

ACC 10000/143/2592

149.01/MC

CANTELLI MARINO - FURLANI

MENICOC

STELLI MARINO - FURLANI FERROCCIO -

MENICOCCHI ENRICO

MAR. - MAY 1944

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/4083/9/L

GRU/jpl
1 April 44

Subject : Case of 1. CANTELLI Marino
2. MENICOCCHI Enrico.

To : Chief Commissioner.

1. Herewith record of case of trial of the above mentioned men for your review and confirmation of the death sentence. The accused are CANTELLI Marino aged 21 and MENICOCCHI Enrico aged 20.

2. The case is the common one of persons being sent through the lines to spy, and the defence of both of them is that although they started out in their mission they never intended to spy but to return through the German lines. The Court did not accept this evidence, found them guilty and sentenced them to death.

3. The DEFENDANTS have appealed on 3 grounds:

- (a) That they never intended to spy;
- (b) That the accused are or may be French Nationals and clemency should be extended to members of an Allied Nation;
- (c) The youth and unhappy early life of both defendants were such that they failed to realise their crime.

There is no substance in any of their grounds of appeal; there is no legal objection and I should have thought no political objection to executing French Nationals who spy against the Allies.

4. The case presents no difficulties and I recommend that the verdict and sentence of death be confirmed. You will find the slip (Flag "D") confirming the death sentence in the inside of the record.

5. Herewith (flags ~~are~~ in the usual way;

- (a) Record of the trial.....flag "A"
- (b) Application for review of sentence.....flag "B"
- (c) Defendants' statement.....flag "C".

Gerald R. Upjohn
GERALD R. UPJOHN
Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

Encl 1

Wm J. H. H.

0378

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Sub-Commission
APO 394

4 APR REC'D

ACC/4033/9/L

ACW/jpl

4 April 44

Subject : Case of
1. CAMPANELLI Marino
2. MENICOCCHI Enrico

To : SLO, AMO, 8th Army.

1. Reference Para 3 of SLO's, 5th Army, letter 208/CA/13, dated 27 March 1944 and attached to the record of the case.
2. The sentence of death having been confirmed by General Noel MacFarlane, Chief Commissioner, A.C.C., for the Military Governor, the papers are now returned herewith for execution of the sentence, under orders to be issued by G.O.C. 8th Army as stated in the General's confirmation.
3. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, and advise this H.Q. on execution of sentence.

GERALD R. UPJOHN

Colonel,
Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to: SLO, AMO, 5th Army. ←

Encl: Record.

5/1/44
the record might
come back to us, don't
you? H.A.

Encl 2

I have considered the evidence and judgment in this case and I confirm the sentence of death passed by the court on the accused Cantelli Marino and Menicocci Enrico. The sentence will be executed under orders to be issued by the G.O.C. 8th Army. The said Cantelli Marino and Menicocci will be shot dead by musketry.

General,
Military Governor.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref: SB/311.5/449.01

16 May, 1944

Subject: Prosecution of enemy agents

- CANTELLI Marino di Luigi
- MENICOCCHI Enrico

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 :-

CANTELLI and MENICOCCHI appeared before the Allied
Military General Court on 25 March, 1944, charged with "serving the
enemy as spies" - the charge being framed under Proclamation 2,
Article 1, Paragraph 1.

The members of the Court were - Colonel Carter (Am),
Major W.G.Elder (Br) and Captain H.Jones (Br). The prosecution was
conducted by Major Woodward (Am) whilst Lieutenant Mackenzie acted
for the defence. After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution,
mentioned in my previous report, and the case for the defence,
including evidence given on oath by the two accused, the Court found
them "Guilty" and sentenced them to death.

The sentence was confirmed by the Military Governor
on 8th April, 1944 and CANTELLI and MENICOCCHI were executed by
shooting on 16th April, 1944.

Lieut. J. Gale
Lieutenant

14

Copy to Main 8 Army

Captain

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(SECURITY BRANCH)

21 March, 1944.

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Enemy Agents -

- (i) CANTILLI Marino di Luigi,
born 21 June 1922 at Bologna.
- (ii) MENICOCCHI Enrico,
born 19 March, 1924 at Maresilles.

