

ACC 10000/143/2582 149.01 /PB

BRAMBILLA PIETRO - MATTEUCCI TERESA

Apr. - Aug. 1944

SUBJECT:- MATTEACI Teresa
BRAMBILLA Pietro

7126

SECRET

Security Br.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

Tel:- FILPOT ADV 75

1456/50/GSI(b)

19 Aug 44

Security Branch, ACC
Comdt. 371 PW Camp

Reference SB/149.01/LVG dated 18 Aug 44 (not to 371
PW Camp).

BRAMBILLA Pietro was executed on 24 Jun 44. MATTEACI
Teresa may be informed of this fact.

Security
Branch

Reg'd ^{24/8}
Book No. ¹⁷⁸⁰
File No. ^{Branch 14}
Action ^{TWF}

HEADQUARTERS

21 AGO 1944

A. C. C.

25

L Murray Capt
Brigadier,
BGS(I).

1514

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED AIR FORCE COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

Security Branch File
6

Ref: 2B/149.01/LYC

18 AUG 44

Subject: MATTEACI Teresa di Antonio.
BRAMBILLA Pietro fu Aldo.

SECRET

To Lt. Colonel. W.D. Gibson,
G.S.O.I., H.Q.I (b), H.Q., A.A.I.

Attached is copy of a letter, reference 371/1400, dated 8th August, 1944, from the Commandant, No. 371 P.S. Camp, C.M.F., requesting certain information regarding the disposal of BRAMBILLA Pietro.

Will you please inform this Branch as to whether such information may be released.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

JOHN. A. MURRAY.
MAJOR.
SECURITY BRANCH.

COPY

SECRET

Subject:- MATTEACI, Teresa di Antonio

To:- Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission,
Security Branch.

371 P.W. CAMP, C.M.F.
371/1400
8th AUG 44

Subject was put on trial for espionage on 15-16 MAY 44 and, as the case was not proven, she was discharged, but orders were given for her internment in this Camp for the duration.

BRAMBILLA Pietro fu Aldo was tried at the same time, found guilty and condemned to death by shooting.

Subject was the mistress of this man and has requested that she be informed as to whether he is still alive.

I would be grateful if you would let me know how the position stands.

✓ R. G. E. MICHEN
✓ R. G. E. MICHEN, Major.
Commandant No. 371 P.W. Camp, C.M.F.

Security SECRET. 6783Subject:- MATTEACI, Teresa di Antonio.To:- Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission,
Security Branch.371.P.W.Camp.C.M.F.
371/1400.
8th. Aug 44.

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R.G.E. Minchin
R.G.E. MINCHIN Major.
Commandant No 371.P.W.Camp.C.M.F.

Security Branch	
Rec'd	P/8
Book No.	1674
File No.	
Action	

SB/311.5/149.01.
F.R.S.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref: SP/311.5/149.01

16 May, 1944

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Agents

- BRAMBILLA Pietro fu Aldo, alias LOCATELLI Luigi
- MATTEACI Teresa di Antonio.

To: Colonel A.E.Young, Director - Security Branch - A.C.C.

with reference to my report dated 8th April, 1944
regarding the above mentioned Italians:-

BRAMBILLA and MATTEACI appeared before the Allied Military General Court on 15 and 16 May, 1944, charged with the offence of "serving the enemy as spies" - the charge being made under Proclamation 2, Article 1, Paragraph 1.

The members of the Court were - Major W.G.Elder (Br), Major I.G.H.Campbell (Br) and Captain F.P.Hoelscher (Am). The Prosecution was represented by Lieut-Colonel J.L.Willis, and the Defence by Captain H.Jones, both counsel being British officers.

The Court heard the witnesses for the prosecution, mentioned in my previous report, and also the case for the defence, which included the evidence on oath of the male accused - BRAMBILLA, the female accused choosing to abstain from giving such evidence.

After the hearing as above the Court brought in ²¹ verdict of "Not Guilty" in respect of the female accused - MATTEACI, the President commenting that there was insufficient corroboration of her statement made earlier to a prosecution witness, and that there was some possibility of her having acted under the duress of the male

2.

accused. The Court was not satisfied that the case had been proven against the female accused "beyond all reasonable doubt" and she was therefore discharged. Arrangements have, however, been made by the Prosecuting Counsel - Lieut. Colonel J.L. Willis - for this woman to be retained in custody at Aversa, whilst the question of her internment is decided.

With regard to the male accused - BRAMBILLA - the Court brought in a verdict of "Guilty" - the President commenting that the case had been proven beyond any doubt. BRAMBILLA was therefore sentenced to death by shooting, but was informed of his right to appeal to the Military Governor. Further developments will be reported.

Louis J. Gale
Lieutenant

Copy to Main 8 Army.

Captain

for Colonel A.E. Young - Director,
Security Branch - A.C.C.

BRAMBILLA

+

MATTEACI

File copy
+ Original Statements

HEADQUARTERS
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
 SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

Ref: SE/311.5/149.01.

8th May, 1944

SUBJECT: Prosecution of enemy agents -

- (i) BRAMBILLA Pietro fu Aldo, alias LOCATELLI Luigi, born 11th December, 1916 at Milan.
- (ii) MATTEACI Teresa di Antonio e di Ottavia BUFFON, born 28th May, 1915 at Orsera, Istria.

