

ACC 10000/143/2605

149.01 /EG

GORGA ENRICO - GORGA ALDA

JUNE 1944 - Ap. 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

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

REF : SD/149.01(Gorga)

7 April 1945

SUBJECT : GORGA Enrico

TO : Tribunal of Rome Sec. 1
Giudice Istruttore
(Dr. Perugia)

1. Reference 1301/44 of the 22 March 1945.
2. I have to inform you that the above named, with his brother Aldo, were sentenced to 15 and 20 years imprisonment respectively for espionage.
3. The sentence was passed by a General Allied Military Court at Campobasso on 16 June 1944.
4. It is possible that Subject is now detained at Procida.

for *W. H. Chapm*
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

GBH/nb

23

CONFIDENTIAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO No. 794 U.S. Army

G/P1153/BR

b Apr 45

SUBJECT: GORGA Enrico

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

Reference your SD/149/01/GORGA) dated 4 Apr.

It is confirmed from our records that the GORGA Enrico mentioned in the letter from Dr. Mario SANTONI RUGGIA is identical with the GORGA Enrico sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for espionage.

D.A.D. Young
(D.A.D. YOUNG)
Lt. Col.,
G.S.

PT

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

REF : SD/149.01(Gorga)

4 April 1945

SUBJECT : GORGA Enrico

TO : G-2 RAAC

1. The attached letter with translation from the Prosecution Office, Rome Tribunal, is passed to you for your attention.

2. It is possible that Subject may be identical with Gorga Enrico who with his brother Aldo, were sentenced to 15 and 20 years imprisonment respectively for espionage.

3. The sentence was passed by a General Allied Military Court at Campobasso on 16 June 1944.

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

CBH/nb

23
21

CONFIDENTIAL

PROSECUTION OFFICE OF THE
TRIBUNAL OF ROME
SECTION I

N. 1301/44

Rome, 22 March 1945

Subject : arrest of GORGA Enrico of Antonio and of Gatta Paolina
born in Rome on the 1.10-1921, living at via Picardi
4 B

To the Allied Police Command
ROME

During the search made for the arrest of the above named person according to the warrant of arrest N. 1301/44 dated 20 November 1944, it has been found out that he is serving with the Allied Forces.

As this now has not yet been confirmed we inform you that Gorga is accused of having been an informer of the German Command (Office IO.) during the occupation of Rome, and this is why the above said warrant of arrest has been issued against him according to art. 5 D.L.L. 27-7-1944 n. 159

/s/ Il Giudice Istruttore
Dr. Mario Santoni Rugia)

ndp

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
A.C.C.
A.F.O. 394

SB/311.5/149

16th June, 1944.

SUBJECT : Enemy Agents (CORGA Aldo; CORGA Enrico).

TO : Col. A.E. YOUNG, Director, Security Branch, H.Q., A.C.C.
G.S.I.B., A.A.I.
G.S.I.B., 5 Corps.

1. With further reference to my report of 11th June 1944 respecting subjects.
2. Late in the afternoon of 14th June 1944 the subjects were arraigned before a General Allied Military Court, which sat at CAPOBASSO, on a charge of Espionage on behalf of the Germans.
3. Owing to the nature of the charge, and the possible penalty of death if found "Guilty" a plea of "Not Guilty" was entered on behalf of each subject, by the Court.
4. After hearing the evidence of the Prosecution, and the subjects, who gave evidence on their own behalf, a verdict of "Guilty" was returned in the case of both subjects who were sentenced :-

CORGA Aldo, 20 years imprisonment.
CORGA Enrico, 15 years imprisonment.

The hearing lasted until the afternoon of 16th June, 1944.

5. The composition of the Court was :-

Col. W.E. BEHRENS (British)
Lt. Col. A.P. TROXELL (U.S. Army)
Maj. C.L. DEWING (U.S. Army)

President.

The Prosecution was conducted by :-

Maj. T.A. BOYD-CARPENTER (British).

The Defence was conducted by :-

Maj. H.P. KUCERA (U.S. Army).

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Col. W.E. BEHRENS Lt. Col. A.R. TROXELL Maj. C.L. DEWING	(British) (U.S. Army) (U.S. Army)	President.
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The Prosecution was conducted by :-

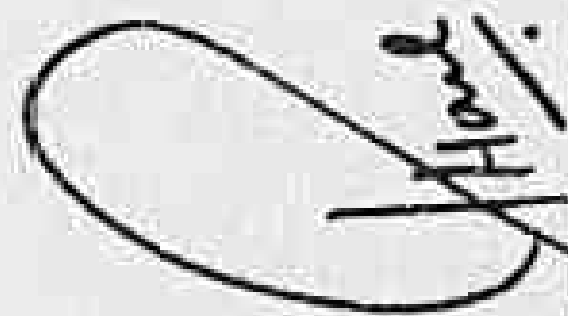
Maj. T.A. BOYD-CARPENTER (British).

The Defence was conducted by :-

Maj. H.P. KUCERA (U.S. Army).

WRH/BM.

19



W.P. HARE,
Major,
Security Branch,
H.Q., A.C.C.

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
ACC
SECURITY BRANCH
APO. 394.

SH/311.5/149.

11th June 1944.

SUBJECT:- Enemy Agents (GORGIA ALDO; GORGIA ENRICO).

TO :- REGIONAL LEGAL OFFICER, Region. No.5, A.M.G.
G.S.I.B., A.A.I.
G.S.I.B., 5 Corps.

1. On the 25th April 1944 at about 15.00 hours, the subjects in company with one DANESE Vincenzo, were detained on the beach at VASTO by a member of the Finance Guard, having arrived there for German Occupied Italy.
2. The story as revealed by my investigations is that DANESE Vincenzo, who is a fisherman and resides at TORTORELLO LIDO was approached by a friend of his on the 24th April 1944, and asked if he would like to take two men, in a boat that would be provided, to Allied Occupied Italy, which he agreed to do. A statement has been taken from DANESE Vincenzo, a copy of which is attached.
3. This statement goes into some detail, but is to the effect that DANESE was introduced to two men, not subjects, who were in civilian clothes. They were introduced as a Major and a Lieutenant, but he does not know their surnames.
4. After certain preliminaries, DANESE was taken by the Major and the Lieutenant to a Villa where he was introduced to the two subjects.
5. DANESE states that at first he thought the two men were refugees, as he intended to be, but by this time it was quite obvious they were German Agents.
6. He was very worried as to what to do, but was afraid to withdraw and decided to take the two men and hand them over to the Allied Authorities on arrival.
7. The party of three embarked in a small sailing boat about 21.00 hours on the 24th April 1944, and DANESE was instructed to land them at the mouth of the SANGRO, then he could go where he liked and keep the boat as payment.
8. According to DANESE, he sailed the boat as far away from land as he possibly dare and the two subjects talked with him until midnight when they retired below decks.
9. During the conversation, they told DANESE that they were German Agents, and that there were numerous German Agents in Allied Territory who would send news to the Germans if and how many agents are arrested by the Allies. The subjects instructed DANESE that if they were arrested they would all tell the same story - that they were running away from the Germans.