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

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

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

3. At that stage, they were accepted as being, most probably, genuine refugees from the German lines, but were passed as a matter of routine to Headquarters - 36th Irish Brigade. There they were questioned briefly by Lieutenant Claudio VILLI, Italian Infantry, attached to that Headquarters as an interpreter. (A copy of Lieutenant VILLI's statement is attached, marked "A"). When the men were first questioned by him, together, no other witness was present.

4. In his statement, Lieutenant VILLI says that the three men were brought into his office at FOHLI; at 1300 hours

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

4. In his statement, Lieutenant VILLI says that the three men were brought into his office at FORLI; at 1000 hours on 21 January 1944, by a guard who told him that they were refugees from the German lines. When questioned by him, each of them (with the exception of FURLANI, who was known to Lieut. VILLI from schooldays) gave names which subsequently (on the men's own admissions at a later stage) proved to be false. They were also asked by the Lieutenant whether, as refugees from the German lines, they had any information of military value to impart, but none was forthcoming from any of them.

5. On being asked for their story, MENICOCCHI and 13 VILLI maintained that they had fled from Rome in order to escape from being forced into labour by the Germans, whilst FURLANI said that he had fled, for similar reasons, from Trieste. Lieutenant VILLI saw no reason to doubt their story at that time, having noted that MENICOCCHI and CANTILLI, in conformity with their story, spoke the "Roman" dialect, whilst FURLANI was known to him personally as a former resident of Trieste. Therefore,

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

FURLANI, in subsequent conversation at the billet contradicted earlier statements made to Lieutenant VILLI, by saying that he had fled direct from Rome (not Trieste as at first stated by him) and also said that he was in possession of about 12,000 lire, whereas he had stated previously that he had escaped with practically nothing. By this time, Lieut. VILLI became very suspicious and when FURLANI went to bed in another room at about 2030 hours, he searched the latter's baggage and found about 10,000 lire in Italian currency, some of the notes being consecutive in their numbered sequence. Nothing else of special interest was found by the Lieutenant.

Continuing his statement, however, Lieutenant VILLI says that at about 2030 hours, FURLANI (apparently without pressure of any kind from Lieutenant VILLI) sent for him and said that he had something very confidential to disclose and asked Lieutenant VILLI for a pledge of secrecy which the latter gave, on condition that it was not against his duty. FURLANI then went on to tell his story, saying that he had been a Lieutenant in the Italian Army, transferred after the Armistice from Trieste to the Fascist Railway Militia in Rome. Shortly afterwards, his Commanding Officer selected him for training as an agent and saboteur. Consequently, on about 15th November, 1943, he left Rome for Berlin and after a few days went to The Hague, Holland, where he trained for about a month, returning to Rome on or about end January, 1944. On about 19th January, 1944 he went, under instructions of the German Command, to OVINDOLI, by train, and there he remained for two days, being given the detailed instructions for his mission.

At this point in the narrative, Lieutenant VILLI asked, "What about the other two men?" and FURLANI replied that they had been his companions throughout the period of training and up to the actual crossing into the British lines. Further, he said that the three of them were taken by car to a place which was a short distance from the British lines and

7.

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8.

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

9.

Lieutenant VILLI states that, during the night of 22-23rd. January, in company with Staff-Sergeant I.B. Fitcher, SS 7.8. Section, he searched MENICOCCHI and CARRELLI and they were found to be in possession of 10,000 lire in Italian currency, but nothing else of special interest was found upon them. They were then interrogated and continued to maintain

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

10.

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

11.

Staff-Sergeant R.A. FLETCHER has also made a statement (Copy attached - marked "E") in which he corroborates largely the facts as given by Lieutenant VILLI, whom he says informed him at about 2200 hours on 22nd January (VILLI says 21st January, but seems to be in error as to the date) of FURLANI's story. He says, that as a result, they went together and searched MENICOCCHI and CANTILLI, finding about 10,000 lire upon each of them, in Italian currency, the sequence of the numbers of the notes being similar in each case. They were then interrogated and were told that their questioners were in possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as German agents and saboteurs.

12.

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

13.