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

1. With reference to the above mentioned Italians who are held in custody by C.S.I. (b) Eighth Army, under directions of Lieut. Colonel W.D. Gibson, G.S.O.1 (I), as enemy agents:

2. These persons first came under notice on 31st January, 1944, when they were brought by an auxiliary member of the C.C.R.R. into a Detachment Office of 412 Field Security Section at CASOLI, as persons who wished to travel South and required permits for the purpose. They were questioned by the N.C.O. in charge of the Detachment Office - Sergeant Sydney SCUMPTON - whose statement as to these facts is attached, marked "A". He says that he cannot now remember the names or the intended destination of the man and woman as they were not then under any suspicion and no record was therefore made of the matter. He states that they claimed to be husband and wife and the woman, who did all of the talking said that she was Yugo-Slavian, that they had been interned by the Italians and subsequently released by advancing British troops who reached the CASOLI area. He made a formal check of the Section's records at the time and finding nothing against the two persons referred them to the A.M.G. Office upon the question of their obtaining permission to travel South. He is confident of his ability to identify both the man and the woman and from his description of the woman it seems certain that the two persons seen by him were BRAMBILLA and MATTEACI.

3. At the moment, no record of the subsequent disposition of the two persons by A.M.G. CASOLI, is available, but a further search is continuing. In any case, however, it is apparent from a statement made by the woman since her arrest (see later) that they were treated by A.M.G. officials as refugees and were despatched to BARI on a special refugee train.

4. They did not come under further notice until 20th February, 1944, when they were taken into custody by Sergeant-Major Grzegorz SZWANCAR of 1st Polish Corps Provost Company, a copy of whose statement is attached marked "B". In his statement he says that at 1400 hours on 20th February, whilst on

PAGE 2

duty in a patrol car he saw the man and woman walking along the railway track - about 100 metres from the roadway - from BOIANO in the direction of ISERNIA. He approached them and observed that they were very dusty and carried packs on their backs. He asked them for identity papers and they told him that they were husband and wife, but produced identity cards in different surnames - LOCATELLI Luigi and MATTEACI Teresa. They told him that they had been three months on the road from SICILY and had come from ASPROMONTE, CALABRIA entirely on foot and were making their way to friends at SESSANO where the man hoped to find work. They gave the address of the friend in question. They were unable to produce any kind of A.M.C. or other travel permit and the Sergeant-Major, unwilling to believe that they had been on the road for so long a period without coming under notice of A.M.C. and without seeking assistance as needy persons, took them to the office of 4th Platoon, Polish Military Police, where they were searched and their identity cards and other documents taken from them. He cannot remember the exact nature of the documents taken from them but remembers that the woman was in possession of a ration card. He then passed them to the A.M.C. Office at CANTALUPO, but in the meantime the proper authority - G.2. Intelligence, 3rd Carpathian Division was notified and had the two persons taken for further interrogation to the 2nd Polish Corps Field Security Section.

5. Lieutenant Antoni JARUZELSKI, Officer Commanding the 2nd Polish Corps Field Security Section, has made a statement - copy attached, marked "C" - in which he shows that the man and woman were brought into his office at VIMCHIA TURCO during the afternoon of 21st February, 1944, by a guard from the 3rd Carpathian Division. He at once had them searched but found nothing of special interest, except for a "minestra" ration card which was in the woman's possession and which was valid for November-December 1943 and January - February 1944, the coupons having been used up to 4th February 1944.

6. He then passed the woman to Brigadiere Angelo CUCCHI of C.C.M.R. for questioning as to her recent movements. She made a statement to the latter in Italian (a copy is attached - translation marked "D") which she signed after it had been typed and read over to her by Lieutenant JARUZELSKI. In this statement she claimed to have married "LOCATELLI Luigi" on 15th May, 1943 and that she had previously had a child by him, now age about 4 years staying at present in ROME with her husband's aunt. She said that her husband had been a parachutist - saboteur, and shortly after their marriage her husband, on the expiration of his leave re-joined his Battalion at ¹⁸REZIA and was soon sent to AUGUSTA, SICILY and afterwards to CATANIA,

PAGE 3

where he was wounded. She received official intimation that her husband was wounded in CATANIA and, on 31st August, 1943 left OVINDOLI and travelled to CATANIA, Sicily where she found her husband in hospital. She went on to tell a story of her husband having deserted his Battalion upon his recovery and of their remaining hidden in CATANIA until 10th September, 1943 subsequently crossing the Straits to the mainland and then making a long journey on foot from CALABRIA, through MANFREDONIA and LUCERA to CAMPOBASSO and after a brief stay there going on to BOIANO where they were arrested by Polish Military Police.

7. Lieutenant JARUZELSKI, using the woman's statement as a basis, questioned the man who gave a story which was broadly identical with that of the woman, but in which there were discrepancies in describing the manner and circumstances in which they had made their way from CATANIA, SICILY. In consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of their stories they were passed to 8th Army Refugee Interrogation Point for more detailed questioning.
8. Captain R. BECKINGHAM, Officer Commanding, 8th Army Refugee Interrogation Point, will be able to give evidence of the statements of the two persons when questioned by him. They maintained similar stories to those previously told, of the husband having been wounded in CATANIA, SICILY and the wife having received notification officially of the fact and then having joined her husband in CATANIA, her husband's subsequent desertion, their crossing of the Straits to the Mainland and their long trek Northwards from CALABRIA to BOIANO where they were arrested. Both said that their object was to join their four year old son in ROME. Again, the more detailed account which they were asked to give, contained many inconsistencies as to the manner and circumstances under which they had made their journey. (Copy of Capt. Beckingham's evidence attached - marked "a")
9. They were next passed to No. 2 S.C.I. Unit, where they were closely questioned by Captain DAWSON who had, in the meantime obtained, from other persons, captured as enemy agents, information relative to the employment of the man and woman as German agents. When confronted with the facts thus obtained both made admissions that they had been sent across the lines on a mission for a German Intelligence unit, to obtain general military information. The man admitted his true identity as Pietro BRAMBILLA and told a story of his own recruitment from the San Marco Parachutist Battalion into the German Espionage Service, of his having been sent on three missions across the lines which he failed to carry out. Then, he told of his having obtained permission to recruit women for the

PAGE 4

German Espionage Service and having then recruited his "wife" on 10th January, 1944 with the sole object of escaping with her to Allied territory.

