [illegible] pointed out the new hat bearing the [illegible] name, which was rather in contradiction of his story of having come from Venice. [illegible] explained that he had changed clothes on the road, including his hat, with a man whom he had met on way, in order to make his identification by the Germans more difficult. The Lance-Corporal could get no more information from him and he constantly refused to answer questions, declaring many times that he was a genuine refugee. Before placing him under guard of the Maresciallo [illegible], Basilata, the Lance Corporal told him that his story COULD NOT BE BELIEVED. Concluding his statement, Lance-Corporal [illegible] states that he was present throughout at a subsequent interrogation of this man by Corporal E.J.MIDDLETON.

10. Corporal Kenneth John [illegible], 41 F.S. Section, in a signed statement (attached - marked "D") says that at about [illegible] hours on [illegible]th January, 1944, [illegible] was brought back to the office of 41 F.S. Section by the Maresciallo - Luigi [illegible] - who told him that during the night the man had confessed to him that he had been sent across the lines by the Germans to get information for them on military matters. The Corporal continued to question him and [illegible] admitted that he had volunteered, three months earlier, to undertake a mission which would mean his crossing the lines into Allied territory. He went on to say that he had been introduced to the German Command by an interpreter in their employ in Venice, whom he had met casually. [illegible] said that he left Venice on 18th January, 1944, on orders from the German Command to go to [illegible]. There he was given his detailed instructions and was told that, if it became necessary, on going through the lines, he was to say that he had escaped from the Germans. His instructions were to cross through the lines and to note Allied troops (in particular - New Zealand troops) and material and to find out the numbers and types of tanks and other military vehicles. On returning through the lines he was to ask for a particular German Major. He said that this was the first occasion upon which he had passed through the lines and that the Germans had

not given him any money but had promised to pay him [illegible],500 lire on his return. Towards the conclusion of the interrogation, GALVAGNO said that he had only done this for money and that he would work for the Allies if we said him.

12. A statement of the evidence of Capt.J.V.COOPER Kn. Unit, P.I.(b), who next interrogated GALVAGNO, is attached - marked "D". He will be able to give evidence in corroboration of the main facts as given by the two witnesses from 4L F., Section but can implement their evidence as follows:

13. GALVAGNO, under interrogation, admitted that from 3rd November, 1943 until 18th January, 1944, he was employed by the Germans in Venice as an informer. His function was to report on civilian opinion, persons listening to the B.B.C., concealment of arms and similar matters. Also, before crossing the lines, he was supplied with fresh civilian clothing by the Germans.

13. On GALVAGNO's own admission to Captain COOPER, his only reasons for accepting this work for the Germans were - (a) Trouble at home (b) He was impressed by the good behaviour of the Germans in Venice and (c) He would thus get permission to be out after curfew and be allowed to carry arms.

14. A report from CSDIC (Sub-centre East) C.M.F. - Report No. 130 of 23rd February, 1944, corroborates in greater detail (mostly not relevant to this prosecution) the evidence already disclosed herein. However, it shows in addition that GALVAGNO, on his own confession, as an informer of the Germans in Venice, helped in the arrest or arrested 43 escaped Allied prisoners-of- war, and, in the process betrayed to the authorities in Venice several Communists or anti-fascists and others who helped British escapees in hiding. He did this whilst posing as the friend and collaborator of such persons. It is submitted that the evidence in this paragraph is both necessary and relevant to Court proceedings to show the motive activating his crossing of the lines and to show the extent of his connection and collaboration with the German Military Authority in Venice. Accordingly, it seems desirable that the CSDIC interrogator who obtained these facts be present at Court to testify to them.

witnesses from Al[illegible] Section but can incorporate their evidence as follows:

13. [illegible], under interrogation, admitted that from 3rd November, 1943 until 18th January, 1944, he was employed by the Germans in Venice as an informer. His function was to report on civilian opinion, persons listening to the B.B.C., concealment of arms and similar matters. Also, before crossing the lines, he was supplied with fresh civilian clothing by the Germans.

13. On CALVANO's own admission to Captain [illegible], his only reasons for accepting this work for the Germans were - (a) trouble at home (b) he was impressed by the good behaviour of the Germans in Venice and (c) he would thus get permission to be out after curfew and be allowed to carry arms.

14. A report from [illegible] (Sub-Centre East) C.M.F. - Report No. 130 of 23rd February, 1944, corroborates in greater detail (mostly not relevant to this prosecution) the evidence already disclosed herein. However, it shows in addition that CALVANO, on his own confession, as an informer of the Germans in Venice, helped in the arrest or arrested 43 escaped Allied prisoners-of-war, and, in the process betrayed to the authorities in Venice several Communists or anti-fascists and others who helped British escapees in hiding. He did this whilst posing as the friend and collaborator of such persons. It is submitted that the evidence in this paragraph is both necessary and relevant to Court proceedings to show the motive activating his crossing of the lines and to show the extent of his connection and collaboration with the German Military Authority in Venice. Accordingly, it seems desirable that the [illegible] interrogator who obtained these facts be present at Court to testify to them.

15. There can be no doubt that CALVANO had every intention of completely fulfilling his mission as an agent of the German Command. In the first place, prior to crossing our lines, he had been an informer of the worst type for the Germans and their collaborators. For mercenary reasons alone, during a period of over two months during which he worked for them in Venice, he betrayed not only Allied escapees but also several of his own countrymen, whilst posing as their friend and helper, and may therefore have been responsible for sending some of the latter to their death. Next, he crossed our lines, wearing civilian clothes given him by the Germans. It is significant that when he subsequently passed through FIVE DIFFERENT UNITS

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HE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT TO EACH OF THOSE UNITS THAT HE WAS A REFUGEE FROM PAST OPPRESSION. IT WAS NOT UNTIL HE HAD BEEN TRAPPED BY HIS OWN MISTAKE IN NOT HAVING A SATISFACTORY STORY TO EXPLAIN HIS POSSESSION OF A BAD PASS IN SULTCHAG, AND THAT IT HAD BEEN FORCED UPON HIM THAT HIS STORY WAS NOT BELIEVED, AND FURTHER, THAT HE BECAME SEPARATED FROM GENUINE REFUGEES AND PLACED IN A CELL, THAT HE DECIDED TO TELL THE TRUE FACTS.

16. It is therefore submitted that DELVAGRO is a "spy" within the meaning of Chapter 2, Article 29 of The Hague Convention AND SHOULD BE MADE TO PAY THE EXTREME PENALTY.

17. The antecedents and history of DELVAGRO, prior to the events which form the subject of this report are contained in the statement of evidence of Captain COOPER.

18. Attention is drawn to the necessity that these cases be conducted by the Court, in camera, owing to the most secret nature of most of the facts which will have to be revealed in evidence.

Louis.V.GALL
Lieutenant
H.Q. A.C.S. Security Sr.

Copies to be forwarded to:

Lieut-Colonel [illegible], D.S.J.(I)
G.S.I. (b) - 8th Army.
Legal (Prosecutor)

Lieut-Colonel
for Colonel A.F.YOUNG
Director - Security Branch
H.Q. - A.C.S.

16. It is therefore submitted that GALVANO is a "spy" within the meaning of Chapter 2, Article 29 of The Hague Convention AND SHOULD BE MADE TO PAY THE SPECIAL PENALTY.

17. The antecedents and history of GALVANO, prior to the events which form the subject of this report are contained in the statement of evidence of Captain COOPER.

18. Attention is drawn to the necessity that these cases be conducted by the Court, in camera, owing to the most secret nature of most of the facts which will have to be revealed in evidence.

Louis.F.GAL
Lieutenant
HQ. A.C.C. Security Br.

Copies to be forwarded to:

Lieut-Colonel [illegible].D.GIBSON, J.C.S.(I)
G.S.I. (b) - 8th Army,
Legal (Prosecutor)

Lieut-Colonel
for Colonel A.E.YOUNG
Director - Security Branch
H.Q.- A.C.C.

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A

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
Security Section.

4th. Indian Division, U.K.
15th. March, 1944.

Statement of Captain Anthony E. White, 4th. Indian Division U.K. S.3 (1), who says:-

An Italian, giving the name of Gaetano Olivella, was brought to my office in Castellinaldo on 10th. inst. by Lieutenant Nabb, U.K. 3rd. Div. Sec. He had been handed on to the U.K. Section by the 11th. Canadian Armored Infantry Brigade.

Gaetano was interrogated by Captain Vitali, General Staff, attached to 8th. Army Pool of Interpreters, in my presence. Gaetano stated that he came from Alba di Vallis, where his father was a proprietor of perfumery shops. He said that he had been shuttling two Jews in his car, and that this had been reported to the police. His father had thereupon given him 4,000 lire and had told him to get away to the Allies as best he could. He stated he had travelled by train as far as Bologna and thence onwards on German military lorries. He had succeeded in crossing the lines without difficulty, and had given himself up to the first Allied troops he had met.

This man was handed over as an ordinary refugee, likely to be in possession of interesting information. Throughout the interrogation he asserted that he was a peaceable peasant, and certainly gave no indication that he was in any way connected with German intelligence. In my instructions he was taken by Capt. Vitali and handed over to 8th A. H. Q. Ld Corps.

(Signed Anthony E. White)

Statement taken down and signature attested by Louis V. Dale, Lieutenant.

was brought to my office in Oestlichtemo on 27th. Oct, 1944 by Lieutenant Rice, G.S. 2nd U.S. Section. He had been handed on to the U.S. Section by the 11th. Canadian Corps Infantry Brigade.

DAVIDOVICZ was interrogated by Captain Zimmel, General Staff, attached to 6th. Army pool of interpreters, in my presence. DAVIDOVICZ stated that he came from Wilno, in Poland, where his father was a proprietor of perfumery shops. He said that he had been sheltering two Jews in his house, and that these had been reported to the Police. His father had thereupon given him a gun, fire and had told him to get away to the Allies as best he could. He stated he had travelled by train as far as MEGURE and thence onwards on German military trains. He had succeeded in crossing the lines without difficulty, and had given himself up to the first Allied troops he had met.

This man was handed over as an ordinary refugee, likely to be in possession of interesting information. Throughout the interrogation he asserted that he was a genuine refugee, and certainly gave no indication that he was in any way connected with German intelligence. On my instructions he was taken by Capt. STEWI and handed over to 3rd U.S. 13 Corps.

(Signed Anthony S. Waite)

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by John F. Dale, Lieutenant.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY SECTION.

41[illegible] P.S. Section,
1[illegible]th. March, 1944.

Statement of Lance Corporal Geoffrey [illegible], 4[illegible],
41[illegible] P.S. Section, who says:-

During the afternoon of 20th. Jan. 1944 I was called to the office of Capt. Allen [illegible].(G) 13 Corps, who informed me that he had a man detained there, who had come from Greek occupied territory, who had been handed over to him by an advance unit as a person warranting some suspicion. Capt. Allen said that one of the reasons which had aroused suspicion was that the man was wearing a hat fairly new and with a clean lining, bearing the name of the manufacturer or dealer in SORRENTO, which appeared very suspicious in view of the man having said that he had come from Venice. I then took the man, who gave his name as SALVIANO Claudio to the 41st P.S.S. detachment, Anglieta office, and interrogated him;

I searched him before questioning him, but all that he had in the way of property was a small wallet containing private papers, apparently of no consequence, and a very small sum of money. He said that he had already been searched at least three times. Under interrogation he said that with several persons, who like himself were trying to escape from the Germans, he came through the English lines. He said that he had been in trouble with the Germans in Venice through his association with two Jews, and had been suspected of aiding British people to escape from that city;

In consequence, he said, his house in Venice had been searched by the German authorities. That was why he was trying to escape. I said that I disbelieved his story, and pointed out that his possession of an apparently new hat bearing a SORRENTO maker's name did not tally with his story of having come from Venice. He replied that, thinking the Germans would be searching for him, he changed clothes on the road, including his hat, with a man who he met on the road. He said that he did this in order to make identification difficult for the Germans.

I could get no more information from him, and he

[illegible] at the office of Capt. Allen [illegible], who informed me that he has a man detained there, who had come from Germ occupied territory, who had been handed over to him by an advance unit as a person warranting some suspicion. Capt. Allen said that one of the reasons which had aroused suspicion was that the man was wearing a hat fairly new and with a clean lining, bearing the name of the manufacturer or dealer in Monaco, which appeared very suspicious in view of the man having said that he had come from Venice. I then took the man, who gave his name as Vincent Claudio to the 6th P.R.U. detachment, Anglieta office, and interrogated him.

I searched him before questioning him, but all that he had in the way of property was a small wallet containing private papers, apparently of no consequence, and a very small sum of money. He said that he had already been searched at least three times. Under interrogation he said that with several persons, who like himself were trying to escape from the Germans, he came through the English lines. He said that he had been in trouble with the Germans in Venice through his association with two Jews, who had been suspected of aiding British people to escape from that city.

In consequence, he said, his house in Venice had been searched by the German authorities. That was why he was trying to escape. I said that I disbelieved his story, and pointed out that his possession of an apparently new hat bearing a Monaco maker's name did not tally with his story of having come from Venice. He replied that, thinking the Germans would be searching for him, he changed clothes on the road, including his hat, with a man who he met on the road. He said that he did this in order to make identification difficult for the Germans.

I could get no more information from him, and he constantly refused to answer many questions, declaring many times that he was a genuine refugee. I then placed him under guard of the maresciallo, [illegible], of Anglieta, at the local [illegible] cesarna.

Before placing him under guard as above, I impressed upon him that his story could not be believed. The next morning 29th. Jan. 1944 he was brought to the Anglieta detachment office by the maresciallo, who informed Cpl. Middleton and I that he had confessed during the night to having been sent through the lines by the German command to gather military information. I was present throughout the interrogation of this man by Cpl. Middleton.

(Signed) 43434 G. [illegible] Cpl.

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HEADQUARTERS
Allied Control Commission
CROWNITY BRANCH.

412 P.W. Section,
12th. March, 1944.

Statement by Corporal Kenneth John [illegible], 412 P.W. Section, was sworn:-

On 19th. January, 1944 at about 0800 hours, an Italian named GALVANO Claudio, di Marcello, was brought to me at 412 P.W. detachment, Foglietta, Province Chieti, by the Carabiniere Cpl. - Luigi [illegible] - who told me that during the night this man had confessed to him that he had been sent by the Germans to cross the line to get information for them on military matters.

Therefore I questioned GALVANO, who told me that he had volunteered three months earlier in Venice to undertake a mission which would mean his crossing the lines into Allied territory. He went on to say that he had been introduced to the German command in Venice by an interpreter in their employ, who he had met casually. He then said that the German command in Venice instructed him to go to Brussi.

He said that his route was by train from Venice which he left on 10th. Jan, 1944 to BOLOGNA - SANTANGELO LODIGIANO - and S. MARGHERITA, thence by German truck to about two kilometres from CHIETI. From there he went on foot to the town of CHIETI, arriving there on 23rd. January, 1944. He said that he left CHIETI during the night of 23rd. Jan, 1944 passed Stazione [illegible] and presented himself at a German Headquarters.

There he met two other youths who he learned were named Curio and Genaro. On 25th. Jan, 1944 with these two youths he left the German h.q. for BRUSSI and on the morning of 26th. Jan, 1944 his instructions were given to him by the German command at BRUSSI.

He was told that if it became necessary he was to say that he had escaped from the Germans. His orders were to pass through the lines and to note Allied troops and material, in particular New Zealand troops, and to find out the numbers and types of tanks and other military vehicles. To assist him in identifying such vehicles he was given photographs to study;

On 25th. January, 1944 at about 0300 hours, an Italian named GALVAGNO Olindo, of Marcello, was brought to me at 4th. [illegible] detachment, Inglieta, Province Chieti, by the Marcellello [illegible] - Luigi [illegible] - who told me that during the night this man had confessed to him that he had been sent by the Germans to cross the line to get information for them on military matters.

Therefore I questioned GALVAGNO, who told me that he had volunteered three months earlier in Venice to undertake a mission which would mean his crossing the lines into Allied territory. He went on to say that he had been introduced to the German command in Venice by an interpreter in their employ, who he had met casually. He then said that the German command in Venice instructed him to go to Rome.

He said that his route was by train from Venice which he left on 18th. Jan, 1944 to ROMA - [illegible] - and S. [illegible], thence by German truck to about two kilometres from CHIETI. From there he went on foot to the town of CHIETI, arriving there on 22nd. January, 1944. He said that he left CHIETI during the night of 23rd. Jan, 1944 passed Stazione [illegible] and presented himself at a German headquarters.

There he met two other youths who he learned were named Carlo and Gennaro. On 25th. Jan, 1944 with these two youths he left the German H.Q. for [illegible] and on the morning of 26th. Jan, 1944 his instructions were given to him by the German command at [illegible].

He was told that if it became necessary he was to say that he had escaped from the Germans. His orders were to pass through the lines and to note Allied troops and material, in particular New Zealand troops, and to find out the numbers and types of tanks and other military vehicles. To assist him in identifying such vehicles he was given photographs to study;

On returning through the lines he was to present himself to any German unit and say he wished to see Major LIEBAND or HILDEBRANDT, "Le Corpo d'Armata". He stated to me that this was the first occasion on which he had passed through the lines; further he said that the Germans had given him no money, but had promised to pay him 2,500 lire on his return.