Finance Guard, having arrived there for German Occupied Italy.

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7. The party of three embarked in a small sailing boat about 21.00 hours on the 24th April 1944, and DANESE was instructed to land them at the mouth of the SANGRO, then he could go where he liked and keep the boat as payment.
8. According to DANESE, he sailed the boat as far away from land as he possibly dare and the two subjects talked with him until midnight when they retired below decks.
9. During the conversation, they told DANESE that they were German Agents, and that there were numerous German Agents in Allied Territory who would send news to the Germans if and how many agents are arrested by the Allies. The subjects instructed DANESE that if they were arrested they would all tell the same story - that they were running away from the Germans.
10. As dawn was breaking the subjects went on deck to find they were some distance out to sea, but they could see houses on the land, and two fishing boats were within hailing distance.
11. DANESE hailed the fishing boats and asked his position, and was informed they were off VASTO.
12. DANESE then informed subjects that he intended to make for VASTO and land there, which he did.
13. On the way they joined up with some fishing boats and on landing at VASTO were picked up by a Finance Guard, - TRAVAGLINI Nicola di Nicola. A statement has been taken from the Finance Guard, copy attached, which speaks of detaining the men and taking them to the F.S.S. at VASTO, and need not be dealt with in more detail here.

(SECRET)

(SPOILER)

14. So return to the statement of DAVIS. It will be seen that he and the two subjects were taken by the Service Guard to the Office of the P.M. Detachment at VASIN.
15. He states that on the way, DAVIS also spoke to a civilian and DAVIS thought the civilian was one of the agents the two subjects had mentioned while on the boat.
16. On arrival at the Office of the P.M. Detachment, they were all three interrogated together by a Corporal who - according to DAVIS - could only speak a little Italian.
17. The interrogation lasted about half an hour and all three told the same story of running away from the Germans. DAVIS states he was afraid to tell the Corporal all he knew in the presence of the two subjects, fearing in mind what they had said about the information getting back to the Germans and remembering that DAVIS also had a gun to a man on the way up from the beach, who DAVIS thought was a German agent.
18. I could have mention that I have not been able to interview the P.M. Detachment, who, stationed at VASIN at the time, as he has moved from the District, but I have warned him to attend the trial when he will be able to tell his own story.
19. I don't think there is any reason to doubt but that his evidence will be that he did interview the three men and believed their story of being in Uzes, so much so he allowed them to remain at liberty and instructed them to report to him at 9 AM, the following morning which they did.
20. In fact they reported at 3 AM, the next afternoon, and 9 AM, the following day (27th April) and not until 3 PM, that day (27th April) were they taken by motor transport to 5 Corps N.I.P.
21. The story here is taken up by Cpl. DAVIS from whom a statement has been taken, copy attached, from which it will be seen the two subjects and DAVIS told the same story of being refugees.
22. According to the statement of Cpl. DAVIS they were interrogated separately, with which DAVIS agrees, but DAVIS says that they were interrogated at the same time in the same tent by three different officers, the first time, the two subjects being present prevented DAVIS from telling the truth. But on a second occasion each was interrogated alone.
23. The whole party were considered suspects by Cpl. DAVIS who placed them under close arrest and on 1st May 1944, the two subjects and DAVIS were sent to BARI under military escort.
24. On arrival at BARI the two subjects were interrogated by Capt. J.C. JONES, who is the C.O., of G.I.(b) No. 2 District. They told the same story as before and as Capt. JONES is not available to be called as a witness I suggest I call called to put in the statement he made and signed in my presence, which is attached. The object of this evidence is to show the number of other subjects had of telling the truth had they so desired, and I do not feel it will be challenged by them. It was to Capt. DAVIS who DAVIS first told his true story, and thereby made it easier for the rest of them to tell their story.

U.S.S., and, stationed at VAO at the time, as he has moved from the district, but I have warned him to attend the trial when he will be able to tell his own story.

avail

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20. In fact they reported at 3 PM. the next afternoon, and 9 AM. the following day (27th April) and not until 8 AM. that day (27th April) were they taken by motor transport to 5 George R.I.P.
21. The story here is taken up by Col. SMITH from whom a statement has been taken, copy attached, from which it will be seen the two subjects and DARRIN told the same story of being refugees.
22. According to the statement of Col. SMITH they were interrogated separately, with which DARRIN agrees, but DARRIN says that they were interrogated at the same time in the same tent by three different officers, the first time. The two subjects being present prevented DARRIN from telling the truth. But on a second occasion each was interrogated alone.
23. The whole party were considered suspects by Col. SMITH who placed them under close arrest and on 1st May 1944, the two subjects and DARRIN were sent to BUI under military escort.
24. On arrival at BUI the two subjects were interrogated by Capt. J.C. BROWN, who is the C.O., of C.B.I(b) No. 2 District. They told the same story as before and as Capt. BROWN is not available to be called as a witness I did not call him. Called to put in the statement he made and signed in my presence, which is attached. The object of this evidence is to show the names of other subjects had of telling the truth had they so desired, and I do not feel it will be challenged by them. It was to Capt. BROWN who DARRIN first told his true story, and thereby made it easier for the next witness to break subjects.
25. The next and final witness is Capt. C.A. CHAMBERLAIN of C.B.I.L.O. (Sub-Centre BUI) to whom the two subjects told the truth.
26. A statement has been taken from Capt. CHAMBERLAIN, copy attached, and next to that are extracts from the notes he made when interrogating the two subjects, headed "copy of C.B.I.L.O."
27. It will be seen from this "copy of C.B.I.L.O." that it contains a more or less complete story of their association with the German Intelligence Service, and their espionage mission on this occasion, and it succeeded.
28. There is a "copy C.B.I.L.O." for each subject, but as GONGA ALTO was interrogated first and gave a complete story, which GONGA ALTO corroborated, the second "copy C.B.I.L.O." is not so long as the first, and the details in the first can be applied to both.
29. Notes were made by Capt. CHAMBERLAIN at the time he did the 1

from which he compiled/.

from which he compiled the attached reports. The original notes he will bring to Court for reference should it be necessary.

30. There is now no doubt that the subjects are German agents, but not the usual type. On their own admission they delayed their departure from German occupied territory as long as possible whilst they received pay, and their families an allowance.

31. They say that their real intention was to obtain work in Allied occupied territory, remain a couple of months, and then return to the Germans and pretend they had been captured by the Allies. They stated that on the return journey they would not look for information to take back, but would report to the Germans any signs they saw on the way as a cover.

32. It may well be said at this stage "what kind of spies are subjects?" and my reply is "dangerous, cunning, nervous ones".

