

ACC 10000/143/2590

149.01 / AC

SEBASTIANELLI GIULIO - CALLIGARIS A

DONNINI DOMENICO

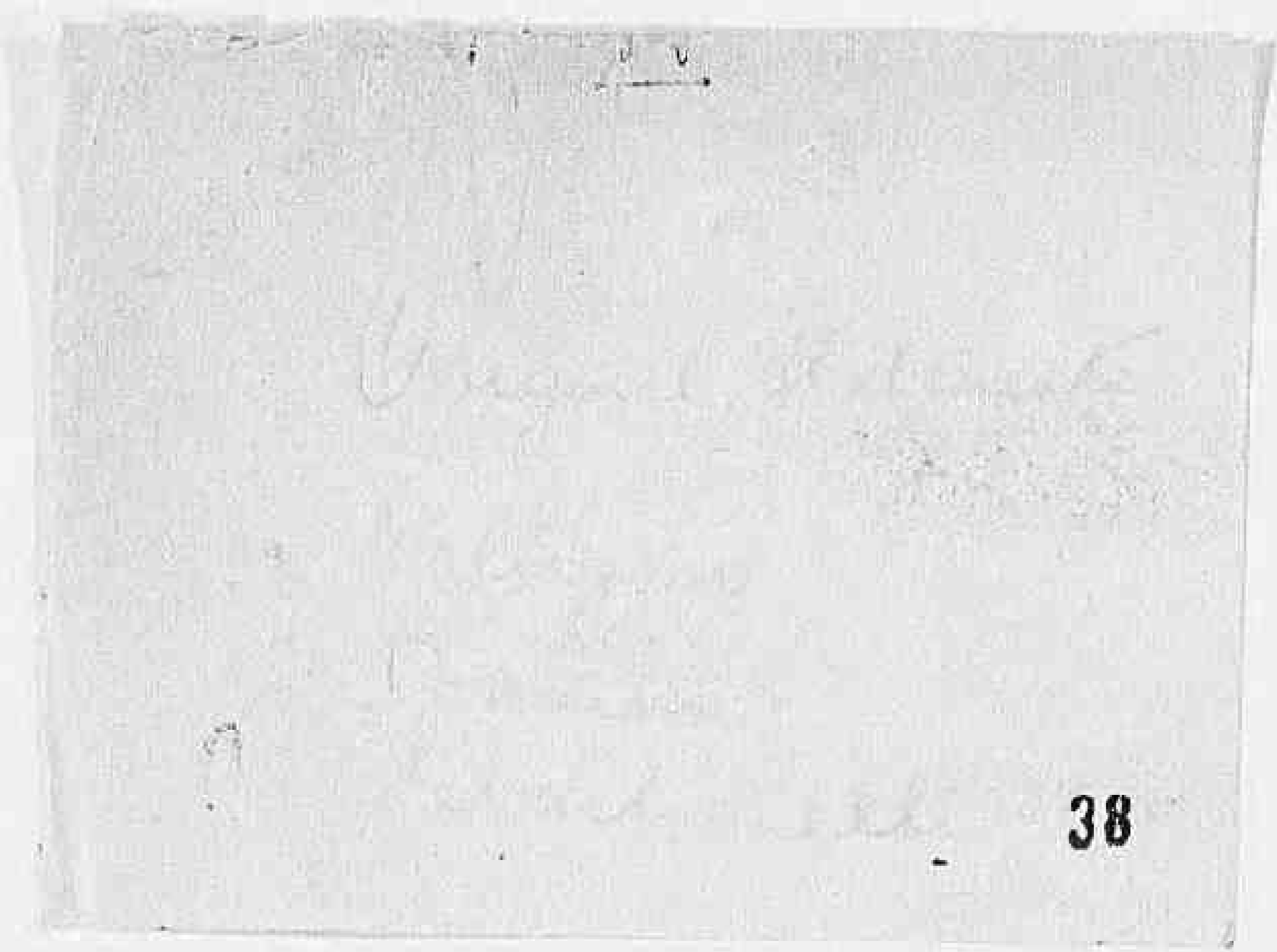
LFRE ELLI GIULIO - CALLIGARIS ALFREDO -

DONNINI DOMENICO

MAR. 1944 - DEC. 1945

0203

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



38

0204

A

1st April, 1944

Statement of CARMOSIMO Amico di Biagio,
of Forli del Senno, formerly a farmer, now
employed on special guard duties by No 1
Detachment, F.S. Section, 3rd Compulsion Division,

who says:-

on 1st March 1944

It came to my knowledge, through a resident
of Forli del Senno that three Italian strangers
to the district, had been loitering in the vicinity
of his house, which is on a hill called ^{Campo} Sant'
Vezchio. I at once reported this to No 1 Detach-
ment F.S. Office and went with Sergeant OLEJNIK
and Private DYBA in search of the men. We went
up the hill and there the same resident who
had been watching the men pointed out the
direction in which they had gone, which was
higher up the hill above FORLI. As we walked
in the direction shown to us, I saw three men
run from a side road towards a house on the
hill - about 150 metres from me. One of them ran
straight into the front entrance of the house
which is

0205
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

the district, had been loitering in the vicinity of his house, which is on a hill called Santos Necochio. I at once reported this to No. 1 Katakant F.S. Office and went with Sergeant OLEJNIK and Private DYBA in search of the men. We went up the hill and there the same resident had been watching the men pointed out - the direction in which they had gone, which was higher up the hill above FORL. As we walked in the direction shown to us, I saw three men run from a side road towards a house on the hill - about 150 metres from me. One of them ran straight into the front entrance of the house, whilst the other two ran all round it before entering by the front. We went up to the house and DYBA called to the men "Come out" the one of them - the one with the red hair, came out with his hands raised. I then called out "Come out the other two men" and then the other two also came out. Private DYBA stood to one side and covered the men with his rifle. I searched them a little spot and took from them two small knives and two large knives, two purses, and a knapsack, also a torch.

Baronets Jimico

Page 2

I remember that, on the red-haired man wearing glasses, I found one large knife and one small knife. All the property was placed by me on a large stone nearby. The sergeant OLESON and I entered the house, leaving DYBA outside guarding the three men, covering them with his rifle. Under the sergeant found a large roll of telephone cable in a recess in a wall. I knew that there was a boiler's oven in the house and I searched it, using a stick which I took from the sergeant. In this way I pulled from the oven three packages which were wrapped in rags. These I handed to the sergeant. OLESON but I did not see what the contents were. Then we went outside and the sergeant took up a position near two of the men and one was near Private DYBA. I bent down to pick up the property I had placed on the stone and as I was doing so I saw two of them attack the sergeant. One of these two was the red-haired man. I cannot definitely identify which of the other two attacked the sergeant. However in the same moment I saw the third one attack Private DYBA, after the latter had

I pulled from the oven three packages which
 were wrapped in rags. Then I handed to the
 sergeant. DLEJNIX but I did not see what the
 did with them and I do not know what the
 contents were. Then we went outside and
 the sergeant took up a position near two of
 the men and one was near Private DYBA.
 I bent down to pick up the property I had
 placed on the stone and as I was doing so I
 saw two of them attack the sergeant. One of
 these two was the red-haired man. I cannot
 definitely identify which of the other two
 attacked the sergeant. However, in the same
 moment I saw the third one attack Private
 DYBA, after the latter had fired a shot. I did
 not see any traces in their hands and the four
 traces I had taken from them were, ^{still} on the ground
 at that time. I went to the help of Private DYBA,
 and then, one of the men who had attacked the
 sergeant attacked me and gave me three strokes
 on the mouth with an instrument which I did
 not see because my head was turned away
 from him. I then ran away, my mouth
 pouring with blood, and went to the Field
 Dressing Station for medical attention.

Carmonio - Chico

Page 3

can remember only one thing said by the men, and that was by the dark haired man, who called you - when the three were first out of the house, "We are friends. We are soldiers of Badoglio who have escaped and you are treating us this way." That is all I can remember of what happened in this matter. I have not seen any of the three men since the advance time of the incident, so I have been in hospital. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

Carmine Spinola

B

1st Report, 1944

Statement of Sergeant Feliks CLEJNIK,
 N^o 3-111, N^o 1 Detachment, Field Security Section,
 3rd Carpathian Division, who says:--

We about 1530 hours on 1st March, 1944, a
 civilian - Italian - employed by this Field Security
 Section, came to N^o 1 Detachment Office, Forlì del
 Sannio and informed me that three civilians -
 strangers to the town - had been seen at the top
 of a hill nearby. The Field Security employee
 who is a kind of special policeman and guard, is
 named Amico CARMOSINO. I went at once with him
 and Private Stefan DYBA, who is attached to
 this Field Security Detachment, to the place on the
 hill where the three strangers had last been
 seen. When we arrived there they were not in
 sight but a civilian on the road pointed out
 to us the direction in which they had gone. He
 went in that direction. After walking for about
 500 yards we observed a man lying under a
 bush. As we approached, he got up and ran
 into a house which was opposite to the bush.
 We went to the house and I introduced DYBA

Private CARMOSINO.

of a hill nearby. The Field Security employee who is a kind of special policeman and guard, is named Amico CARMOSINO. I went at once with him and Private Stefan DYBA, who is attached to this Field Security Detachment, to the place on the hill where the three strangers had last been seen. When we arrived there they were not in sight but a civilian on the road pointed out to us the direction in which they had gone. We went in that direction. After walking for about 500 yards we observed a man lying under a bush. As we approached, he got up and ran into a house which was opposite to the bush.

We went to the house and I introduced DYBA to ~~the~~ ^{call out-} ~~the~~ ^{station,} in Italian, to any persons therein to come outside. He called out and three Italian civilians came out with their hands raised, saying that they were "soldiers of Badoglio". After I took CARMOSINO into the house with me, leaving DYBA to guard the three men outside with his rifle. In a baker's oven inside the house CARMOSINO found a small package the outside covering of which was of dirty white rag, and which was very wet (it was raining at the time). I took off the rags and ~~found~~

Gyimb Feliks

Page 2

inside a hard black object with yellow wires attached, which I thought was most likely a charge of explosive. Then CARMOSINO and I examined the walls and in one wall we both noticed a loose brick which one of us (I forget which) removed. Then CARMOSINO put his head into the cavity and pulled out another similar package to the one we had found in the oven. On removing the rags I found another black object with yellow wires attached. All this was in the same room. In a corner was a heap of straw in which CARMOSINO found another package wrapped in rag with the same type of suspicious object therein. Behind some long cases in the same room I found about forty yards of freshly cut telephone cable (all in one piece) of the type used by us. [I have since read reports which show that on 23rd February, 1944 - about a week earlier - telephone cables had been cut at La Vigne, between Costet di Sanges and Pionero. I was present with English N.C.O.s on patrol in connection with this matter. I now produce to Lieutenant Gale - report N° 173/11 of 1st Cavalry Field Artillery, dated 4th March, which shows that on 2nd March, 1944, between RIONERO and MONTENARO, telephone cables had been cut in three places, each 300 meters apart. CARMOSINO and I came out of the same tunnel. I was carrying the

wrapped in rag with the same type of suspicious object therein. Behind some long canes in the same room I found about forty yards of freshly cut telephone cable (all in one piece) of the type used by us. [I have since read reports which show that on 23rd February, 1944 - about a week earlier - telephone cables had been cut at Le Vigne, between Castel di Lengro and Rionero. I was present with English N.C.O.s on patrol in connection with this matter. I now produce to Lieutenant Gale - report N° 173/11 of 1st-Carpalhin Field Artillery, dated 4th March, which shows that on 2nd March, 1944, between RIONERO and MONTENERO, telephone cables had been cut in three places, each 300 meters apart. CARMOSINO and I came out of the house together. I was carrying the three packages in my trousers pockets, the Tommy gun in my right-hand and the wire in my left-hand. I must have noticed that before going into the house I had the three Italian civilians searched. We found two or three knives and a knapsack upon them. These were placed on the ground outside the house. I cannot remember the details as to who had the knives in possession or upon whom the knapsack was found. It was really only a brief search for weapons. Ok coming

Olymb Feliks

Page 3

out of the house I saw that the knives and other property were still on the ground. I gave CARLOSINO an order to pick them up. At that moment, the red-haired one of the three civilians, attacked me and struck me on the top of the head with what I believe was a ~~small~~ knife. It could not have been one of the knives which had been placed on the ground, so far as I know. Anyway, the red-haired man did not, to my knowledge, pick anything up from the ground. I think he must have had another knife in his possession which we had not found in our first search before entering the house. After the blow on my head I fell to the ground, and the only thing I remember afterwards is that I returned to consciousness, finding myself alone.