He told me that the German organization under which he was employed was known as the "[illegible]"

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Later the same day I took the prisoner, with his property (this consisted of a wallet containing personal papers which appeared to be innocuous, and a negligible amount of money) to Section H.Q. at ASSESSA, where I was told that the case would be further dealt with by S.I.B. I would add that towards the conclusion of my interrogation he said that he only did it for money, and that he would work for us if we paid him.

This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) A.J. Middleton. Cpl.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by Louis F. Gale, Lieut.

This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) E.J. Middleton. Cpl.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by Louis V. BALL, Lieut.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

D

STATEMENT of EVIDENCE obtained by Captain J.V.COOPER
from interrogation of GALVAGNO Claudio on 3rd February, 1944

Claudio GALVAGNO was born at Lido, Venice on 19th November 1926 son of GALVAGNO Marcello and RIDSDI Domenica. His parents are still alive and his father owns a perfumery business in Venice. On his own admission his school record was bad and he was a source of trouble to his parents.

Towards the end of October, 1943, through a former employee of his father, he was introduced to the German Military Authority (Feldgendarmerie) for whom the said former employee was acting as an interpreter. He was taken on by them as an informer and his function was to report on civilian opinion, persons listening to the B.B.C., concealment of arms and similar matters.
He commenced this work on about 14th November, 1943 but after some weeks he was asked by the Germans to go to BUSSI to do special work for which he would be well paid. GALVAGNO accepted the mission and on 18th January, 1944, left Venice by train for S. Benedetto del Tronto. Thence he went by truck to CHIETI where he arrived on 22nd January at about 1400 hours, when he presented himself to the Feldgendarmerie. At 1700 hours on 23rd January, he left with a German Lieutenant and an interpreter and went to Buschiannico, where he remained the night, leaving for BUSSI the next day, where he was given photographs of British tanks to study and was given fresh civilian clothing.

On the morning of 26th January, he was instructed by a German Lieutenant to go to Castelfrentano area and to ascertain :-

(i) The number, type and location of British tanks.

(ii) The nature of troops in the district - whether Canadian, Indian or New Zealand (particularly the last-named).

No question of payment was mentioned but he understood from other agents whom he met that he would get 2,500 lire for such successful mission. On the completion of his mission, he was to return to the German lines, wherever convenient and ask for a particular Major

At about 1500 hours on 26 January, he left BUSSI in a German car with an interpreter and a German soldier as driver and went to a German Headquarters near [illegible]. Owing to confit-

source of trouble to his parents.

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He commenced this work on about -4th November, 1943 but after some weeks he was asked by the Germans to go to BUSSI to do special work for which he would be well paid. GALVAGNO accepted the mission and on 18th January, 1944, left Venice by train for S. Benedetto del Tronto. Thence he went by truck to CHIETI where he arrived on 2nd January at about 1400 hours, when he presented himself to the Feldgendarmerie. At 1700 hours on 23rd January, he left with a German Lieutenant and an Interpreter and went to Bucchianico, where he remained the night, leaving for BUSSI the next day, where he was given photographs of British tanks to study and was given fresh civilian clothing.

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(i) The number, type and location of British tanks.

(ii) The nature of troops in the district - whether Canadian, Indian or New Zealand (particularly the last-named).

No question of payment was mentioned but he understood from other agents whom he met that he would get ,500 lire for each successful mission. On the completion of his mission, he was to return to the German lines, wherever convenient and ask for a particular Major

At about 1500 hours on 6 January, he left BUSSI in a German car with an interpreter and a German soldier as driver and went to a German Headquarters near CHIEORO. Owing to condition making it impossible for him to cross the line in that sector, he was taken on to another German Headquarters in the CIVITELLA area where he arrived at 1900 hours. He was then taken by German soldiers to a point about 500 yards from the British lines, where they left him after indicating the route he should take. After this he walked on for about 500 yards when he was stopped by a British soldier.

On GALVAGNO's own admission, his reasons for takingon this work for the Germans were: (a) Trouble at home (b) He was impressed by the good behaviour of the Germans in Venice and (c) he would thus get permission to be out after curfew and be allowed to carry arms.

(Signed) J.V.COOPER Captain

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(SECURITY BRANCH)

21 March, 1944.

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Enemy Agents -
(i) CANTELLI Marino di Luigi,
born 21 June 1922 at Bologna.
(ii) MINIGOCCI Enrico.
born 19 March, 1924 at Marseilles.

17

To: Colonel A. . YOUNG,
Director, Security Branch, H.Q. - A.C.C.

1. With reference to the above mentioned Italians, who are held in custody by G.S.I. (b) - 8th. Army, under directions of Lieut-Colonel W.D. Gibson; R.G.A.(I), as enemy agents and saboteurs:-

2. The circumstances of this case are, briefly, that Marino CANTELLI and Enrico MINIGOCCI, together with a third Italian - Ferruccio FURLANI, born 6th. Sept. 1919 at Trieste - were seen during the morning of 22 January, 1944 coming from the direction of the German lines, along the road from ALFAMNA towards the British lines. They were stopped at the junction of a road leading to MIONENO, by a "road block" which consisted of members of the 2nd. Battn. London Irish Rifles. The three men were wearing civilian clothing and were, apparently, proceeding quite openly along the road when stopped by the above mentioned unit.

3. At that stage, they were accepted as being, most probably, genuine refugees from the German lines, but were passed as a matter of routine to Headquarters - 38th Irish Brigade. There they were questioned briefly by Lieutenant Claudio VILLI, Italian Infantry, attached to that Headquarters as an interpreter. (A copy of Lieutenant VILLI's statement is attached, marked "A"). When the men were first questioned by him, together, no other witness was present.

4. In his statement, Lieutenant VILLI says that the three men were brought into his office at FORLI, at 1000 hours on 1 January 1944, by a guard who told him that they were refugees from the German lines. When questioned by him, each of them (with the exception of FURLANI, who was known to Lieut. VILLI from schooldays) gave names which subsequently [illegible] later [illegible] proved to be

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2. The circumstances of this case are, briefly, that Marino CANTELLI and Enrico MONICOLI, together with a third Italian - Ferruccio FURLANI, born 6th. Sept. 1919 at Trieste - were seen during the morning of 22 January, 1944 coming from the direction of the German lines, along the road from ALFEDENA towards the British lines. They were stopped at the junction of a road leading to PIZZOFERRATO, by a "road block" which consisted of members of the 2nd. Battn. London Irish Rifles. The three men were wearing civilian clothing and were, apparently, proceeding quite openly along the road when stopped by the above mentioned unit.

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4. In his statement, Lieutenant VILLI says that the three men were brought into his office at FORLI; at 1000 hours on 1 January 1944, by a guard who told him that they were refugees from the German lines. When questioned by him, each of them (with the exception of FURLANI, who was known to Lieut. VILLI from schooldays) gave names which subsequently (on the men's own admissions at a later stage) proved to be false. They were also asked by the Lieutenant whether, as refugees from the German lines, they had any information of military value to impart, but none was forthcoming from any of them.

5. On being asked for their story, MONICOLI and CANTELLI maintained that they had fled from home in order to escape from being forced into labour by the Germans, whilst FURLANI said that he had fled, for similar reasons, from Trieste. Lieutenant VILLI saw no reason to doubt their story at that time, having noted that MONICOLI and CANTELLI, in conformity with their story, spoke the "Roman" dialect, whilst FURLANI was known to him personally as a former resident of Trieste. Therefore,

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at about mid-day, he placed the two first-mentioned men at the disposal of the Maresciallo, [illegible], Forli, for accommodation and, after having obtained the permission of the appropriate officer, took FURLANI to his own billet at about 1500 hours.

6. FURLANI, in subsequent conversation at the billet contradicted earlier statements made to Lieutenant VILLI, by saying that he had fled direct from Rome (not Trieste as at first stated by him) and also said that he was in possession of about 1[illegible],000 lire, whereas he had stated previously that he had escaped with practically nothing. By this time, Lieut. VILLI became very suspicious and when FURLANI went to bed in another room at about 2030 hours, he searched the latter's haversack and found about 10,000 lire in Italian currency, some of the notes being consecutive in their numbered sequence. Nothing else of special interest was found by the Lieutenant.

7. Continuing his statement, however, Lieutenant VILLI says that at about [illegible]030 hours, FURLANI (apparently without pressure of any kind from Lieutenant VILLI) sent for him and said that he had something very confidential to disclose and asked Lieutenant VILLI for a pledge of secrecy which the latter gave, on condition that it was not against his duty. FURLANI then went on to tell his story, saying that he had been a Lieutenant in the Italian Army, transferred after the Armistice from Trieste to the Fascist Railway Milizia in Rome. Shortly afterwards, his Commanding Officer selected him for training as an agent and saboteur. Consequently, on about 15th November, 1943, he left Rome for Berlin and after a few days went to The Hague, Holland, where he trained for about a month, returning to Rome on or about 2nd January, 1944. On about 17th January, 1944 he went, under instructions of the German Command, to SVINEMOLI, by train, and there he remained for two days, being given the detailed instructions for his mission.

8. At this point in the narrative, Lieutenant VILLI asked, "What about the other two men?" and FURLANI replied that they had been his companions throughout the period of training and up to the actual crossing into the British lines. Further, he said that the three of them were taken by car to a place which was a short distance from the British lines and were then conducted on foot into the ALFAMERA area by a German patrol, who directed them along the main MONTEFANO road, on which they were eventually stopped by a "road block". (Lieut. VILLI points out that this would have been the only means of crossing the British lines as all other routes in the district

he had escaped with practically nothing. By this time, Lieut. VIELLI became very suspicious and when PURLANI went to bed in another room at about 2030 hours, he searched the latter's overcoat and found about 10,000 lire in Italian currency, some of the notes being consecutive in their numbered sequence. Nothing else of special interest was found by the Lieutenant.

7. Continuing his statement, however, Lieutenant VIELLI says that at about 2330 hours, PURLANI (apparently without pressure of any kind from Lieutenant VIELLI) sent for him and said that he had something very confidential to disclose and asked Lieutenant VIELLI for a pledge of secrecy which the latter gave, on condition that it was not against his duty. PURLANI then went on to tell his story, saying that he had been a Lieutenant in the Italian Army, transferred after the Armistice from Trieste to the Fascist Railway Militia in Rome. Shortly afterwards, his Commanding Officer selected him for training as an agent and saboteur. Consequently, on about 15th November, 1943, he left Rome for Berlin and after a few days went to The Hague, Holland, where he trained for about a month, returning to Rome on or about 3rd January, 1944. On about 19th January, 1944 he went, under instructions of the German Command, to SVIZZOLI, by train, and there he remained for two days, being given the detailed instructions for his mission.

8. At this point in the narrative, Lieutenant VIELLI asked, "What about the other two men?" and PURLANI replied that they had been his companions throughout the period of training and up to the actual crossing into the British lines. Further, he said that the three of them were taken by car to a place which was a short distance from the British lines and were then conducted on foot into the ALFAMENA area by a German patrol, who directed them along the main CASTELLI road, on which they were eventually stopped by a "road block". (Lieut. VIELLI points out that this would have been the only means of crossing the British lines as all other routes in the district were snowbound at the time). PURLANI, concluding his story, told to the Lieutenant, said that he and the other two men were in possession of small incendiary bombs, but had succeeded in disposing of them without attracting the attention of the soldiers who took them into custody. (A search was subsequently made in the vicinity but the bombs were not found owing to the deep snow in which they had apparently sunk).

9. Lieutenant VIELLI states that, during the night of 22-23rd January, in company with Staff-Sergeant R.A.FIDTOBER, 88 F.S. Section, he searched MARICOSCI and CASTELLI and they were found to be in possession of 10,000 lire in Italian currency, but nothing else of special interest was found upon them. They were then interrogated and continued to maintain

the pose of being genuine refugees, but after being confronted with the facts known as to their past activities, they gave their true names and admitted that they had crossed the lines as German agents and saboteurs. (It is noteworthy that they did not reveal their true mission and identities until it was made quite obvious to them that they were "trapped" in any case).

10. Subsequently, they made a joint statement, admitting the facts as outlined above. The statement was typed by Lieutenant VILLI and was signed by them in his presence and that of S/Sgt. R.E.FLETCHER. (A copy of this joint statement is attached - marked "C"). FURLANI also made a signed statement on the lines shown earlier in this report, and a certified copy of the statement which he signed in the presence of the two aforementioned witnesses is attached - marked "D".

11. Staff-Sergeant R.E.FLETCHER has also made a statement (Copy attached - marked "E") in which he corroborates largely the facts as given by Lieutenant VILLI, who he says informed him at about 2:00 hours on 2nd January (VILLI says 1st January, but seems to be in error as to the date) of FURLANI's story. He says, that as a result, they went together and searched MENICOCCI and CASTELLI, finding about 10,000 lire upon each of them, in Italian currency, the sequence of the numbers of the notes being similar in each case. They were then interrogated and were told that their questioners were in possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as German agents and saboteurs.

12. When this had been demonstrated, and not before, they dropped their pose of being genuine refugees and, after admitting the facts, signed statements (already mentioned by Lieut. VILLI). Sergeant FLETCHER also says that, prior to this MENICOCCI and CASTELLI had maintained that their names were "Juanita" and "Marino Carlo" respectively and it was not until confronted with the known facts that they admitted their true names.

13. Sergeant FLETCHER says that during the questioning, CASTELLI told him that just after the Armistice, he met MENICOCCI and, on the proposal of the latter, in order to get money, applied to the German authorities for work as spies. They were accepted and subsequently trained in Berlin and The Hague. He said that they returned to home on 23rd. December, 1943 and there received instructions as to their first mission, which was primarily to destroy a petrol [illegible] which the German authorities thought to exist at

[illegible] presence and that of S/Sgt. [illegible] (a copy of joint statement is attached - marked "C"). PURLANI also made a signed statement on the lines shown earlier in this report, and a certified copy of the statement which he signed in the presence of the two aforementioned witnesses is attached - marked "D".

11. Staff-Sergeant [illegible] has also made a statement (Copy attached - marked "E") in which he corroborates largely the facts as given by Lieutenant VILLI, whom he says informed him at about [illegible] hours on [illegible]nd January (VILLI says 1st January, but seems to be in error as to the date) of PURLANI's story. He says, that as a result, they went together and searched MENICOCCI and CANTELLI, finding about 10,000 lire upon each of them, in Italian currency, the sequence of the numbers of the notes being similar in each case. They were then interrogated and were told that their questioners were in possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as German agents and saboteurs.

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13. Sergeant FLETCHER says that during the questioning, CANTELLI told him that just after the Armistice, he met MENICOCCI and, on the proposal of the latter, in order to get money, applied to the German authorities for work as spies. They were accepted and subsequently trained in Berlin and The Hague. He said that they returned to Rome on 23rd. December, 1943 and there received instructions as to their first mission, which was primarily to destroy a petrol dump which the German authorities thought to exist at CERRO al VOLTURNO. Further, they were to obtain large amounts of Allied currency and civilian ration cards, also to get general information of military value - such as the dispositions and nature of Allied troops and their equipment. The remainder of CANTELLI's story as told during this interrogation conformed very closely with that told by PURLANI. He also mentioned that each of them was in possession of incendiary bombs and that they disposed of them clandestinely at about the time of being stopped. Sergeant FLETCHER states that MENICOCCI, who was present throughout the time that CANTELLI was talking of these matters, confirmed all that the latter had said. The Sergeant was also present when PURLANI made the previously mentioned signed statement (marked "D").

14. Captain J.W.COOPER, S.I (b) will give evidence of having questioned the three prisoners 28th January, 1944. The stories which he obtained from them conform closely with the main facts outlined in report but they are in greater detail. Captain COOPER's evidence would seem to be relevant only as corroborative or to obtain precise details on any fact in dispute. By the time when they were passed to him for further interrogation the main facts of the men's activities had already been obtained and there was no point in their maintaining the pose of being genuine refugees or of using any other false pretence. One additional point of interest of which Captain COOPER can give evidence is that FUHLAND, when questioned by him, denied that a German patrol had sent them along to the point in the road where they were captured. He claimed that he was the only one of the three who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching BIGGERO junction, in order to avoid an English position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men to that position at the road junction, as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he had not disclosed these facts when first questioned because he was in the presence of the other two men at the time. (A statement of Capt.COOPER's evidence is attached marked b)

15. There is no doubt that both CANTELLI and WENIGOGGI have throughout had the intention of carrying out their mission for the German Command. After applying, entirely of their own volition, to that Command for employment as spies, they underwent a course of training both in Germany and The Hague. Then they came through our lines in civilian clothing under the false pretence of being genuine refugees from German oppression. In addition, it has to be emphasized that evidence of their intention to carry out their mission is demonstrated in the fact that they retained their bombs until the last possible moment. THIS WOULD ALSO SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THEIR ORIGINAL INTENTION WAS TO COME THROUGH THE LINES CLANDESTINELY IF POSSIBLE, AND ONLY TO RESORT TO THE FALSE PRETENCE OF BEING REFUGEES IF CIRCUMSTANCES MADE IT NECESSARY. That is the only reasonable inference which can be drawn from the facts.