33. On their own admission they were getting a great deal of money from the German intelligence as possible for themselves and their families, and doing as little work as possible for it.

34. It may be suggested that because when allowed out on parole at VASTO by the P.O.S. they did not attempt to escape and therefore had abandoned their intention of carrying out the espionage mission.

35. In answer to this I would draw attention to the fact that, when DUBAIS was sailing, then into VASTO and they saw soldiers on the beach, they wanted DUBAIS to sail out to sea again and land at another point, but he refused.

36. Although there is no direct evidence as to why they did not attempt to escape whilst on parole at VASTO, I submit that the circumstantial evidence points to their having altered their original plans by force of circumstances and decided to first get through the Refugee Interrogation Points, and when eventually allowed their liberty, to carry out the plan they admitted to before reaching Capt GEMMAGGIOLO and returning to the Germans with a story of having been captured and escaped.

37. If they had not intended to get through the Refugee Interrogation Points with this object in view, because it must be borne in mind their families were receiving an allowance during their absence which would not be paid for ever, why didn't they tell the true story earlier than they did. It will be remembered they told a false story at three Interrogation Points prior to reaching Capt GEMMAGGIOLO and on several occasions at each point.

I think it can be accepted that, had the Germans stopped the allowance to their families, it would have been made up when they did return. 16

38. The casual manner in which subjects said what information they did intend to take back, and how they intended to obtain it, cannot possibly incriminate any person, who is at all security minded, as to its importance.

German intelligence as possible for themselves and their families, and doing as little work as possible for it.

34. It may be suggested that because when allowed out on parole at VASPO by the G. I. S. they did not attempt to escape and therefore had abandoned their intention of carrying out the espionage mission.
35. In answer to this I would draw attention to the fact that, when JAMESON was sailing from VASPO and they saw soldiers on the beach, they wanted JAMESON to sail out to sea again and land at another point, but he refused.
36. Although there is no direct evidence as to why they did not attempt to escape whilst on parole at VASPO, I submit that the circumstantial evidence points to their having altered their original plans by force of circumstances and decided to first get through the Refugee Interrogation points, and when eventually allowed their liberty, to carry out the plan they admitted to (Capt. CHENABOUCHE) of obtaining work and returning to the Germans with a story of having been captured and released.
37. If they had not intended to get through the Refugee Interrogation points with this object in view, because it must be borne in mind their families were receiving an allowance during their absence which would not be paid for ever, why didn't they tell the true story earlier than they did. It will be remembered they told a false story at three Interrogation points prior to reaching Capt. CHENABOUCHE and on several occasions at each point.
- I think it can be accepted that, had the Germans stopped the allowance to their families, it would have been made up when they did return. 16
38. The casual manner in which subjects said what information they did intend to take back, and how they intended to obtain it, cannot possibly hoodwink any person, who is at all security minded, as to its importance.
39. They may easily have passed through a district where large troop movements were taking place, and although such information given orally, as stated by the subjects, could be of paramount importance to the German Command and could easily result in heavy loss of life for the Allies.
40. There is no doubt these two cunning enemy agents have made this a difficult case to prosecute, but I have no hesitation in saying they are enemy agents who should be arraigned before a General Allied Military Court charged with having been found at about 1500 hrs on 25 April 44 at VASPO with the intention of obtaining information useful to the enemy, and conveying such information to the enemy.

J. J. HARR,
Major,
Security Branch,
IC, MCO.

Prison.

NAZI.

7th. June, 1944.

STATEMENT OF DANIELE VINCENZO, di Angelo, of TOROSSETTO (LIG), born 1st. February, 1922, a fisherman.

On the 24th. April, 1944, a fisherman friend of mine brought two civilians to me whom he addressed as Major and Lieutenant, and said they wanted to cross the line to Allied Occupied Italy. I agreed to take the two people as I wanted to go to Allied Occupied Italy. I went home but could only find my small sister. I collected some clothes and the two men drove me a motor car to a villa with a sign on it. I do not know for sure, but I believe the sign depicted the villa was a German Headquarters. I arrived at this address about 1-30pm. I left this house at about 5pm and was taken to another house where there were a number of Germans and two Italian Civilians, who I now know as GORGA ALDO and GORGA RUDOLFO, brothers. They were obviously on good terms with the Germans. The two men who had taken me to the house showed me a map and denoted the point I was to leave from and pointed out a spot at the mouth of the Sengro, where they said I had to disembark the GORGA brothers. They said that once I had disembarked the men my work was over and I could have the boat they were supplying me with and go where I liked. I wanted to turn the work down, but was frightened to do so, so decided to sail the GORGA brothers to Allied Occupied Italy, and hand them over to the British Authorities. We went to the boat and embarked at about 9pm. I went as far out to sea as possible, so that the men would not know where they were. As time went by the men began to get worried and the tailor of the two, whose name I believe is ALDO, said, "You know what your instructions are, to land us on the Sengro at dawn". We were in fact further down the coast in the direction of Allied Occupied Territory, but I replied, "We have still some way to go". They did not speak very much during the journey, but they both told us they were working for the Germans and had to return to the Germans in two or three days time, over land. They also told me that there were many German Agents in the Allied Lines and the Germans would soon know if they arrived safely or had been arrested. Both the men told me that on no account must I say anything about taking them to Allied Occupied Territory, or what they had told me about working for the Germans. The two men went to sleep about midnight and did not wake until just after dawn. We were then a long way from land, and they asked what had happened, and I told them we had not reached the Sengro as there had been very little wind during the night. They accepted this explanation and we eventually saw two sailing boats. I hailed them and asked where we were. They replied that we were just off Vasto. I then told the GORGA brothers that I intended to land at Vasto and I sailed towards the village. On the way in the brother ALDO said, "If we get caught we must all say we are running away from the Germans, who have shot our families". We accidentally joined up with several

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SECRET

SUBJECT

Page 2.

STATEMENT OF DANNE VINCENTO, cont.

I did not hear the GREGA brothers say anything during that evening or the next day about the Spy Mission. We all went to the P.S.S. the following morning and we were told to return at 3pm. When we returned at 3pm the P.S.S. sent us away and told us to return at 9am the next day, which we did and they told us to return at 3pm. A motor truck was waiting for us with two more civilians in it, and all five of us were taken to PASQUETTI, where there is a camp. We were interrogated immediately on arrival. We were all three interrogated in the same tent at the same time by three different officers. As the GREGA brothers were present I stuck to the pre-arranged story. This interrogation lasted about half an hour. We were then put in three different tents, but there were other people in the tents. The next day nothing happened, but the following day I was interrogated alone, but still told the pre-arranged story. The following night (Sunday) I was interrogated alone by an Italian civilian, and I still told the pre-arranged story. The following morning we three and six others were placed in a truck and taken to Bard Prison, with a Military escort. The following day I was interrogated again - alone - and I told the same pre-arranged story to a Captain. I sent for the Captain again later that day and told him the story as contained in this statement.