By ^{only} one of my Tommy gun or kat, but not saying that I had three packages used in my pockets still. This one I gave to Lieutenant PACZYNSKI, the Intelligence Officer, 1st Polish Brigade, later at the Field Dressing Station, to which I was taken via car by English soldiers whom I met a short time after making my way from the scene of the incidents. I would like to say that during the struggle with the red-haired man, before he struck me on the head, I noticed CARLOSINO with his mouth badly cut. I did not

his possession which we had not found in our first runway search before entering the house. After the blow on my head I fell to the ground, and the only thing I remember afterwards is that I returned to consciousness, finding myself alone. Only one of my Tommy gun or hat, but not remembering that the three packages were in my pockets still. This one I gave to Lieutenant PACZYNSKI, the Intelligence Officer, 1st Polish Brigade, later at the Field Dressing Station, to which I was taken in a car by English soldiers whom I met on the road after making my way from the scene of the incidents. I would like to say that during the struggle with the red-haired man, before he struck me on the head, I noticed CARACINSKI with his mouth badly cut. I did not see who it was that attacked him. When before I was struck, I ordered DYBA to fire. I heard him fire once and then a second or two later I saw the fall of one of the Lithuanian civilians, holding the rifle in his hands and trying to close the bolt, but it seemed to be jammed. He was pointing it at me. I do not know what happened to my Tommy gun, the telescope case, or the other two packages. I remember that during my struggle

Olympe Feliks

Page 4

with the red-haired man I tried to fire my
 Tommy gun but it seemed to be jammed. While
 at close quarters with the red-haired man I
 withdrew the magazine from the Tommy gun,
 so that he would not be able to use it if he
 succeeded in wresting it from me. Then came
 the blow on my head and I remembered nothing
 more until I came to consciousness, finding myself
 alone as I have already explained. Although
 I only remember one blow, three knife wounds
 have been found on my head and one such
 wound across my throat. I have also been
 in hospital and ~~did~~ ^{see} not again ~~see~~ the
 three civilians ~~with~~ ^{of} the actual incident,
 until after 10th March, 1944, when I came out
 of hospital and went to the prison but the only
 one I was able to recognize was the one with
 the red hair. This statement has been read
 to me and it is true. *Olejuke Feliks*

1st April 1944.

Statement of Private Stefan DYBA, 141/111
N°1 Detachment; Field Security Section, 3rd
Carpolitan Division, who says:

At about 1530 hours on 1st April, 1944, I was
sent out with Sergeant OLFINIK and an
Italian named CAROSINO (attached to us as a
guard) to search for three civilians, strangers
to the town, said to be lurking in a hill
nearby. We went up there and a local farmer
pointed out the direction in which he had seen
the three strangers going. Like a few minutes,
CAROSINO who was somewhat in front of me
waited until I came up to him and told
me that he had seen three men go into
a house higher up the hill. I went with
him and we joined Sergeant OLFINIK, a
little farther away and then the three of
us went to the house. I called to the men
in Italia to come out, and one of them, a red
haired man, wearing glasses came out.
Then CAROSINO and I called "Come out"
other two men" and two more came out. D.S.
One of them was tall, thin and fair haired,
and the other was short, thick set and

nearby. We went up there and a local farmer pointed out the direction in which he had seen the three strangers going. After a few minutes, CARMOSINO who was somewhat in front of me waited until I came up to him and told me that he had seen three men go into a house higher up the hill. I went with him and we joined beyond OLFUNK, a little farther away and then the three of us went to the house. I called to the men in Italia to come out, and one of them, a red haired man, wearing glasses came out:

Then CARMOSINO and I called "Come out other two men" and two more came out. One of them was tall, thin and fair haired, and the other was short, thick set and black of hair. CARMOSINO searched them whilst I covered them with a rifle. One of the men - the short dark one - on coming out of the house said "We are friends - soldiers of Badoglio. We escaped from Mussolini. Why do you treat us so badly? I saw CARMOSINO take from the three men, four knives, two wallets, a hand lock, sun-glasses, a keychain, one fountain pen. I remember that knives were taken

Duffin Jackson.

Page 2

from each one of the three men. (The next day when I questioned by lieutenant GRZELACHOWSKI, through me as interpreter, the short dark man said that the original scene had not been done very well - and that he has had a knife behind him, which he had used ~~in my defense~~ ^{like a knife} before in escaping). Then, Sergeant OLSZNIK and CAROSINO went into the house, leaving me outside guarding the prisoners with my rifle. After about ten minutes they came out, like Sergeants carrying something in their hands. The Sergeant then stood near the red haired man and the tall, thin fair man. The dark haired man was near me. CAROSINO, who was between the Sergeant and I, bent down to pick up the men's property, which he had placed on the ground - on a large stone. As CAROSINO bent down, the red-haired man and the fair one attacked the Sergeant, and I them with knives. I fired a shot at the tall fair one who was not so close to the Sergeant as the red-haired one. Then the short, dark-haired man attacked me, as I was re-loading, seizing my rifle.

out, like sergeants carrying something in his hands. The sergeant then stood near the red haired man and the tall, thin fair man. The dark haired man was near me. CARROSINO, who was between the sergeant and I, bent down to pick up the men's property, which he had placed on the ground - on a large stone. As CARROSINO bent down, the red-haired man and the fair one attacked the sergeant, rearing I then with knives. I fired a shot at the tall fair one who was not so close to the sergeant as the red-haired one. Then the short, dark haired man attacked me, as I was re-loading, seizing my rifle. We struggled and fell together on the ground, rolling down a small slope. Then CARROSINO came to my help and, not about the same time, the fair haired man came across and slashed CARROSINO's mouth with a knife. Meanwhile the dark haired man gave my face a small cut on the left side and cut my shoulder strip with a blow from a knife. Then CARROSINO ran away, his mouth pouring with blood. The dark one dragged my rifle away from me. As he did so I struck him with my fist and he fell to the ground.

Dufo Stefan

Page 3

I then pulled out my bayonet and on seeing this, the fair-haired man ran away. I went after him but the red-haired man covered me with a Tommy gun which he had

taken from the sergeant; whilst the dark-haired one had my rifle. I was helped and ran away in order to get help. About 250 metres away I found an English Unit -

Telephone Unit. - when I phoned for help.

I obtained help and searched again for the three men but I was not one of the party who

re-captured them. I could easily recognize any of the three men anywhere. The next day,

at about 0900 hours in the Police Brigade Guard Room east of the men admitted that

he remembered me from the previous day.

Later during the day I was present when all three men were interrogated, separately. The red-haired

man asked me to forgive him for what he had done,

saying that when he saw the sergeant carrying the explosive material he knew that he would be

shot. He admitted being an American "Ardeite"

and saboteur, and that he had done sabotage

work in 1942 in Algiers. He also confessed that

he had been brought near to our lines by a

I obtained help and secured again for the three men but I was not one of the party as we captured them. I could easily recognize any of the three men anywhere. The next day, at about 0900 hours in the Polar Brigade Quarantine Room each of the men admitted that he remembered me from the previous day. Later during the day I was present when all three men were interrogated, separately. The red haired man asked me to forgive him for what he had done, saying that when he saw the sergeant carrying the explosive material he knew that he would be shot. He admitted being with German "Arbeits" and sabotage, and that he had done sabotage work in 1942 in Algiers. He also confessed that he had been brought near to our lines by a German car, as far as Alfadena, with a German sergeant. (All three men admitted this to me and all admitted that they had done sabotage having been specially trained for the job). They all said that they had not been instructed to destroy particular places in any precise area, but were to destroy anything they saw of importance, especially petrol dumps, and bridges, tanks being their general direction. This situation has been heard to me and it is true.

D. J. Stolor

Page 4

I must mention, before concluding this statement that, when I went back to the house where all this happened, about 15 minutes after the incident I found two knives, two leather wallets, (containing a lot of Italian currency notes), a fountain pen, the magazine of the Tommy gun, two overcoats, one hat, two objects which later were found to be live bombs, one newspaper. This statement has been read over to me and it is true. Duffin Stephens

0 2 2 3

2nd April, 1944

Statement of Sergeant KALININ Włodzimierz
N.C.O. Intelligence Section, 1st Battalion, 1st
Polish Brigade, who says:-

On 2nd April, 1944 at about 0900 hours
I was engaged with a small patrol in a
search for three men who, on the previous day,
had been stopped by a Polish sergeant - OLTJNIX
and a Polish soldier - DYBA. They had been found
in a house where explosive materials were also found
but had escaped after wounding their captor,
with knives. I avoided three men in open country
near Le NÈVE at about the time given above.
They endeavoured to escape when they saw
me but I fired with a pistol and attracted
the attention of the remainder of the Polish
patrol who were searching. They also started
to flee. I motioned to the three civilians, who
had run in different directions, to close up
together. This they did and they raised their
hands above their heads as I approached to arrest
them. I must mention that when I first saw
them, one of them was apparently bringing
something in the ground. Later a search was made
there and a rifle belonging to Private DYBA

0 2 2 4

but had escaped after wounding their captor.
with knives. I avoided these men in open country
near LE VIGNE at about the time given above.

They endeavored to escape when they saw
me but I fired with a pistol and attracted
the attention of the remainder of the Polish
patrol who were searching. They also started
to flee. I motioned to the three civilians, who
had run in different directions, to come up
together. This they did and they raised their
hands above their heads as I approached to arrest
them. I must mention that when I first saw
them, one of them was apparently burying
something in the ground. Later a search was made
there and a rifle belonging to Private DYBA
was found buried there. I marched the men
towards LE VIGNE and on the way I was joined
by other Polish soldiers who had been searching.

They were searched at a post in LE VIGNE and
were found only in possession of photographs, about
30,000 lire and cigarettes and matches. They were
then taken by a party, including myself to RONCOLO
and then to FOGLI. This statement has been read
to me and it is true. *Stalin Moskwin*

Stalin Moskwin

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
Security Branch.