16. They could, had they wished, have indicated the absence of intention to complete the mission, by revealing the full facts at the first available opportunity but by maintaining the pose of being genuine refugees they left the path clear for themselves to carry out the mission

the pose of being genuine refugees under false pretence. One additional point of interest of which Captain COOPER can give evidence is that PURLAKI, when questioned by him, denied that a German patrol had sent them along to the point in the road where they were captured. He claimed that he was the only one of the three who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching MIGNANO junction, in order to avoid an English position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men to that position at the road junction, as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he had not disclosed these facts when first questioned because he was in the presence of the other two men at the time. (A statement of Capt. COOPER's evidence is attached - Ex. 2.)

15. There is no doubt that both CARTELLI and MENICOCCI have throughout had the intention of carrying out their mission for the German Command. After applying, entirely of their own volition, to that Command for employment as spies, they underwent a course of training both in Germany and The Hague. Then they came through our lines in civilian clothing under the false pretence of being genuine refugees from German oppression. In addition, it has to be emphasised that evidence of their intention to carry out their mission is demonstrated in the fact that they retained their homes until the last possible moment. This WOULD AGAIN SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THEIR ORIGINAL INTENTION WAS TO COME THROUGH THE LINES GRADUALLY IF POSSIBLE, AND ONLY TO RESORT TO THE FALSE PRETENCE OF BEING REFUGEES IF CIRCUMSTANCES MADE IT NECESSARY. That is the only reasonable inference which can be drawn f on the facts.

16. They could, had they wished, have indicated the absence of intention to complete the mission, by revealing the full facts at the first available opportunity but by maintaining the pose of being genuine refugees they left the path clear for themselves to carry out the mission fully, had they not been detected through PURLAKI's admissions. THEREFORE, IT IS SUBMITTED THAT BOTH CARTELLI AND MENICOCCI ARE CLEARLY "SPIES" AS DEFINED IN CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 29 OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION, AND THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO PAY THE EXTREME PENALTY. This is vitally necessary as a deterrent to other persons, similarly minded, who might adopt the simple expedient of coming through our lines as refugees to secure information of military value for the enemy.

17. PURLAKI, on the other hand, seems to be in a different category from his two companions. By revealing the facts voluntarily at a time when their story would seem to have been accepted and when he had no definite reason to believe himself under suspicion, he made it clear that he had never been more than half-heartedly in

favour of the mission and so as to have been driven largely by fear of the consequences had he refused to go on with it. It seems, therefore, that no charge should be preferred against PUHLARI but he is not a very admirable type of individual and is of extremely doubtful loyalty. In the interests of security it seems more than advisable that he be detained for the duration of hostilities.

18. The antecedents and history of the three men in question prior to the events which are the subject of this report, are given in the statement of evidence of Captain J.V.COOPER.

19. Attention is drawn to the necessity that these cases be conducted by the Court in camera, owing to the most secret nature of most of the facts which will have to be revealed in evidence.

Louis.V.G.L.
Lieutenant
H.Q. A.C.C. Security Sr.

Copies to be forwarded to :

Lieut-Colonel W.D.Gibson, D.S.S.(I)
G.S.I.(b) 6th Army
Legal (Prosecutor)

Lieut-Colonel
for Colonel A.E.YOUNG
Director - Security Branch
H.Q. - A.C.C.

[illegible] prior to the [illegible] error are the subject of this report, are given in the statement of evidence of Captain J.W.COOPER.

15. Attention is drawn to the necessity that these cases be conducted by the Court, in camera, owing to the most secret nature of most of the facts which will have to be revealed in evidence.

Louis.[illegible]
Lieutenant
R.A. A.O.C. Security Br.

Copies to be forwarded to :

Lieut-Colonel W.H.Gibson, D.S.S.(I)
G.S.I.(b) 8th Army
Legal (Prosecutor)

Lieut-Colonel
for Colonel A.S.YOUNG
Director - Security Branch
R.A. - A.O.C.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

H.Q. 38 Irish Brigade.
15th. March, 1944.

STATEMENT of Lieutenant Claudio VIRZI (Italian Infantry) employed as an Interpreter by H.Q. 38, Irish Brigade, who says:-

On 21st. January, 1944 I was on duty at FORLI del SANNIO as interpreter to 38th. Irish Brigade. At 1000 hours three Italian civilians were brought into my office by a guard, who told me that they were civilian refugees from the German lines. The guard added that they had been stopped by a road block of London Irish Rifles - 2nd. Battn, on the road from Alfedena, at a road junction (I don't remember which junction). I understood that they came quite openly along the road towards the road block. They at first gave me false names, except FURLANI, whom I knew from school days in TRIESTE, and to whom I had said, "Do you not remember that we were at school together." I cannot now remember what were the false names given by the other two men, but their correct names as learned later were - MENEGOZZI Enrico and CANZELLI Enrico. The one known to me personally is FURLANI Ferruccio.

I then asked them whether, as refugees from the German lines, they had any information of military value to disclose. They each replied, "Yes", but on further questioning had nothing of value to impart; this applies to all three of them.

MENEGOZZI and CANZELLI, on being asked for their story, both said they had escaped from Rome in order to avoid being forced into labour by the Germans. I did not ask these too many further questions as they spoke in the Roman dialect, and I had, at that time, no reason to doubt their story. FURLANI said that he had escaped for similar reasons from Trieste. During the course of all this questioning I was alone in the office with them.

At about 1200 hours I placed all three of them at the disposal of the Maresciallo CORR, FORLI. At 1500 hours I obtained permission from a British A.M.G. lieutenant to let FURLANI stay in my billet, and he came there with me at once. We sat talking there until about 1730 hours. This conversation was at first about our schooldays at Trieste, and then about the war and Furlani's experiences.

During the conversation he said that he had escaped from Rome, which was in contradiction to his earlier statement to me that he had escaped from Trieste. He also said that he was in possession of about 12,000 lire, whereas earlier he had said that he had escaped with practically nothing. He asked me, too, a particular question, namely - What would be the best way for him to behave this side of the lines, and whether he could express his opinions freely as to an ultimate Allied victory.

By this time I was rather suspicious about FURLANI, and after he had gone to bed I searched his bag [illegible]

[illegible] 8th. Irish Brigade. At 1000 hours three Italian civilians were brought into my office by a guard, who told me that they were civilian refugees from the German lines. The guard added that they had been stopped by a road block of London Irish Rifles - 2nd. Battn. on the road from Alfedena, at a road junction (I don't remember which junction). I understood that they came quite openly along the road towards the road block. They at first gave me false names, except FURLANI, whom I knew from school days in TRIESTE, and to whom I had said, "Do you not remember that we were at school together?" I cannot now remember what were the false names given by the other two men, but their correct names as learned later were - MENICOCCI Enrico and CANTELLI Enrico. The one known to me personally is FURLANI Ferruccio.

I then asked them whether, as refugees from the German lines, they had any information of military value to disclose. They each replied, "Yes", but on further questioning had nothing of value to impart: this applies to all three of them.

MENICOCCI and CANTELLI, on being asked for their story, both said they had escaped from Rome in order to avoid being forced into labour by the Germans. I did not ask these two many further questions, as they spoke in the Roman dialect, and I had, at that time, no reason to doubt their story. FURLANI said that he had escaped for similar reasons from Trieste. During the course of all this questioning I was alone in the office with them.

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During the conversation he said that he had escaped from Rome, which was in contradiction to his earlier statement to me that he had escaped from Trieste. He also said that he was in possession of about 12,000 lire, whereas earlier he had said that he had escaped with practically nothing. He asked me, too, a particular question, namely - What would be the best way for him to behave this side of the lines, and whether he could express his opinions freely as to an ultimate Allied victory.

By this time I was rather suspicious about FURLANI, and after we had gone to bed I searched his kitbag which was in my room, and found therein over 10,000 lire, several of the notes being in almost consecutive numbered sequence, as if issued at the same place and same time. I found nothing else of special interest. This was about 2030 hours.

At about 2100 hours a soldier told me that FURLANI wanted to speak to me. I went to him, and saw that he was very pale and very nervous. He said that he had something very confidential to declare to me, and asked me to pledge my word to secrecy, about what he was going to say. I said that he could have my pledged word, only if keeping it were not against my duty. He then asked me not to do anything rash, and went on to say that he was not a refugee, but had come to the British lines as a German agent and Saboteur.

He said that he had been a lieutenant in the Italian Army, and

had served in Poland. Then he returned to Trieste, and a few days after the armistice, he was forced to become an officer in the Fascist Militia - Ferroviere, and was transferred from Trieste to Rome. He stayed in Rome for a while, supervising the guarding of valuable objects of art in transit. He told me that he was then chosen by his Commanding Officer to train under the German Command as an Agent and Saboteur. He said that he did not volunteer for this work, but did not like to refuse it.

On about 15th. November, 1943 he left Rome for Berlin, and after a few days went to The Hague, Holland (or near there) to do his training. This lasted for about a month, and then he came back to Italy and spent Xmas at home in Trieste, returning to Rome on about 2nd - 3rd. January, 1944. He then said that on or about 19th. January he went to CVINNOLI under instructions of the German Command. This journey was made by train, and he stayed for about two days at CVINNOLI, where he was given the detailed instructions for his mission.

Then he went by car to a point a short distance away from the British lines, and from there on foot was accompanied by a German patrol. I then asked him, "What about the other two men?" He said so that they had been with him at the training school at Berlin and The Hague, and had been together with him throughout the time from his joining the organization in Rome , up to the crossing into the British lines.

Continuing, after an interruption, he said that the German patrol had taken them into the ALFAMENA area, and had then directed them along the main MONTEMARO road. (This would be the only way to cross the British lines in any case, as all other routes in the district were snowbound at the time.) He told me that each of them had in his possession two incendiary bombs, but threw them away after being stopped by the sentries, but whilst these sentries were not looking.

About 2200 hours - 2230 hours 22nd. January, 1944, Sergeant Fletcher, of the British Field Security (SS F.S.S.) came to see me, and I told him the facts as I had given above. He went together to the GORR caserma, saw the Maresciallo, and he handed over MORICCONI and CARNELLI.

We took them to my billet, and there searched and interrogated them. They were seen in possession of about 10,000 lire in Italian we currency, but there was nothing else of special interest. Under interrogation they gave their true names as above, and admitted that they had crossed into the British lines as agents and saboteurs for the Germans. They did not make these admissions, however, until we had forced the issue by showing them how much we already knew of their past activities. Until we revealed this knowledge, they kept up the pose of being genuine refugees.

They then made a jointly signed statement, which I ~~was~~ typed. The statement shown to me by Lieutenant Gale is the one in question. FUSELLI also made a signed statement, and the certified copy shown to me by Lt. Gale is an exact copy of the one which he made.

This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) G. VILLI, Lt. Interpreter

1944. He then said that on or about 19th. January he went to Ovisoni under instructions of the German Command. This journey was made by train, and he stayed for about two days at [illegible], where he was given the detailed instructions for his mission.

Then he went by car to a point a short distance away from the British lines, and from there on foot was accompanied by a German patrol. I then asked him, "What about the other two men?" He told me that they had been with him at the training school at Berlin and The Hague, and had been together with him throughout the time from his joining the organization in Rome, up to the crossing into the British lines.

Continuing, after my interruption, he said that the German patrol had taken them into the [illegible] area, and had then directed them along the main [illegible] road. (This would be the only way to cross the British lines in any case, as all other routes in the district were snowbound at the time.) He told me that each of them had in his possession two incendiary bombs, but threw them away after being stopped by the sentries, but whilst these sentries were not looking.

About 2200 hours - 2230 hours 22nd. January, 1944, Sergeant Fletcher, of the British Field Security (88 F.S.S.) came to see me, and I told him the facts as I had given above. We went together to the [illegible] barracks, saw the Marshalls, and he handed over [illegible]KIEGOOI and CAMBELLI.

We took them to my billet, and there searched and interrogated them. They were each in possession of about 10,000 lire in Italian as currency, but there was nothing else of special interest. Under interrogation they gave their true names as above, and admitted that they had crossed into the British lines as agents and saboteurs for the Germans. They did not make these admissions, however, until we had forced the issue by showing them how much we already knew of their past activities. Until we revealed this knowledge, they kept up the pose of being genuine refugees.

They then made a jointly signed statement, which I saw typed. The statement shown to me by Lieutenant Gale is the one in question. FUSILLI also made a signed statement, and the certified copy shown to me by Lt. Gale is an exact copy of the one which he made.

This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) G. VILLI, Lt. Interpreter
38(Irish) Gds.

Statement taken down, read over, and signature witnessed by me.

Louis V. Gale. (Lieut.

SECRET

B

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

H.Q. 88 F.S. Section,
14th. March, 1944.

STATEMENT of Staff Sergeant Ralph Beaumont FLETCHER, 10350581, 88 F.S. Section, who saith:-

On 22nd. January, 1944 at 2200 hours, I returned to my detachment H.Q. at FUSLI from a mission. I learned on my return that three Italian Civilians (CANTELLI, Marino di Luigi - MENICUCCI, Enrico - FURLANI, Ferruccio, fu Celestino) - had been detained by the 38th. Irish Brigade, after interrogation by the Brigade Interpreter, Lt. Claudio VILLI. They were being held for further interrogation by Field Security on instructions of an AMG officer.

I therefore went at about 2100 hours to see Lt. VILLI to ascertain the full circumstances. He told me that some hours previously he had been called to SIGNANO to question ~~10~~ three Italians who had been stopped on the road in the vicinity by members of the 38th. Irish Brigade forming a road block. Lt. VILLI said that the three Italians had represented themselves as genuine refugees from the German lines.

One of them, FURLANI, was known to his personally, and they were each interrogated by him during the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining from them information of military value, but none had been forthcoming. As Lt. VILLI was satisfied they were in fact genuine refugees, he left CANTELLI and MENICUCCI with the Maresciallo of CCRR, whom he asked to accommodate them until the following morning.

FURLANI, whom Lt. VILLI knew well, having been schoolfellows, was accommodated by the Lieutenant. This officer went on to tell me that during the early evening, while at his billet, FURLANI told him that he and the other two men had been sent across the lines by the Germans as agents and Saboteurs.

I then went to the CCRR Barracks with Lt. Villi, and found that the Maresciallo had the two men - MENICUCCI and CANTELLI - under lock and key as prisoners. We then took the two men to Villi's billet, and there searched them. Each of them was in possession of about 10,000 lire. There was nothing among the remainder of their possessions to excite suspicion. Their money was in ordinary Italian currency, and from the sequence of the numbers on the notes, it appeared that the men had both drawn the money from the same source and at the same time.

I told MENICUCCI and CANTELLI that I was already in full possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as agents and saboteurs for the Germans, and I told them that I wanted them to give me all the information of military value which they could. They were interrogated together by Lt. Villi and myself.

I [illegible] that at the time of the armistice we were in [illegible]

On 22nd. January, 1944 at 2200 hours, I returned to my detachment H.Q. at FUSLI from a mission. I learned on my return that three Italian Civilians (CANTELLI, Marino di Luigi - MENICUCCI, Enrico - FURLANI, Ferruccio, fu Celestino) - had been detained by the 38th. Irish Brigade, after interrogation by the Brigade Interpreter, Lt. Claudio VILLI. They were being held for further interrogation by Field Security on instructions of an AMG officer.

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One of them, FURLANI, was known to him personally, and they were each interrogated by him during the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining from them information of military value, but none had been forthcoming. As Lt. VILLI was satisfied they were in fact genuine refugees, he left CANTELLI and MENICUCCI with the Maresciallo of CCRR, whom he asked to accommodate them until the following morning.

FURLANI, whom Lt. VILLI knew well, having been schoolfellows, was accommodated by the Lieutenant. This officer went on to tell me that during the early evening, while at his billet, FURLANI told him that he and the other two men had been sent across the lines by the Germans as agents and saboteurs.

I then went to the CCRR Barracks with Lt. Villi, and found that the Maresciallo had the two men - MENICUCCI and CANTELLI - under lock and key as prisoners. We then took the two men to Villi's billet, and there searched them. Each of them was in possession of about 10,000 lire. There was nothing among the remainder of their possessions to excite suspicion. Their money was in ordinary Italian currency, and from the sequence of the numbers on the notes, it appeared that the men had both drawn the money from the same source and at the same time.

I told MENICUCCI and CANTELLI that I was already in full possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as agents and saboteurs for the Germans, and I told them that I wanted them to give me all the information of military value which they could. They were interrogated together by Lt. Villi and myself.

CANTELLI said that at the time of the Armistice he was in Rome and met MENICUCCI, whom he had known for some time previously. MENICUCCI proposed to him that, in order to get money, they find work with the Germans as spies. They were accepted by the German authorities as such, and on 15th. September, 1943 were sent to Berlin to commence their training, and later sent to a depot at The Hague, to finish their training.

CANTELLI went on to say that they returned to Rome on 23rd. Dec, 1943. There they received instructions as to their first mission, which was primarily to destroy a petrol dump which the Germans thought to exist at CERRO al VOLTURNO. Further, they were to obtain large amounts of Allied Military currency and civilian ration cards, also to get general information of military value, such as dispositions and nature of Allied troops and equipment.

On 15th. January, 1944, said CANTELLI, all three men left Rome in a German transport, and went to GALLARO, about 20 - 30 kilometres from ALFAGEMA. Their original instructions received in Rome, were to make their way from ALFAGEMA across the hills to CERRO, but on the advice of the German patrol which escorted them to ALFAGEMA, they took the main road towards CASTEL di SANGRO, with the intention of turning off at the bifurcation towards VIGNERO. (I must mention here that to have carried out their original instructions would have necessitated crossing mountains covered in deep snow. The route via VIGNERO was the most direct, and, in fact, the only main road open to them to reach CERRO di VOLTURNO.)