Sgd. DANNE VINCENTO.

This statement taken by me through Lt. Burney-Jones, R.A.S.C., Interpreter.

Sgd. W.R. Bare.
Major.

Security Branch, A.C.C.

V. 310.
2nd. June. 1944

STATEMENT of

FRANCO VAGLINI Nicola, di Nicola,
a Finance Guard, stationed at Marina Veseto,
who said:-

On the 25th. April, 1944, I was on duty on the beach at Veseto at about 1500 hrs. I saw about four boats approaching the shore, one of which I did not recognise, the others I knew by sight. I waited for the strange boat to reach the beach, and I then asked the occupants to produce their Identity Documents. There were three men in the boat, and all produced their Identity Documents. I do not remember the names of the three men but I think I should be able to recognise them. One of the men did the talking for the three, and he said they had come from German Occupied Italy. I accompanied the three men to the Finance Guard Station at Veseto Marino, and handed them over to the Carabinieri.

This statement has been read to me and is true.

Sgd. FR VAGLINI Nicola.

This statement taken by me through
BORTONI Paul, Interpreter, AMG, Veseto.

Sgd. W.R. Major.
Security Branch, ACC.

Sgd. BORTONI Paul,
Interpreter.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

8th June, 1944

STATEMENT of Corporal Donald G. CAMERON, 10838485,
47 Port Security Section, who says :-

During about the last week in April, 1944, I was on duty at the VASCO Detachment Office of 47 Port Security Section. At same time during the evening of that day, three Italians were brought in to me by a member of the Guardia Finanza. The latter told me that these men had arrived admittedly from an enemy port by fishing boat, and on being questioned had said that they were refugees from the Germans. This conversation took place in the presence and hearing of the three Italians and was conducted in the Italian language.

So far as I can now remember, the names which the three men gave me were - two brothers named GORGA and the third man was named DANESS. I at once searched the three men but found nothing of special interest. Each of the brothers GORGA was in possession of an identity card issued in ROME; this tallied with their statements to me that they were residents of ROME. DANESS was in possession of an Italian seaman's identity book.

I then interrogated the three men together, in Italian, and the two brothers GORGA both told the same story, being in agreement on all points. They said that for about two months up to the time of the Fascist "Festa Nazionale" in 1943, they had been working with DANESS in his fishing boat at a German occupied port further up the coast. I cannot remember which particular port they named. Shortly after that occasion news reached them that, during a march of German troops past the building in which the GORGA family lived, one of the members of the family had thrown a hand grenade among the German troops. As a consequence of the incident the Germans shot everybody in the building including all the members of the GORGA family. The two brothers said that they at once went back to ROME, where they learned that the news was true and that it would be dangerous for them to remain in ROME. After about 3-4 days they returned to DANESS's house at the fishing port (12) I now remember they said was TORTORISO). This, they said would be about the first few days of November, 1943, as the date of the Festa Nazionale was 28th October, 1943. They said that they remained there until leaving with DANESS on the vessel, their reason for coming to Allied

three Italians and was conducted in the Italian language.

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I then interrogated the three men together, in Italian, and the two brothers GORGA both told the same story, being in agreement on all points. They said that for about two months up to the time of the Fascist "Festa Nazionale" in 1943, they had been working with DAMBSE in his fishing boat at a German occupied port further up the coast. I cannot remember which particular port they named. Shortly after that occasion news reached them that, during a march of German troops past the building in which the GORGA family lived, one of the members of the family had thrown a hand grenade among the German troops. As a consequence of the incident the Germans shot everybody in the building including all the members of the GORGA family. The two brothers said that they at once went back to ROME, where they learned that the news was true and that it would be dangerous for them to remain in ROME. After about 2-4 days they returned to DAMBSE's house at the fishing port (12). I now remember they said was TORREGRATEO). This, they said, would be about the first few days of November, 1943, as the date of the Festa Nazionale was 28th October, 1943. They said that they remained there until leaving with DAMBSE on the present voyage, their reason for coming to Allied territory being that they feared, in view of the incident involving the GORGA family, that it would be dangerous for them to remain in territory occupied by the Germans. They also said that, in any case, they wished to avoid the possibility of being drafted into forced labour for the Germans. In answer to questions they expressed their hatred of the Germans and said that they were willing to give useful intelligence information to the Allies. They were, however, apparently unable to give me any information of military value. Both brothers expressed the wish to be allowed to stay in VASTO and work with DAMBSE on his fishing boat.

DAMBSE said that he had been a fisherman in TORREGRATEO for many years. He confirmed the whole story as told by the brothers GORGA, during the telling of which he had been present throughout. He said that he had agreed with the suggestion made by the GORGA brothers of fleeing to Allied territory, because he thought that he would find better conditions generally. The three men, against whom I had

D. G. G. G.

Page 2

at that time no reason for suspicion, were released by me and were told to report at the Detachment Office at 0900 hours the following morning. This they did but as no transport was available to take them to the Refugee Interrogation Point, they were told to report again at 1700 hours. Again no transport was available and they were told to report again at 0900 hours on the next morning. They complied with the instruction and were conveyed by military transport to the Refugee Interrogation Point. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

DePamerson

Corporal.

Statement taken down, read over and signature witnessed by me at the Office H.Q. 47 Port Security Section, ARSE.

Louis H. Gale

Captain

Security Branch,
Hq. Allied Control Comm.

131

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STATEMENT BY CPL. E. CORTIS, 7834 R.A.S.C., OF 8 ARMY

POOL OF INTERPRETERS, on:-

GORGA Aldo
GORGA Enrico
DANESE Vincenzo

I, the undersigned, state the following:-

On 27 APR 44 the s/m were brought to 5 Corps R.I.P. by 47 F.S. Section from VASTO, as refugees from E.O.T. Forms and personal effects accompanied them.

On arrival they were registered and interrogated separately. They were immediately considered suspect and handed over to O.C. P.O.W. Cage adjacent to R.I.P. for safe keeping.

On 28 APR 44 I again interrogated them and considered my suspicions confirmed. They were returned to P.O.W. Cage.

On 1 MAY 44 They were taken in a truck under guard to BARI together with 6 refugees. I accompanied them and handed the three subjects to No. 2 S.C.I.U., BARI, for further interrogation. The other 6 I handed to No. 300 M.U. C.S.D.I.C., BARI.

During the whole time they were at the R.I.P. they were under guard.

Statements on interrogations appended.

GORGA Aldo

- AUG 43 With unit at PALERMO. Deserted and made his way to ROME.

9 SEP " Joined his family in ROME. He tried to rejoin the army, but found the organisation chaotic. He stayed at home, 'travelling' in clothes, to CIVITTA VECCHIA, GROSETTO, FIRENZE, BOLOGNA and MILAN.

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He was stopped several times by Germans but allowed to continue.