27th March, 1944

Statement of Captain John Vernon COOPER,
of No. 2 S. I. (S) Unit, who says:—

On 7th and 8th March, 1944 I interrogated
Alfredo CALLIGARO, an Italian, one of a party
of three Italians wearing civilian clothes, who
were detained by Headquarters (Field Security
Section) 3rd Carpathian Division as suspected
enemy saboteurs. CALLIGARO told me that
he was born on 16 July, 1918 at CAMPOLONGO
AL TORRE, Province of UDINE, son of Pietro CALLIGARO
and Elisa MIAN, both parents alive, father was
a stoker, residing at Via Madonna dei Canali
107, CEAVEVERI, ROME. Amongst property which
had been handed to me by the Polish Lieutenant
(Field Security Officer) of the aforementioned Divi-
sion was Identity Card No. 4973808, shown to
me been issued on 16 July, 1942 at the Comune
di PEGGINA. I produced this card to CALLIGARO
and he identified it as one which had been
forged and given to him by an Italian who

of three Italians wearing civilian clothes, who
 were detained by Headquarters (Field Security
 Section) 3rd Carpathian Division as suspected
 enemy saboteurs. CALLIGARO told me that
 he was born on 16 July, 1918 at CAMPOLONGO
 AL TORRE, Province of UDINE, son of Felice CALLIGARO
 and Elisa MIAN, both parents alive, father now
 a stoker, residing at Via Madonna dei Cameli
 107, CERVEZARI, ROME. Amongst property which
 had been handed to me by the Polish Lieutenant
 (Field Security Officer) of the aforementioned Divi-
 sion was Identity Card No 4973808, shown to
 have been issued on 16 July, 1942 at the Comune
 di PESGINA. I produced this card to CALLIGARO
 and he identified it as one which had been
 forged and given to him by an Italian who
 was working for the German organization at
 CAPENA, which had sent him (CALLIGARO) and
 two others - DONNINI Tommaso and SEBASTIANELLI
 Giulio - on a mission to sabotage an oil pipe
 line between FOGGIA and MANFREDONIA, within
 Allied territory. CALLIGARO further stated
 that the personal particulars shown on the card
 were correct, with the exception of the address
 and town shown thereon as his residence.

W. J. G. L. 26

Page 2

Continuation of Statement of Captain J. H. Cooper:

CALLIGARO told me that he had served in the Italian Army (Lino Beronglieri) from November, 1936 until November, 1940, when he was wounded in Albania and then repatriated to Italy, at which time he held the rank of *maresciallo*. Subsequently, he was sent to AUREGLIA as an instructor and then, from August 1942 to May, 1943 took a "Corso d'Ardeite" (shock troops course) in which Giulio SEBASTIANELLI also took part, both as "motatori" (swimmers). Later, after the Armistice, as a shock-trooper, he reported to LA SPEZIA, on 12th January, 1944, in accordance with a Proclamation of Marshal GRAZIANI calling up his particular class of soldier. Shortly after reporting at LA SPEZIA, however, he came across Giulio SEBASTIANELLI and another man, who were serving with the 10th MAS Flotilla and in order to be with them he secured a transfer to that Flotilla on 14th January, 1944. According to CALLIGARO, he and SEBASTIANELLI were selected to report to ROME. This was on about 20th January, 1944, and they then proceeded to the Caserma della Marina and from there

part, both as "nuotatori" (swimmers). Later, after the Armistice, as a shock-trooper, he reported to LA SPEZIA, on 12th January, 1944, in accordance with a Proclamation of Marshal GAZZARI calling up his particular class of soldier. Shortly after reporting at LA SPEZIA, however, he came across Giulio SEBASTIANELLI and another man, who were serving with the 10th MAS Flotilla and in order to be with them he secured a transfer to that Flotilla on 14th January, 1944. According to CALLIGARO, he and SEBASTIANELLI were selected to report to ROME. This was on about 20th January, 1944, and they then proceeded to the Caserma della Marina and from there, after two or three days went on to CAPENA (also called LEPRIGNANO) to a sanatorium which had been selected to house a group of saboteurs. After spending about a week there, during which it was otherwise unoccupied, apart from three sailors who were looking after it there, the then went back to Rome and stayed at the Caserma della Marina for a night and then, the party of saboteurs having arrived, he went back to the office.

Page 3

Continuation of Statement of Captain J. F. Cooper: -

walk them to CAPENA. Shortly afterwards, he spent a few days in a hotel in Rome, but on about 9th February, 1944 he went back to CAPENA, where the party of saboteurs was divided into four groups. CALLIGARO told me that he, with SEBASTIANELLI Giulio, was in a group under the command of DONNINI Domenico (Lieutenant). Just prior to leaving on their mission (that is according to CALLIGARO - just prior to 26th February, 1944) they were visited by German officers, one of whom paid them money. He gave each of them 6,000 lire made up of 5,000 lire in Italian notes and 1,000 lire in Allied Military Currency, telling them that this was on account of their mission, which was imminent, he said. According to CALLIGARO, DONNINI, SEBASTIANELLI and himself were taken by a German N.C.O. to a villa at BIELLA ALTO, where they arrived at about 1000 hours. On the following day - 27th February, 1944 - Sunday - a German Lieutenant named KRAISER arrived at the above-mentioned villa (known as the "LETTA" villa) gave DONNINI his orders and the three men (DONNINI, CALLIGARO and SEBASTIANELLI) then went to

CALLIGARO - just prior to 26th February, 1944) they were visited by German officers, one of whom paid them money. He gave each of them 6,000 lire made up of 5,000 lire in Italian notes and 1,000 lire in Allied military currency, telling them that this was on account of their mission, which was imminent, he said. According to CALLIGARO, DONNINI, SEBASTIANELLI and kinemely were taken by a German N.C.O. to a villa at ALLEGATO, where they arrived at about 1000 hours. On the following day - 27th February, 1944 - Sunday - a German lieutenant named KAUSER arrived at the above-mentioned villa (known as the "LETTA" villa) gave DONNINI his orders and the three men (DONNINI, CALLIGARO and SEBASTIANELLI) then went to the Palagge Comune and the German lieutenant accompanied them. After the full details of their mission were explained to them. They were told that they were to leave that night, under command of DONNINI and go by the route - ALFANOVA - FOGLI SEL SANNO - ROCCASCUVA - and PESCOLANCIANO - to FOGGIA. Their instructions were, however, to avoid entering the actual town. At FOGGIA they were to sabotage the oil pipe which was reported to run between.

Bishop, Cpt 23

Page 4.

Continuation of statement of Captain J. F. Cooper: -
 FOGGIA and MANFREDONIA. They were to place incendiary bombs in three places at intervals of one kilometer, and were supplied for this purpose with three delayed action bombs, with a delayed action of 4-6 hours. They were to return within 15-20 days back to the German lines and were given individual passwords.

At about 2000 hours on 27 February, 1944 the three men went again to the Villa "LETTA" where the German Lieutenant gave them each an extra 5,000 lire and some cigarettes. At 2100 hours they left by car through AQUIVA - POPOLI - SULMONA to VILLETTA DI BARREA. There they learned that, owing to a snowstorm, they could not pass over the lines, so they stayed there for the night. During the evening (which is 28th February, 1944 on which date they arrived) three more bombs were brought to them in a car driven by HUNSER's driver; passengers in the car were also other persons - "Franco" and "Mario". At midnight or 29th February, 1944 the two last mentioned together with DONNINI, CALLIGARO, and SEBASTIANELLI left in the car with the driver and a German sergeant and went to BARREA, then proceeding on foot to ALFEDENA, accompanied by three

January, 1944
 The three men went again to the Villa "LETTA" where the German Lieutenant gave them each an extra 5,000 lire and some cigarettes. At 2100 hours they left by car through AQVILA - POPOLI - SULMONA to VILLETTA DI BARREA. There they learned that, owing to a snowstorm, they could not pass over the lines, so they stayed there for the night. During the evening (that is 28th February, 1944 on which date they arrived) three more bombs were brought to them in a car driven by KUNSKER's driver; passengers in the car were also other persons - "Franco" and "Mario". At midnight together with DONNINI, CALLIGARO, and SEBASTIANELLI left in the car with the driver and a German Sergeant and went to BARREA, then proceeding on foot to ALFEDENA, accompanied by three "Alpine" guides. They arrived at about 0500 hours and the German Sergeant and guides then left them and "Franco", who had made the journey before, acted as guide. They followed the railway from ALFEDENA to MONTENERO Station. A heavy snowstorm was raging and "Franco" and "Mario" took 23 leaving the other three to go on. They made their way across country and reached the

Hooper Capt

Page 5.

Continuation of statement of Captain J. V. Cooper

FORLI DEL SANNIO area at about 1530 hours. Shortly afterwards they were stopped by members of a Palm Unit, but after a fight they escaped but were recaptured. He (CALLIGARO) said to me that he took no part in the fight, himself. Also, he stated that it had all along been his intention to give himself up to the British at PESCOLANCIANO, which was on the route given to them. The aforementioned is a true account of events as given to me by CALLIGARO.

On 8th March, 1944, I questioned Domenico DONNINI who stated that he was born on 19 February, 1919 at URBANIA, Province of PESARO; father - Vincenzo DONNINI and mother - GIUCCI Filomena; both parents residing at Sant'ANGELO in VADO, Province of PESARO. He was shown Identity Card N° 12481156, shown as issued on 23 September, 1942 in Rome. This, he admitted, was a forged identity card, given to him at CAPENA before starting on his mission. He stated that he was called up for the Italian Infantry in February, 1940, when he was a student at Bologna University, and after a six-month course became an officer in the 93rd Infantry. From August 1942 to May, 1943 he took the course at SANTA SEVERA.

On 5th March, 1944, I questioned Domenico DONNINI who stated that he was born on 19 February, 1919 at URBANIA, Province of PESARO; father - Vincenzo DONNINI and mother - GIUCCI Felomena; both parents residing at Lane' ANGELO in VADO, Province of PESARO. He was shown Identity Card N° 12481156, shown as issued on 23 September, 1942 in ROME. This, he admitted, was a forged identity card, given to him at CAPENA before starting on his mission. He stated that he was called up for the Italian Infantry in February, 1940, when he was a student at Bologna University, and after a six month course became an officer in the 92nd Infantry. From August 1942 to May, 1943 he took the Corso d'Ardeci (Attack Troop course) at SANTA SEVERA. Then on 28 December, 1943 reported in accordance with the GRAZIANI Proclamation and on about 3rd January, 1944 was posted to 10th Flotilla MAS. In about the middle of January, 1944 he was posted to ESCOLO and there received instruction, 22 January in sabotage. He admitted that in early February 1944 he was transferred with a party of 35 trained saboteurs to Rome and later to CAPENA

Mudge left

Page 6
Continuation of statement of Captain J. F. Cooper.