CANTELLI said that they were stopped by British soldiers when the reached the road junction for ATESSA. MENICUCCI confirmed all that CANTELLI said as above. CANTELLI also said that each of the three was in possession of incendiary bombs made by themselves with materials supplied by the Germans. He said that he himself, threw his bombs away on the approach of the patrol, and then threw his hands up. He also said that PUALANI did likewise. MENICUCCI said that he was not quick enough at that time to dispose of his bombs, but took the opportunity later, on the road back when the British soldiers were not looking.

I must mentioned here that the names first given to Lt. Villi and myself by MENICUCCI and CANTELLI were "MANNA" and MARINO Carlo" respectively. It was not until the interrogation as above that they revealed their true names. Subsequently CANTELLI and MENICUCCI signed a joint statement. The statement shown to me by Lt. Gale is the one in question. PUALANI also made a written statement in my presence, a copy of which, certified by me, I now hand to Lt. Gale.

(Signed) R.B. Fletcher, S/Sgt.
1039051.

Statement taken down, read over, and signature witnessed by me.

(Signed) Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
F. 279377. A.G.C. M.C. (Security Branch)

the CANTELLI said as above. CANTELLI also said that each of the three was in possession of incendiary bombs made by themselves with materials supplied by the Germans. He said that he himself, threw his bombs away on the approach of the patrol, and then threw his hands up. He also said that FURLANI did likewise. MENICUCCI said that he was not quick enough at that time to dispose of his bombs, but took the opportunity later, on the road back when the British soldiers were not looking.

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(Signed) R.B. FLETCHER, S/Sgt.
10310561.

Statement taken down, read over, and signature witnessed by me.

(Signed) Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
P. 279377. A.C.C. H.Q. (Security Branch)

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

STATEMENT

We, CANTELLI Marino and MENICUCCI Enrico state as following:

"We have been sent though the line in order to sabotage the oil and petrol dump which we have been told is in the Cerro area and to bring back to the Germans the currency issued by the British Military Authority, and coupons, and to obtain Military information about number, nationality, arms, of the fighting troops. We brought with us incendiary bombs in order to carry out our sabotage job. We had two bombs each, and we threw them away before being stopped by the British soldiers.

This is the first time we have passed through the lines.

We agreed to be employed by the Germans, not for any political ideal, but only for money.

We state that after having carried out our job we would have x come back through the lines. Our pass-word is: "I am with Lieutenant MEISER" (ich bin mit dem Oberleutenant Meiser). The German sentry's answer would have been : "What is your name.?" We would have answered with the name of animals: cat, ox, dog (katze, kuh, hund). "

(Signed) Marino Cantelli.

Menicucci Enrico.

WE CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN OUR PRESENCE ON 23 JAN, 1944.

(Signed) Claudio Villi.

R.B. Fletcher.
S/Sgt. 10350581.
GS F.S.S.

x. This appears to be an error in translation. It is not believed that CANTELLI or MENICUCCI wished to convey that it was their intention to return to the German lines. The accused

[illegible] to the Germans the currency issued by the British Military Authority, and coupons, and to obtain Military information about number, nationality, arms, of the fighting troops. We brought with us incendiary bombs in order to carry out our sabotage job. We had two bombs each, and we threw them away before being stopped by the British soldiers.

This is the first time we have passed through the lines.

We agreed to be employed by the Germans, not for any political ideal, but only for money.

We state that after having carried out our job we could have ※ come back through the lines. Our pass-word is: "I am with Lieutenant KAISER" (ich bin mit dem Oberlautenant Kaiser). The German sentry's answer would have been : "What is your name.?" We would have answered with the name of animals: cat, ox, dog (katze, kuh, hund). "

(Signed) Marino Cantelli.

Menicucci Enrico.

WE CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN OUR PRESENCE ON 23 JAN, 1944.

(Signed) Claudio Villi.

R.S. Fletcher.
S/Sgt. 10350581.
SS F.S.S.

※ This appears to be an error in translation. It is not believed that CANTELLI or MENICUCCI wished to convey that it was their intention to return to the German lines. An accurate translation is, "We state that after having carried out our job we should have had to come back through the lines"

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

INTERROGATION REPORT OF AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN ENTRAPPED AS SABOTEUR BY THE ENEMY.

The statement of FURLANI Ferruccio is the same as that of CANTELLI and MENEGOTTI. Additional statement is appended below.

FURLANI Ferruccio fu Celestino. Born 6 Sept. 1919 in Trieste. Native Trieste.

FURLANI Ferruccio was an officer in the Italian Army. After the Armistice he was on leave in Trieste, and was compelled to enlist in the Fascist Militia. He was transferred from Trieste to Rome. He knew that the Germans were occasionally employing Italian elements from Fascist organisations. He had been chosen by his C.O. in order to go to a school for sabotage training. He left Rome on 13 Nov. 43. He said that he had accepted this job because this was the only way of escaping from the Germans. He stated that he had not intended to carry out any sabotage, but only to report himself to the nearest British H.Q. On the night of 22 Jan, 44 he willingly denounced CANTELLI and MENEGOTTI. On 22 Jan, 44 I suspected him because during the previous conversation with him he said he had escaped from Trieste, and after, that he had left a lot of clothing in ROME, and that he kept about 15,000 lire in his pocket.

Signed by N.S. FLETCHER AND CLAUDIO VILLI. CERTIFIED BY FURLANI FERRUCCIO.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the translation of the statements made by FURLANI FERRUCCIO in my presence on 13rd. Jan, 1944 at FORLI DEL SANNIO.

(Signed) N.S. FLETCHER,
S/Lt.
10150581.

FURLANI Ferruccio fu Celestino. Born 6 Sept. 1919 in Trieste. Lives Trieste.

FURLANI Ferruccio was an officer in the Italian Army. After the Armistice he was on leave in Trieste, and was compelled to enlist in the Fascist Militia. He was transferred from Trieste to Rome. He knew that the Germans were occasionally employing Italian elements from Fascist organizations. He had been chosen by his C.O. in order to go to a school for sabotage training. He left Rome on 13 Nov. 43. He said that he had accepted this job because this was the only way of escaping from the Germans. He stated that he had not intended to carry out any sabotage, but only to report himself to the nearest British P.W. On the night of 22 Jan, 44 he willingly denounced CANTELLI and MERIGHUCCI. On 22 Jan. 44 I suspected him because during the previous conversation with him he said he had escaped from Trieste, and after, that he had left a lot of clothing in Rome, and that he kept about 15,000 lire in his pocket.

Signed by R.B. FLETCHER AND CLAUDIO VILLI. CERTIFIED BY FURLANI FERUCCIO.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the translation of the statement made by FURLANI FERUCCIO in my presence on 23rd. Jan, 1944 at FORLI DEL SANNIO.

(Signed) R.B. FLETCHER,
S/Sgt.
10350581.

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HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
SECURITY BRANCH.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE obtained by Captain J.V.Cooper, No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit, from interrogation of the undermentioned.

(1) CANTELLI Marino, di Luigi, born 21st June, 1922, at S. Giovanni Persiceto, Bologna Province; mother - SUR GRANI Ambellina. Lived with his parents in Rheims; France; from 1923 onwards, his father being in the pottery business, but both parents originating from Bologna. He speaks fluent French. He studied from 1929 - 1933 at Turin and from 1933 - 1937 at Leghorn. He trained from August, 1941 to February, 1942, at Nettunia as a wireless operator, was then called up and served with the 8th Engineers in Turin and Rome, later serving (January, 1943) at ENIA, Sicily as a wireless operator for S.I.M., but returned to Rome before the Armistice and after the Armistice was given provisional leave.

On 11th November, 1943 he met MENICOCCI, whom he had previously known in Leghorn, and upon hearing that he was without money MENICOCCI proposed that he worked for the Germans for 6,000 lire per month. Through an intermediary he was put in contact with the German Embassy, where a German Colonel told him that he was required for sabotage and espionage behind the Allied lines. He was told that payment would be by results and that up to 30,000 lire might be paid for good work. He was paid 5,000 lire after accepting the mission and also received money with which to buy civilian clothes. On 13th November, 1943, he left for Berlin with a party, spent two days there and a further two days for V.D. treatment, then going on to join the party which had already left for The Hague for a course of training for work as a German agent. On 19th December, 1943 the party travelled back to Rome via Berlin. Shortly afterwards he went with MENICOCCI to the German Embassy and they were instructed to report back on 3rd January. FUMAGALI, whom he did not know previously, was with the party throughout. FUMAGALI made special application to be allowed to accompany CANTELLI and MENICOCCI when they went on a mission. On 17 January, all three left Rome by car for OVINDOLI and spent the night there. They then moved on to Collano and spent two or three days there afterwards moving on to Villetta di Barrea, being during the journey mainly in the charge of a German Lieutenant, but being left by him at the aforementioned town. At 0400 hours on 22nd

[illegible]. Lived with his parents in Antibes, France, from 1923 onwards, his father being in the pottery business, but both parents originating from Bologna. He speaks fluent French. He studied from 1929 - 1933 at Turin and from 1933 - 1937 at Leghorn. He trained from August, 1941 to February, 1942, at Pettonia as a wireless operator, was then called up and served with the 8th Engineers in Turin and Rome, later serving (January, 1943) at [illegible], mainly as a wireless operator for [illegible], but returned to Rome before the Armistice and after the Armistice was given provisional leave.

On 11th November, 1943 he met MONTOGGGI, whom he had previously known in Leghorn, and upon hearing that he was without money MONTOGGGI proposed that he worked for the Germans for 8,000 lire per month. Through an intermediary he was put in contact with the German Embassy, where a German Colonel told him that he was required for sabotage and espionage behind the Allied lines. He was told that payment would be by results and that up to 30,000 lire might be paid for good work. He was paid 5,000 lire after accepting the mission and also received money with which to buy civilian clothes. On 13th November, 1943, he left for Berlin with a party, spent two days there and a further two days for V.D. treatment, then going on to join the party which had already left for The Hague for a course of training for work as a German agent. On 19th December, 1943 the party travelled back to Rome via Berlin. Shortly afterwards he went with MONTOGGGI to the German Embassy and they were instructed to report back on 3rd January. FUNARI, whom he did not know previously, was with the party throughout. FUNARI made special application at the German Embassy to be allowed to accompany CASTELLI and MONTOGGGI when they went on a mission. On 13 January, all three left Rome by car for OVINDOLI and spent the night there. They then moved on to Collano and spent two or three days there afterwards moving on to Villetta di Barrea, being during the journey mainly in the charge of a German Lieutenant, but being left by him at the aforementioned town. At 0400 hours on 22nd January, they left for ALFEDENA in a car in charge of a German N.C.O., but between the two places they left the car and then proceeded on foot being escorted to ALFEDENA where they were left to carry on alone. Contrary to the previous instructions of the German Lieutenant, on the advice of their guides, they started along the road for SIONESO. They walked for about an hour, crossed a river, but on arriving at the other side(the river was forded on foot) CASTELLI, who was leading, was stopped by a British soldier. He dropped his incendiaries as he approached the soldier. CASTELLI said that, before leaving Rome, the German authorities took each man's identity card and gave each of them 10,000 lire. Before leaving the aforementioned German Lieutenant, the three men were instructed by him finally, to obtain information on A.A. sites, gun positions, vehicle markings and to obtain civilian ration cards and Allied

Allied Military Currency. They were also required to report on the behaviour of Allied troops, towards civilians, particularly towards women. They were to sabotage with delayed action incendiary bombs the petrol dump believed by the Germans to be at Cerro al Volturno. Each member of the party was given two incendiary bombs which had a six-hours delayed action. His false name for the operation was GABRI Marino.

2. MENICOCCI Enrico fu Ginnieri, born 19 March, 1924 at Marseilles, France; mother - STAZONI Ilegenda. Both parents deceased. He spent his early years in various institutions in Italy and was taught the trade of an electrical mechanic. He studied at orphanages at Turin and Leghorn. He worked in Rome until being called up on 15 Mar h, 1943 into a formation of Italians from abroad. Subsequently, through a friend, he was put in touch with an intermediary who took him to the German Embassy and MINIC COL, in his turn, introduced CANTELLI through the same intermediary. MENICOCCI's story of subsequent events tallied in every detail with that of CANTELLI. The false name used by MONZA Enrico.

3. FURLANI Ferruccio fu Celestino, born 6 September, 1919 at Trieste; mother - JORDAN Adalgisa. His father owned a grocery business and his mother is still alive in Trieste. He was educated in classics at Trieste and Gorizia. In November, 1940 he went to the Military Academy at MODENA and passed out as a Second-Lieutenant, then served in Feloud with the 7th A.A. Regiment. He was on leave in Trieste at the timeof the time of the Armistice and received call-up papers for forced labour by the Germans. As he learned that the Militia were not being forced into labour by the Germans he joined the Militia Portuaria. Very soon he was transferred to Rome in connection with the removing of gold and valuables to be sent to the North. He was shortly afterwards selected by his Commanding Officer to take a course at the German Sabotage School. In this connection he was taken to the German Embassy where he was told by a German Colonel that he would have to go to a Sabotage School at The Hague. In most relevant details, his story from then onwards tallies exactly with the account given by theother two men, but he stated emphatically that he was thyonly one of the three who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching SIGNE AO junction, in order to avoid a British position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men on to that position as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he did not disclose these facts when first questioned because he was in the presence of the other two men at the time.

(Signed) Captain J.K.COUPLE

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(Signed) Captain J.V.COOPER

44

SECRET

(15)

3

WILLIAM CONNOR

Gone away. Back Soon!

Sent to spy on morale

OSWALD (alias OSCAR) JOHN JOB was executed yesterday morning in Pentonville Prison for treachery — the fourteenth spy, and the fourth British subject, to be executed in Britain during the present war. Four Germans, three Dutchmen, two Belgians and one Swiss have paid the same penalty.

Job, born of German parents in the East End of London, had lived in Paris since 1911. When France was overrun in 1940, he was detained in a number of German internment camps for about three years.

During his internment, Job was approached by the German authorities and agreed to go to Britain and act for the German Secret Service.

His task was to provide information about bomb damage and the state of public morale.

He was given secret writing materials, which were concealed in the hollows of keys, and found on him when he was arrested.

The German authorities had instructed him to send his information by letters addressed to certain of his former British friends still interned at the Saint Denis camp.

Any letters sent by Job were to be intercepted by the German authorities at the camp, and the information intended for the Secret Service was to have been written in invisible ink.

UNION JACK.

17 March 1944.

43

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Any letters sent by Job were to be intercepted by the German authorities at the camp, and the information intended for the Secret Service was to have been written in invisible ink.

Job went to Britain in the guise of a British subject who had escaped from German custody in France.

In fact, he was conducted to the Spanish frontier by German Secret Service agents.

There he told an elaborate story of his escape, but the British authorities were not satisfied.

At his trial, which was in camera, he represented that he had accepted the German offer merely as a means to get away from captivity, and that he had no intention of spying against this country.

The jury, found him guilty of treachery, and the Judge said they had come to their decision on the "clearest possible evidence."—*Reuter.*

JACK.

17 March 1944.

43

MOST SECRET
WORK NECESSARY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

(16)

Ref/292/M/Gen.

12 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Trial of Enemy Agents.

TO : S.C.A.O. AMF 5th Army.

1. A letter has been sent by C.C.S. AMF to the Executive Commissioner urging the necessity for setting up a Special Court to deal with spies, and requesting furthermore that the matter be treated as of great urgency.

2. It has been agreed that this Court shall be set up forthwith to work on the West of the Appennines consisting of the following members :

Major Campbell	-	Region I.
Major Elder	-	Region IV.
Major Waugh	-	Region IV.
Lieut. Gaziano	-	Region IV.

3. Colonel Young has nominated a Security Officer to act as Prosecutor before the Court, and has stated that Capt. Hare or Lieut. Gale are now in touch with Lt.Col.Gibson.

4. The Court should be convened as a standing Court and should have it's H.Q. at CASERTA. It will act under the general orders of the Chief Legal Officer 5th Army AMF, who will be responsible for ensuring that all cases of espionage are brought before the Court with the minimum of delay.

5. It is understood that Major Elder and Major Waugh are at Caserta now. It is requested that the necessary instructions be issued by Regions I and IV to ensure that Lieut. Gaziano and Major Campbell report to Caserta by Saturday, March 18th, to Chief Legal Officer, 5th Army AMF.

6. It is regretted that no transport is available from this H.Q. for these officers, but a request has been addressed to G3I(b) AMGF asking them to provide transport for the Court on demand.

NORMAN H. PIRIE
Colonel, Cavalry,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

42

Copy to: R.C. Region I.
" " IV.
Col. Young, Security Branch. ~~Hqs~~ ACMF.
G.1 ACC.