10.

The woman declared to Captain DAWSON that she and BRAMBILLA were not married and that she met him for the first time on 10th January, 1944. This makes it impossible for them to have a child four years old and breaks down their alibi that they were travelling Northwards through Italy with the object of re-joining their four year old child.

11.

They both admitted having crossed the lines on a mission at a point near PENNAPIEDIMONTE on 28th January, 1944 but the man would not give a clear account of their movements after crossing over. MANTEGASI said, however, that the man forced her to leave the BARI refugee train at ORTA NUOVA, that they then made their way via FOGGIA and LUCERA to CAMPOBASSO and that the man made notes of military information obtained on the way, which he succeeded in destroying after their arrest at BOIANO, unseen by their captors. In her replies to Captain DAWSON she also showed that she graduated from being an agent of the Fascist Political Bureau from 1940 to the taking up of work as an agent of German Espionage, with BRAMBILLA in January, 1944. She further stated that BRAMBILLA on his first mission, using his correct name, was arrested by CC.RR at CAPRACOTTA in November, 1943. This information she had presumably got from BRAMBILLA himself but there is no corroboration of this available.

12.

Both admitted having recruited the three agents - FELLEGRINI Carlo - ALBERTI Emilio - ACQUA Gaetano - to go on a mission for the German Command into Allied territory. These three individuals have since been convicted by an Allied General Court and are each serving sentences of 20 years imprisonment.

13.

A copy of the Statement of Evidence of Captain DAWSON showing the details of the admissions as above is attached - marked "F".

14.

I am informed that, prior to the full facts of their connection with German Intelligence coming to light, the woman was set at liberty for a brief period but was re-arrested on 30th March, 1944 at SALERNO. It is not thought that anything material to the case took place during her period of liberty, but it seems desirable that formal evidence as to the circumstances of her release and of her re-arrest be available to the Court, and such formal evidence is being sought.

15.

Even in the absence of this evidence, it seems that there is sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction. The

PAGE 5

evidence already shown reveals that BRAMBILLA (using a false name) and MATTEACI came through our lines clandestinely and then adopted the false pretence of being ordinary civilians, in effect persons displaced by the war, who wished to travel South. Their stories were accepted and then they are caught under highly suspicious circumstances - off the road normally used by civilians and on a railroad track - travelling Northwards and at no very great distance from the lines. When questioned at this stage they made no mention of any recent journey Southwards but told, on several occasions, a completely different story of having made their way during the preceding three months, on foot from CATANIA, SICILY, claiming to be husband and wife on their way North in order to join their four year old child in ROME. In spite of the several weaknesses in their story, under close examination, they maintained it for a considerable time and it was not until they were confronted with facts obtained from other agents of the German Command that they told any story approaching the truth. Then came the admission that they were not married to each other and that they had never met prior to 10th January, 1944, and that the four year old child was therefore a "myth". At the same time the facts of their mission for the German Command were slowly obtained from them.

16.

In this case there is evidence not only of their being sent on a mission to obtain information for the enemy but of their having accomplished that mission and being on their way back to the German lines to impart the information obtained. The evidence of their intention to do so seems clear and they would appear to be undoubtedly spies within the meaning of Chapter 2, Article 29 of the Hague Convention.

Louis V. Gale

Louis V. GALE, Lieutenant.
for Colonel A.E. YOUNG,
Director, Security Branch,
H.Q. - A.C.C.

COPY

S E C R E T

A

3rd May, 1944

STATEMENT of Sergeant Sydney COMPTON, No. 7520209,
of 412 Field Security Section :-

On about 31st January, 1944, I was the N.O.C. in charge of 412 P.S. Section, Detachment Office, at CASOLI, when a man and woman were brought in to the office by an auxiliary member of the Carabinieri Reali, as persons who wanted permits to travel South. I do not now remember what was their intended destination. They claimed to be husband and wife, and the woman, who did all the talking, said that she was Yugo-Slavian. She said that both of them had been interned by the Italians but had been freed by advancing British troops when they reached the CASOLI area. I searched our records but found no reference to either person and accordingly I passed them to the A.M.C. office to make application for a travel permit. I cannot now remember the names given by the man and woman and no record was made of the incident as neither was under any suspicion. I could recognise either of these persons, especially the woman - who was a striking type, of average height, well-built, hair dark brown and fluffy, used cosmetics freely. I saw them on several occasions on succeeding days in the town, apparently waiting for their A.M.C. pass to come through. It was usually in the vicinity of the A.M.C. Office that I saw them. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) S. COMPTON, Sgt.

Statement taken down, read over and signature witnessed by me.

(Signed) Louis V. GALE, Lieut.

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

COPY

SECRET

13th. April 1944 **B**

STATEMENT of Sergeant-Major Grzegorz SZWANCAR,
1st Polish Corps Provost Company, who says :-

At 1400 hours on 20 February, 1944, I was on patrol duty with two other military policemen, in a patrol car. At that time I saw a man and woman walking along a railway track about 100 metres from the roadway. I went towards them and saw that they were both very dusty and carried packs on their backs. I asked them for their identity papers. They said that they were husband and wife but produced identity cards in different surnames - Viz.; LOCATELLI Luigi and MATTEACI Teresa.