DONINI was very evasive throughout his interrogation and, apart from the actual admission of being sent by the Germans to carry out sabotage, he would give no details. At a subsequent interrogation he agreed, however, on the facts as already given by CALLIGARO. On 8th March, 1944, I was questioned by Giulio SEBASTIANELLI, who stated that he was born on 13 August 1915 at CUPRAMONTANA, Province of ANCONA; father - Giuseppe; mother - COPPARI Elisa; both parents residing at OSTRA VETERE, Province of ANCONA. Until 1936 he resided in a laboring stop run by his father, and then enrolled in the 8th Italian Engineers. He also admitted having attended a course for "shock-coopers" at SANTA SEVERA, and like his compenino reported (at end of December, 1943) to 10th Flotilla MAS, in compliance with the GRAZIANI Proclamation. He was very evasive throughout the interrogation, but it was submitted to him that it was already known that he had been at CAPENA. He then admitted that he had been sent on a mission by the Germans as a saboteur but refused to give any further information. He said that he still supported the Germans and felt that, having originally allied themselves to that country, it was the duty of Italian soldiers and the Germans.

March 1936 he was in a laboratory operating
 by his sisters, and then enrolled in the 8th
 Italian Engineers. He also admitted having attended
 a course for "Shock-Coopers" at SANTA SEVERA, and
 like his companions reported (at end of December, 1943)
 to 10th Flotilla M.F.S. in compliance with the GRASSANO
 Proclamation. He was very evasive throughout the
 interrogation but was submitted to him the
 it was already known that he had been at
 CAPENA. He then admitted that he had been
 sent on a mission by the Germans as a saboteur
 but refused to give any further information. He
 said that he still supported the Germans and
 felt that, leaving originally allied themselves
 to that country, it was the duty of Italians
 to carry on to the end on the side of the Germans.
 At a later interrogation, on 13 March, 1944, he
 admitted, however, that the facts which were
 submitted to him (as given by CALUSARO earlier
 in this statement) were accurate. This statement
 has been read over by me and it is true.

Judge Life.

Statement taken down by me and read over by
 Captain R. P. Cooper, whose signature was witnessed
 by me.

Louis J. Gale Lieutenant.
 Security Branch, I.I.P. - A.C.C.

0 2 3 7

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

REF : SD/149.01 (AC)

13 December 1945

SUBJECT : SEBASTIANELLI Giulio

TO : Signa Antonietta SEBASTIANELLI
Via Mazzini 9,
Ostra Vetere (Prov. Ancona)

1. I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th Nov. 45 in which you requested information concerning your brother.

2. Giulio SEBASTIANELLI was tried by an Allied Military Government Court on 8 April 1944 on charges of being in possession of explosives, assaulting a member of the Allied forces with intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm, and conspiring to do acts of sabotage. He was duly convicted of the above charges and was sentenced to death.

3. Subject was executed on 6 May 1944 and was buried at the Civil Cemetery of Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Caserta) in Quadrato 2, Fila 9, Interato 8.

4. You should refer your request for the body to the Ministry of Interior Italian Government.

REF : SD/149.01 (AC)

13 Dicembre 1945

SUBJECT : SEBASTIANELLI Giulio

A : Signa Antonietta Sebastianelli,
Via Mazzini 9,
Ostra Vetere (Prov. Ancona)

1. I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th Nov. 45 in which you requested information concerning your brother.

2. Giulio SEBASTIANELLI was tried by an Allied Military Government Court on 8 April 1944 on charges of being in possession of explosives, assaulting a member of the Allied forces with intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm, and conspiring to do acts of sabotage. He was duly convicted of the above charges and was sentenced to death.

3. Subject was executed on 6 May 1944 and was buried at the Civil Cemetery of Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Caserta) in Quadrato 2, Fila 9, Interato 8.

4. You should refer your request for the body to the Ministry of Interior Italian Government.

REF : SD/149.01 (AC)

13 Dicembre 1945

SUBJECT : SEBASTIANELLI Giulio

20

A : Signa Antonietta Sebastianelli,
Via Mazzini 9,
Ostra Vetere (Prov. Ancona.)

1. Accuso ricevuta della Sua letter in data 17 Novembre 45, nella quale chiede informazioni riguardanti suo fratello.

2. Giulio Sebastianelli fu sottoposto a processo da un Tribunale del Governo Militare Alleato l'8 Aprile 1944, accusato di aver assaltato un membro delle Forze Alleate coll'intenzione e di ucciderlo o di lesionarlo gravemente, di avere in possesso degli esplosivi, e di aver cospirato a commettere atti di sabotaggio. Egli fu successivamente incolpato di dette accuse e condannato a morte.

3. La Sua esecuzione avvenne in 6 Maggio 1944, e la salma fu deposta nel cimitero Civile di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Caserta) al Quadrato 2, Fila 9, Interato 8.

./.

- 2 -

4. Ella dovrebbe fare la domanda per il ricupero della salma
al Ministero degli Interni.

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

TFC/mb

OJSM/epf

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

GBI.389.701/PF/63

8 December 1945

SUBJECT : SEBASTIANELLI Giulio.

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

Reference your letter SD/149.01(A.C.) of 30 Nov 45.

Subject was, according to our records, executed as an enemy saboteur on 6 May 44. This Section is not in possession of the details needed to answer the questions asked but it is presumed that Legal Sub-Commission will be able to furnish them.

If this is so, there is no objection to the facts of the case being communicated in suitable form to Miss SEBASTIANELLI.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Earle B Nichols
EARLE B NICHOLS,
Colonel, G.S.C.
Asst/AC of S., G-2

Security
Division
Rec'd . . 12/12 .
Book No 2318
File No 14901.
Action

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

REF : SD/149.01 (AC)

30 November 1945

SUBJECT : SEBASTIANELLI Giulio

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Copy of a letter received from the sister of the above named executed enemy agent is forwarded for your attention.

2. An indication as to the nature of the reply that may be sent would be appreciated.

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

CBH/nb

149.01 (AC)

OSTRA - VETERE, 17/11/1945.

TO : ALLIED COMMISSIONR O M E

I received a letter from the Colonel HENDERSON, Director of the Sub-Commission for Communications and I send you the copy of it, which was attached to a letter written "in extremis" by my brother, SEBASTIANELLI Giulio, born on the 13/8/1915.

This letter is dated from the 5/5/1944 and came from Santa Maria di Capua Vetere (Caserta). But just before - and precisely on the 6/5/44 - the "REUTER" Agency reported by radio that four fascists were put to death and between them, was the name of my brother.

I do not know why he was put to death because fascist, yes, but he was above all a soldier and precisely Sergente-Maggiore in the X^a Flottiglia M.A.S. and the last news, till March 1944, came to us from La Spezia.

I believe now to be able to ask how and why he was sentenced to death, if and where his body was buried and if I should be authorized to take it. I also ask for details about his death.

Signed : Antonietta Sebastianelli

Via Mazzini, N° 9.

Ostra Vetere

(Prov. Ancona)

R.C.

Allied Commission

Cobra - V. 17-11-45
SECURITY DIV

sono in possesso di una missiva inviata dal
Colonnello Henderson - Direttore Comunicazioni sotto-Commissioni -
di cui scelsi qui la copia - la quale accompagnava
una lettera - scritta in esecruiis - di un mio fratello:
Giulio Sebastianelli nato il 19-8-1915. -

La suddetta di lui lettera porta la data del 5 maggio
1944 ed è in partenza da S. Maria di Capua Vetere (Caserta) -
In precedenza - e precisamente il 6 maggio 1944 - l'aguzza
Reiter radiocomunicò che questo fascista era stato
fucilato: fra essi il nome di mio fratello. Tuttavia ignoro
come egli abbia aver subito quella condanna poiché fascista
sì, ma soprattutto era militare e precisamente sergente Major.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Communications Sub-Commission

AJT/vm

10 December 1944

?
SUBJECT: Release of Letter.

TO : The family Sebastianelli,
Ostra Vetere (Ancona)

We have been requested by higher authority to forward
the enclosed letter to you when conditions warranted such delivery.

J.L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director, Communications Sub-Commission.

Allied Commission

Osaka - V. 4 17-11-45
SECURITY DIV

sono in possesso di una missiva inviata dal
 Colonnello Henderson - Direttore Comunicazioni sotto-Commissioni -
 di cui scendo qui la copia - la quale accompagnava
 una lettera - scritta in estremo - di un mio fratello:
 Giulio Sebastianelli nato il 19-8-1915 - -
 La suddetta di lui lettera porta la data del 5 maggio
 1944 ed è in partenza da S. Maria di Capua Vetere (Caserta) -
 Ha precedenza - e precisamente il 6 maggio 1944 - l'aguzza
 Reiter radiocomunicare che questo fascista erano stati
 fucilati: fra essi il nome di mio fratello. Tuttavia ignoro
 come egli abbia aver subito quella condanna poiché fascista,
 sì, ma soprattutto era militare e precisamente sergente May.

giore nella X. Flottiglia. Mas. e le ultime sue notizie
 fino al ~~marzo~~ marzo 1944, ci pervennero da Spezia.

Credo, ora, di poter chiedere come e perché fu condannato;
 se e dove fu sepolto il suo corpo e se mi sarà
 permesso di rimuoverlo. Chiedo altresì notizie dettagliate
 sulla sua morte. —

Antonietta Sebastianelli

Via Mazzini 9. Ostia - Vetere (P. Aniene)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

AJT/vm

7
Communications Sub-Commission

SUBJECT: Release of Letter.

10 December 1944

TO : The family Sebastianelli,
Ostra Vetere (Ancona)

We have been requested by higher authority to forward
the enclosed letter to you when conditions warranted such delivery.

J.L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director, Communications Sub-Commission.

0 2 4 8

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref: SE/311.5/149.01

16 May, 1944

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Saboteurs

- CALLIGARO Alfredo
- DOMININI Domenico
- SEBASTIANELLI Giulio

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

With reference to my report dated 21 March, 1944,
regarding the above mentioned Italians :-

CALLIGARO, DOMININI and SEBASTIANELLI appeared before the Allied Military General Court on 8th and 10th April, 1944. The members of the Court were - Major W.F.Waugh (Am), Wing Commander A.H. Dickie and Major W.P.Elder, both British officers. The prosecution was conducted by Lieut-Colonel J.L.Willis, whilst Captain H.Jones appeared for the defence. Both counsel are British officers.

After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, named in my previous report, and the case for the defence - including the evidence on oath of each of the accused - the Court found them to be "Guilty" on each of three counts - (a) possessing explosives - (b) assaulting members of the Allied Forces with intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm - (c) conspiracy to destroy or damage war material belonging to the Allied Forces with intent to interfere with military operations or the safety of the Allied Forces. The charges were framed under Proclamation 2, Article 1, Paragraphs 5, 16 and 12 respectively.

P.T.O.

(2)

All three accused were sentenced to death and the sentence was confirmed by the Military Governor on 5th May, 1944, and the three men were executed by shooting on 6th May, 1944.

Louis H. Gale
Lieutenant

Copy to Main S Army.

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

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
(Security Branch)

Stop
SECRET

4th April 1944

AB 3115/149.07.

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Saboteurs -

- (i) CALLIGARO Alfredo
born 16 July, 1918, Udine Province, Italy
- (ii) DOWNINI Domenico
born 19 February 1919 at Pesaro Province, Italy
- (iii) SEBASTIANELLI Giulio
born 13 August, 1915 at Ancona Province, Italy.