SECRET

Security Branch

5019

QVR 4 QVR 12 CIPHER SERIAL D322 SIGS 10026

TO.....1.COLONEL ROBINEAU(SON) CISB
2.MAJ MCGOVERN XV AIR FORCE
3.NZEF FS SECTION
4.300 FS SEC
5.315 FS SEC
6.409 FS SEC
7.410 FS SEC
8.38 PS SEC
9.85 PS SEC
10.91 PS SEC
11.GSI ACMF
12.FATIMA FOR UCQENE
13.MMIA DO 2 DISTRICT
14.GSI EIGHTH ARMY
15.G2 FIFTH ARMY
16.GSI 3 DISTRICT
17.GSI 5 CORPS
18.GSI 1 (2) POLISH CRPS
19.26 PLU ATT 2 POLISH CORPS

FROM....G DISTWO 13037 09

SECRET. ENDEAVOUR LOCATE AND ARREST IMMEDIATELY BERTUCCI ALDO DI GIACOMO AND CECCACCI RODOLFO DI GIOVANNI RELEASED FROM 207 PW CAMP 7 MARCH AS BEING CLEARED OF SUSPICION. NOW RPT NOW KNOWN TO BE ENEMY AGENTS. THEY MAY REPORT TO ITALIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES OR ENDEAVOUR TO CROSS INTO ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY. DESCRIPTION BERTUCCI FOLLOWS. BORN 13/5/23 AT S MARGHERITA. TALL ROBUST OVAL FACE OF GOOD COLOUR. RATHER SHORT HAIR BLUE EYES SPEAKS ENGLISH BELIEVED EX PARACHUTIST DESCRIPTION CECCACCI FOLLOWS. BORN 28/5/18 AT AGUGLIANO. TALL DARK WELL BUILT. BLACK HAIR CLEAN SHAVEN. LIEUTENANT EX PARACHUTIST OR EX SUBMARINE. BOTH IN POSSESSION OF IDENTITY CARDS WITH PARTICULARS AS ABOVE BUT WITH FALSE PLACES OF RESIDENCE. INFORM THIS HQ IF TRACED.

IMMEDIATE 091915A

ACC DISTRIBUTION:

Action.....Army S C (Lecce)
Info.....Security Br
Public Safety S C
Dep C C
C A Br
File
Float

HEADQUARTERS
10 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

10 MARCH 1944

SECRET

SECRET

8-273

SUBJECT: Enemy Agents.

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean Forces

NO SECRET EMBLS NO SECRET

MMIS/MISS/1/3(Ib)

(13)

2 Mar 44.

TO: Eighth Army
2 District
3 District
P.B.S.

Interrogations of a captured enemy agent reveals that the following may be expected to attempt to cross our lines to carry out espionage activities.

1. CAVIZZO Manuela. 1.65 m; age about 27; medium build, black curly hair combed straight back, high forehead; full oval face, wears a small close-clipped moustache; brown eyes. Has a Piedmont accent. Keen and active demeanor.

He will of course probably travel under an assumed name.

For Lieut General,
Chief of General Staff,
A.C.M.F.

Reproduced by G-2, HQS
4 March 1944: [illegible] #181

Copies to:-
1 - 57 Area
1 - 2nd XII AFSC
1 - GSI
1 - GSDIC
1 - AMG
3 - GSO, PBS
2 - PM
1 - MA
1 - GLS
2 - PRO
1 - 24 Canadian PSS (Attn Capt Campbell)
1 - JICA

40

SECRET

file

(12)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

1st March 1944.

TO : SECURITY OFFICER
NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

With reference unnumbered letter of 29th February 44, this is to acknowledge the receipt of the same together with the three enclosures.

Lt. Colonel.
Security Branch.

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
G2 Security

10

To: O.C.
Security Intelligence Branch
Allied Control Commission.

Subject: Enclosures.

The enclose documents were handed to me by the Courier yesterday evening and I opened them, and signed the receipt for Copy No. 10 of ACMF/1401/7/G(Ib)
When I got down to reading the documents and looked at the distribution list I realised they were meant for you.

I hasten to send them on and apologise for having opened them.

Would you kindly send me acknowledgment of receipt.

R.W. Buckley. Capt.

29 Feb 44.

R.W. Buckley.
Capt. I. Corps.
Security Officer.

Enclosures.

1. ACMF/1401/7/G(Ib) with appendices A & B. 'Encyclopedia'.
2. ACMF/1401/7/G(Ib) 'Travelling Guidance'.
3. ACMF/1401/10/G(Ib) 'Hotel Registers'.

CR to 149

SUBJECT: Handling of Enemy Agents.

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean Force

BY HIGH SECRET EQUALS US SECRET

ACMF/A101/7/3(D)

27 February 1944

Copy No. 10

1. It is considered that there has been undue delay in the handling of certain cases of captured enemy agents during the last three months, and it is desired to emphasise that it is a matter of urgent importance to our operational security that such cases should be dealt with as quickly as possible.

2. Though it may occasionally be desirable for an agent to be despatched to ALGIERS or to be subject to special treatment, it is the policy of this H.Q. that captured agents should normally be brought to trial as rapidly as possible, since it is considered that, if they are found guilty, sentenced to death and executed, and if publicity is given to such cases, this will seriously discourage other agents and thus have a most beneficial effect on our security.

3. There have been cases in which well over two months have elapsed between the capture of an agent and his trial. This delay has been due to various causes, most of which could, it is thought, have been overcome if the matter had been treated as one of real urgency. It is considered that two or three weeks should normally be adequate for the complete disposal of such cases.

4. It is important that captured agents should be properly and fully interrogated, and it is not desirable that the actual interrogations should be rushed. It is essential, however, that the preparation of reports, the institution of any necessary enquiries, the collection of statements, and the transporting of the agent, as required, should all be carried out without any avoidable delay.

5. The procedure for the handling of enemy agents, from the moment of capture until their final disposal is somewhat complicated owing to the number of agencies are involved, but if all concerned ensure that the minimum time is spent between each stage of the procedure, it is believed that the desired result will be achieved quickly and efficiently.

6. The following measures should assist to ensure a more rapid handling of such cases.

(a) As soon as Army HQ learns of the capture of an agent in the Army area, steps should be taken to collect proper reports as to circumstances of capture, statements, names of witnesses etc.

(b) Ib/C.I. staffs should consult with the appropriate legal officer

1. It is considered that there has been undue delay in the handling of certain cases of captured enemy agents during the last three months, and it is desired to emphasize that it is a matter of urgent importance to our operational security that such cases should be dealt with as quickly as possible.

2. Though it may occasionally be desirable for an agent to be sentenced to death or to be subject to special treatment, it is the policy of this G.H.Q. that captured agents should normally be brought to trial as rapidly as possible, since it is considered that, if they are found guilty, sentenced to death and executed, and if publicity is given to such cases, this will certainly discourage other agents and thus have a most beneficial effect on our security.

3. There have been cases in which well over two months have elapsed between the capture of an agent and his trial. This delay has been due to various causes, most of which could, it is thought, have been overcome if the matter had been treated as one of real urgency. It is considered that two or three weeks should normally be adequate for the complete disposal of such cases.

4. It is important that captured agents should be properly and fully interrogated, and it is not desirable that the actual interrogations should be rushed. It is essential, however, that the preparation of reports, the investigation of any necessary enquiries, the collection of exhibits, and the transporting of the agent, as required, should all be carried out without any avoidable delay.

5. The procedure for the handling of enemy agents, from the moment of capture until their final disposal is a somewhat complicated one in that a number of agencies are involved, but if all concerned ensure that the minimum time is spent between each stage of the procedure, it is believed that the desired results will be achieved quickly and efficiently.

6. The following measures should assist to ensure a more rapid handling of such cases.

(a) As soon as Army H.Q. learns of the capture of an agent in the Army area, steps should be taken to collect proper reports as to circumstances of capture, statements, names of witnesses etc.

(b) M/C.I. staffs should consult with the appropriate legal officer early in the case so that requirements as to evidence etc. may be anticipated as far as possible.

(c) C.I.(M) should arrange for CSDIC to interrogate as soon as their own interrogation is completed.

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7. The detailed procedure to be followed with regard to agents arrested in the Fifth and Eighth Army areas, which was set out in previous memoranda, has been revised slightly to provide for greater speed and efficiency. The revised procedure is described in Appendices.

8. It is suggested that Districts and P.O.W. should adopt a similar procedure as regards S.I.(b) and CSDIC in respect of agents arrested or discovered in their territory.

9. A.C.C. and C.S.I.S.C. are urgently requested to do everything possible to assist in the rapid control of these cases.

Lieut General,
Chief of General Staff,
A.C.M.F.

DISTRIBUTION.

Fifth Army ..... 1 - 2
Eighth Army 3
1 S.I.(b) Unit 4
2 S.I.(b) Unit 5
3 S.I.(b) Unit 6
G.S.S. Spec. Det. G-2, Fifth Army 7
CSDIC (Army) c/o 57 Area 8
CSDIC Sub Section (Det) c/o 2 District 9
Security Intelligence, A.C.C. 10
Chief Legal Officer, A.C.C. ..... 11 (less Appendices)

For Information.

G-2, A.F.H. 12
G.S.I., 2 District 13
G.S.I., 3 District 14
G-2, F.M.S. 15
File 16
Spares ..... 17 - 20

Appendix "A"

Detailed Procedure for Handling Enemy Agents
Arrested in Fifth Army Area.

1. An agent is normally arrested or discovered by an F.S. Section/C.I.C. Detachment or by the Army R.I.P.

2. The agency concerned should at once isolate the agent and submit a brief report to Fifth Army, giving particulars of agent, exact circumstances of arrest or discovery, and result of preliminary interrogation.

3. Fifth Army will then immediately:

(a) Arrange for the agent to be confined in special (isolated) custody.
(b) Summon an S.I.(b) officer by phone.
(c) Submit a brief written report on the case to AGMT and 3 S.I.(b) Unit, giving particulars of agent and circumstances of arrest or discovery.

4. S.I.(b) will then interrogate the agent and report, in writing, the result of this interrogation to Fifth Army and to A.G.M.T. giving recommendation as to disposal.

5. Disposal will normally be one of the following:-

(a) Continued detention for further interrogation or enquiries.
(b) Interrogation by CSDIC, NAPLES.
(c) Special treatment by S.I.(b).
(d) Immediate dispatch to CSDIC, ALGIERS.

6. Necessary action will then normally be taken as follows:-

(a) In the case of 5 (a): 3 S.I.(b) Unit will continue interrogation or arrange for or request further enquiries to be made.
(b) In the case of 5 (b): 3 S.I.(b) Unit will notify CSDIC, NAPLES that the interrogation is required; arrange (through AGMT if necessary) for the agent to be transported to CSDIC or for the CSDIC officer to visit the agent; brief CSDIC and give them a report on the case. (For procedure after CSDIC interrogation, see para 7 below).
(c) In the case of 5 (c): 3 S.I.(b) will handle the case in accordance with current instructions on the subject issued by AFHQ.
(d) In the case of 5 (d): 3 S.I.(b) Unit will ask CSDIC NAPLES to arrange for the despatch of the agent to ALGIERS, and will ensure that either S.I.(b) ALGIERS or CSDIC NAPLES are in possession of full reports on the case and relevant documents: those held by CSDIC NAPLES will be dispatched with the agent AGMT will warn AFHQ and CSDIC NAPLES should warn CSDIC ALGIERS.
(e) Note: In the case of (a) and (b) S.I.(b) will proceed with the

2. The agency concerned should at once isolate the agent and submit a brief report to Fifth Army, giving particulars of agent, exact circumstances of arrest or discovery, and result of preliminary interrogation.

3. Fifth Army will then immediately:

(a) Arrange for the agent to be confined in special (isolated) custody.
(b) Summon an S.I.(b) officer by phone.
(c) Submit a brief written report on the case to ACMF and 3 S.I.(b) Unit, giving particulars of agent and circumstances of arrest or discovery.

4. S.I.(b) will then interrogate the agent and report, in writing, the result of this interrogation to Fifth Army and to A.C.M.F. giving recommendation as to disposal.

5. Disposal will normally be one of the following:-

(a) Continued detention for further interrogation or enquiries.
(b) Interrogation by CSDIC, NAPLES.
(c) Special treatment by S.I.(b).
(d) Immediate dispatch to CSDIC, ALGIERS.

6. Necessary action will then normally be taken as follows:-

(a) In the case of 5 (a): 3 S.I.(b) Unit will continue interrogation or arrange for or request further enquiries to be made.
(b) In the case of 5 (b): 3 S.I.(b) Unit will notify CSDIC, NAPLES that the interrogation is required; arrange (through ACMF if necessary) for the agent to be transported to CSDIC or for the CSDIC officer to visit the agent; brief CSDIC and give them a report on the case. (For procedure after CSDIC interrogation, see para 7 below).
(c) In the case of 5 (c): 3 S.I.(b) will handle the case in accordance with current instructions on the subject issued by AFHQ.
(d) In the case of 5 (d): 3 S.I.(b) unit will ask CSDIC NAPLES to arrange for the despatch of the agent to ALGIERS, and will ensure that either S.I.(b) ALGIERS or CSDIC NAPLES are in possession of full reports on the case and relevant documents: those held by CSDIC NAPLES will be despatched with the agent ACMF will warn AFHQ and CSDIC NAPLES should warn CSDIC ALGIERS.
(e) Note: In the case of (a) and (b) S.I.(b) will proceed with the necessary action without delay. In the case of (c) or (d), S.I.(b) will first obtain, by phone, the approval of ACMF before implementing the proposed action.

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7. When CSDIC NAPLES have interrogated an agent, they should submit a report to ACMF, Fifth Army and 3 S.I.(b) Unit. If CSDIC consider that further interrogation at ALGIERS would prove profitable, they should state this opinion at the end of their report.

8. On the receipt of the interrogation report by CSDIC, NAPLES, ACMF will decide as to the disposal of the agent, after consultation, if necessary, with Fifth Army by phone.

Para 7 Cont'd.

If it is decided that he should be tried, Fifth Army will arrange for his trial, the G-2 (C.I.) staff making available to the legal officer concerned all relevant reports and evidence. (ACMF will arrange for transport of agent from CSDIC to Fifth Army).

If it is decided that he should be dispatched to CSDIC ALGIERS, 9 S.I.(b) Unit will make arrangements, as set out in para 5 (d) above.

If it is decided that he should continue in detention pending further enquiries, A.C.M.F. will arrange.

8. NOTE: Any documents etc. found on the agent must always accompany him throughout the above procedure.

Appendix "B"

Detailed Procedure for Handling enemy Agents arrested in the Eighth Army Area.

1. An agent is normally arrested or discovered either by a F.S. Section or by the Army R.I.P.

2. The agency concerned should at once isolate the agent and submit a brief report to Eighth Army, giving particulars of agent, exact circumstances of arrest or discovery, and results of preliminary interrogation.

3. Eighth Army will then immediately:-

(a) Arrange for the agent to be confined in special (isolated) custody.
(b) Ascertain by brief interrogation:-
(i) Whether the agent has any means of communication with the enemy.
(ii) Whether he knows of any other agents already in or about to [illegible] Allied territory.
(c) If an S.I.(b) Officer is available in Eighth Army area at the time, this brief interrogation should be carried out by him. If he is NOT available, it should be carried out by any I(b)/FS Officer nominated by Eighth Army.

4. Eighth Army will then send a brief written report on the case to A.C.M.F. and 2 S.I.(b) Unit, giving particulars of agent and circumstances of arrest or discovery.

5. At the same time, if this brief preliminary interrogation reveals that the agent has a means of communication with the enemy, Eighth Army will phone 2 S.I.(b) Unit, R.R.I and summon an officer immediately, (if such an officer is not with Eighth Army already). The S.I.(b) officer will then examine the case and, if he considers that the case is one for special treatment, he will handle it in accordance with current AFHQ instructions on this subject.

If the brief preliminary interrogation does NOT reveal that the agent has any means of communication with the enemy, or if the S.I.(b) officer considers that the case is NOT one for special treatment, Eighth Army will arrange for the agent to be sent under escort to R.R.I, advising 2 S.I.(b) Unit by phone of his despatch and E.T.A.

6. The main S.I.(b) interrogation will then be carried out at R.R.I. 2 S.I.(b) Unit will then send a copy of their interrogation report to this HQ and to Eighth Army, together with a recommendation as to disposal.

7. Disposal will normally be one of the following:-

(a) Continued detention for further interrogation or enquiries.
(b) Interrogation by CSDIC, R.R.I.
(c) Special treatment by S.I.(b).
(d) Immediate despatch to CSDIC, ALGIERS.

34

8. Necessary action will then normally be taken as follows:-

(a) In the case of 7 (a): 2 S.I.(b) Unit will continue interrogation or arrange for or request further enquiries to be made.
(b) In the case of 7 (b): 2 S.I.(b) Unit will notify CSDIC, R.R.I that

3. Eighth Army will then immediately:-

(a) Arrange for the agent to be confined in special (isolated) custody.
(b) Ascertain by brief interrogation:-
(i) Whether the agent has any means of communication with the enemy.
(ii) Whether he knows of any other agents already in or about to [illegible] Allied territory.
(c) If an S.I.(b) Officer is available in Eighth Army [illegible] the time, this brief interrogation should be carried out by him. If he is NOT available, it should be carried out by any I(b)/FS Officer nominated by Eighth Army.

4. Eighth Army will then send a brief written report on the case to A.C.M.F. and 2 S.I.(b) Unit, giving particulars of agent and circumstances of arrest or discovery.

5. At the same time, if this brief preliminary interrogation reveals that the agent has a means of communication with the enemy, Eighth Army will phone 2 S.I.(b) Unit, BARI and summon an officer immediately, (if such an officer is not with Eighth Army already). The S.I.(b) officer will then examine the case and, if he considers that the case is one for special treatment, he will handle it in accordance with current AFHQ instructions on this subject.