Sergeant FLETCHER says that during the questioning, CANTILLI told him that just after the Armistice, he met MENICOCCHI and, on the proposal of the latter, in order

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Staff-Sergeant R.A. FULFORD has also made a statement (Copy attached - marked "B") in which he corroborates largely the facts as given by Lieutenant VILLI, whom he says informed him at about 2200 hours on 22nd January (VILLI says 21st January, but seems to be in error as to the date) of FURLANI's story. He says, that as a result, they went together and searched MEMICCOCCI and CANTILLI, finding about 10,000 lire upon each of them, in Italian currency, the sequence of the numbers of the notes being similar in each case. They were then interrogated and were told that their questioners were in possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as German agents and saboteurs.

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13.

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

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14.

Captain J.V. COOPER, S.I (3) will give evidence of having questioned the three prisoners on 26th January, 1944. The stories which he obtained from them conform closely with the main facts outlined in this report but they are in greater detail. Captain COOPER's evidence would seem to be relevant only as corroboration or to obtain precise details on any fact in dispute. At the time when they were passed to him for further interrogation the main facts of the men's activities had already been obtained and there was no point in their maintaining the pose of being genuine refugees or of using any other false pretence. One additional point of interest of which Captain COOPER can give evidence is that TULLA, when questioned by him, denied that a German patrol had sent them along to the point in the road where they were captured. He claimed that he was the only one of the three who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching RIOMBO junction, in order to avoid an English position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men to that position at the road junction, as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he had not disclosed these facts when first questioned because he was in the presence of the other two men at the time. (A statement of Capt. COOPER's evidence is attached - marked E)

15.

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

16.

They could, had they wished, have indicated the absence of intention to complete the mission, by

captured. He claimed that he was the only one who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching NORMAN junction, in order to avoid an English position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men to that position at the road junction, as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he had not disclosed these facts when first questioned because he was in the presence of the other two men at the time. (A statement of Capt. COOPER's evidence is attached marked E)

15.

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

16.

They could, had they wished, have indicated the absence of intention to complete the mission, by revealing the full facts at the first available opportunity but by maintaining the pose of being genuine refugees they left the path clear for themselves to carry out the mission fully, had they not been detected through FURLANI's admissions. THEREFORE, IT IS SUBMITTED THAT BOTH CARLIER AND MINICOCCHI ARE CLEARLY "SPIES" AS DEFINED IN CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 23 OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION, AND THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO PAY THE EXTREME PENALTY. This is vitally necessary as a deterrent to other persons, similarly minded, who might adopt the simple expedient of coming through our lines to secure information of military value for the enemy.

17.

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

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

18.

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

19.

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

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. GALE
Lieutenant
H.Q. A.C.C. Security Br.

Copies to be forwarded to :

Lieut-Colonel W.D. Gibson, D.C.S. (I)
F.S.I. (b) 3th Army
Legal (Prosecutor)

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

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23 Nov 44.

Review/Case

Louis. V. GALE
Lieutenant
H.Q. A.C.C. Security Br.

Copies to be forwarded to :

Lieut-Colonel W.D. Gibson, D.C.S. (I)
U.S.I. (a) 8th Army
Legal (Prosecutor)

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

remember that to save at school together. I told them the names of the men, but their correct names were the false names given by the other two men, but their correct names as learned later were - MENICOCCHI Enrico and CANTELLI Marino. The one known to me personally is FURLANI Ferruccio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.

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

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

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

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

About 2200 hours - 2230 hours 22nd. January, 1944, Sergeant Fletcher, of the British Field Security (88 F.S.S.) came to see me, and I told him the facts as I had given above. We went together to the CCRR caserma, saw the Maresialle, and he handed over MENICOCCHI and CANTILLI.

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

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

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

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

About 2200 hours - 2230 hours 22nd. January, 1944, Sergeant Fletcher, of the British Field Security (88 F.S.S.) came to see me, and I told him the facts as I had given above. We went together to the CGRR caserma, saw the Maresciallo, and he handed over MENICOCCHI and CANTILLI.

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

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

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

(Signed) C. VILLI, Lt. Interpreter
38 (Irish) Bds.

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

Louis V. Gale. Lieut.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

H.Q. 88 F.S. Section,
14th. March, 1944.

STATEMENT of Staff Sergeant Ralph Beaumont FLETCHER, IO350581, 88 F.S.
Section, who said:-

On 22nd. January, 1944 at 2200 hours, I returned to my detachment H.Q. at FORLI from a mission. I learned on my return that three Italian Civilians (CANTELLI, Marino di Luigi - MENICUCCI, Enrico - FURLANI, Ferruccio, fu Celestino) - had been detained by the 38th. Irish Brigade, after interrogation by the Brigade interpreter, Lt. Claudio VILLI. They were being held for further interrogation by Field Security on instructions of an AMI officer.