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

1. With reference to the above-mentioned Italians, who are held in custody by G.S.I.(b) - Eighth Army, under directions of Lieut-Colonel W.D.Gibson, D.G.S.(I), as enemy saboteurs:-
2. The facts of this case are that, shortly before 1530 hours on 1st March, 1944, it was reported to Amico CARMOSINO, an Italian, employed as a road patrol and guard at FORLI DEL SANNIO, with No. 1 Detachment - Field Security Section, 3rd Carpathian Division, that three civilians - strangers to the FORLI district - were loitering on a hill in the vicinity.
3. CARMOSINO in a signed statement (attached - marked "A") says that he at once reported the facts as above, at No. 1 Detachment Field Security Office, FORLI. Then he went with two members of that detachment Sergeant OLEJNIK and Private DYBA, (both Poles - the latter being an interpreter in Italian) to the hill where the three civilian loiterers had last been seen.
4. They had left the vicinity when the patrol arrived but the resident who had originally informed CARMOSINO of their presence, indicated the direction in which he had seen the three loiterers go. CARMOSINO says that they went in the said directions, walking some distance ahead of the Sergeant and Private. Presently, he saw three civilians emerge from a side track and run towards a house which was about 150 metres away from CARMOSINO. The latter says that he saw one of the men run directly into the front entrance of the house, whilst the other two ran round it in opposite directions, before they, too, entered through the front.

0 2 5 1

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

2. The facts of this case are that, shortly before 1530 hours on 1st March, 1944, it was reported to Amico CARMOSINO, an Italian, employed as a road patrol and guard at FORLI DEL SANNIO, with No. 1 Detachment - Field Security Section, 3rd Carpathian Division, that three civilians - strangers to the FORLI district - were loitering on a hill in the vicinity.

3. CARMOSINO in a signed statement (attached - marked "A") says that he at once reported the facts as above, at No. 1 Detachment Field Security Office, FORLI. Then he went with two members of that detachment Sergeant OLEJNIK and Private DYBA, (both Poles - the latter being an interpreter in Italian) to the hill where the three civilian loiterers had last been seen.

4. They had left the vicinity when the patrol arrived but the resident who had originally informed CARMOSINO of their presence, indicated the direction in which he had seen the three loiterers go. CARMOSINO says that they went in the said directions, walking some distance ahead of the Sergeant and Private. Presently, he saw three civilians emerge from a side track and run towards a house which was about 150 metres away from CARMOSINO. The latter says that he saw one of the men run directly into the front entrance of the house, whilst the other two ran round it in opposite directions, before they, too, entered through the front.

5. Continuing his statement, CARMOSINO says that with the Sergeant and Private DYBA he went up to the house, and DYBA called "Come Out!" (in Italian) and after a moment or two, a red-haired man in civilian clothes (DOMINI), wearing glasses, came out with his hands raised. (It must here be mentioned that DYBA was armed with a rifle and the Sergeant with a "Tommy" gun.)

6. CARMOSINO then called out in Italian, "Come out the other two men!" The other two then came out and he made a cursory search of them, mainly for weapons taking from them two wallets, two small knives, two large knives, two purses, a knapsack and a torch. CARMOSINO remembers that he took from DOMINI (red-haired) - a large knife and a small knife,

-2-

but is otherwise hazy as to whom the other property belonged. All the property thus taken, was placed upon a large stone nearby.

7. Then Sergeant OLEJNIK and CARMOSINO entered the house, leaving Private DYBA outside, covering the men with his rifle. CARMOSINO says that the Sergeant found a large roll of telephone cable in a recess in a wall therein, and that he himself, with the aid of a baton which he took from the Sergeant, raked inside a baker's oven in the same room and extracted three packages wrapped in rag, which he handed to the Sergeant. CARMOSINO did not see what were the contents underneath the rag.

8. They then went outside, the Sergeant taking up a position near two of the men, one of whom was DOMININI (the red-head), but CARMOSINO cannot identify who was the other man. The third man was nearer to Private DYBA.

9. CARMOSINO stood over the property, between the Sergeant and Private, and facing the three men. He says that he then bent down to pick up the property (presumably prior to marching the men away). As he was doing so, he saw DOMININI and one of the other men attack the Sergeant, and heard DYBA fire a shot. He says that he did not see any knives in the men's hands and that the four knives previously taken were still on the stone at that time.

10. In the same moment he saw the third man attack Private DYBA and he went to the latter's assistance. Then, one of the men who attacked the Sergeant, came across and slashed him three times across the mouth with a sharp instrument. CARMOSINO did not see either the assailant or his weapon as his head was turned away at the time. His mouth then gushed with blood and he ran away to get medical attention.

11. CARMOSINO states that the only remark which he can remember being made by any of the men was made by the dark-haired man (SEBASTIANELLI) who called out, when leaving the house in the first instance, "We are friends. We are soldiers of Badoglio who have escaped from Mussolini and yet you are treating us this way."

12. The statement of Sergeant Feliks OLEJNIK (copy attached - marked "B") confirms substantially the story told by CARMOSINO. The Sergeant who appears to be the most affected by his ordeal, is, however, a little vague as to the precise place in which the three rag packages were found. He says that one of these was found in the baker's oven, another in a heap of straw and a third in a cavity in a wall. As CARMOSINO was the actual finder of the three objects, with which fact the Sergeant agrees, it would seem that the former's evidence on the subject is the more reliable. The Sergeant will also, however, that he examined the three packages and found in each a

pick up the property (presumably private property) and one of the other men attack the sergeant. As he was going so, he saw DOMINI and one of the other men attack the sergeant. As he was going so, he saw DOMINI and one of the other men attack the sergeant, and heard DYBA fire a shot. He says that he did not see any knives in the men's hands and that the four knives previously taken were still on the stone at that time.

10. In the same moment he saw the third man attack Private DYBA and he went to the latter's assistance. Then, one of the men who attacked the Sergeant, came across and slashed him three times across the mouth with a sharp instrument. CARMOSINO did not see either the assailant or his weapon as his head was turned away at the time. His mouth then gushed with blood and he ran away to get medical attention.

11. CARMOSINO states that the only remark which he can remember being made by any of the men was made by the dark-haired man (SEBASTIANELLI) who called out, when leaving the house in the first instance, "We are friends. We are soldiers of Badoglio who have escaped from Mussolini and yet you are treating us this way."

12. The statement of Sergeant Feliks OLEJNIK (copy attached - marked "B") confirms substantially the story told by CARMOSINO. The Sergeant who appears to be the most effected by his ordeal, is, however, a little vague as to the precise place in which the three rag packages were found. He says that one of these was found in the baker's oven, another in a heap of straw and a third in a cavity in a wall. As CARMOSINO was the actual finder of the three objects, with which fact the Sergeant agrees, it would seem that the former's evidence on the subject is the more reliable. The Sergeant will also say, however, that he examined the three packages and found in each a hard black object with yellow wire attached. The Sergeant also says that the rag wrapping was wet, as it was raining at the time.

13. Sergeant OLEJNIK also says that he found about forty yards of "freshly-cut" telephone cable (in one piece) of the "type used by us". This, he says, was found behind some long cases in the same room. He adds that official reports show that on 23rd February (about a week earlier) telephone cables had been cut at LE VIGNE and that he, himself, took part in a search patrol following the incident. (The significance of this will be seen later in this report, where it is shown that the three civilians, subjects of this report, were re-captured at LE VIGNE). The Sergeant also showed me a report of 1st Carpathian Field Artillery, dated 4th March, 1944, which revealed that three cuts - each 300 metres apart - had been made in telephone cable, between PIONERO and MONTENERO.

-3-

14. The Sergeant's story of the actual circumstances of the attack made by the three prisoners, outside the house, tallies with that of CARMOSSINO, except that the Sergeant says that when leaving he was carrying the objects found and only mentions having been attacked and struck on the head by one man (DOMNINI) with what he thought was a knife. Just prior to that he remembered, during the struggle, seeing CARMOSSINO with his mouth gashed. At about the same time he also saw the tallest of the three civilians holding DYBA's rifle and pointing it at him (the Sergeant) and trying to close the bolt, which seemed to be jammed. Another thing which the Sergeant remembers is that during the struggle with DOMNINI, he tried to fire his "Tommy" gun but it seemed to be jammed. The Sergeant therefore took out the magazine to prevent its being used against him if his assailant succeeded in wresting it away from him.
15. After the blow on the head, Sergeant OLEJNIAK became unconscious and when he came round again found himself alone. Although he remembers only one blow, he received, in fact, three wounds in the head and a gash across the throat. He left the scene to get medical attention and help.
16. Private Stefan DYBA, in his statement, (copy attached - marked "C"), corroborates the main details of the story told by CARMOSSINO and Sergeant OLEJNIAK. He remembers that, during the initial search, knives were taken from each of them. Private DYBA also states that the attack upon the Sergeant was made by two men - the red-head (DOMNINI) and the tall, thin, fair man (CALLIGARO). He fired a shot at the latter, who was not quite so close to the Sergeant as DOMNINI. Then the short, dark haired man (SEBASTIANELLI) attacked him and succeeded in taking away his rifle, after which, DYBA pulled out his bayonet but finding himself covered by DOMNINI with the "Tommy" gun, ran away and obtained help. He confirms the stories of the other two men in respect of all other incidents outside the house.
17. The statement of Private DYBA also shows that, having obtained help, he went back to the house, about fifteen minutes later and found on the ground, two knives, two leather wallets (containing a lot of Italian currency notes), a fountain pen, the magazine of the "Tommy" gun, two overcoats, one hat, one knapsack and two objects (rag-covered) which were later found to be time-bombs. He did not take part in the actual re-capture of the men.
18. Private DYBA speaks Italian and was present the next day when the three men were interrogated after re-capture. He says that the short, dark man (SEBASTIANELLI) said that the initial search had not been done very well and that he had a knife behind him, which he had used the day before in escaping. (This appears to refer to a small cut which he inflicted on DYBA and one of his blows having cut the

unconscious and when he came round again found himself alone. Although he remembers only one blow, he received, in fact, three wounds in the head and a gash across the throat. He left the scene to get medical attention and help.

16. Private Stefan DYBA, in his statement, (copy attached - marked "C"), corroborates the main details of the story told by CAROSINO and Sergeant OLEJNIK. He remembers that, during the initial search, knives were taken from each of them. Private DYBA also states that the attack upon the Sergeant was made by two men - the red-head (DOMNINI) and the tall, thin, fair man (CALLIGARO). He fired a shot at the latter, who was not quite so close to the Sergeant as DOMNINI. Then the short, dark haired man (SEBASTIANELLI) attacked him and succeeded in taking away his rifle, after which, DYBA pulled out his bayonet but finding himself covered by DOMNINI with the "Tommy" gun, ran away and obtained help. He confirms the stories of the other two men in respect of all other incidents outside the house.

17. The statement of Private DYBA also shows that, having obtained help, he went back to the house, about fifteen minutes later and found on the ground, two knives, two leather wallets (containing a lot of Italian currency notes), a fountain pen, the magazine of the "Tommy" gun, two overcoats, one hat, one knapsack and two objects (rag-covered) which were later found to be time-bombs. He did not take part in the actual re-capture of the men.

18. Private DYBA speaks Italian and was present the next day when the three men were interrogated after re-capture. He says that the short, dark man (SEBASTIANELLI) said that the initial search had not been done very well and that he had a knife behind him, which he had used the day before in escaping. (This appears to refer to a small cut which he inflicted on DYBA and one of his blows having cut the latter's shoulder strap).