If the brief preliminary interrogation does NOT reveal that the agent has any means of communication with the enemy, or if the S.I.(b) officer considers that the case is NOT one for special treatment, Eighth Army will arrange for the agent to be sent under escort to BARI, advising 2 S.I.(b) Unit by phone of his dispatch and E.T.A.

6. The main S.I.(b) interrogation will then be carried out at BARI. 2 S.I.(b) Unit will then send a copy of their interrogation report to this HQ and to Eighth Army, together with a recommendation as to disposal.

7. Disposal will normally be one of the following:-

(a) Continued detention for further interrogation or enquiries.
(b) Interrogation by CSDIC, BARI.
(c) Special treatment by S.I.(b).
(d) Immediate despatch to CSDIC, ALGIERS.

34

8. Necessary action will then normally be taken as follows:-

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(b) In the case of 7 (b): 2 S.I.(b) Unit will notify CSDIC, BARI that the interrogation is required; arrange for the agent to be transported to CSDIC or for the CSDIC officer to visit the agent; brief CSDIC and give them a report on the case. (For procedure after CSDIC interrogation, see para 9 below).

(c) In the case of 7 (c): 2 S.I.(b) Unit will handle the case in accordance with current instructions on the subject issued by AFHQ.

(d) In the case of 7 (d): 2 S.I.(b) Unit will ask CSDIC BARI to arrange for the despatch of the agent to ALGIERS, and will ensure that either S.I.(b) ALGIERS or CSDIC BARI are in possession of full reports on the case and relevant documents; those held by CSDIC BARI will be despatched with the escort. ACMF will warn AFHQ and CSDIC BARI should warn CSDIC ALGIERS.

(e) Note: In the case of (a) and (b), S.I.(b) will proceed with the necessary action without delay, In the case of (c) and (d), S.I.(b) will first obtain, by phone, the approval of ACMF before implementing the proposed action.

9. When CSDIC BARI have interrogated an agent, they should submit a report to ACHF, Eighth Army and 2 S.I.(b) Unit. If CSDIC consider that further interrogation at ALGIERS would prove profitable, they should state this opinion at the end of their report.

On receipt of the interrogation report by CSDIC, BARI, ACHF will decide as to the disposal of the agent, after consultation, if necessary, with Eighth Army by phone.

If it is decided that he should be tried, Eighth Army will arrange for his trial, the I(b) staff making available to the legal officer concerned all relevant reports and evidence. (ACHF will arrange for transport of agent from CSDIC to Eighth Army).

If it is decided that he should be despatched to CSDIC, ALGIERS, 2 S.I.(b) Unit will make arrangements, as set out in para 8 (d) above.

If it is decided that he should continue in detention pending further enquiries, 2 S.I.(b) Unit will arrange in conjunction with 2 District.

10. NOTE: Any documents etc., found on the agent must always accompany him throughout the above procedure.

SECRET

S-273

SUBJECT: Enemy Agents

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean Force

1 Mar 44

(11)

TO: Fifth Army
No. 2 District
No. 3 District
A.M.G.

Interrogation of a captured enemy agent has revealed that the following enemy agents may be expected to attempt to cross the Allied lines to obtain information:-

2. [illegible] alias. Former recruit of GIAN [illegible] MONTAGNA Alpine. Height 1.74 m, average build, round face, low forehead, wavy light brown hair brushed back, wears glasses, aquiline. Age about 18. Born at [illegible] but lived at Via [illegible], LIDO, VENICE.

3. [illegible] alias. Height 1.68 m, average build, square faced with slightly protruding lower jaw, tousled hair, untidy, badly dressed, approximate age 19.
Born VERONA and lived at Via Pietro Borsieri, LIDO, VENICE. In June 43 he left for ROME but was in VENICE in Nov 43 when he was wearing the uniform of the "X" Bn. - greyish-green trousers with puttees, black shirt with red "X" crossed by a fasnio on the forepart sleeves, greyish-green peak and a black fez.

For Lieut General,
Chief of General Staff,
A.M.G.F.

Reproduced by G-2, FMA
3 March 1944: [illegible] #119

Copies to:-
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1 - A-2 XXII AFSC
1 - CSS
1 - CDICC
1 - AMGV
3 - CIC, FBI
1 - FM
1 - MA

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(1 - FEC
(1 - 14 Canadian FCU (Attn Capt Campbell)
(1 - JICA

33

SECRET

SECRET

Recy Int
S-273

Subject:- Descriptions of Enemy Agents.

Headquarters
Allied Central Med. Force,
G.H.Q.

(10)

GSI, Eighth Army.
GSI, 2 District.
GSI, 3 District.
G-2 Section, F.B.S.

TOP SECRET - U.S. SECRET.

ACSF/IAS5/4/GSI(b).

1 March 44

1. The two Italian lieutenants described below are suspect: alleged by the S.I.S. to have crossed over from enemy territory dressed in mufti and to have passed through US. ITALY:-

VACCALUZZO S/Lieut.
A Calabrese, formerly of 15 Coy, III Para Regt. Height 5'6", about 24 yrs old; black, slightly-wavy hair brushed straight back, small moustache; round face, olive complexion, "loose" skin, small scar by left cheek bone; tobacco-stained teeth; nervous in his movements.

CORONELLI S/Lieut.
Also from III Para Regt. Native of PIANA. About 5'8"; blond; blue eyes; freckled face.

2. S.I.S. is endeavoring to trace their whereabouts. If discovered they should be arrested and this headquarters informed immediately.

for Brigadier,
G.S.O.1(I).

Reproduced by G-2, FBS
4 March 1944

#110

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1 - 37 Area
1 - A-2 XIX AFSC
1 - OSS
1 - CSOIC
1 - ASG
3 - CIC, FBS
1 - PM
1 - PA
1 - CIS
1 - PIO
1 - 34 Canadian FSS (Attn Capt Campbell)
1 - XIGA

HEADQUARTERS
6 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

32

SECRET

S-144

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 762

Hq A Mtg

(5)

Security Branch
SECRET
:Auth: CG PBS :
:Initials: FFR :
:Date: 26 Feb. 44 :

(9)

PBS/62/72

AG 384.2 BPCOS (17 Feb 44)

26 February 1944

Subject: Rewards for Capture of enemy personnel Behind Allied Lines.

To : See Distribution.

1. Reference is made to classified Administrative Memorandum Number 9, AFHQ, same subject as above, dated 17 February 1944, with 1st Wrapper Indorsement, this Headquarters, 24 February 1944.

2. Until further advised by this Headquarters, no payment as prescribed by that directive will be made.

By command of Brigadier General PENCE:

L. F. Hickel

L. F. HICKEL,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" and "B" plus:
CO, FWE 326

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PBS 1553/

LFN/ncg

AG 384.2 BPGBI (17 Feb 44) 1st Ind.
HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION, APO 782, 24 February 1944.

TO: See Distribution.

1. For compliance.

2. The Commanding Officer of PWE 326 will appoint a Staff Intelligence Officer for the purpose of receiving civilians and making payments as outlined in basic communication.

3. Alleged saboteurs and enemy agents will be turned over to the nearest Military Police with instructions that they be carefully guarded and segregated from other prisoners and from each other, and all details, including the names and addresses of any civilians assisting in their capture will be furnished at once to the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Peninsular Base Section.

By command of Brigadier General PENCE:

L. F. Hickel

L. F. HICKEL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Adm. Memo. No. 9, AFHQ dtd 17 Feb 44, Subject: "Rewards for Capture of Enemy Personnel Behind Allied Lines".

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Col. Young
To see
Lt. Col.

- 1 -

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

S E C R E T
:Auth: C-in-C, AF :
:Initials: /s/ HVR :
:9 February 1944 :

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 9)

17 February 1944

REWARDS FOR CAPTURE OF ENEMY PERSONNEL BEHIND ALLIED LINES

Administrative Memoranda Numbers 12, 18, and 19, this headquarters, 1943, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Certain rewards will be paid to civilians who by their own means capture or provide information which facilitates the capture of enemy personnel, landed behind Allied lines by parachute, aircraft, glider, submarine or surface craft, or any saboteurs or enemy agents.

2. In order to insure the prompt payment of such rewards the procedure below will be followed:

a. Commanding Officers to include United States Regiments, British Brigades, and separate or independent battalions, will designate a Staff Intelligence Officer as the officer to receive claims who either offer information or who have by their own means captured any such enemy personnel. Payment will be made on the following scale:

(1) To any civilian who, by his own means, captures any such enemy personnel alive. Frs. 2,500, or Lira 5,000.

(2) To any civilian who, by his own means, captures any such enemy personnel, the enemy being killed in the process of capture: Frs: 1,500, or Lira 3,000.

(3) To any civilian who, by his information, facilitates the capture of any such personnel: such reward as is deemed to be sufficient but not exceeding Frs. 1,000, or Lira, 2,000.

(4) To any civilian or group of civilians who, by his or their means, recaptures or, by his or their information, facilitates the recapture of an escaped prisoner of war, or who returns an escaped prisoner to appropriate military authorities: Frs. 1,000, or Lira 2,000. Note:-- Only one payment to be made for the return of any one prisoner. In cases where one individual appears instrumental in returning a group of prisoners the total reward will not exceed 1,000 Frs. or 2,000 Lira. Prisoners of war as defined herein do not include Italian prisoners of war organized into Italian Service Units who may be A.W.O.L. from their unit.

b. The Intelligence Officer should provide himself with sufficient funds by drawing them.

(1) In the case of United States Units from the nearest Finance Officer, using Class 'A' Agent Officer method. This Officer can immediately make the necessary payments, accounting for the funds on the

OCS Form 6 (Confidential Voucher), such voucher to be supported by his signed certificate authorizing the payment.

(2) In the case of British formations or units from the nearest Field Cashier, opening an Imprest Account for the purpose. Payments being supported by his signed certificate and a receipt from the receipient where possible.

The certificate in either case, will read substantially as follows:

I certify the sum of Frs. (or Lira) _____ was expended for special services rendered to United Nations Forces in accordance with instructions contained in Administrative Memorandum Number _____ AFHQ _____ 1944.

c. (1) United States Finance Officers will accept these vouchers when the Intelligence Officers make periodic returns to him, and will replace such amounts as have been expended. This will keep the Intelligence Officers' funds at levels agreed by the Finance Officers and the Intelligence Officers concerned.

(2) British Imprest Accounts with certificates will be forwarded to Command Paymaster as follows:

In NWAF - to the Command Paymaster, Number 2 Command Pay Office, Algiers.
In CMF - to the Command Paymaster, Number 8 Command Pay Office, CMF.

3. The substance of paragraph 2a above may be disseminated freely regardless of the classification of this document. (AG 000.5-3 GEI-AGM)

By command of General WILSON:

/s/ H. V. Roberts
H. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

SECRET

Security Branch.
S-87 (8)

SUBJECT:- Enemy Agents.

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean Force

APO 394, U.S. ARMY

AGPT/M56/29/G(b)

23 Feb 44

A.G. of S., G-2(C.I.) (8th Army
G.S.I., No. 2 District
G.S.I., No. 3 District
A.G. of S., G-2, P.A.N.

1. Information has been received that the under-mentioned enemy agents crossed the lines into Allied territory in the neighborhood of [illegible] (Sheet 29 - 3645) on 5 Feb 1944.

(a) [illegible] Bruno. Ex-Agente d'Annello.
Description. Age 31; born Cairo (?); Hair and complexion - fair; build - medium; wears glasses; speaks English, French, Arabic and Spanish; last seen wearing raincoat; grey cotton trousers, brown military boots, light grey hat.

(b) [illegible] Giovanni. Ex-Guardatore.
Description. Has Italian identity card in name [illegible] showing [illegible] as place of birth; age 28; born [illegible]; height 5' 10"; build - big; hair brown, wavy; complexion - dark; has been in [illegible]; speaks a little Arabic; last seen wearing brown overcoat, blue-jeans with black shoulders, buttons; wears ring with date 12 Jan 44 and inscription "Lidia" (?).

(c) [illegible] Giuseppe. Sgt. Regia Aeronautica.
Description. Age 28; height 5' 8"; build - big; hair - black, smooth; complexion - dark; temperamental, cheerful.

2. [illegible] and [illegible] are saboteurs whose mission was to carry out sabotage on any suitable object in the [illegible] (Sheet 29 - 3256) area. Each was given a 6-day delayed action incendiary - explosive bomb, possibly concealed in a lost of bread. [illegible]'s mission was to obtain information in the [illegible] area, returning across the lines at the beginning of March. He is believed not to be a saboteur.

3. The above information has been passed to 8th Army, but as these persons may now be in another area a close watch for them should be maintained.

for Brigadier,
H.G.S.(I).
A.C.M.F.

Reproduced by G.S., P.A.N.
25 February 1944. #1241

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1 - 57 AFSA
1 - A-2 XII AFSC
1 - CSS
1 - GSOIC
1 - ASD
3 - OIC, PES
1 - PM
1 - OIS
2 - RA
1 - PIO
1 - 3A Canadian PSS (Attn: Capt. Campbell)
1 - JICA

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S-56

Security Bd (7)

HEAD QUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
A.P.O. 464, U. S. Army

19 February 1944
ARB/tdr

Subject: Enemy Agents.

To: See distribution.

1. Reference is made to letter this office, 15 January 1944, subject as above.

2. The following is a supplementary list of suspected enemy agents:

(1) Howard SMITH. Short, thick set, blonde hair, also whiskers, dark complexion, blue eyes, round-faced and clean shaven. Approximately 20 years old. Spoke French and Arabic.

(2) Joseph [illegible]. Short, thick set, chestnut hair cut very short, blue eyes, clean shaven, approximate age 28. He spoke French and Arabic.

(3) (Name Unknown). A man approximately 5' 9" in height, thin, narrow shoulders, dark complexion, black wavy hair brushed back, squint in the right eye, nose slightly turned to the right, thin chestnut moustache, approximately 21-23 years old. Sang very well. He spoke French and Arabic.

(4) (Name Unknown). A very short man, plump, round-faced, English nose, black hair brushed back, rather pale, apparent age about 18. He spoke French and Arabic.

(5) (Name Unknown). A man about 5' 5" in height, very dark complexion, dark hair brushed back, glass eye, wearing glasses, normal build, about 25-27 years old. Known as "[illegible]" and said to be a Lt. in the I.S.F.

(6) [illegible]. Ex-Sgt. from 7. MAROC Regt. and ex-volunteer Parachutist in. Stationed at [illegible] up to November 1943 in [illegible]'s company. Was dressed in dark blue ski outfit with sailors' peak cap. Height about 1.70 m, strong heavy build, black hair brushed straight back, black beard and finger-wide moustache. Small dark eyes, and a very short nose. The head is rather wider near the temples. He spoke French.

(7) [illegible]. Tall, about 1.75 m, well-shaped body. The hair which is cut short so that the ears are visible, is combed back and permanently waved, the first wave being bigger than the others. Dark hair and green eyes. Small irregular teeth disclosed by chain smoking. Normal make-up, long pointed finger nails. In [illegible] she wore a dark overcoat with a half fur collar and some fur on both pockets. Woolen knee stockings and high cork-soled shoes. She never wore a hat but sometimes a silk scarf. At [illegible] she dressed in trousers and wore [illegible]'s dark blue ski jacket.

26

SECRET

(8) Nartello FUTTER. An ex-paratrooper of the 4. MARCO Regt., and hence nick-named "MARCO". Met by captured enemy agent at FURBARA, which he left together with MIANELLA in November 1943. The latter told him at OVERNOLI that "MARCO" had left on a mission some time ago, but had not yet returned. He was shown "MARCO's" Italian Military kit in the storeroom of the headquarters. He is of strong build about 1.65 - 1.70 m high, clean shaven, about 23 years of age. Captured agent cannot remember other details.

(9) 2nd Lieut. BARTOLETTI. He is about 28-30 years old. About 1.70 m tall, large jovial face, rosy complexion, chestnut hair, gray eyes and clean shaven. Rather a large nose and known as "potato nose" (NASO di PATATA) among the soldiers at FURBARA.

3. Information has also been received at this headquarters that four enemy saboteurs with false identity cards, carrying explosives in lieu of bread may attempt to cross our lines. No further information is available.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

/s/ Arthur H. Blom
ARTHUR H. BLOM
Major, Infantry,
Asst. A.C. of S., G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:
A.C. of S., G-2, II Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, VI Corps
GSI(b), 10th Corps
SM, Corps Expeditionnaire Francais
GSI(b), New Zealand Corps
A.C. of S., G-2, 88th Division
309th CIC Detachment, Fifth Army
Provost Marshal, Fifth Army
AIS, Fifth Army
AMG, Fifth Army, (Attn: Capt. Watterson)
SI(b)
A.C. of S., G-2, PBS

Reproduced by G-2, P.B.S.:
22 February 1944: #1078

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1 - FBI
1 - SA
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1 - FBI
1 - 14th Canadian FSS (Attn: Capt. Campbell)
1 - J.I.C.A.

SECRET

Subject:- Enemy Agents.

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean Forces,
G.M.F.

Sr. ADVICE contain U.S. SECRET

ACMF/1401/1/A(IS).

15 Feb 44.

G-2, Fifth Army
G.S.I., No. 2 District.
G.S.I., No. 3 District.
G-2, [illegible]

1. Further to this H.Q. letter ACMF/1403/1/A(IS) dated 4 Feb 44, the following additional information has been received on enemy agents who were met or seen by captured agents at the German Intelligence H.Q. at OVIDOLI:-

2. (a) BRAMBILLA.