15 JAN 44 Prices became too high so he decided to go with his brother ENRICO to TORTORETO LIDO.

(On second interrogation he said he left ROME about 28 DEC 43)

21 " " Arrived at TORTORETO LIDO. Lived for a few days on own money and then went to live and work with a fisherman 'Vincenzo' (DANESE) whose surname he did not know.

He said they first met 'Vincenzo' about three and a half years ago while on holiday at FRANCAVILLA, where he said they owned a villa, since destroyed by a bomb. He says they met casually in a Billiard Saloon.

Sgt. E. L. L.

STATEMENT BY CPL. E. CORTIS on GORGA BROS. & DANESE.

24 MAR 44

They heard reprisals had been taken on civilians in their street at ROME, so he and his brother decided to return.

On arrival they went to the house of their uncle, GATTA Romeo, who told them their family had been shot in the Colosseum
25 MAR 44 .

The uncle advised them to return to TORTORETO.

28 " "

They left ROME for RIETI by bus. Then via GRAN SASSO, AQUILA, ASCOLI PICENO and TERAMO, sometimes by German and sometimes by Italian military trucks.

1 APR "

They arrived at TORTORETO from TERAMO by foot. They then stayed at 'Vincenzo's' house where all three decided to come SOUTH by boat.

24 " "

They sailed from TORTORETO.

25 " "

Landed at VASTO. They were taken to 47 F.S.S. who registered them, told them there was no transport to take them to R.I.P. Let them go free and told them to report back next day. They did so but were again told to return on the following day.

27 " "

They reported to F.S.S. and were brought by truck to this R.I.P.

GORGA Enrico

- AUG 43

At PALERMO with unit, when Allies landed in SICILY. His regiment was disbanded and he made his way home to ROME.

About 10 or 15 days later his brother Aldo arrived home.

- DEC 43

He said he left ROME with his brother Aldo to escape from the Germans, and went to TORTORETO.

(His Identity Card issued at Rome 22 MAR 44)

They arrived at TORTORETO from TERAMO by foot. They then stayed at 'Vincenzo's' house where all three decided to come SOUTH by boat. They sailed from TORTORETO.

Landed at VASTO. They were taken to 47 F.S.S. who registered them, told them there was no transport to take them to R.I.P. Let them go free and told them to report back next day. They did so but were again told to return on the following day.

They reported to F.S.S. and were brought by truck to this R.I.P.

GORGA Enrico

- AUG 43

At PALERMO with unit, when Allies landed in SICILY. His regiment was disbanded and he made his way home to ROME.

About 10 or 15 days later his brother ALDO arrived home.

- DEC 43

He said he left ROME with his brother ALDO to escape from the Germans, and went to TORTORETO.

(His Identity Card, issued at ROME 3.1.44)

They stayed with 'Vincenzo' whose surname he did not know, and whom they had met casually three and a half years ago.

24 MAR 43

They returned to ROME worried about their family. Stayed three days with uncle, GATTA, from whom they learned that their family had been shot by Germans as a reprisal.

They then returned to TORTORETO, passing through, he said: SALAPIA, PESCARA, PASO DEL GRAN SASSO and ACQUILA. From there on his story is identical with that of his brother.

Enrico Gorga

Page 3.

STATEMENT BY CPL. E. CORTIS on GORGA BROS. & DANESE.

DANESE Vincenzo

8 SEP 43 At POLA in Mercantile Marine.
 17 OCT " He deserted and came SOUTH via TRIESTE and
 CHIOGGIA.
 25 " " He arrived home at TORTORETO.
 He says he found the GORGA BROS. living in
 a rented house. He knew them by sight as
 he had met them once or twice at FRANCAVILLA
 the summer of 1940 or 1941.
 On interrogation he did not know their surname,
 in spite of the fact that they lived at his
 house from the end DEC 43 until they crossed
 the line.
 He said the GORGA BROS. made a short visit to
 ROME in MAR 44.
 On the return of the GORGA BROS. from ROME in
 MAR 44 they said they had to leave ROME
 because the Germans were looking for them.
 DANESE said the GORGA BROS. told him that while
 away they had gone first to MILAN then to
 ROME where they found their family had been
 shot.
 On the return of the GORGABROS. from ROME he
 agreed to sail SOUTH with them in his boat.
 From there on his story coincides exactly with
 that of the GORGA BROS.

24 APR 44

FIELD
1 JUN 44

Lpl. Corte 7834

(\$ Corps R.I.F.)

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STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN DAWSON ON THE INTERROGATION OF :

GORGA, Aldo
and GORGA, Enrico.

The above persons were interrogated by me at BARI between the first and sixth of May approximately.

Each person was interrogated three times by me.

In substance the statements of both coincided with those already made at the R.I.P.

Both affirmed that they were refugees from enemy territory and each repeatedly denied having had any contact with enemy espionage organisations.

Joseph F. Dawson
Capt.,
c/o G.S.I. (b),
No. 2 District,
C.M.F.

8 June 44.
FD/JF.

O.S.D.I.C. (Sub Centre EAST)

Statement of; Capt. G.A. GUERINER, Intelligence Officer.

Subject: Interrogation of Aldo and Enrico COMA (brothers).

I interrogated Aldo COMA, in Italian, on 15 May 44 at O.S.D.I.C. (Sub Centre EAST).

I told him that I had examined the statements he had made previously to Allied Interrogating Officers and that I disbelieved the story he had told them.

He then admitted to me that he and his brother Enrico had been sent to Allied Occupied ITALY on a mission by the German Intelligence Service.

I interrogated him further as to the circumstances leading to he and his brother joining the German I.S. and what briefing they received for this mission.

Aldo COMA then told the story as set out in my report No. COMA AAI (EAST)/2/13 in Para 3 and 5 on on Pages 1 to 5.

On 13 May 44 I interrogated an Italian, Aldo's brother, Enrico, who, from the time of their arrival at MARI prison had NOT been allowed to associate or have any contacts with his brother, Aldo.

I informed him that his brother had confessed that the two of them had been sent to Allied Occupied ITALY on a mission for the German I.S. Before telling the true story he hesitated for a while but when I mentioned to him certain facts and names that I could have only obtained from his brother, he made no difficulty in admitting that he had been sent over by the German I.S. and told a story that substantially corroborated the one told by his brother.

I would now refer to my report No. COMA AAI (EAST)/2/13. I did NOT include in this report the whole version of Enrico's narrative as they are contained in the report of Aldo mentioned above. However, Para 3 and 4 contain some of the information given by Aldo and some additions.

Guerrin

Capt.
O.S.D.I.C. (Sub Centre EAST).

COPY OF CSPIO

Report No. CSPIO AAI (East)/2/13

3. CONTACT WITH EMILY ORGANISATION

20 Dec 43 A young brother of DP's, ANGELO, approx 17 years of age, was jelled by the Germans for a minor offence. DP sought and met Baron Franz von Wern (see APPX A No 1) and asked him to intercede on his brother's behalf.