I therefore went at about 2100 hours to see Lt. VILLI to ascertain the full circumstances. He told me that some hours previously he had been called to RIGNERO to question three Italians who had been stopped on the road in the vicinity by members of the 38th. Irish Brigade forming a road block. Lt. VILLI said that the three Italians had represented themselves as genuine refugees from the German lines.

One of them, FURLANI, was known to him personally, and they were each interrogated by him during the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining from them information of military value, but none had been forthcoming. As Lt. VILLI was satisfied they were in fact genuine refugees, he left CANTELLI and MENICUCCI with the Maresciallo of CCRR, whom he asked to accommodate them until the following morning.

FURLANI, whom Lt. VILLI knew well, having been schoolfellows, was accommodated by the Lieutenant. This officer went on to tell me that during the early evening, while at his billet, FURLANI told him that he and the other two men had been sent across the lines by the Germans as Agents and Saboteurs.

I then went to the CCRR Caserma with Lt. VILLI, and found that the Maresciallo had the two men - MENICUCCI and CANTELLI - under lock and key as prisoners. We then took the two men to VILLI's billet, and there searched them. Each of them was in possession of about 10,000 lire. There was nothing among the remainder of their possessions to excite suspicion. Their money was in ordinary Italian currency, and from the sequence of the numbers on the notes, appeared that the men had both drawn the money from the same source and at the same time.

I told MENICUCCI and CANTELLI that I was already in full possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as agents and saboteurs for the Germans, and I told them that I wanted them to give me

One of them, FURLANI, was known to him personally, and they were each interrogated by him during the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining from them information of military value, but none had been forthcoming. As Lt. VILLI was satisfied they were in fact genuine refugees, he left CANTELLI and MENICUCCI with the Maresciallo of CCRR, whom he asked to accommodate them until the following morning.

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I told MENICUCCI and CANTELLI that I was already in full possession of the facts as to their having crossed the lines as agents and saboteurs for the Germans, and I told them that I wanted them to give me all the information of military value which they could. They were interrogated together by Lt. Willi and myself.

CANELLI said that at the time of the Armistice he was in Rome and met MENICUCCI, whom he had known for some time previously. MENICUCCI proposed to him that, in order to get money, they find work with the Germans as spies. They were accepted by the German authorities as such, and on 15th. September, 1943 were sent to Berlin to commence their training, and later went to a depot at The Hague, to finish their training.

CANTELLI went on to say that they returned to Rome on 23rd. Dec., 1943. There they received instructions as to their first mission, which was primarily to destroy a petrol dump which the Germans thought to exist at CERRO al VOLTURNO. Further, they were to obtain large amounts of Allied Military currency and civilian ration cards, also to get general information of military value, such as dispositions and nature of Allied troops and equipment.

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On 18th, January, 1944, said CANTELLI, all three men left Rome in a German transport, and went to CELLANO, about 20 - 30 kilometres from ALFADENA. Their original instructions received in Rome, were to make their way from ALFADENA across the hills to CERRO, but on the advice of the German patrol which escorted them to ALFADENA, they took the main road towards CASTEL di SANGRO, with the intention of turning off at the bifurcation towards RIONERO. (I must mention here that to have carried out their original instructions would have necessitated crossing mountains covered in deep snow. The route via RIONERO was the most direct, and, in fact, the only main road open to them to reach CERRO al VOLTURNO.)

CANTELLI said that they were stopped by British soldiers when they reached the road junction for RIONERO. MENICUCCI confirmed all that CANTELLI said as above. CANTELLI also said that each of the three was in possession of incendiary bombs made by themselves with materials supplied by the Germans. He said that he himself, threw his bombs away on the approach of the patrol, and then threw his hands up. He also said that FURLANI did likewise. MENICUCCI said that he was not quick enough at that time to dispose of his bombs, but took the opportunity later, on the road back when the British soldiers were not looking.