They told me that they had come from Sicily three months ago and had been through VERGANO da ASPROMONTE, CALABRIA, from whence they had come all the way on foot. They went on to say that they were making their way to friends at SESSANO, where the man hoped to find work. They gave the name and address of the friend as Donatto FERROLINI, Via S.Rocco, SESSANO.

I asked them why they were walking along the railway instead of the road and they both said that they did this so that they would not lose their direction. When I first saw them they were going along the railway track in the direction of ISERNIA.

I asked them whether they had a permit to travel issued by A.M.G.O.I. but they could not produce one. I told them that it was strange that they had been travelling the roads for three months without reporting to an A.M.G.O.I. or other official place to obtain assistance. They said that they had no need to obtain assistance on the way.

I was not satisfied with their story and I took them to 4th Platoon, Polish Military Police Office, where the two persons were searched and all their documents and their identity cards were taken from them. I cannot remember exactly what particular documents were taken from them but I do remember that the woman was in possession of a ration card. So far as I can recall there was nothing specially suspicious

ASFROMONILL, CADAMURA, from whence they had come but the way on foot. They went on to say that they were making their way to friends at SESSANO, where the man hoped to find work. They gave the name and address of the friend as Donatto FERRONINI, Via S. Rocco, SESSANO.

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I asked them whether they had a permit to travel issued by A.M.G.O.T. but they could not produce one. I told them that it was strange that they had been travelling the roads for three months without reporting to an A.M.G.O.T. or other official place to obtain assistance. They said that they had no need to obtain assistance on the way.

I was not satisfied with their story and I took them to 4th Platoon, Polish Military Police Office, where the two persons were searched and all their documents and their identity cards were taken from them. I cannot remember exactly what particular documents were taken from them but I do remember that the woman was in possession of a ration card. So far as I can recall there was nothing specially suspicious in their possession. After this I gave them some food and took them to the A.M.G.O.T. Office at CANTALUPO. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) Gregorz SZWANCAR

Statement taken down, read over and signature witnessed by me

(Signed) Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
HQ. A.C.C. Security Branch.

COPY

SECRET

13th April 1944

STATEMENT of Lieutenant Antoni JANUZEWSKI,
Officer Commanding, Field Security Section,
2nd Polish Corps, who says :-

On 21st February 1944, in the afternoon, two Italian civilians - a man and a woman - were brought into my office at VINCHIATURO, by a guard from G.2 Intelligence, 3rd Carpathian Division. The guard handed me an official communication from G.2, stating that the two persons were LOCATELLI Luigi and MATTEACI Teresa, who had been arrested on the preceding day by Military Police at BOIANO, because they were not in possession of travel permits or other permit for them to be in that area, and were under suspicion of having come from German occupied territory.

I immediately searched them but found nothing of special interest apart from a "minestra" ration card, in the possession of the woman. This ration card was issued at MILAN and was valid for the period of four months - November and December, 1943 - January and February, 1944, the coupons having been used up to 4th February, 1944. She said that she could give no explanation as to how the ration card came into her possession. I then passed this woman to Brigadiere Angelo CUCCI, of the Carabinieri Reali for questioning as to her history and movements. She made a statement to him, which she signed, after it had been typed and read over to her by me.

In the meantime, I had questioned the man - LOCATELLI - and his story was almost identical with that told by the woman. The only discrepancies were - firstly, in describing a voyage which they alleged they had recently made from CATANIA, Sicily to the Mainland, the woman told me that they had come by rowing boat and that there were four other persons therein, whilst the man said that they had come by motor boat and that there were many more other persons on board.

The woman said that she, herself, had paid 9,000 lire for the journey, whilst the man claimed

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The woman said that she, herself, had paid 9,000 lire for the journey, whilst the man claimed that it was he who had paid. In view of these inconsistencies it did not appear that the story of their alleged voyage from Sicily was true and I therefore had them sent for more detailed interrogation at the Refugees Interrogation Point - 8th Army. The interrogations of these persons at my office were made separately. No signed statement was taken from the man but that made by the woman I now produce to Lieutenant CALL. I used this statement as a basis in my interrogation of the man and his story was similar except for the discrepancies which I have mentioned. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

(Signed) A. JARUZELSKI

Statement taken down, read over and signature witnessed by me.

(Signed) Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
HQ. A.C.O. Security Branch.

TRANSLATION

SECRET

STATEMENT of MATTEO Teresa fu Antonio fu BULFUM Ottevia, born at ORSERA (Istria) on 26/5/1915 - embroideress - a resident of MONFALCONE (Trieste). Made before CUCOI Angelo, Brigadiere of Carabinieri Reali, who interrogated the woman described above and who replied :-

On 15 May 1943, I married LOCATELLI Luigi (I do not know his father's name). Four years ago I had a child by him named Giannantonio, who is at present in ROME with an aunt of my husband - her name being LOCATELLI Maria. After getting married I stayed for about a month-and-a-half at Via Giannone 4, MILAN, and from there went to Via dell'Arco 3, OVINDOLI (Aquila). At this last residence my husband's leave expired and he had to return to SPEZIA whilst I remained at OVINDOLI up to the end of August, 1943

Before marrying me, my husband as "capo tecnico" in the R.Navy, was for a time in the parachutist-saboteurs. From SPEZIA he was transferred to Sicily (AUGUSTA) and from there to CATANIA. In this last locality he was wounded and was recovering in the military hospital from where he wrote me telling me that he had been wounded.