Brought from S. MARCO Regt and ex-Volunteer Torchbearer Sn. Stationed at FUSINA up to Nov 43 in ALBERTI's army. Now dressed in a dark blue civ outfit with civilian peak cap. At OVIDOLI he gave his sig Partisan blouse to ZANI (b). Believed to be a native of MILAN. He speaks French.

Description:-

Height about 1.70 m, strong heavy build, black hair brushed straight back, black beard and finger wide moustache. Small dark eyes, and a very short neck.

The head is rather wide near the temples.

(b) ZANI.

BRAMBILLA introduced this woman whose surname is NOT known as his cousin and wife alternately. Apparently she is no relation of his. She hails from VICENZA area and speaks with the slight Clay accent of that region. She was born in 1915, and lives in MILAN. A captured enemy agent maintains that in the restaurant at ROME she showed him a photo on which she had long hair and told him that it had been burnt during an Allied raid on MILAN.

Description:-

Small, about 1.75 m, well shaped body. The hair which is cut short, so that the ears are visible, is combed back and permanently waved, the first wave being bigger than the others. Dark hair and green eyes. Small irregular teeth blackened by chain smoking. Normal make-up, long pointed finger nails.

In ROME she wore a dark over-coat with a half fur collar and some fur on both pockets. Woolen knee stockings and high cork soled shoes. She never wore a hat but sometimes a silk scarf.

At OVIDOLI she dressed in trousers and wore BRAMBILLA's dark blue sig jacket.

In ROME she wore a silver brooch on her coat with the inscription "X II. DOGE".

24

SECRET

(c) Partolle FUTIN.

An ex-paratrooper of the U. [illegible] Regt and hence nick-named "[illegible]". Met by captured enemy agent at FURNAS, which he left together with [illegible] in Nov 43. The latter told him at [illegible] that "[illegible]" had left on a mission some time ago, but had not yet returned. He was about "[illegible]'s" Italian Military Rk in the same room as the [illegible]. He is of strong build about 1.65-1.70 m high, clean shaven, about 25 years of age. Captured agent cannot remember other details.

(d) S/Lt. [illegible].

Another friend of captured agent who left with [illegible]. In June he was supposed to be on leave after a successful mission across the lines.

He is about 28-30 years old. About 1.70 m tall, large jovial face, rosy complexion, chestnut hair, grey eyes and clean shaven. Rather a large nose and known as "potato nose" ([illegible]) among the soldiers at FURNAS.

(e) Agent back from mission.

During stay of captured agents at [illegible] a man arrived and was warmly greeted by [illegible]. He was between 30-35 years of age, had slightly bent shoulders, curly brown hair parted on one side, but falling slightly over left eye, reddish complexion, small moustache, slightly bald. This agent accompanied [illegible] on their journey to the Allied lines as far as [illegible].

/s/ Illegible.

Brigadier,
B.M.S.(I).

Reproduced by G-2 Section, FBI, 18 Feb 44. ~~[illegible]~~ #926

Copies to:
1 - G7 AF GS
1 - G-2, XXI ARMY
1 - G3
1 - G-2(I)
1 - AMG
2 - PM
3 - CIC
1 - [illegible]
1 - G3
2 - XIC
1 - CIC, AF
1 - 1st Canadian FSS, (Capt. Campbell), Avellino.

23

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. O. 782, U. S. ARMY

8 March 1944

HPGDI

Subject: Receipt of Classified Document.

To : Intelligence Officer, A.M.G., Naples.

Receipt for the following document forwarded to your office under date indicated has not been received. May this Section be informed as to whether or not the document was received.

Receipt No.	Subject	Date Sent
926	Copy of Letter from Allied Central Mediterranean Forces - Enemy Agents.	15 Feb. 1944

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Erwin P. Brodersen
ERWIN P. BRODERSEN
W. O. (jg), A.U.S.
Administrative Officer

Document in our file. Receipt apparently lost. P. B. S. contacted + informed. Quite satisfied.
R. Yeeder
Capt.

SECRET

3287
(5)

Subject:- Enemy Agents.

G-2, Fifth Army
No. 2 District,
No. 3 District,
G-2, P.B.S.

Headquarters,
Allied Central Mediterranean Force,
C.M.F.
Br. MOST SECRET equals US SECRET

ACMF/1403/1/G(Ib).
10 Feb 44.

1. Interrogation of an enemy agent captured on Eighth Army front on 26 Jan 44 revealed the following particulars of other agents who are believed to be used on espionage missions through Allied lines:-

2. (a) Carlo ?

From RIMINI: 2/Lieut in FOLGERE Div: experienced agent who claimed to have made trip to BARI 10-20 Dec.

Age about 22: short, about 5' 4": black wavy hair: brown face: slouches when he walks: said he was taken to BARI as refugee: enrolled in Italian army and then deserted.

(b) GENNARO ?

Probably from NAPLES but has lived in ROME and speaks with a Roman accent. Very young looking (is 19): good-humoured, height 5' 7", dark brown hair and eyes: normal build: lively and has alert gait.

Claims to have been over Allied lines in GUARDIAGRELE - ORSOGNA area.

(c) VITO ?

From SULMONA: age about 23: height about 5' 8": thin: fair short hair: parted at side: freckled face; has made many trips through our lines.

3. The purpose of the mission of the captured agent was to ascertain:-

(a) Number, type and location of British Tanks in a district in Eighth Army area.

(b) Troops in district - whether Canadian, Indian or New Zealand (particularly last-named).

/s/ Illegible.

Brigadier,
B.G.S.(I).

21

Reproduced by G-2, PBS, 12 Feb 1944. EAB

Copies to:
1 - 57th Area
1 - A-2, XII AFSC
1 - OSS
1 - CSDIC
3 - CIC, PBS
1 - AMG
1 - AM
1 - MA
1 - CIS
1 - PIO
1 - CIC, AC
1 - 14 Canadian FSS (Capt. Campbell)

SECRET

SECRET

Subject:- Enemy Agents.

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean Force
C.M.F.

BR. MOST SECRET equals US SECRET

ACMF/1403/1/G(Ib).

10 Feb. 44

G.S.I., Eighth Army
G.S.I., No.2 District
G.S.I., No.3 District
G-2., P.B.S.

1. From a reliable source it has been learned that two ITALIANS may attempt to cross into ALLIED-held territory on an espionage assignment for the German intelligence service.

2. The following are known details of the men:-

(a) PLACIDO IRRERA

W/T operator of the ITALIAN AIR FORCE. Born MESSINA. Escaped from SICILY after ALLIED landing on that island. Age about 24 years. Height 1.71 metres. Black hair and moustache. Fat hands.

(b) AN ITALIAN AIR FORCE LIEUTENANT, NAME UNKNOWN.

Walks with a limp and uses a stick. SICILIAN by birth. Engineer and Radio expert. Age about 40 years. Small pointed beard. Dark face, very lined near mouth.

3. The men will probably arrive together. Originally it was intended that they should be put in from the sea side, but in view of present operations this may be changed.

4. It will be appreciated if all measures could be taken to intercept these men. Exact place of capture should be noted as they may be carrying a wireless transmitting set and would doubtless try to hide it if caught.

Reproduced by G-2, PBS, 12 Feb 1944.

Brigadier,
B.G.S.(I).

Copies to:
1 - 57th Area
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1 - CIC, AC
1 - 14 Can. FSS (Attn: Capt. Campbell) Avellino.

20

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SECRET

Security Branch (Col Young) 3197 (4)

SUBJECT: Enemy Agents

Headquarters
Allied Control Mediterranean Force

MI HOST SECRET EYES ONLY SECRET

ACSF/1156/21/G(Ib).

To: G.O.C., Eighth Army
G.O.C., 2 District
G.O.C., 3 District
G.O.C., F.A.A.

6 February 1944

1. Two enemy agents who were captured in the Fifth Army forward positions on 15 Jan 44 revealed that the object of their mission was:

(a) To find persons of pro-German sympathies who would shelter future agents.

(b) To try and get taken on by an American Air Transport Organisation.

(c) To collect the following information:
Details of airfield at POGGIA
Number and types of aircraft there
Petrol and munition dumps
Planes in reserve. Munitions. AA Defenses
Assembly plants. Location of searchlights
Schedule of arrivals and departures.

2. It was arranged that these two captured agents would carry a camera in the breast-pocket. This was specially adapted for taking photographs without being observed, the eyepiece of the camera being in the button-hole.

Owing to the failure of this apparatus to arrive from BERLIN in time they had to go on their mission without it. Future agents, however, may be expected to carry such equipment.

3. The captured agents gave the following names and particulars of other agents who are likely to be sent into Allied territory:-

(a) IBRUNA Flaqido (see previous report)
Age about 24. Height about 5'7". Black hair and moustache. Fat hands. Will probably arrive in Allied territory in company of a lieutenant of the Italian Air Force who walks with a limp.

(b) RAMETTA
Maresciallo of Italian Air Force. W/T operator and meteorological expert. Age about 36. Height 5'9".

19

SECRET

Black hair, cheerful face. Thin. Wears light grey suit, black shoes and blue-grey machinaccch.

(c) CARDANTINI

W/T operator. Sicilian who speaks Italian badly. Age about 26. Height 5'3". Chestnut hair. Moustache and sideboards. Laborer's hands.

(d) LOMBA

Sicilian. Believed to have knowledge of W/T. Age about 25. Height 5'3". Chestnut hair. Clean-shaven. Does hatless always.

4. In previous letters on enemy agents reference has been made throughout to U/T. This should read as W/T.

for Brigadier,
M.G.S.(I),
A.C.M.F.

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18

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Security Branch (Col Young) (3)

ROUTING SLIP
HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

SECRET
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Date of Basic Letter

File No.

Capt Morley

Subject: Attached Reports.

Number each memo consecutively. Fill in each column, initial action, draw one line across the sheet. Use the entire width of sheet for long memoranda.

No.	Date	From	To	
1	7 Feb 44	G-2	AMG	Attached reports forwarded for your information. For the A.C. of S., G-2: ERWIN P. BRODERSEN W.O. Jg A.G.S. Administrative Officer /lw

17

SECRET
Classification

PES Form No. 1

SECRET

Subject:- [illegible]

Headquarters,
Allied Central Mediterranean Force,
G.S.I.

[illegible]

Copies, 2 attached,
Copies, 3 attached,
Copies [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Information has been received that the persons whose particulars are given in Appendices A and B have been or are likely to be sent on espionage missions through the Allied Central position.

The information is believed reliable, having been obtained from similar agents, recently captured, who met or saw these persons at the various German Intelligence H.Q's which they visited.

2. They are divided into two categories, those employed by the military branch Army or Corps Intelligence Staffs, and those employed by the Abwehr. Both of these are used on short term tactical missions, but there is reason to believe, however, that agents in both categories may be used for longer term missions entailing deeper penetration into our territory.

s/ E.R. [illegible]
Capt.

for Brigadier,
D.M.I.(I).

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6 February 1944: [illegible]

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APPENDIX "A".

Agents employed on short term tactical missions by German Army and Corps Intelligence Staffs.

1. MARCELLINI Ettore.

Age approx. 23 years; height 5'6" and walks upright; colour of hair brown; clean-shaven; does not smoke; complexion - sallow; Description of clothes last seen in:- Civilian clothes, overcoat greyish, trousers light grey, vest of a dark grey, military boots, Italian. Large hat black or navy blue.

Speaks very clear ENGLISH, FRENCH; Believed GERMAN, ITALIAN and ARABIC. This was because he was born in CAIRO, EGYPT. Educated type, smart, carries clothes well.

2. WALSERCCHI Franco.

Age approx 23 years; colour of hair dark brown; height 5'8"; complexion - sallow; clean-shaven; has large nose;

Description of clothes last seen in:- Civilian clothes and wearing a light hat but informant cannot recall other description.

Speaks only ITALIAN.

3. DELLA PIETRA Gennaro.

Age approx 26 years; colour of hair not recalled; height approx 5'6"; complexion sallow; thin face; thin moustache; Sergeant in the ITALIAN Army.

Description of clothes last seen in:- Civilian suit dark blue, black shoes, civilian. Beard but.

Speaks only ITALIAN.

4. SCARAVILLI Giuseppe.

Italian; born 1920/21. Medium height (5' 9"-9"); dark complexion; medium build; small head; round face; clean-shaven; dark hair brushed back; fairly long side-burns; pleasant ITALIAN type; inclined to be heavy.

Military type trousers; blue jeans; military boots; top greyout, open neck with pull-over (Italian military type).

5. GATTI (other name not known).

Italian, probably North Italy (VENICE or GENOA). Born 1920/21.

Height about 5'7"; very dark complexion; robust build; medium head; thin face; clean-shaven; dark thick hair brushed back; ordinary side-boards; smart well-groomed type; well spoken.

Wearing Navy shoes and bell-bottomed trousers (blue) with blue pull-over. No top coat.

6. DI GRUGGIO Giovanni.

Italian (SICILY). Born in 1917-18. Small, dark complexion; crouched build, high shoulders, square face; clean-shaven; dark thick hair not brushed back. Ordinary side-boards; ordinary appearance, untidy dress; rather unmanly type.

15

Civilian clothes, grey (clean), military pullover.
Main feature is his crouched shoulders and stumpy look.

7. SPRISCACORI, Sergente Maggiore. (Christian names not known).

Born 1915-15. Well built; very dark complexion; roundish face; dark hair brushed back; ordinary side-boards; fairly large dark moustache;
Wearing military uniform when last seen. Has civilian clothes - grey trousers, blue jacket, navy cap, collar and tie.

8. 2nd Lieut. RENDOLINI Silvio Bruno

Of the Parachute Division. Comes from North Italy.
Age about 23 years. Tall; robust; dark hair and eyes; clean-shaven; square face; fresh complexion.
Keen Fascist who volunteered for aerotorpe work. Has already completed at least two missions, one in SARDINIA area.
Speaks some FRENCH. Last seen at H.Q. OVINDOLI.

9. 2nd Lieut of Parachute Division (Name unknown).

From North Italy. Medium height; blue eyes; fair hair; has already done at least one mission. Last seen at H.Q. OVINDOLI.

10. MARTELLO Mauro.

Caporale Maggiore of the Parachute Division.
Tall; golden hair; light brown eyes; age about 23 years. Clean-shaven. Has several white scars on his chin and cheeks.
Speaks some FRENCH. Left OVINDOLI on mission with BRAUNELLA on about 10 Nov.

11. BRAUNELLA Pierre.

Caporale Maggiore of the Parachute Division. Possibly a native of MILAN.
Age about 30 years; short and thickset; broad shoulders; black pointed beard and small moustache; dark hair and eyes.
Has already done at least one mission. Last seen at H.Q. OVINDOLI.

12. ROMANO

Soldier of the Parachute Division. Medium height; robust; blond curly hair; blue eyes; clean-shaven.
Left OVINDOLI on mission at the end of November dressed in a grey suit of which the trousers closed at the ankle. Wore no hat.

13. ROMANO

Cousin of above. Possibly also a paratrooper.
Dark hair; dark eyes; short; thickset; Last seen at H.Q. OVINDOLI.

14. SONSORTI Bruno.

Native of CRISTI. born 14/12/1925. Steady height about 1.80 metres; well built for his age; hair parted on left side and very tidy.
Works with SCARPALUNGA with whom he is reported to have crossed our lines near VIBARO on about 12 Dec 43.

15. SCARPALUNGA Vincilio.

Native of BRESCIA. Age about 20 years; height about 1.70 metres; black hair; growing beard. Trained to steal documents from Allied H.Q.s. Works with SONSORTI. Last seen at PONTE DI LEGNO on 1.12.43, but believed to have crossed our lines near VIBARO on about 12 Dec 43 in the company of SONSORTI.

16. DE SANTIS Sandro.

Address Via Arno 19, ROMA. Age 26 years. Blond; blue-grey waved hair; very handsome. Born two houses in FIORENZA, one couple for now by the Germans. Has no illegitimate child there. Speaks English, French, German, Greek and Italian. Formerly a member of Istituto Centrale Commerciale, FIORENZA.
Was recruited as a German agent by a senior German officer in ROMA, while having crossed our lines for information on some occasions dressed as a man.
On 7 October she was ill with bronchial pneumonia in ROMA but was seen at LAGONEGRO with a German officer early in December. Believed to be living at H.Q. ROMA at that time.

17. PETIT (Other name unknown).

Other name unknown. Native of SICILIA. Height about 1.65 metres, slightly bowed shoulders; dark chestnut hair; small beard; no moustache; normal build.
Last seen at H.Q. FOGGIANICA at the end of November.

18. BALDONI Angelo.

Native of MILANO. Age about 32 years; height about 1.65 metres; hair black; near over left eyebrow; normal build; clean-shaven. Last seen at H.Q. MARCA D'ALBA.

BALESTRA

19. BALESTRA Giovanni

Age about 28 years; stocky; about 1.55 metres fat; black hair and beard; small black moustache; brother of Giorgio BALESTRA. Last seen at H.Q. MARCA D'ALBA.

BALERCI

20. BALERCI Marcello

Native of BOLOGNA. Age about 40 years; height 1.70 metres; bald on top of head - remaining hair chestnut; ruddy growing beard; no moustache. Last seen at H.Q. MARCA D'ALBA.