I must mentioned here that the names first given to Lt. Villi and myself by MENICUCCI and CANTELLI were "MANZA" and "MARINO Carlo" respectively. It was not until the interrogation as above that they revealed their true names. Subsequently CANTELLI and MENICUCCI signed a joint statement. The statement shown to me by Lt. Gale is the one in question. FURLANI also made a written statement in my presence, a copy of which, certified by me, I now hand to Lt. Gale.

(Signed) R.B. FLETCHER, S/Sgt.
10350581.

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

(Signed) Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
P. 279377. A.C.C. H.Q. (Security Branch)

and myself by MENICUCCI and CANTELLI were "LANZA" and "MARINO Carlo" respectively. It was not until the interrogation as above that they revealed their true names. Subsequently CANTELLI and MENICUCCI signed a joint statement. The statement shown to me by Lt. Gale is the one in question. FURLANI also made a written statement in my presence, a copy of which, certified by me, I now hand to Lt. Gale.

(Signed) R.B. FLETCHER, S/Sgt.
10350581.

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

(Signed) Louis V. Gale, Lieut.
P. 279377. A.C.C. H.Q. (Security Branch).

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

STATEMENT

We, CANTELLI Marino and MENICUCCI Enrico state as following:

"We have been sent through the line in order to sabotage the oil and petrol dump which we have been told is in the Cerro area and to bring back to the Germans the currency issued by the British Military Authority, and coupons, and to obtain Military information about number, nationality, arms, of the fighting troops. We brought with us incendiary bombs in order to carry out our sabotage job. We had two bombs each, and we threw them away before being stopped by the British soldiers.

This is the first time we have passed through the lines.

We agreed to be employed by the Germans, not for any political ideal, but only for money.

We state that after having carried out our job we would have ~~come back~~ through the lines. Our pass-word is: "I am with Lieutenant KEISER" (ich bin mit dem Oberleutenant Keiser). The German sentry's answer would have been: "What is your name?" We would have answered with the name of animals: cat, ox, dog (katze, kuh, hund). "

(Signed) Marino Cantelli.

Menicucci Enrico.

WE CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN OUR PRESENCE ON 23 JAN, 1944.

(Signed) Claudio Villi.

R.B. Fletcher.

S/Sgt. 10350581.
88 F.S.S.

* This appears to be an error in translation. It is not believed that CANTELLI & MENICUCCI wished to convey

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(Signed) Marino Cantelli.

Menicucci Enrico.

WE CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN OUR PRESENCE ON 23 JAN, 1944.

(Signed) Claudio Villi.

R.B. Fletcher.
S/Sgt. 10350581.
88 F.S.S.

* This appears to be an error in translation. It is not believed that CANTELLI or MENICUCCI wished to convey that it was their intention to return to the German lines. An accurate translation is "We shall have after having carried out our job we shall have had to come back through the lines"

Louis. H. Gale
Lieut.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

INTERROGATION REPORT OF AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN EMPLOYED AS SABOTEUR
BY THE ENEMY.

The statement of FURLANI Feruccio is the same as that of
CANTELLI and MENICUCCI. Additional statement is appended below.

FURLANI Feruccio fu Celestino. Born 6 Sept. 1919 in Trieste. Lives Trieste.

FURLANI Feruccio was an officer in the Italian Army. After the Armistice he was on leave in Trieste, and was compelled to enlist in the Fascist Milizia. He was transferred from Trieste to Rome. He knew that the Germans were occasionally employing Italian elements from Fascist organizations. He had been chosen by his C.C. in order to go to a school for sabotage training. He left Rome on 13 Nov. 43. He said that he had accepted this job because this was the only way of escaping from the Germans. He stated that he had not intended to carry out any sabotage, but only to report himself to the nearest British H.Q. On the night of 22 Jan, 44 he willingly denounced CANTELLI and MENICUCCI. On 22 Jan, 44 I suspected him because during the previous conversation with him he said he had escaped from Trieste, and after, that he had left a lot of clothing in ROME, and that he kept about 15,000 lire in his pocket.

Signed by R.B. FLETCHER AND CLAUDIO VILLI. CERTIFIED BY FURLANI FERUCCIO.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the translation of the statements made by FURLANI FERUCCIO in my presence on 23rd. Jan, 1944 at FORLI DEL SAMARO.

(Signed) R.B. FLETCHER,
S/Sgt.
10350581.