19. DYBA goes on to say that all three men, during the interrogation, admitted that they had come as saboteurs, having been specially trained for the job. They were to destroy anything of importance, especially petrol dumps and bridges. Their general direction was to be TERVOIT. He also says that, during the interrogation, the red-haired - DOMNINI - asked forgiveness for what he had done, saying that when he had seen the Sergeant carrying the "explosive material" he knew that he would be shot. He admitted being an "Arditer" and saboteur and said that he had done sabotage work in 1942 in Algiers.

-4-

20. A statement (copy attached - marked "DN") by Sergeant Wlodimir KALININ, N.C.O., Intelligence Section, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, shows that he re-captured the men in open country in the neighbourhood of LE VICNE. When he first saw them, one of them appeared to be burying something in the ground. Later, a search was made at the spot and Private DYBA's rifle was uncovered. The three men at first tried to escape but after shots had been fired by Sergeant KALININ and his patrol they surrendered. Subsequently they were searched at a post in LE VICNE and were found in possession of a total of about 30,000 lire. Then they were taken to FORLI, via RIGNERO, for questioning. The facts elicited at the interrogation there are given by Private DYBA (paragraphs 18 and 19).

21. A detailed interrogation was later conducted by Captain John Vernon COOPER, No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit, whose statement is attached (Marked "EN"). He gives in detail the history and antecedents of the three men. It is revealed that the three men admitted that identity cards found in their possession were false and given to them by a German Organisation at CAPEMA where they were briefed for their mission to go into Allied territory under DOWNINI's leadership to sabotage the oil pipe line between FOGGIA and MANFRONZIA. Captain Cooper shows that CALLIGARO was the first to give him the full details of their connection with the German sabotage organisation. The other two men were at first uncommunicative but at a later stage of the interrogation admitted to the facts as given by CALLIGARO.

22. In view of the conclusive nature of the evidence supplied by the witnesses, it need only be said that there is a clear case against the three men of having entered into Allied territory to commit acts of sabotage. They were obviously trained, determined saboteurs who, but for the timely information obtained by CARMOSINO, might have succeeded in their mission and certainly would have tried to carry it out. It seems that they ought to receive the extreme penalty for such cases.

Louis V. Gale

Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
for Colonel L.E. YOUNG,
Director - Security Branch
HQ, A.C.C.

(Marked "En"). He gives in detail the history and admitted that identity three men. It is revealed that the three men admitted that identity cards found in their possession were false and given to them by a German Organisation at CAPENA where they were briefed for their mission to go into Allied territory under DONNINI's leadership to sabotage the oil pipe line between FOGGIA and MANFREDONIA. Captain Cooper shows that CALLIGARO was the first to give him the full details of their connection with the German sabotage organization. The other two men were at first uncommunicative but at a later stage of the interrogation admitted to the facts as given by CALLIGARO.

22. In view of the conclusive nature of the evidence supplied by the witnesses, it need only be said that there is a clear case against the three men of having entered into Allied territory to commit acts of sabotage. They were obviously trained, determined saboteurs who, but for the timely information obtained by CAEMOSINO, might have succeeded in their mission and certainly would have tried to carry it out. It seems that they ought to receive the extreme penalty for such cases.

Louis V. Gale

Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
for Colonel L.E. YOUNG,
Director - Security Branch
HC, A.C.C.

TOP SECRET

1st April, 1944

Statement of CARMOSINO Amico di Biagio, of Forfi del Sannio, formerly a farmer, now employed on special guard duties by No. 1 Detachment, F.S. Section 3rd Carpathian Division, who says:-

It came to my knowledge on 1st March 1944 through a resident of Forfi del Sannio that three Italians, strangers to the district, had been loitering in the vicinity of his house which is on a hill called Campo Santo Vecchio. I at once reported this to No. 1 Detachment F.S. Officer and went with Sergeant OLEJNIK and Private DYBA in search of the men. We went up the hill and there the same resident who had been watching the men pointed out the direction in which they had gone, which was higher up the hill above FORLI. As we walked in the direction shown to us, I saw three men run from a side road towards a house on the hill about 150 metres from me. One of them ran, whilst the other two ran all round it before entering by the front. We went up to the house and DYBA called to the men "Come out" and the one of them - the one with the red hair and glasses came out with his hands raised. I then called out "Come out the other two men" and then the other two also came out. Private LYBA stood to one side and covered the men with his rifle. I searched them on the spot and took from them two wallets, two small knives and two large knives two purses and a knapsack also a torch. I remember that, on the red-haired man wearing glasses, I found one large knife and one small knife. All the property was placed by me on a large stone nearby. Then Sergeant OLEJNIK and I entered the house, leaving DYBA outside guarding the three men, covering them with his rifle. Inside the Sergeant found a large roll of telephone cable in a recess in a wall. I knew that there was a baker's oven in the house and I searched it, using a stick which I took from the Sergeant. In this way I pulled from the oven three packages which were wrapped in rags. These I handed to the Sergeant OLEJNIK but I did not see what he did with them and I do not know what the contents were. Then we went outside and the Sergeant took up a position near two of the men and one was near Private DYBA. I bent down to pick up the property I had placed on the stone and as I was doing so I saw two of them attack the Sergeant. One of these two was the red-haired man. I cannot definitely identify which of the other two attacked the Sergeant. However, in the same moment I saw the third one attack Private DYBA, after the latter had fired a shot. I did not see any knives in their hands and the four knives I had taken from them were still on the ground at that time. I went to the help of Private DYBA, and then, one of the men who had attacked the Sergeant attacked me and gave me three slashes on the mouth with an instrument which I did not see because my head was turned away from him. I then ran away, my mouth pouring with blood, and went to the Field Dressing Station for medical attention. I can remember only one thing said by the men, and that was by the dark-haired man, who called out when the

9

"Come out the other two men" and then the other two also came out. DYBA stood to one side and covered the men with his rifle. I searched them on the spot and took from them two wallets, two small knives and two large knives two purses and a knapsack also a torch. I remember that, on the red-haired man wearing glasses, I found one large knife and one small knife. All the property was placed by me on a large stone nearby. Then Sergeant OLEJNIK and I entered the house, leaving DYBA outside guarding the three men, covering them with his rifle. Inside the Sergeant found a large roll of telephone cable in a recess in a wall. I knew that there was a baker's oven in the house and I searched it, using a stick which I took from the Sergeant. In this way I pulled from the oven three packages which were wrapped in rags. These I handed to the Sergeant OLEJNIK but I did not see what he did with them and I do not know what the contents were. Then we went outside and the Sergeant took up a position near two of the men and one was near Private DYBA. I bent down to pick up the property I had placed on the stone and as I was doing so I saw two of them attack the Sergeant. One of these two was the red-haired man. I cannot definitely identify which of the other two attacked the Sergeant. However, in the same moment I saw the third one attack Private DYBA, after the latter had fired a shot. I did not see any knives in their hands and the four knives I had taken from them were still on the ground at that time. I went to the help of Private DYBA, and then, one of the men who had attacked the Sergeant attacked me and gave me three slashes on the mouth with an instrument which I did not see because my head was turned away from him. I then ran away, my mouth pouring with blood, and went to the Field Dressing Station for medical attention. I can remember only one thing said by the men, and that was by the dark-haired man, who called out when the three were first out of the house, "We are friends. We are soldiers of Badoglio who have escaped from Mussolini and yet you are treating us this way". That is all I can remember of what happened in this matter. I have not seen any of the three men since the actual time of the incidents, as I have been in hospital. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ CAERMOSINO Amico

Statement taken down and read over through Staff-Sergeant
C. TESCHNER, 1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me.

/s/ Louis V. Gale,
Lieutenant.

TOP SECRET

1st April 1944

Statement of Sergeant Felika OLEJNIK, No. 3-1111, No. 1 Detachment,
Field Security Section, 3rd Carpathian Division, who says:-

At about 1530 hours on 1st March, 1944, a civilian - Italian - employed by this Field Security Section, came to No. 1 Detachment Office, Forli del Sannio and informed me that three civilians - strangers to the town - had been seen at the top of a hill nearby. The Field Security employee who is a kind of special policeman and guard, is named AMICO CARMOSINO. I went at once with him and Private Stefan DYBA, who is attached to this Field Security Detachment, to the place on the hill where the three strangers had last been seen. When we arrived there they were not in sight but a civilian on the road pointed out to us the direction in which they had gone. We went in that direction. After walking for about 500 yards we observed a man lying under a bush. As we approached, he got up and ran into a house which was opposite to the bush. We went to the house and I instructed DYBA to call out, in Italian to any persons therein to come outside. He called out and three Italian civilians came out with their hands raised, saying that they were "Soldiers of Badoglio". Then I took CARMOSINO into the house with me, leaving DYBA to guard the three men outside with his rifle. In a baker's over inside the house CARMOSINO found a small package the outside covering of which was of dirty white rag, and which was very wet (it was raining at the time). I took off the rags and found inside a hard black object with yellow wire attached, which I thought was most likely a charge of explosive. Then CARMOSINO and I examined the walls and in one wall we both noticed a loose brick which one of us (I forget which) removed. Then CARMOSINO put his hand into the cavity and pulled out another similar package to the one we had found in the oven. On removing the rags I found another black object with yellow wire attached. All this was in the same room. In a corner was a heap of straw in which CARMOSINO found another package wrapped in rag with the same type of suspicious object therein. Behind some long cases in the same room I found about forty yards of freshly cut telephone cable (all in one piece) of the type used by us. (I have read reports which show that on 23rd February, 1944 - about a week earlier - telephone cables had been cut at Le Vigne, between Castel di Sangro and Rionero. I was present with English N.C.O.s on patrol in connection with this matter. I now produce to Lieutenant Gale - report No. 173/11 of 1st Carpathian Field Artillery, dated 4th March, which shows that on 2nd March, 1944, between RIONERO and MONTENERO, telephone cables had been cut in three places, each 300 meters apart). CARMOSINO and I came out of the house together. I was carrying the three packages in my trousers pockets, the Tommy gun in my right-hand and the wire in my left-hand. I must mention that before going into the house I had the three Italian civilians searched. We found two or three knives and a knapsack upon them. These were placed on the ground outside the house. I cannot remember the details as to who had the knives in possession or upon whom the knapsack was found. It was really only a brief search for weapons. On coming out of the house I saw

up and ran into a house which was opposite to the bush. We went to the house and I instructed DYBA to call out, in Italian to any persons therein to come outside. He called out and three Italian civilians came out with their hands raised, saying that they were "Soldiers of Badoglio". Then I took CARMOSINO into the house with me, leaving DYBA to guard the three men outside with his rifle. In a baker's oven inside the house CARMOSINO found a small package the outside covering of which was of dirty white rag, and which was very wet (it was raining at the time). I took off the rags and found inside a hard black object with yellow wire attached, which I thought was most likely a charge of explosive. Then CARMOSINO and I examined the walls and in one wall we both noticed a loose brick which one of us (I forget which) removed. Then CARMOSINO put his hand into the cavity and pulled out another similar package to the one we had found in the oven. On removing the rags I found another black object with yellow wire attached. All this was in the same room. In a corner was a heap of straw in which CARMOSINO found another package wrapped in rag with the same type of suspicious object therein. Behind some long cases in the same room I found about forty yards of freshly cut telephone cable (all in one piece) of the type used by us. (I have read reports which show that on 23rd February, 1944 - about a week earlier - telephone cables had been cut at Le Vigne, between Castel di Sangro and Rionero. I was present with English N.C.O.s on patrol in connection with this matter. I now produce to Lieutenant Gale - report No. 173/11 of 1st Carpathian Field Artillery, dated 4th March, which shows that on 2nd March, 1944, between RIONERO and MONTEVERO, telephone cables had been cut in three places, each 300 meters apart). CARMOSINO and I came out of the house together. I was carrying the three packages in my trousers pockets, the tommy gun in my right-hand and the wire in my left-hand. I must mention that before going into the house I had the three Italian civilians searched. We found two or three knives and a knapsack upon them. These were placed on the ground outside the house. I cannot remember the details as to who had the knives in possession or upon whom the knapsack was found. It was really only a brief search for weapons. On coming out of the house I saw that the knives and other property were still on the ground. I gave CARMOSINO an order to pick them up. At that moment, the red-haired one of the three civilians, attacked me and struck me on the top of the head with what I believe was a knife. It could not have been one of the knives which had been placed on the ground, so far as I know. Anyway, the red-haired men did not, to my knowledge, pick anything up from the ground. I think he must have had another knife in his possession which we had not found in our first cursory search before entering the house. After the blow on my head I fell to the ground, and the only thing I remember afterwards is that I returned to consciousness, finding myself alone, without my tommy gun or hat, but noticing that only one of the three packages was in my pockets still. This one I gave to Lieutenant PACZYNSKI, the Intelligence Officer, 1st Polish Brigade, later at the Field Dressing Station, to which I was taken in a car by English soldiers whom I met on the road after making my way from the scene