After receiving this news I left OVINDOLI on 31/8/1943 and went by rail to CATANIA and then to the hospital where my husband was recovering. The day after the Armistice - 9/9/43 - my husband, not wishing to follow his battalion because it had passed to the Germans, decided to abandon it. We remained hidden in CATANIA up to 10th September and afterwards crossed the Straits, paying 9000 lire. We remained for three or four days in a farmhouse at ASPRONOTE (R. CALABRIA) and, afterwards, on foot made the journey to MANFREDONIA where we stayed two day for rest. I do not remember the day on which we left Manfredonia from where we continued the journey to the vicinity of LUCERA where we stayed in a little railroad house because I was ill. We stayed there five or six days and, afterwards, because I was able to walk a little, we continued the journey, always on foot, across country and on the sixteenth day reached CAMPOBASSO and afterwards, came to a farm near BIANELLO where we stayed to the following day. I do not remember the name of the owner of the farmhouse who looked after us, but I can say that he was very kind. At CAMPOBASSO, during the morning of the same day, we met a woman whom my husband asked for work. This woman, very

11

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MARTELLI Teresa.

Witnessed by GUCCI Angelo, Brigadiere a Piedi,
Comand. la Stazione,

COPI

SECRET

E

STATEMENT of EVIDENCE of Captain R. BECKINCHAM
Officer Commanding 8th Army Refugee Interrogation Point,
showing result of interrogation of LOCATELLI Luigi
and MATTEACI Teresa on 3rd March, 1944 :-

Luigi LOCATELLI stated that he had been a Second-Lieutenant in the San Marco Parachutist Battalion and served with that Battalion in France - at HIERES and TOULON - from early December, 1942 until February, 1943, and being a fairly fluent French speaker acted as interpreter during that time. He said that he subsequently saw service in CALABRIA and later in SICILY with his Battalion, being wounded in Sicily in August, 1943, when he was taken into the Italian Military Hospital in Catania. His wife was informed of his having been wounded and came to Sicily where she found him already convalescent. Later, he went with the Battalion to CALABRIA and his wife accompanied them. Subsequently he deserted his Battalion and afterwards he and his wife stayed for about three to four weeks in a farm in Calabria and then started a journey to the North going by stages from farm to farm. When questioned as to the route which they had taken, he was unable to give any clear idea thereof, except from LUCERA onwards. He said that they remained for about ten days at LUCERA with a certain FALILLO Vincenzo, a railway employee, Casello 18. On 12th February, 1944 he and his wife left LUCERA and went to CAMPOBASSO through the mountains by way of various villages, the only one of which he could remember being MONTA, near LUCERA. Subsequently they continued their journey as far as BOIANO where they were taken into custody by the Polish Police. He also stated that he was at one time well known in the boxing world, was an anti-fascist and had not been promoted on that account, further that he was a friend of Great Britain and America and was by religion a Methodist Evangelist. He had heard from another refugee in of British escapees in a certain place in German occupied territory and offered to cross the lines to bring them back, saying that he was prepared to let his wife as a hostage in the meantime. Teresa MATTEACI said that she was born at MONTALCONE where she lived during the early part of her life. She

to Sicily where she found him. He went with the Battalion to CALABRIA and his wife accompanied them. Subsequently he deserted his Battalion and afterwards he and his wife stayed for about three to four weeks in a farm in Calabria and then started a journey to the North going by stages from farm to farm. When questioned as to the route which they had taken, he was unable to give any clear idea thereof, except from LUCERA onwards. He said that they remained for about ten days at LUCERA with a certain TIRALLO Vincenzo, a railway employee, Casello 18.

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Teresa MATELLACI said that she was born at MONTALCONE where she lived during the early part of her life. She was educated at a Convent in MILAN where she had lived since 1930. As she had no parents she lived in a furnished room there and worked as a dressmaker. She said that she married Luigi LOCATELLI in May, 1943 at MILAN and that he was serving with his Battalion at TOULON, France until February, 1943. He had previously been employed at a sugar factory in AVEZZANO and had a house at CIVINDOLI where she went to live after his call-up.

On 22nd August, 1943 she received a telegram from an Italian Headquarters notifying her that her husband had been wounded in SICILY and that he was in hospital in CATANIA. She left her home on 27th August, 1943, and without passport permit, travelled by horse transport to the South and reached VILLA S. GIOVANNI, CALABRIA on 1st September, 1943, then crossing the Straits of Messina with an Italian paratrooper and landing unnoticed on the coast near MESSINA. She said that she did not know the paratrooper's name or the reason why he crossed into SICILY.

Continuation - Statement of Evidence of Capt. R. Beckingham
SICILY. She stated that she only met him by chance and arranged to cross with him. She arrived in CATANIA on end September and there met her husband in hospital. Then she procured some civilian clothes for him and they left on 9th or 10th September, crossed the Straits to the Mainland by fishing boat and subsequently arrived at a village called ASPROMONTE. Afterwards they started a slow journey Northwards going on from farm to farm and skirting BARI. She said that they stayed two days in MANTREDONIA and then went on to LUCERA where they arrived on about 1st February 1944. There they remained for 10 days as she was ill, staying at the house of a railway worker named MARALLO, living at Casale 18, LUCERA. On 14th February, 1944 they left LUCERA and made their way over the mountains to CAMPOBASSO and from there on to BOIANO where they were arrested by the Polish Police.

Both she and the man - LOCATELLI - declared that they were making their way Northwards in order to get back to their son who was in Rome. They were unable to supply evidence of their marriage, the woman stating that she had left her marriage certificate at home.

COPY

STATEMENT of EVIDENCE of Captain DAWSON, No. 2 S.O.I. Unit,
obtained from interrogation of BRAMBILLA Pietro (alias
LOCATELLI Luigi) and MATTEACI Teresa :-

BRAMBILLA Pietro alias LOCATELLI Luigi

During the period 19th March - 29th March, 1944, I
interrogated the detained person known as LOCATELLI Luigi
and examined his property. He was in possession of identity
card No. 0787760, in the name LOCATELLI Luigi, bearing the
date and place of issue as "3rd March, 1942 at OVINDOLI".
He also had a wallet containing personal photographs and a
Padoglio Government pamphlet, and had a large clasp knife,
but had no money.