During their chat DP told the Baron of his low financial straits. The latter informed him that after having acted as interpreter to Field Marshal Kesselring, he had now a more lucrative job, but did not divulge any details.

The Baron took DP to the Albergo Savola where he introduced him to a German Capt Carlo? (see APPX A No 2) - DP claimed not to know his surname). Carlo got DP's brother out of jail and asked DP particulars about himself and his family. He also told DP that he might find him some work and took his telephone number.

DP and the Baron left together. Since that day and until the end of the year they met frequently. During those meetings the Baron asked DP whether he would care to join the German "H" Service. He also informed him that he would be going to Naples soon and asked DP whether he would like to go with him, adding that DP would be getting 100 lire per diem for the job.

DP accepted the proposition. No details were mentioned on that occasion.

2 Jan 44 Capt Carlo rang up DP and told him to report at 1600 hrs to Via Quattro Fontane No 4 (near the square bearing the same name and the Ministry of War).

He was received by a Mr. Valentini (see APPX A No 3) who asked him to return the following morning bringing six passport photos.

3 Jan 44 DP returned with the requested photos and was given a blue identity card marked in German. DP understood it to say that he was attached to the I (c) staff officer intelligence, allowed to move freely during curfew hours and was authorised to carry firearms.

DP then gave three specimens of his signature and a statement in German which he understood to be an

duced him to a German Capt Carlo? (see Appx A No 2 - DP claimed not to know his surname). Carlo got DP's brother out of jail and asked DP particulars about himself and his family. He also told DP that he might find him some work and took his telephone number.

DP and the Baron left together. Since that day and until the end of the year they met frequently. During those meetings the Baron asked DP whether he would care to join the German Air Service. He also informed him that he would be going to Naples soon and asked DP whether he would like to go with him, adding that DP would be getting 100 lire per diem for the job.

DP accepted the proposition. No details were mentioned on that occasion.

2 Jan 44 Capt Carlo rang up DP and told him to report at 1600 hrs to Via Quattro Fontane No 4 (near the square bearing the same name and the Ministry of War).

He was received by a Dr. VALANTINI (see Appx A No 3) who asked him to return the following morning bringing six passport photos.

3 Jan 44 DP returned with the requested photos and was given a blue identity card written in German. DP understood it to say that he was attached to the I (C) Staff of the Intelligence, allowed to move freely during curfew hours and was authorized to carry firearms.

DP then gave three specimens of his signature and signed a statement in German which he understood to be an undertaking NOT to divulge any information if captured.

DP was engaged at the rate of 150 lire per day. He received an advance of 1,500 lire for 10 days' pay to 13 Jan 44 and it was understood that his family would be paid a further 4,000 lire per month.

DP was also given the alias of "DITA", and was told that he would be advised when required to leave in company of Baron von WITK, but still without being told where he would be sent or what his job would consist of.

6 Jan 44 DP was informed that he would be leaving the following morning.

7 Jan 44 At 0600 hrs the Baron called for DP in a car containing another passe nger when the Baron introduced as Lt BUZONI

(see Appx B No 1).

Lt BUZONI/.....

(2)

(see Appx B No 1). The car was driven by a Pte Luigi?
(see Appx A No 6).

The party drove to RIETI and thence to AQUILA, where they arrived towards 1300 hrs. After lunch they drove to EUSSEI which they reached just before dark.

DP was here introduced to a Capt PAIMAN (see Appx A No 4) who seemed to be the OC. He was billeted at TOCCO; a nearby village, with a well-known family named CENTURBA. The Baron was billeted at the Mayor's house.

DP had dinner with the Baron, who drank heavily.

On the way home, the Baron fell from a 2 1/2 m height and broke his leg. He was taken to the local hospital. DP returned home. During the next few days he remained at TOCCO where he made some acquaintances.

The Baron was transferred to ROME by ambulance. Although DP had heard that he had been due to go to NAPLES with the Baron, he did NOT know what the mission was, and therefore could NOT carry it out by himself. He remained in EUSSEI for another eight days, completely ignored by the HQ.

DP was given a movement order allowing him to use German MT and was ordered to return to ROME, and wait there for further instructions. He hitch-hiked back.

Arrived in ROME and returned home. Visited the Baron in hospital and carried on with his usual life.

DP was ordered by telephone to call on Capt CARLO; who had moved his HQ from ALBERGO SAVOIA to Pension FLAVIA, via Collina No 3, near the Piazza FIUME and the Ministry of Finance.

Capt Carlo was furious and expressed contempt for the Baron's behaviour. He asked DP why he had not gone alone, to which the latter replied that he did NOT know the nature of the mission and that he did NOT care to work alone. DP then received his pay for the preceding 20 days plus another advance of 10 days to 22 Feb 44, and was told to be ready to leave at an early date.

DP, having discussed the whole situation with his brother ERICO, persuaded the latter to join him in his mission. DP introduced ERICO to Capt Carlo at Pension FLAVIA. ERICO was accepted. He was asked to return the following morning with only three passport photos.

ERICO went to Pension FLAVIA on his own.

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Although DP had heard that he had been due to go to NAPLES with the Baron, he did NOT know what the mission was, and therefore could NOT carry it out by himself. He remained in BUSSI for another eight days, completely ignored by the HQ.

20 Jan 44 DP was given a movement order allowing him to use German MT and was ordered to return to ROMA, and wait there for further instructions. He hitch-hiked back.

22 Jan 44 Arrived in ROME and returned home. Visited the Baron in hospital and carried on with his usual life.

11 Feb 44 DP was ordered by telephone to call on Capt CARLO; who had moved his HQ from Albergo SAVOIA to Pension FLAVIA, via Collina No 3, near the Piazza Fiume and the Ministry of Finance.

Capt Carlo was furious and expressed contempt for the Baron's behaviour. He asked DP why he had not gone alone, to which the latter replied that he did NOT know the nature of the mission and that he did NOT care to work alone. DP then received his pay for the preceding 20 days plus another advance of 10 days to 22 Feb 44, and was told to be ready to leave at an early date.

21 Feb 44 DP, having discussed the whole situation with his brother ENRICO, persuaded the latter to join him in his mission. DP introduced ENRICO to Capt Carlo at Pension FLAVIA. ENRICO was accepted. He was asked to return the following morning with only three passport photos.

22 Feb 44 ENRICO went to Pension FLAVIA on his own.

25 Feb 44 ENRICO was supplied with an identity card similar to his brother's and was paid 1500 lire at 150 lire per diem to 6 March 44.

Both DP and his brother remained in ROME waiting for further instructions.

15 Mar 44 Called to Pension FLAVIA, DP was informed that both he and his brother would be leaving soon. DP asked Capt Carlo for a postponement, as a family of six persons, related to his mother, had lost their lives in the bombing of ROCCA DI PAPA. Capt Carlo agreed to postpone the date to the end of the month.