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German were occasionally employed in sabotage organizations. He had been chosen by his O.C. in order to go to a school for sabotage training. He left Rome on 13 Nov. 43. He said that he had accepted this job because this was the only way of escaping from the Germans. He stated that he had not intended to carry out any sabotage, but only to report himself to the nearest British H.Q. On the night of 22 Jan, 44 he willingly denounced CANTELLI and LENIGUCCI. On 22 Jan, 44 I suspected him because during the previous conversation with him he said he had escaped from Trieste, and after, that he had left a lot of clothing in ROME, and that he kept about 15,000 lire in his pocket.

Signed by R.B. FLETCHER AND CLAUDIO VILLI. CERTIFIED BY FURLANI FERUCCIO.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the translation of the statements made by FURLANI FERUCCIO in my presence on 23rd. Jan, 1944 at FORLI DEL SANNO.

(Signed) R.B. FLETCHER,
S/Sgt.
10350581.

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HEADQUARTERS.
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
SECURITY BRANCH.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE obtained by Captain J.V. Cooper,
No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit, from interrogation of the undermentioned.

(I)

CANTINI Marino, di Luigi, born 21st June, 1922, at
S. Giovanni Persiceto, Bologna Province; mother - RUSSICANI
Anbellina. Lived with his parents in Rheims; France; from
1923 onwards, his father being in the pottery business, but
both parents originating from Bologna. He speaks fluent French.
He studied from 1929 - 1933 at Turin and from 1933 - 1937 at
Leghorn. He trained from August, 1941 to February, 1942, at
Nettunia as a wireless operator, was then called up and
served with the 6th Engineers in Turin and Rome, later serving
(January, 1943) at ENNA, Sicily as a wireless operator for
S.I.U., but returned to Rome before the Armistice and after the
Armistice was given provisional leave.

On 11th November, 1943 he met MINICOCCHI, whom he had previously
known in Leghorn, and upon hearing that he was without money
MINICOCCHI proposed that he worked for the Germans for 3,000
lire per month. Through an intermediary he was put in contact
with the German Embassy, where a German Colonel told him that
he was required for sabotage and espionage behind the Allied
lines. He was told that payment would be by results and that
up to 30,000 lire might be paid for good work. He was paid
5,000 lire after accepting the mission and also received money
with which to buy civilian clothes. On 13th November, 1943,
he left for Berlin with a party, spent two days there and a
further two days for V.D. treatment, then going on to join the
party which had already left for The Hague for a course of
training for work as a German agent. On 19th December, 1943
the party travelled back to Rome via Berlin. Shortly afterwards
he went with MINICOCCHI to the German Embassy and they were
instructed to report back on 3rd January. FURLANI, whom he did
not know previously, was with the party throughout. FURLANI
made special application of the German Embassy to accompany CANTINI
and MINICOCCHI when they went on a mission. On 14 January, all
three left Rome by car for CIVITAVECCHIA and spent the night there.
They then moved on to Celleno and spent two or three days there
afterwards.

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Armistice was given provisional leave.

On 11th November, 1943 he met MANICOCCHI, whom he had previously known in Leghorn, and upon hearing that he was without money MANICOCCHI proposed that he worked for the Germans for 5,000 lire per month. Through an intermediary he was put in contact with the German Embassy, where a German Colonel told him that he was required for sabotage and espionage behind the Allied lines. He was told that payment would be by results and that up to 30,000 lire might be paid for good work. He was paid 5,000 lire after accepting the mission and also received money with which to buy civilian clothes. On 13th November, 1943, he left for Berlin with a party, spent two days there and a further two days for V.D. treatment, then going on to join the party which had already left for The Hague for a course of training for work as a German agent. On 19th December, 1943 the party travelled back to Rome via Berlin. Shortly afterwards he went with MANICOCCHI to the German Embassy and they were instructed to report back on 3rd January. FURLANI, whom he did not know previously, was with the party throughout. FURLANI made special application to be allowed to accompany MANICOCCHI and MANICOCCHI when they went on a mission. On 14 January, all three left Rome by car for OVINDOLI and spent the night there. They then moved on to Collano and spent two or three days there afterwards moving on to Villetta di Barrea, being during the journey mainly in the charge of a German Lieutenant, but being left by him at the aforementioned town. At 0400 hours on 22nd January, they left for ALFADENA in a car in charge of a German N.C.O., but between the two places they left the car and then proceeded on foot being escorted to ALFADENA where they were left to carry on alone. Contrary to the previous instructions of the German Lieutenant, on the advice of their guides, they started along the road for RIGNERO. They walked for about an hour, crossed a river, but on arriving at the other side (the river was forded on foot) CANTILLI, who was leading, was stopped by a British soldier. He dropped his incendiaries as he approached the soldier. CANTILLI said that, before leaving Rome, the German authorities took each man's identity card and gave each of them 10,000 lire. Before leaving the aforementioned German Lieutenant, the three men were instructed by him finally, to obtain information on A.A. Sites, gun positions, vehicle markings and to obtain civilian ration cards and Allied