For some time during the interrogation, he maintained
that his name was LOCATELLI Luigi but after being confronted
with certain information in our possession he admitted that
his correct name was BRAMBILLA Pietro fu Aldo e CAPUCINO
Morina. He said that he was born on 11th December, 1916
at MILAN and that he married Teresa MATTEACI in Milan in
May, 1943 and that they have one son, age 4 years, who is
now living with his aunt at the Pensione dell'Opera, TERMINI
Station, ROME.

In giving me his history he said that he had studied at the
Istituto Tecnico Industriale, MILAN and had subsequently
worked at the Istituto as a mechanic until 1934, when he
joined the Italian Navy, and after service at POLA became
transferred to the MAS at SPEZIA. Subsequently he saw service
at SPEZIA, NAPLES, AUGUSTA and at MASSARA (East Africa) being
punished at the latter place for anti-fascist activities.

In December, 1941 he volunteered and was transferred to
the SAN MARCO Paratroop Battalion and completed his training
in this connection at TARQUINIA, later - May to September, 1942
he completed a further course as a swimmer. In December, 1942
he went with his Battalion to HYERES and TOULON in France but
they returned to TARQUINIA in February, 1943.

In May, 1943 he was given 10 days leave to get married to
Teresa MATTEACI in Milan.

He said that at the time of the Armistice in September, 1943
he was in TARQUINIA and after some fighting was captured by
the Germans and was taken first to CIVITAVECCHIA and then to
VITERBO. In mid-October, 1943 he was recruited by a Captain
SABUNDO - San Marco Regiment - for coastal duties and later

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In giving me his history he said that he had studied at the Istituto Tecnico Industriale, MILAN and had subsequently worked at the Istituto as a mechanic until 1934, when he joined the Italian Navy, and after service at FOLA became transferred to the MAS at SPEZIA. Subsequently he saw service at SPEZIA, NAPLES, AUGUSTA and at MASSAWA (East Africa) being punished at the latter place for anti-fascist activities.

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In May, 1943 he was given 10 days leave to get married to Teresa MATTEACI in Milan.

He said that at the time of the Armistice in September, 1943 he was in TARQUINIA and after some fighting was captured by the Germans and was taken first to CIVITAVECCHIA and then to VITERBO. In mid-October, 1943 he was recruited by a Captain⁸ SAEUDDO - San Marco Regiment - for coastal duties and later was transferred with about 30 others to FURBANA, under the command of a Lieutenant SCALINO - Paratroop Regiment. There they came under the Command of a German Paratroop Division.

On 8th November, 1943 he and a man named Martello FUMER were warned for special duty - type not specified - with the Germans and they left FURBANA on the same evening in a German truck and were taken to the German Paratroop Divisional HQ. at CASSELNUCIA, where they were told that they had been detailed for a special task which would take several days. They were taken the following morning by German military car, via RIETI to AVELLANO, where they were given a general outline of the work to be done by them - viz. short range visual missions for military information.

On 14th November, 1943, he and two others were taken to a villa a short distance away and were briefed individually

for separate missions. BRAMBILLA was instructed to follow the route, COLLIVOLTURNO - TORNELLI - ISLERIA - PESCOLANCIANO - PIETRACONDANTE - CASTELVERRINO - CAFLACOTTA. He was given brief instructions in Divisional and Motor Transport signs and was told to report on all signs, guns and tanks seen along his route. Later on the same day, he was taken to ROCCASECA and then on to COLLIVOLTURNO by car and from there was shown the route across the lines, by a German patrol. He claimed that he failed to cross the lines and after about four days in the neutral zone returned to German territory through CAFLACOTTA on 17th November.

On 18th November he was interrogated by a German Lieutenant at TORRE DEI PASSERI, and the Lieutenant was not satisfied with his answers and on the following day he was removed to AVEZZANO and there detained. On 27 November, 1943 he was released on the orders of an officer of German Intelligence and was taken by the latter to a hotel at OVINDOLI to remain until being sent on a second mission.

On 4th December, 1943 he was given instructions which were identical with those received on the first occasion, but the route given to him was, CASTEL DI SANGRO - ALFADENA - TIZZONE - VENAFRO and was given 4 - 6 days to complete the mission and return. He was taken by car via SULMONA and ROCCASECA to a place a short distance from CASTEL DI SANGRO and after dark was sent towards the British lines by a German patrol. He claimed that he had no intention of fulfilling the mission. Therefore, he threw his boots away and returned the following day, stating to the Germans that he had lost them whilst fording the River SANGRO. He was taken into custody and interrogated and on 15th December, 1943 was taken to AVEZZANO, still being treated as a prisoner. Once again he was taken to the hotel at OVINDOLI and remained there until 27th December, 1943, in the meantime asking to be transferred to a combatant unit. This being refused, he asked to be allowed to recruit women for the service, having the intention of bringing his wife down from MILAN and then escaping into Allied territory. He was eventually granted permission to recruit women - the German Intelligence officer who had previously released him giving the necessary authority.

On 27th December, 1943, BRAMBILLA left, with other agents, from OVINDOLI and went via ROME, VIAREGGIO and SIENA to FLORENCE where they reported to a German Control Office on 29th December. BRAMBILLA then continued, alone, to MILAN and stayed at his

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On 11th January, 1944, he left with his wife, by train, for ROME, arriving there in the early morning of 14th January.