1 Apr 44 Both brothers went to Pension FLAVIA and were told to be ready by 1600 hrs.

They were paid their salary to the end of March (ENRICO was paid something less).

They were driven in an open car by the VIA SALARIA

...../and

SALARIA/.....

(3)

and reached MITTOLI towards midnight. Apart from the driver there was another civilian in the car (see APPX A No 7).

They were accommodated for the night in the HQ. They were interviewed by BUZONI who grumbled at receiving so many people without previous warning. He had the two brothers accommodated in a house approx 500 - 600 m (according to E.200 - 300 m) away from the HQ. They remained there for about 20 days, reporting occasionally at the HQ, and spending the rest of their time playing cards or talking with casual acquaintances. Both brothers spent three days at NUCCIANO at Easter.

4. BRIEFING AND MISSION

24 Apr 44

23

BUZONI sent for the two brothers and informed them that they would be sailing the same afternoon from MONTE-SILVANO to TERNOLI in a fishing boat. He added that that area was safe and unguarded. (This statement was confirmed to them by other sources). They were to return along the coast and then proceed inland to PALENA, gathering any military information possible and especially memorising M and Div signs in the area. On return, they were to give themselves up to any German post, using the password "AQUILA". (They had NOT been shown any chart or trained in any way during their stay at MITTOLI).

Each brother was paid 1500 lire for the time they had remained at MITTOLI; plus 5000 lire for their expenses on the Allied side. They were also given six small packets of 5 gr of saccharine to exchange for other commodities on this side. (Note:- A few packets were found in MARIO GORGA's wallet. BP had exchanged his own for cigarettes on the way to BARI).

In the afternoon the brothers escorted by the "Maresciallo" (see Appendix B no 3) were driven through PERCASA towards MONTESILVANO. At approx 4 - 5 km from PERCASA they stopped by a black Fiat 1100, with a TURIN plate number, which seemed to be waiting for them. The driver was a German dressed in civilian clothes (see APPX A No 8). He drove the brothers to a small lonely house EAST of the rd. This house was occupied by about ten German soldiers. (Apparently they were guarding the beach of MONTESILVANO). The brothers remained there until 2100 hrs, when they were informed that the boat had NOT turned.

4

BOZANI sent for the two brothers and informed them that they would be sailing the same afternoon from MONTESILVANO to TERNOLI in a fishing boat. He added that that area was safe and unguarded. (This statement was confirmed to them by other sources). They were to return along the coast and then proceed inland to PALERMO, glean any military information possible and especially memorizing M and Div signs in the area. On return, they were to give themselves up to any German post, using the password "AQUILA". (They had NOT been shown any chart or trained in any way during their stay at BRITOLI).

Each brother was paid 1500 lire for the time they had remained at BRITOLI; plus 5000 lire for their expenses on the Allied side. They were also given six small packets of 5 gr of saccharine to exchange for other commodities on this side. (Note:- A few packets were found in Enrico GORGIA's wallet. BF had exchanged his own for cigarettes on the way to BAI).

In the afternoon the brothers escorted by the "Maresciallo" (see Appendix B no 3) were driven through PESCARA towards MONTESILVANO. At approx 4 - 5 kms from PESCARA they stopped by a black Fiat 1100, with a TURIN plate number, which seemed to be waiting for them. The driver was a German dressed in civilian clothes (see Appx A No 8). He drove the brothers to a small lonely house EAST of the rd. This house was occupied by about ten German soldiers. (Apparently they were guarding the beach of MONTESILVANO). The brothers remained there until 2100 hrs, when they were informed that the boat had NOT turned up.

The brothers were taken back to BRITOLI, where they arrived soon after midnight.

BOZANI having gone to GIULIANOVA, the 2 i/c called the brothers and informed them that the boat was now ready. They were driven via PESCARA to a lonely house (a German post) located about 4 - 5 kms before MONTESILVANO.

The same black Fiat which had picked them up on the previous day, called for them again. The car was driven by a German in civilian clothes (see Appx A No 8); in the car was also another civilian (see Appx A No 9) and an Italian civilian Vincenzo DANESI (see Report No CSBIC AAI (Inst)/2/15). The latter was introduced to the brothers as the boatman who was to take them over. Before leaving the place the civilian (see Appx A No 8) showed DANESI a map and instructed him to disembark the two brothers

...../at

brothers/.....

(4)

at dawn at TIRMOLO or, if necessary, at the mouth of the BRIGNO River, west of TIRMOLO.

The party was then driven to the same German post near MONTESILVANO, where the brothers had been the day before.

From there, accompanied by a few soldiers they went to the beach, where they were shown the boat they would be sailing in. The brothers and DANESI sailed at 2100 hrs.

25 Apr 44 Off VASTO, DANESI hailed two fishing boats and asked where VASTO was. Hearing that he was close to it, he sailed his boat in.

Just as it neared the beach, DANESI saw a camp and soldiers, instead of the clear coast described to them by the Germans before they left. They protested and asked DANESI to take them back, but the latter replied that he could NOT do so on account of unfavourable wind.

The customs officials took the particulars of the boat and asked to whom it belonged. DANESI replied that it was his though he could NOT produce the ownership papers. When asked for the name and number of the boat DANESI said he did not know them, whereupon DF replied "VITTOPIA" No 101.

The trio were then offered a glass of wine by a customs official at a nearby bar.

(Note:- DF maintained; contrary to DANESI's statement, that he never left the premises. He also claimed that he had NOT met any other German agents. He admitted, however, having said to DANESI, but some time later, that there were German agents about, adding that he did this in order to intimidate DANESI, as he noticed him talking with various people and DF feared that DANESI might inform against him and his brother.)

The trio were taken to the local PSS by the same customs official.

The Sgt took their particulars and examined their documents. He informed the trio that there was NO transport available that evening to take them to the Refugee Camp and asked them to return the following morning. An Italian civilian policeman found them a room where they spent the night.

26 Apr 44 The trio returned at 0900 hrs to the PSS. They were asked to come back at 1400 hrs. Transport still NOT being available, they were asked to return the following day. They spent the morning unrigging the boat and, later

The customs officials took the particulars of the boat and asked to whom it belonged. DANESI replied that it was his though he could NOT produce the ownership papers. When asked for the name and number of the boat DANESI said he did not know them, whereupon DP replied "VITTORIA" No 101. The trio were then offered a glass of wine by a customs official at a nearby bar.

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The trio were taken to the local FSS by the same customs official.

The Sgt took their particulars and examined their documents. He informed the trio that there was NO transport available that evening to take them to the Refugee Camp and asked them to return the following morning. An Italian civilian policeman found them a room where they spent the night.

26 Apr 44

The trio returned at 0900 hrs to the FSS. They were asked to come back at 1400 hrs. Transport still NOT being available, they were asked to return the following day.