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Military Surrender. They were also required to report on the behaviour of Allied troops, towards civilians, particularly towards women. They were to sabotage with delayed action incendiary bombs the petrol dump believed by the Germans to be at Cerro el Volturno. Each member of the party was given two incendiary bombs which had a six-hour delayed action. His false name for the operation was CARLI Marino.

2. MENICCOLI Enrico fu Rizzieri, born 15 March, 1924 at Marseilles, France; mother - SPADONI Ildegonda. Both parents deceased. He spent his early years in various institutions in Italy and was taught the trade of an electrical mechanic. He studied at orphanage at Turin and Leghorn. He worked in Rome until being called up on 15 March, 1943 into a formation of Italians from abroad. Subsequently, through a friend, he was put in touch with an intermediary who took him to the German Embassy and MENICCOLI, in his turn, introduced CANTILLI through the same intermediary. MENICCOLI's story of subsequent events tallied in every detail with that of CANTILLI. The false name used by MENICCOLI was Enrico.

3. FURLANI Ferruccio fu Celestino, born 6 September, 1919 at Trieste; mother - JORDAN Adalgisa. His father owned a grocery business and his mother is still alive in Trieste. He was educated in classics at Trieste and Gorizia. In November, 1940 he went to the Military Academy at MODENA and passed out as a Second-Lieutenant, then served in Poland with the 7th A.A. Regiment. He was on leave in Trieste at the time of the time of the Armistice and received call-up papers for forced labour by the Germans. As he learned that the Militia were not being forced into labour by the Germans he joined the Militia Portuaria. Very soon he was transferred to Rome in connection with the removing of gold and valuables to be sent to the North. He was shortly afterwards selected by his Commanding Officer to take a course at the German Sabotage School. In this connection he was taken to the German Embassy where he was told by a German Colonel that he would have to go to a Sabotage School at The Hague. In most relevant details, his story from then onwards tallies exactly with the account given by the other two men, but he stated emphatically that he was the only one of the three who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching ROME 10 junction. In order to avoid a British position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men on to that position as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he did not disclose these facts when first questioned.

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intermediary. FERRUCIO's story of subsequent events tallied in every detail with that of CAMELLI. The false name used by MOEZA Durico.

FURLANI Ferruccio fu Celestino, born 6 September, 1919 at Trieste; mother - JORDAN Maligna. His father owned a grocery business and his mother is still alive in Trieste. He was educated in Trieste and Gorizia. In November, 1940 he went to the Military Academy at MODENA and passed out as a Second-Lieutenant, then served in Poland with the 7th A.A. Regiment. He was on leave in Trieste at the time of the Armistice and received call-up papers for forced labour by the Germans. As he learned that the Milizia were not being forced into labour by the Germans he joined the Milizia Portuaria. Very soon he was transferred to Rome in connection with the removing of gold and valuables to be sent to the North. He was shortly afterwards selected by his Commanding Officer to take a course at the German Sabotage School. In this connection he was taken to the German Embassy where he was told by a German Colonel that he would have to go to a Sabotage School at The Hague. In most relevant details, his story from then onwards tallies exactly with the account given by the other two men, but he stated emphatically that he was the only one of the three who understood enough German to comprehend the instructions of the German patrol who had told them to leave the road before reaching MOEZA junction. In order to avoid a British position. He said that he deliberately led the other two men on to that position as his only wish was to get into British hands. He said that he did not disclose these facts when first questioned because he was in the presence of the other two men at the time.

(Signed) Captain J.V. COOPER

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