-2-

of the incidents. I would like to say that during the struggle with the red-haired man, before he struck me on the head, I noticed CARMOSINO with his mouth badly cut. I did not see who it was that attacked him. Also, before I was struck, I ordered DYBA to fire. I heard him fire once and then a second or two later I saw the tallest one of the three Italian civilians holding the rifle in his hands and trying to close the bolt, but it seemed to be jammed. He was pointing it at me. I do not know what happened to my tommy gun, the telephone cable, or the other two packages. I remember that during my struggle with the red-haired man I tried to fire my tommy gun but it seemed to be jammed. Whilst at close quarters with the red-haired man I withdrew the magazine from the tommy gun, so that he would not be able to use it if he succeeded in wresting it from me. Then came the blow on my head and I remembered nothing more until I came to consciousness, finding myself alone as I have already explained. Although I only remember one blow, three knife wounds have been found on my head and one such wound across my throat. I have since been in hospital and did not again see the three civilians after the actual incident, until after 16th March, 1944, when I came out of hospital and went to the prison but the only one I was able to recognize was the one with the red hair. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ Olejnik Feliks

C. TESCHNER, 1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me.

/s/ Louis V. Gele
Lieutenant.

7

TOP SECRET

1 April 1944

Statement of Private Stefan DYBA, 141/111 No. 1 Detachment, Field Security Section, 3rd Carpathian Division, who says:-

At about 1530 hours on 1st March, 1944, I was sent out with Sergeant OLEJNIK and an Italian named CARMOSINO (attached to us as a Guard) to search for three civilians strangers to the town, said to be loitering on a hill nearby. We went up there and a local farmer pointed out the direction in which he had seen the three strangers going. After a few minutes CARMOSINO who was somewhat in front of me waited until I came up to him and told me that he had seen three men go into a house higher up the hill. I went with him and we joined Sergeant OLEJNIK, a little farther away and then the three of us went to the house. I called to the men in Italian to come out, and one of them, a red-haired man, wearing glasses came out. Then CARMOSINO and I called "Come out the other two men" and two more came out. One of them was tall, thin and fair haired, and the other was short thick set and black of hair. CARMOSINO searched them whilst I covered them with a rifle. One of the men - the short dark one - on coming out of the house said "We are friends - soldiers of Badoglio. We escaped from Mussolini. Why do you treat us so badly". I saw CARMOSINO take from the three men four knives, two wallets, a hand torch, sun-glasses, a knapsack, one fountain pen. I remember that knives were taken from each one of the three men. (The next day when questioned by Lieutenant GRZELACHOWSKI, through me as interpreter, the short dark man said that the original search had not been done very well and that he had had a knife behind him, which he had used the day before in escaping). Then, Sergeant OLEJNIK and CARMOSINO went into the house, leaving me outside guarding the prisoners with my rifle. After about ten minutes they came out, the Sergeant then stood near the red haired man and the tall, thin fair man. The dark haired man was near me. CARMOSINO, who was between the Sergeant and I, bent down to pick up the men's property, which he had placed on the ground - on a large stone. As CARMOSINO bent down the red-haired man and the fair one attacked the Sergeant, each of them with knives. I fired a shot at the tall fair one who was not so close to the Sergeant as the red-haired one. Then the short, dark haired man attacked me, as I was re-loading, seizing my rifle. We struggled and fell together on the ground, rolling down a small slope. Then CARMOSINO came to my help and, at about the same time, the fair haired man came across and slashed CARMOSINO's mouth with a knife. Meanwhile the dark haired man gave my face two small cuts on the left side and cut my shoulder strap with a blow from a knife. Then CARMOSINO ran away, his mouth pouring with blood. The dark one dragged my rifle away from me. As he did so I struck him with my fist and he fell to the ground. I then pulled out my bayonet and on seeing this, the fair-haired man ran away. I went after him but the red-haired man covered me with a tommy gun which he had taken from the Sergeant whilst the dark haired one had my rifle. I was helpless and ran away in order to get help. About 250 metres away I found an English Unit - Telephone Unit - where I phoned for help. I obtained help and

treat us so badly. I saw two men, one with a hand torch, sun-glasses, a knapsack, one fountain pen. I remember that knives were taken from each one of the three men. (The next day when questioned by Lieutenant GRZELACHOWSKI, through me as interpreter, the short dark man said that the original search had not been done very well and that he had had a knife behind him, which he had used the day before in escaping). Then, Sergeant OLEJNIK and CARMOSINO went into the house, leaving me outside guarding the prisoners with my rifle. After about ten minutes they came out, the Sergeant then stood near the red haired man and the tall, thin ffar mah. The dark haired man was near me. CARMOSINO, who was between the Sergeant and I, bent down to pick up the men's property, which he had placed on the ground - on a large stone. As CARMOSINO bent down the red-haired man and the fair one attacked the Sergeant, each of them with knives. I fired a shot at the tall fair one who was not so close to the Sergeant as the red-haired one. Then the short, dark haired man attacked me, as I was re-loading, seizing my rifle. We struggled and fell together on the ground, rolling down a small slope. Then CARMOSINO came to my help and, at about the same time, the fair haired man came across and slashed CARMOSINO's mouth with a knife. Meanwhile the dark haired man gave my face two small cuts on the left side and cut my shoulder strap with a blow from a knife. Then CARMOSINO ran away, his mouth pouring with blood. The dark one dragged my rifle away from me. As he did so I struck him with my fist and he fell to the ground. I then pulled out my bayonet and on seeing this, the fair-haired man ran away. I went after him but the red-haired man covered me with a tommy gun which he had taken from the Sergeant whilst the dark haired one had my rifle. I was helpless and ran away in order to get help. About 250 metres away I found an English Unit - Telephone Unit - where I 'phoned for help. I obtained help and searched again for the three men but I was not one of the party who re-captured them. I could easily recognize any of the three men anywhere. The next day, at about 0900 hours in the Polish Brigade Guard Room each of the men admitted that he remembered me from the previous day. Later during the day I was present when all three men were interrogated, separately. The red-haired man asked me to forgive him for what he had done, saying that when he saw the Sergeant carrying the explosive material he knew that he would be shot. He admitted being an "Ardite" and saboteur and that he had done sabotage work in 1942 in Algiers. He also confessed that he had

-2-

been brought near to our lines by a German car, as far as Alfadens, with a German Sergeant. (All three men admitted this to me and all admitted that they had come as saboteurs having been specially trained for the job). They all said that they had not been instructed to destroy particular places in any precise area, but were to destroy anything they saw of importance, especially petrol dumps and bridges, TEMOLI being their general direction. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

I must mention, before concluding this statement that, when I went back to the house where all this happened about 15 minutes after the incidents I found two knives, two leather wallets, (containing a lot of Italian currency notes), a fountain pen, the magazine of the tommy gun, two overcoats, one hat, two objects which later were found to be time bombs, one knapsack. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ Dyba Stefan

Statement taken down and read over through Staff-Sergeant C. TESCHNER, 1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me.

/s/ Louis V. Gale
Lieutenant.

5

TOP SECRET

2 April 1944

Statement of Sergeant KALININ, Wlodzimierz,
N.C.O. Intelligence Section 1st Battalion,
1st Polish Brigade, who says:-

On 2nd March, 1944 at about 0900 hours I was engaged with a small patrol in a search for three men who, on the previous day, had been stopped by a Polish Sergeant OLEJNIK and a Polish soldier LYBA. They had been found in a house where explosive material was also found but had escaped after wounding their captors with knives. I arrested three men in open country near Le VIGNE at about the time given above. They endeavoured to escape when they saw me but I fired with a pistol and attracted the attention of the remainder of the Polish patrol who were searching. They also started to fire. I motioned to the three civilians, who had run in different directions to close up together. This they did and they raised their hands above their heads as I approached to arrest them. I must mention that when I first saw them, one of them was apparently burying something in the ground. Later a search was made there and a rifle belonging to Private LYBA was found buried there. I marched the men towards LE VIGNE and on the way I was joined by other Polish soldiers who had been searching. They were searched at a post in LE VIGNE and were found only in possession of photographs about 50,000 lire and cigarettes and matches. They were then taken by a party, including myself to RIONERO and then to FORLI. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ Kalinin Wlodzimierz

Statement taken down and read over through Staff-Sergeant C. TESCHNER
1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me.

/s/ Louis V. Gale
Lieutenant.