On the following day, he and his wife met the previously mentioned German Intelligence officer (Lieut. SCHISTLER) by appointment at the Embassy, but presented his wife as his cousin. It was suggested to them that they should go to TURBANA to recruit other paratroops into the German organisation. They went there by car on the same day, but finding the paratroops were no longer stationed there they returned at once.

On 16th January, 1944 BRAMBILLA and his wife went to the Supercinema in Rome and there met Emilio ALBERTI (whom he had known in the San Marco Battalion) and two companions of the latter - PELIEGRINI and XXXXXX ACQUA. On 17th January, 1944, near Termini (Rome) Railway Station, BRAMBILLA was

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present when PELLEGRINI was arrested as a deserter from the paratroops and agrees that he (BRAMBILLA) secured the release of PELLEGRINI, through the intervention of the German Intelligence Officer - Lieutenant SCHISTLER. He and his wife, the Lieutenant and the other three men then went to a restaurant for dinner. There it was proposed to the three men in question, by BRAMBILLA and the Lieutenant, that PELLEGRINI, ACQUA and ALBERTI should do espionage work for the German Intelligence and should cross into Allied territory. They agreed to become agents and, after dinner, the whole party went on to OVINDOLI to the German Headquarters there, where PELLEGRINI, ACQUA and ALBERTI were briefed for a mission and left on 19th January, 1944.

On 21st January, 1944 BRAMBILLA and his wife left for ROCCASASSA for preparation for a mission to the CASSINO area, but the man was wounded by a shell splinter and they returned on the following day to OVINDOLI. On 26th January, whilst there he met a man named Sergio SIGNORINI who advised him to give himself up on his next mission.

At 0600 hours on 28th January were taken by car to a place called PENNAPIEDMONTE, being instructed, as before, to obtain general military information. The route they were to follow was - PALOBBARO - SANT'EUSEBIO - LANGIANO - CASTEL PRENTANO and ORTONA, their return password being JAMERICA - OSCAR - 1 - 2". They left PENNAPIEDMONTE on foot to start their mission.

BRAMBILLA consistently refused to give a clear account of his movements from that point onwards up to the time of his being captured. He stated, however, that with his wife, he moved from farm to farm, avoiding any towns. He also admitted that they had been in CAMPOBASSO shortly before their arrest and said that he was there given an address in BOLAND where he could obtain work, and that it was whilst on their way from CAMPOBASSO to BOLAND that the arrest took place. The facts as given above were obtained from him only after he had made many contradictions and during the first two periods of interrogation by No. 2 S.O.I. Unit he maintained a story of having deserted his Battalion in Sicily and having made his way to the Mainland and thence northwards with his wife.

6

MATEACI Teresa was interrogated by me during the period 7-12th April, 1944 at Bari Gaol. She was in possession of identity card No. 3861212, issued on 2 February, 1943 at MILAN, in that name; a wallet containing 108 lire and a notebook containing an address

area, but the man was wounded by a shell splinter and they returned on the following day to OVINDOLI. On 16th January, whilst there he met a man named Sergio SIGNORINI who advised him to give himself up on his next mission.

At 0600 hours on 20th January were taken by car to a place called PENNAPEDIMONTE, being instructed, as before, to obtain general military information. The route they were to follow was - LAIOLE - SANT' EUSABIO - LANCIANO - CASTEL PRENTINO and ORTONA, their return password being GALENICA - OSCAR - 1 - 2". They left PENNAPEDIMONTE on foot to start their mission.

BRAMBILLA consistently refused to give a clear account of his movements from that point onwards up to the time of his being captured. He stated, however, that with his wife, he moved from farm to farm, avoiding any towns. He also admitted that they had been in CAMFORASSO shortly before their arrest and said that he was there given an address in BOIANO where he could obtain work, and that it was whilst on their way from CAMFORASSO to BOIANO that the arrest took place. The facts as given above were obtained from him only after he had made many contradictions and during the first two periods of interrogation by No. 2 S.O.I. Unit he maintained a story of having deserted his Battalion in Sicily and having made his way to the Mainland and thence northwards with his wife.

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MATEACI Teresa was interrogated by me during the period 7-12th April, 1944 at Bari Gaol. She was in possession of identity card No. 3861212, issued on 2 February, 1943 at MILAN, in that name; a wallet containing 108 lire and a notepad containing an address near BOIANO; 3 pairs of scissors, a pen-knife and pencil.

She stated that she was born on 28 May, 1913 at ORSERIA (ISTRIA) of Antonio MATEACI and Ottavia nee TUFFON, was educated at TRIESTE until 1930 and then at the College of Pio Signore, MILAN. In 1934 she went to live with her aunt at MONTEBELLUNA but returned to MILAN in 1937 - Via Gianone 4 - and worked as a seamstress. Early in the war, in 1940, she was introduced by a secretary of the Fascio Femile, as an agent for the Ufficio Politico and from that time onwards worked full-time for that Fascio and for a detachment of the Geheim Feld Polizei which was working with the fascist in MILAN. The work was mainly concerned with counteracting strikes and communist propaganda in the factories and in uncovering clandestine arms dumps. She continued this work until 10th January, 1944 when she was introduced to BRAMBILLA by the aforementioned secretary of the Fascio Femile (Tina LATUANA). She admitted that she is not married to BRAMBILLA and that she met him for the first time