They spent the morning unrigging the boat and, later called on the family of a certain Giovanni (Note:- probably TORQUATO), known to DANESI. The latter informed the family that Giovanni would be coming over soon.

The trio grew tired of waiting and DP admits having made a suggestion to return to German-occupied territory and thence to ROME.

27 Apr 44

The same afternoon, however, they reported again to the FSS, and transport being available; they were transferred to PACHETTA refugee camp where they were interrogated three or four times.

1 May 44

Transferred to BARI jail.

5. SUMMARY-UP

a) DP states that he accepted this job:-

(1) because he was in need on money to support his parents and

...../his

and/.....

(5)

- his 9 brothers and sisters.
 because he got roped into it after his younger brother had been released by the Germans.
 because he would NOT have to join the army.
 He says that his plans were as follows:-
- (i) To come over and remain in Allied-occupied territory for a couple of months before returning.
 - (ii) He expected that it would be easy for him to find a job over here.
 - (iii) In the meantime, his family would continue to receive the monthly subsidy of 4000 lire.
 - (iv) At the end of that period he would return to German-occupied territory and pretend that he had been arrested by the Allies, but had managed to escape.
 - (v) He would return to Rome on leave; hoping that the war would be over by then.
 - (vi) In support, he says that he had always tried to delay the date of his departure from enemy-occupied territory as long as possible.
 - (vii) That he never expected to find such a strict control on this side of the line, having been assured of the contrary by the Germans.
- c) DP admits:-
- (i) Having asked DANESI to state that they were old acquaintances who had met at PRACCAVILLA before the war, and that he and his brother had been at TREPONTO since Dec 43 until the date of their departure in Apr 44.
 - (ii) That when the time came to return into German-occupied Italy he probably would have memorised some MT signs as a cover. (Note:- of Enrico GARGA's statement Report No 2/14 para 3c/v).
 - (iii) That he lied during previous interrogations.

d) IOs comments

- (i) DP readily admitted certain facts mentioned by DANESI and gave what may be considered a satisfactory explanation of them.
- (ii) All the main items in his narrative were corroborated by his brother ENRICO (Report No CS/IO AAI (East)/2/14) from whom DP had been separated since the time of their arrest.
- (iii) In DP's favour it may be mentioned that while at liberty at VASTO for 2 days, he made NO attempt to escape.
- (iv) It is IOs impression that in the account

- (vi) In support, he says that he had always tried to delay the date of his departure from enemy-occupied territory as long as possible.
- (vii) That he never expected to find such a strict control on this side of the line, having been assured of the contrary by the Germans.

c) DP admits:-

- (i) Having asked DANESI to state that they were old acquaintances who had met at FRAGAVILLA before the war, and that he and his brother had been at TERTORETO since Dec 43 until the date of their departure in Apr 44.
- (ii) That when the time came to return into German-occupied Italy he probably would have memorised some MT signs as a cover. (Note:- Of Enrico GORDA's statement Report No 2/74 para 3c)v).
- (iii) That he lied during previous interrogations.

d) IOS comments

- (i) DP readily admitted certain facts mentioned by DANESI and gave what may be considered a satisfactory explanation of them.
- (ii) All the main items in his narrative were corroborated by his brother ENRICO (Report No OSDIO ALI (East)/2/74) from whom DP had been separated since the time of their arrest.
- (iii) In DP's favour it may be mentioned that while at liberty at VASTO for 2 days, he made NO attempt to escape.
- (iv) It is IOS impression that in the account given above he has spoken the truth.

G.A.C.

(Signed) E. Glynne Faithfull,
Capt:
Officer i/c OSDIC (Sub-
centre East), A.A.I.

JHC

COPY OF CSBIC

Report No. CSBIC 441(East)2/14

3. CONTACT WITH REINZ ORGANIZATION

- DP's version of his activities and movements in connection with the German "W" Service tallies closely with the account given by his brother Aldo GOMI in Report No CSBIC 441(East)2/13, so that it is not repeated here. There are, however, the following minor differences:-
- a) DP states that REINZ had been instructed by the Germans to land the two brothers two hours after passing MUNYA DELLE FERRA, if pressed for time.
- b) DP states that he and his brother had not intended going out of their way to search for information before their return to German-occupied territory. If, however, they noticed anything interesting, they would try to memorize it and report it as a cover.
- c) DP gives the following additions or alterations to Aldo GOMI's list of personalization:-
- (1) APPENDIX A No 1: DP states that Baron von MARK had been a manager of one of the leading hotels in Rome before the war.
- (11) APPENDIX B No 6: DP states that this man was disenchanted and had lived in England for many years.

4. SUBMIT 0-11P

- a) DP was told that his brother Aldo had spoken and was given a few details to prove the fact. He thereupon told his own story without hesitation.
- b) He states that he accepted the job because he was out of work and because his family (including nine younger children) needed his help.
- c) DP states that he and his brother had agreed on the following plan:-
- (1) NOT to carry out the mission.
- (11) To remain at VASSO for two or three months before returning to enemy-occupied territory.
- (111) In the meantime the family would be receiving the monthly subsidy of 4,000 lire.

they would tell the Germans that they had been

- FINNA, if pressed for time.
- b) DP states that he and his brother had NOT intended going out of their way to search for information before their return to German-occupied territory. If, however, they noticed anything interesting, they would try to memorize it and report it as a cover.
- c) DP gives the following missions or alterations to Aldo GORRA's list of personalities:-
- (1) ALDO A TO 1: DP STATES THAT DAVID VON WANK HAD BEEN A manager of one of the leading hotels in Rome before the war.
- (11) ALDO B NO 6: DP STATES THAT THIS MAN WAS CLEANSHAVEN AND HAD LIVED IN ENGLAND FOR MANY YEARS.

4. SUBJECT G-DP

- a) DP was told that his brother Aldo had spoken and was given a few details to prove the fact. He thereupon told his own story without hesitation.
- b) He states that he accepted the job because he was out of work and because his family (including nine younger children) needed his help.
- c) DP states that he and his brother had agreed on the following plan:-
- (1) NOT to carry out the mission.
- (11) To remain at VASCO for two or three months before returning to enemy-occupied territory.
- (111) In the meantime the family would be receiving the monthly subsidy of 4000 lire.
- (iv) On return they would tell the Germans that they had been apprehended by the Allies but had managed to escape.
- (v) They did NOT intend searching for any information while on the return.
- d) DP stated that he had NOT told the truth at any other interrogation for fear that he and his brother might have been misunderstood and placed in jail. Instead of which they hoped to be free.

e) IO's Comments

DP seems to be far less intelligent and observant than his brother.

As stated in para 3 above, DP's story agrees closely with that of his brother in most particulars and it is IO's opinion that he has spoken the truth.

C.A.G.

(signed) R. Glynne Faithfull, Capt., A.A.I.
Officer i/c CSBIC (Sub-centre East), A.A.I.

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