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
Security Branch

27th March 1944

Statement of Captain John Vernon COOPER, of No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit, who says:-

On 7th and 8th March 1944 I interrogated Alfredo CALLIGARO, an Italian, one of a party of three Italians wearing civilian clothes, who were detained by Headquarters (Field Security Section) 3rd Carpathian Division as suspected enemy saboteurs. CALLIGARO told me that he was born on 16 July 1918 at CAMPOLOGO AL TORRE, Province of UDINE son of Pietro CALLIGARO and Elisa MIAN both parents alive father now a stoker residing at Via Madonna dei Cennelli 107, CERVETERI, ROME. Amongst property which had been handed to me by the Polish Lieutenant (Field Security Officer) of the aforementioned Division was Identity Card No. 4973808, shown to have been issued on 16 July, 1942 at the Comune di PEGGINA. I produced this card to CALLIGARO and he identified it as one which had been forged and given to him by an Italian who was working for the German organisation at CAPENA, which had sent him (CALLIGARO) and two others - DOMNINI Domenico and SEBASTIANELLI Giulio - on a mission to sabotage an oil pipe line between FOGGIA and MANFREDONIA within Allied territory. CALLIGARO further stated that the personal particulars shown on the card were correct with the exception of the address and town shown thereon as his residence. CALLIGARO told me that he had served in the Italian Army (2nd Bersaglieri) from November, 1936 until November, 1940 when he was wounded in Albania and then repatriated to Italy, at which time he held the rank of Maresciallo. Subsequently, he was sent to AUREGLIA as an instructor and then from August 1942 to May 1943 took a "Corso d'Ardite" (shock troops course) in which Giulio SEBASTIANELLI also took part, both as "ruotatori" (swimmers). Later, after the Armistice, as a shock-trooper, he reported to LA SPEZIA, on 12th January, 1944, in accordance with a Proclamation of Marshal GRAZIANI calling up his particular class of soldier. Shortly after reporting at LA SPEZIA, however, he came across Giulio SEBASTIANELLI and another man who were serving with the 10th MAS Flotilla and in order to be with them he secured a transfer to that Flotilla on 14th January, 1944. According to CALLIGARO, he and SEBASTIANELLI were selected to report to ROME. This was on about 20th January, 1944 and they then proceeded to the Caserma della Marina and from there, after two or three days west on to CAPENA (also called LEPRIGNANO) to a sanatorium which has been selected to house a group of saboteurs. After spending about a week there, during which it was otherwise unoccupied, apart from three sailors who were looking after the place. He then went back to ROME and stayed at the Caserma della Marina for a night and then, the party of saboteurs having arrived, he went back with them to CAPENA. Shortly afterwards, he spent a few days in a hotel in ROME, but on about 9th February, 1944 he went back to CAPENA, where the party of saboteurs was divided into four groups. CALLIGARO told me that he with SEBASTIANELLI Giulio, was in a group under the command of DOMNINI Domenico (Lieutenant). Just prior to leaving on their mission (that is according to CALLIGARO - just prior to 26th February 1944) they were visited by German officers one of whom paid them money. He gave each of them 6,000 lire made up of 5,000 lire in Italian notes and 1,000 lire in Allied Military

3

sent him (CALLIGARO and two others - DOMININI, GIULIO and MANFREDONIA) on a mission to sabotage an oil pipe line between FOGGIA and Giulio - on a mission to sabotage an oil pipe line between FOGGIA and MANFREDONIA within Allied territory. CALLIGARO further stated that the personal particulars shown on the card were correct with the exception of the address and town shown thereon as his residence. CALLIGARO told me that he had served in the Italian Army (2nd Bersaglieri) from November, 1936 until November, 1940 when he was wounded in Albania and then repatriated to Italy, at which time he held the rank of Maresciallo. Subsequently, he was sent to AUREGLIA as an instructor and then from August 1942 to May 1943 took a "Corso d'Ardite" (shock troops course) in which Giulio SEBASTIANELLI also took part, both as "ruotatori" (swimmers). Later, after the Armistice, as a shock-trooper, he reported to LA SPEZIA, on 12th January, 1944, in accordance with a Proclamation of Marshal GRAZIANI calling up his particular class of soldier. Shortly after reporting at LA SPEZIA, however, he came across Giulio SEBASTIANELLI and another man who were serving with the 10th MAS Flotilla and in order to be with them he secured a transfer to that Flotilla on 14th January, 1944. According to CALLIGARO, he and SEBASTIANELLI were selected to report to ROME. This was on about 20th January, 1944 and they then proceeded to the Caserma della Marina and from there, after two or three days west on to CAPENA (also called LEPIGNANO) to a sanatorium which has been selected to house a group of saboteurs. After spending about a week there, during which it was otherwise unoccupied, apart from three sailors who were looking after the place. He then went back to ROME and stayed at the Caserma della Marina for a night and then, the party of saboteurs having arrived, he went back with them to CAPENA. Shortly afterwards, he spent a few days in a hotel in ROME, but on about 9th February, 1944 he went back to CAPENA, where the party of saboteurs was divided into four groups. CALLIGARO told me that he with SEBASTIANELLI Giulio, was in a group under the command of DOMININI Domenico (Lieutenant). Just prior to leaving on their mission (that is according to CALLIGARO - just prior to 26th February 1944) they were visited by German officers one of whom paid them money. He gave each of them 6,000 lire made up of 5,000 lire in Italian notes and 1,000 lire in Allied Military Currency, telling them that this was on account of their mission, which was imminent, he said. According to CALLIGARO, DOMININI, SEBASTIANELLI and himself were taken by a German N.C.O. to a villa at AIELLI ALTO, where they arrived at about 1000 hours. On the following day - 27th February 1944 - Sunday - a German Lieutenant named KLAUSER arrived at the above-mentioned villa (known as the "LETTA" villa) gave DOMININI his address and the three men (DOMININI, CALLIGARO and SEBASTIANELLI) then went to the Palazzo Comunale and the German Lieutenant accompanied them. Then the full details of their mission was explained to them. They were told that they were to leave that night, under command of DOMININI and go by the route - ALFADENA - FORLI DEL SANNIO - ROCCASICURA and PESCOLANCIANO - to FOGGIA. Their instructions were however, to avoid entering the actual towns. At FOGGIA they were to sabotage the oil pipe which was reported to run between FOGGIA and MANFREDONIA. There were to place incendiary bombs in three places at intervals of one kilometre and were supplied for the purpose with three delayed action bombs, with a delayed action of 4 - 6 hours. They were to return within 15 - 20 days back to the German lines and were given individual passwords.

At about.....

- 2 -

At about 2000 hrs on 27 Feb 1944, the three men went again to the Villa "LETTA" where the German Lieutenant gave them each an extra 5,000 Lira and some cigarettes. at ~~XXIX~~ 2100 hrs they left by car through ACQUILA - POPOLI - SULMONA to VILLETTA DI BARREA. There they learned that, owing to a snowstorm they could not pass over the lines so they stayed there for the night. During the evening (that is 28th February 1944 on which date they arrived) three more bombs were brought to them in a car driven by KLAUSER's driver; passengers in the car were also other saboteurs - "Franco" and "Mario". At midnight on 29th February 1944 the two last-mentioned together with DOMININI, CALLIGARO, and SEBASTIANELLI left in the car with the driver and a German Sergeant and went to BARREA then proceeding on foot to ALFEDENA, accompanied by three "Alpine" guides. They arrived at about 0500 hrs and the German Sergeant and guides then left them and "Franco", who had made the journey before, acted as guide. They followed the railway from ALFEDENA to MONTENERO Station. A heavy snowstorm was raging and "Franco" and "Mario" took shelter leaving the other three to go on. They made their way across country and reached the FORLI DEL SANVIO area at about 1530 hrs. Shortly afterwards they were stopped by members of a Polish Unit, but after a fight they escaped but were recaptured. He CALLIGARO said to me that he took no part in the fight, himself. Also, he stated that it had all along been his intention to give himself up to the British at PESCOLANCIANO which was on the route given to them. The aforementioned is a true account of events as given to me by CALLIGARO.

On 8th March 1944, I questioned Domenico DOMININI who stated that he was born on 19 February 1919 at URBANIA Province of PESARO; father Vincenzo DOMININI and Mother - GNUGGI FLORENE; both parents residing at Sant'ANGELO in VADO Province of PESARO. He was shown identity Card No. 12481156 shown as issued on 23 September 1942 in ROME. This he admitted was a forged identity card, given to him at CAPENA before starting on his mission. He stated that he was called up for the Italian Infantry in February 1940, when he was a student at Bologna University and after a six months course became an officer in the 93rd Infantry. From August 1942 to May 1943 he took the Corso d'Arditi (Shock Troops Course) at SANTA SEVERA and on 28th December 1943 reported in accordance with GRAZIANI Proclamation and on about 3rd January 1944 was posted to 10th Flotilla MAS. In about the middle of January 1944 he was posted to IESOLO and there received instruction, mainly in sabotage. He admitted that in early February 1944 he was transferred with a party of 35 trained saboteurs to ROME and later to CAPENA. DOMININI was very evasive throughout his interrogation and, apart from the actual admission of being sent by the Germans to carry out Sabotage, he would give no details. At a subsequent interrogation he agreed, however, on the facts as already given by CALLIGARO. On 8th March, 1944, I also questioned Giulio SEBASTIANELLI, who stated that he was born on 13 August 1915 at CUPRAMONTANA, Province of ANCONA; father - Giuseppe; mother - COPPARI ELISA; both parents residing at OSTIA VETERI, Province of ANCONA. Until 1936 he assisted in a haberdashery shop run by his sisters, and then enlisted in the 8th Italian Engineers. He also admitted having attended a course for "saboteurs" at SANTA SEVERA.

2

2

were stopped by members of a Polish Unit, but after a fight they escaped but were recaptured. He CALLIGARO) said to me that he took no part in the fight, himself. Also, he stated that it had all along been his intention to give himself up to the British at PESCOLANCIANO which was on the route given to them. The aforementioned is a true account of events as given to me by CALLIGARO.

On 8th March 1944, I questioned Domenico DOMINI who stated that he was born on 19 February 1919 at URBANIA Province of PESARO; father Vincenzo DOMINI and Mother - GIUCCI Filomena; both parents residing at Sant'ANGELO in VADO Province of PESARO. He was shown identity Card No. 12481156 shown as issued on 23 September 1942 in ROME. This he admitted was a forged identity card, given to him at CAPENA before starting on his mission. He stated that he was called up for the Italian Infantry in February 1940, when he was a student at Bologna University and after a six months course became an officer in the 93rd Infantry. From August 1942 to May 1943 he took the Corso d'Arditi (Shock Troops Course) at SANTA SEVERA and on 28th December 1943 reported in accordance with GRAZIANI Proclamation and on about 3rd January 1944 was posted to 10th Flotilla MAS. In about the middle of January 1944 he was posted to IESOLO and there received instruction, mainly in sabotage. He admitted that in early February 1944 he was transferred with a party of 35 trained saboteurs to ROME and later to CAPENA. DOMINI was very evasive throughout his interrogation and, apart from the actual admission of being sent by the Germans to carry out Sabotage, he would give no details. At a subsequent interrogation he agreed, however, on the facts as already given by CALLIGARO. On 8th March, 1944, I also questioned Giulio SEBASTIANELLI, who stated that he was born on 13 August 1915 at CUPRAMONTANA, Province of ANCONA; father - Giuseppe; mother - COPPARI Elisa; both parents residing at OSTIA VETTERI, Province of ANCONA. Until 1936 he assisted in a haberdashery shop run by his sisters, and then enlisted in the 8th Italian Engineers. He also admitted having attended a course for "shock-troopers" at SANTA SEVERA, and like his companions reported (at end of December, 1943) to 10th Flotilla MAS, in compliance with the GRAZIANI Proclamation. He was very evasive throughout the interrogation, but it was submitted to him that it was already known that he had been at CAPENA. He then admitted that he had been sent on a mission by the Germans as a saboteur but refused to give any further information. He said that he still supported the Germans and felt that, having originally allied themselves to that country it was the duty of Italians to carry on to the end on the side of the Germans. At a later interrogation, on 13 March 1944, he admitted, however, that the facts which

were submitted to him (as given by CALLIGARO earlier in this statement) were accurate. This statement has been read over by me and it is true.

/s/ J.V.COOPER, Capt

Statement taken down by me and read over by Captain J.V. Cooper whose signature was witnessed by me.

/s/ Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
Security Branch
HQ, A.C.C.

0 2 7 2