21. BALESTRA Giorgio

Age about 17 years; height 1.70 metres; black hair; thin; small beard; no moustache; brother of Giacomo BALESTRA. Last seen at B.G. MASSA D'ALBA

22. DI GIACOMO Ugo

Age 26; married; one son; address Corso Umberto 156 - ROME. Engineer who served formerly as photo interpreter. Has worked for them for some than a year.

23. MACCI Ercole

Age about 24; native of CAMPOBASSO. Has worked behind Allied lines and crossed into German occupied territory. Was seen by a captured agent at LEUCMANO, at a German C.P. Height 5'7½"; small thin moustache; dark complexion. On one occasion brought information to the Germans regarding the Canadians.

24. PESCE

Other name unknown. Age 30; Guardia Forestale at ROCCA ESPERTA. Wears blackshirt of Militia and carries rank of corporal. Informant of the Germans regarding available manpower, and the food supplies. Dangerous hate of Allies.

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Appendix B

Agents employed by the OSS who are being used or may be used on missions in Allied-occupied territory.

1. CHIGETI (alias STUDLA) Renzo.

Age about 30; height 5'7"; thin; smooth black hair; brown eyes; thin moustache; bony face; olive complexion; regular nose; decided manner; wears a wedding ring.

Speaks French very well. Ex-agent of the OVRA at TORINO and at MARSEILLE. One of the 43 original founders of the V.I.P. A Via Cesare Battisti, GENOA.

2. FORNATI (alias CARLO) Maurizio.

Age 30; height 5'5"; thin; smooth chestnut hair; brown eyes; thin blond moustache; oval face; pink complexion; regular nose; several round-scars on his body and in particular a knife cut on the fore-arm. Some gold teeth; wears a silver signet ring.

3. GENETTI

Cooler. Age 40; height 5'10"; normal build; smooth black hair graying at the temples; brown eyes; thin; clean-shaven; oval face; olive complexion; nose slightly curved; some upper teeth missing; wears a wedding-ring. Has a pretentious manner; very pronounced Piedmontese accent; "musical-faced".

Originated from MONTOVA.

4. CHIOSSI (brother of the above).

Employed on the tramway V.I.T.A., GENOA. Age about 40. Height 5'8". Strong build. Black hair graying at the temples; brown eyes; oval, clean-shaven, full face; pink complexion; regular nose. Several gold teeth in the lower and upper jaw. Broad Piedmontese accent; has a pretentious manner.

5. BARTOLI Raul (false name).

Said to be Tuscanian. Speaks Italian with a strong foreign accent. Originates from MILAN where he was recruited by the AMGOT. Age about 24. Height 5'3"; strong build; black wavy hair; black eyes; round full face; pink complexion; regular nose; mysterious manner; very susceptible to feminine attractions; wears a large signet ring; boxer's head. Is to follow a course in radio at RCAS in order to be sent at a later date to MARSEILLE.

6. BRUNO "Gorlanino".

Age 14. Blond, small, German type, thin, can speak Southern Italian dialects. Volunteer MVSN (now the "Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana").

7. VIGOLO

Age 20, from Northern Italy; has a Bolognese accent. Tall brown eyes and hair; hooked nose; swollen hands. Volunteer MVSN.

SECRET

8. CASERO Alberto.

Medical student living in GENOA, Via Mura 4. A Fascist who has always carried out work on behalf of the Party.

9. PALOTTO

Student living at CASTIGLIONE (COMO) of GENOA. Friend of TIZZONI (captured enemy agent)

10. Giovanni ASCA [illegible]

[illegible]'s mistress. Living at the hotel "Continental" in GENOA.

FERRETTI
11. [illegible]

Worker employed in the [illegible] factories. Informer for the U.S. Lives in the district San Pietro di Arena, GENOA.

SBARBARO
12. [illegible] Giovanni.

Lieutenant in Italian Air Force. Via Aroldinda 2. Employed in Office of P.W.B. Ex-Agent of the U.P.I.

13. [illegible] Sandi

R/T operator. AUSTRIAN subject. Trained at INNSBRUCK and SCUOLA BOLZANO. Sent to GENOA at the end of November to carry out tests with his transmitting set. Speaks Italian very well but with Austrian accent. Born at BOLZANO. Served as a private with the German Air Force. Age 18, blank hair, height 1.63 metres, slim build.

GALIMEITZER Heinrich
14. GALIMEITZER Heinrich.

AUSTRIAN subject born at BOLZANO. Served with GERMAN MOUNTAIN Division. Speaks Italian with slight AUSTRIAN accent. Trained as agent at INNSBRUCK and SCUOLA BOLZANO. Sent to GENOA with BRIGLIA to assist in tests. Age 20; hair brown; height 1.6 metres; slim build; clean-shaven.

15. MERSARELLO

Christian name unknown. AUSTRIAN subject, born near INNSBRUCK. R/T operator, speaks Italian fairly well but with AUSTRIAN accent. Trained for sabotage in INNSBRUCK and SCUOLA BOLZANO. Previously served with a GERMAN MOUNTAIN Division. After training sent to VERONA to carry out tests in transmission. Then sent to GENOA. Very reluctant to carry out sabotage duties and has on at least one occasion sabotaged his transmitting set in order to prevent his departure. Age 22 to 23; hair black; height 1.62 metres; build-robust.

SECRET

Subject:- Special Identity Documents.

Headquarters,
Allied Central Mediterranean Force,
C.M.F.

Br.SECRET = U.S.SECRET.

ACMF/1403/3/G(Ib).

G.S.I.(b), Eighth Army.

4 Feb 44.

1. Attached is a list of persons to whom false or special identity documents were issued by the Sezione Anagrafe of the NAPLES Municipio at the request of the S.I.M. between 1941 and the Allied entry into NAPLES. This list was extracted from a register containing the particulars of these documents, which was demanded from the Questore of NAPLES by the Germans.

2. It is thought that the holders of these identity cards were employed by the Germans or the S.I.M. before the Armistice, and they are believed to be in enemy occupied ITALY. If encountered, they should be detained, and can be investigated.

3. Enclosed herewith (Eighth Army only) are photographs with copies of the particulars given in the original identity documents.

/s/

Brigadier,
B.C.S.(I).

Copies to:- G.S.I., 2 District.
G.S.I., 3 District.
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2 S.I.(b) Unit.
Sqd/Ldr JOHNSTONE.

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A.M.G.

9

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REAL NAME	FALSE NAME	REAL NAME	FALSE NAME
AUGERI Mario	ANGELI Mario	ROSSILLO Marco	LA PISA
SORRENTINI Ugo	BARBERINI Aldo	LEPORE Attilio	LEPORINI Lepore
DE SIMONE Arturo	BASILE Orlando	MANES Guerrino	LIONETTI Lione
BORDONI Iris	-	VARALDA	LIVA Francesco
CASTIGLI Franco	-	LO MASCIO Giovanni	LOMARTIRE Giovanni
POLISENA Luigi	GEGARELLI Luigi	ROTTINI Dario	LORI Achille
COCCO Carmelo	-	MACCHIA	CORSINI Giovanni
MACCHIA Renato	CORSINI Giovanni	MONZANI Mario	MORENO Mario
GOSSOWEL Edoardo	-	MARDELLA Raffaele	-
ROTINO Dario	D'AMATO Bruno	OLDERA Alfonso	VANNI Mario
DE MICHELA	MICHELINI Michele	RAINORE Luigi	REINER Paolo
DE ROSA Ciro	-	ROSSETTI Berta	-
DESCALZO Manella	-	ROSSETTI Enrico	-
BASILE Orlando	DE SIMONE Arturo	SACERDOTE Lamo	-
EDER Giovanni	-	SEIBOLD Martina	-
REIDSCHUCH Enrico	-	WILLE Juda	-
CAPOZZELLA Enrico	LAMBINI Giorgio		

COPY

SECRET

Subject:- Enemy Agents.

Headquarters,
Allied Central Mediterranean Forces,
C.M.F.

G.S.I.(b), 8th Army.
2 District.
3 District.
Rome.

BF-MOST SECRET - U.S. SECRET

ACMF/1456/20/G(Ib)

1 Feb 44.

1. Interrogation of three agents captured on 22 Jan 44 in the forward 8th Army area gave particulars of nine persons who are likely to be sent across the line, either singly or in small parties, in the near future, probably to carry out sabotage.

2. These three agents, and the nine whose names and particulars are shown below, attended a sabotage course at THE HAGUE. They were sent on this course by the SICHERHEITSDIENST organisation in PARIS, and on their return, the three - who are the first of the party to be dispatched - were passed to the German Intelligence H.Q. at OVINGOT.

3. They were captured on 22 Jan 44 in the neighbourhood of CASTEL DI SANGRO, their mission being to sabotage a petrol dump stated to be at SANGRO AL VOLTURNO (Sheet 35 N.0939) - South-East of CASTEL DI SANGRO.

4. The following are the other agents who attended the Sabotage Course and are therefore likely to be sent on similar missions:-

(a) GOZZETTI alias CESI.

Formerly in Fascist Press Office at NAPLES, then Sgt-Major in Port Militia, TRIESTE.
Age 32, tall, dark curly hair, moustache.
Perfect French; plays piano; sabotage expert.

(b) ANCONA Alfredo alias ALBERI.

In Port Militia, TRIESTE.
Height 5' 10", black wavy hair, well-built; singer.

(c) GERMINDI alias CESI.

In Port Militia, TRIESTE.
Age 32; born at GORIZIA. Height 5' 6", black wavy hair, carved shoulders. Reservist post DATTR.

E 7

SECRET

(d) [illegible] alias [illegible].

Ex Port Militia, TRIESTE. Age 29; born at TRIESTE. Height 5' 9", reddish hair, rather thin.

(e) [illegible] Marie alias TARCHUNI. (Also has identity card in name of Alfiro [illegible]).

Born ALEXANDRIA, Egypt. Height 5' 9", black hair, fat, broken nose from boxing, sunburnt complexion, Arabic features.

(f) [illegible] alias [illegible].

Ex Port Militia, TRIESTE. Height 5' 9", very thin, black hair, pale complexion.

(g) [illegible] alias [illegible].

Height 6' 5", well-built, slender, high forehead, black hair, clumsy walk.

(h) [illegible] alias [illegible].

Height 5' 6", dark wavy hair, poorly built with curved shoulders.

(i) [illegible] alias [illegible].

Ex Port Militia TRIESTE. Height 5' 8", curved shoulders, very dark hair and moustache.

/s/ H.H. Stanhope-Wright
Capt.
for Brigadier,
H.G.F.I.

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(2)

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Equals British MOST SECRET

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
A.P.O. #464, U. S. ARMY

30 January 1944
AHS/rb

Subject: Supplementary list of Suspected Enemy Agents.

To: See distribution.

The attached list and description of suspect enemy agents is a supplement to our letter dated 15 January 1944, subject "Enemy Agents".

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

/s/ Arthur H. Allen,

ARTHUR H. ALLEN,
Major, Infantry,
Asst. A.C. of S., G-2.

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#22

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Supplementary list of persons suspected of being murdered or wounded by the Germans.

Reigler

[illegible] - Age, 18.[illegible] Austrian. R/T Operator. Trained in sabotage. Speaks Italian well but with Austrian accent. Formerly in German Air Force. Height 1.62 meters. Black hair. Thin. Born at Bolzano.

GALIMETZER. Reinrich

[illegible] - Age, 20. Austrian. Formerly in German Jager Division. Born at [illegible]. Speaks Italian with Austrian accent. Height 1.64 meters. Slim build. Clean-shaven. Brown hair.

BUSSARELLO

[illegible] - Age 22-23 years. Formerly of German Jager Division. Born near [illegible]. Speaks Italian with Austrian accent. Height 1.62 meters. R/T Operator. Robust. Black hair.

CRICETTI

CRICETTI - Alias [illegible], German, Christian, Italian, age 30; 1.72 meters height, thin, black straight hair, brown eyes, clipped moustache, long face, olive complexion, medium-sized nose, self-assured expression, wears a wedding ring, speaks French well, a former OVRA agent in Toulon and Marseilles. One of the 63 founders of the P.N.F. Address: 5 Via Cesare Battisti, Genoa.

FOSSATI CAPPARO CAPURRO

FOSSATI - Alias [illegible], Bandale, age 30, 1.65 meters tall, thin, curly brown hair, brown eyes, blond clipped moustache, full oval face, pink complexion, medium-sized nose, many scars on his body from wounds, particularly a knife scar on his forearm, a few gold teeth, wears a silver ring. Address: Via Marcello Staglieno, Genoa.

CORSINI

CORSINI - Shoemaker, Italian, alias not known, age 40, 1.74 meters tall, medium build, curly black hair, greying at the temples, brown eyes, oval clean-shaven thin face, olive complexion, slightly hooked nose, missing a few upper molars, wears a wedding ring, pretentious attitude, pronounced Piedmont accent, weasel face. Originally from Mantova.

CORSINI

CORSINI - (brother of the preceding) employed by VTTA Tramway Company, Genoa. Alias unknown, age 40, 1.76 meters tall, heavy set, black hair greying at the temples, brown eyes, full oval clean-shaven face, pink complexion, medium-sized nose, several gold teeth, pronounced Piedmont accent, pretentious attitude.

MANFREN

MANFREN - Brand (mountain). Says he is Rumanian, speaks Italian with a pronounced foreign accent. Originally from Milan where he was recruited by German Intelligence. Age 24, 1.62 meters tall, heavy set, wavy black hair, black eyes, full round face, pink complexion, medium-sized nose. Very attracted to women, wears a large ring, center's head. Is taking a course in radio in Rome, and ultimately to be sent to Sardan.

4

SECRET

U.S. Eyes
Tessin Trivien MAY Secret

CARUSO - Alberto, Italian, medical student, resides at 4 Via Piave, Genoa. Fascist, has always been an informant for the party.

DALLAGLIO - Student, living at Corniglione (outskirts of Genoa).

HAZZA - Bruna (woman). Italian. Mistress of Griosato. Resides at the Hotel Colombo, Genoa.

FERRETTI - Worker employed in the Ansaldo factory. Informant of the SS. Resides in the San Pierro d'Arena section, Genoa.

GRECCHI - Italian, worker employed in the Ansaldo factory. Informant of the SS. Resides in the Pierro d'Arena section, Genoa.

GRASSANO - Giovanni. Italian. Air Corps Lieutenant. Villa Vera, via Granlaodo, Genoa. Employed in the office of the P.R.F., via Corridoni. Former agent of the UPI, (Ufficio Politico Informativo).

3

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Counter Intelligence
1704

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HEADQUARTERS
26 JAN 1944
AMG.

(1)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
A.P.O. 464, U. S. Army

22 January 1944
AMG/hh

Subject: Enemy Agents.

To : See Distribution.

1. Reference is made to letter this office, 15 January 1944, subject as above.

2. Enclosed herewith supplementary list of Italians suspected of being employed as agents by the Germans.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

/s/ Arthur R. Blick

ARTHUR R. BLICK,
Major, Infantry,
Asst. A.C. of S., G-2.

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24 January 1944 EMB

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Supplementary list of Italians suspected of being employed as Agents by the Germans

MARRUCCIER, Mario, age: approximately 23 years; height; 5'6" and walks upright; color of hair, brown; eyes, cannot recall; clean-shaven; does not smoke; complexion sallow; description of clothes last seen in - Civilian clothes, overcoat greyish, trousers light grey, vest of a dark grey, military boots, ITALIAN, large hat black or Navy blue. Speaks very clear ENGLISH, FRENCH believed, GERMAN, ITALIAN, ARABIC. This was because he was born in SUEZ, EGYPT. Educated type, smart, carries clothes well.

VALENCCHI, Franco. Age, 23 approximately; color of hair, dark brown; height, 5'8" approximately; clean-shaven; complexion, sallow; has large nose; description of clothes last seen in: Civilian clothes and wearing a light hat but informant cannot recall other description. Speaks only ITALIAN.

DELLA PIETRA, Gennaro. Age, approximately 25; color of hair, not remembered; height, 5'6" approximately; complexion, sallow; thin face; Sgt. in the ITALIAN Engineers; thin moustache; description of clothes last seen in: "Civilian suit dark blue, black shoes civilian, wears hat." Speaks only ITALIAN.

SCABAVELLI, Guiseppe. ITALIAN. Born 1920-21. Medium height (5'8"-9"). Dark complexion; medium build; smallish head; round face; clean-shaven; dark hair, brushed back; fairly long side-boards; peasant ITALIAN type; inclined to be heavy; military type trousers; plus fours - military boots. Top grey coat, open neck with pull-over. (Italian military type).

GREGO (other name not known). ITALIAN probably North ITALY. (VENICE or GENOA). Born 1920/21. About 5'7". Very dark complexion. Robust build. Medium head. Thin face. Clean-shaven. Dark thick hair, brushed back. Ordinary side-boards. Smart well-groomed type, well spoken. Wearing Navy shoes and bell-bottomed trousers (blue) with blue pull-over. NO top coat.

DI GREGORIO, Giovanni. ITALIAN (Sicily) born 1917-18. Small dark complexion. Crouched build, high shoulders. Square face, clean-shaven, dark thick hair, not brushed back. Ordinary side-boards. Ordinary appearance, untidy dress, rather ungainly type. Civilian clothes grey (clean). Military pullover. Main feature is his crouched shoulders and stuffy look.