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on 10th January, 1944. She said that on 11th January, she left with BRAMBILLA for ROME, he having proposed to her at their first meeting that she should work as a short range agent for the German Intelligence organisation controlled by Lieutenant SCHISLER. Her story of events from that time up to their crossing the lines, agreed with that of BRAMBILLA but she gave further details of their subsequent movements. She said that on 31 January, 1944 they were stopped by a CC.RR. post and were taken to the Field Security Section at CASOLI, who accepted their story after interrogation, and had them sent through as ordinary refugees. They were placed on a refugee train at TORINO DI SANGRO for transmission to FARI. She claimed that BRAMBILLA forced her to leave the train with him at ORTA NUOVA, and that they then made their way on foot, sometimes getting lifts on army lorries, via BOGGIA and LUCERA to CAPOPASSO. She said that they spent eight days at LUCERA resting at the house of Vincenzo TARALLO, Casello Ferroviario 18, LUCERA. At CAPOPASSO, she said, BRAMBILLA got details about work being offered in the BOIANO area. This, she said, was done to provide an excuse for asking directions and so that they could avoid CC.RR. posts in the area. She also said that at the time of their arrest by the Polish Military Police at BOIANO, BRAMBILLA was carrying notes of the military information which had been obtained and also the route card which had been made out at CIVITOLI, but he succeeded in destroying them after arrest. She also stated that BRAMBILLA, on his first mission, had been apprehended by the CC.RR. at CAIRACOTTA and his identity card in his real name was taken from him, but he escaped from CAIRACOTTA.

3rd May, 1944.

Statement of Sergeant Sydney Compton,
No. 7520209, of 412 Field Security Section.

On about 31st January, 1944, I was the N.C.O. in charge of 412 F.S. Section Detachment Office at CASOLI, when a man and woman were brought in to the office by an auxiliary member of the Carabinieri Regli, as persons who wanted permits to travel South. I do not now remember what was their intended destination. They claimed to be husband and wife and the woman, who did all the talking, said that she was Yugo Slavian. She said that both of them had been interned by the Italians but had been freed by advancing British troops when they reached the CASOLI area. I searched our records but found no reference to either person and accordingly I passed them to the A.M.G. office to make application for a travel permit. I cannot now remember the names given by the man and woman and no record was made of the incident as neither was under any suspicion. I could recognize either of these persons - especially the woman - who was a striking type, of average height, well built, hair dark brown and fluffy, used cosmetics freely. I saw them on several occasions on succeeding days in the town apparently waiting for their A.M.G. pass to come through. It was usually in the vicinity of the A.M.G. office that I saw them. This statement has been read to me and it is true. S. R. Compton. Sgt

Statement taken down, read over and signature witnessed by me.

Louis J. Gale
HQ. ACC. Security Branch. Lieutenant.

13th April, 1944
Statement of Lieutenant Antoni JARUZELSKI,
Officer Commanding, Field Security Section, 2nd
Polish Corps, who says:-

On 21st February, 1944 in the afternoon,
two Italian civilians - a man and a woman -
were brought into my office at VINCIGLIANO
by a guard from G.2. Vincigliano, 3rd Carpath-
ian Division. The guard handed me an
official communication from G.2. stating that
the two persons were LOCATELLI Luigi and
MATTIACI Teresa, who had been arrested on
the preceding day by Military Police at
BOIANO, because they were not in possession
of travel permits or other permit for them to be
in that area, and were under suspicion of
having come from German occupied territory.
I immediately searched them but found nothing
of special interest apart from a "maestra"
ration card, in the possession of the woman.
This ration card was issued at Milan and
was valid for the period of four months
- November and December, 1943 - January and
February, 1944, the coupons having been used
up to 4th February, 1944. She said that
she could give no explanation as to how the

The two persons were LOCATELLI Luigi and
 MATTEACI Teresa, who had been arrested on
 the preceding day by Military Police at
 BOIANO, because they were not in possession
 of travel permits or other permit for them to be
 in that area, and were under suspicion of
 having come from German occupied territory.
 I immediately searched them but found nothing
 of special interest apart from a "misestria"
 ration card, in the possession of the woman.
 This ration card was issued at Chilan and
 was valid for the period of four months
 - November and December, 1943 - January and
 February, 1944, the coupons having been used
 up to 4th February, 1944. She said that
 she could give no explanation as to how the
 ration card came into her possession. I then
 passed this woman to Brigadiere Angelo CUCCI
 of the Carabinieri Reali for questioning as to her
 history and movements. She made a ~~written~~
 statement to him, which she signed, after
 it had been typed and read over to her by
 me. In the meantime, I had questioned the
 man - LOCATELLI - and his story was almost
 identical with that told by the woman.
 The only discrepancies were - firstly, in
 the

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describing a voyage which they alleged they had recently made from CHATHAM, Sicily to the mainland, the woman told me that they had come by rowing boat and that there were four other persons therein, whilst the man said that they had come by motor boat and that there were many other persons on board.

The woman said that she, herself, had paid 9,000 lire for the journey, whilst the man claimed that it was he who had paid. In view of these inconsistencies it did not appear that the story of their alleged voyage from Sicily was true and I therefore had them sent for more detailed interrogation at the Refugee Interrogation Point - 8th Army.

The interrogations of these persons at my office were made separately. He signed statement was taken from the man but that made by the woman I now produce to Lieutenant Gale. I used this statement as a basis in my interrogation of the man and his story was similar, except for the discrepancies which I have mentioned. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

1 AM 60T, Casoli

Subject: Refugees

To: Lieut. L.V. Gale, 4th G.S.I. (b) Main 8 Army

Refugees Locatelli Luigi and Matteaci Teresa,
refugees about whom you requested information, have
been unable to obtain any facts.

Present F.S. Section has no record. F.S.S. 412,
a 13 Corps section, was operating in Casoli on 31-1-44; and
it might be better for you to contact this unit direct.

2-5-44

I. S. Brownstone

2nd Lt. C.A.O.

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