

ACC 10000/143/2607

149.01 AG (B)

GIOSSI ATTILIO - RIPEPI ANTONINO - MATH

CRAMER VITTORIO - CUBEDDU RAIMONDE - A

GUGA JAKE - VOIGLIO GISELLA - QUADRAN

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SSI ATTILIO - RIPEPI ANTONINO - MATHEWS CECIL ARTHUR -
MER VITTORIO - CUBEDDU RAIMONDE - ANGHINELLI ALFREDO -
GA JAKE - VOIBLIO GISELLA - QUADRANA ANGELO

AUG - SEPT. 1944

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MEMORANDUM FOR DR. GROSSI ATTILIO
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Dr. Attilio Grossi, Brazilian National, but of Italian descent, left Brazil in 1940 and came to Italy.

After he had lived there for only three months, he was arrested for having insulted Mussolini and fascism and was interned for over eight months.

After his return to Rome, Grossi, with the assistance of several friends of his, started to work as a photographer. He also dealt with postage-stamps, succeeded in saving some money and started on a large foot a commercial business. He was member of the Commercial Association of Rome.

Grossi has neither dealt on the black market, nor any other kind of foodstuff. He never had, nor requested a fascist membership.

During the German occupation, Grossi was already a rich man and has used his friendship with German Officers in order to obtain the release of several persons, who were arrested by German troops, as well as to save a communist sentenced to death and also Prof. Giuliano Vassalli, a very well known man in Rome.

He assisted also several Brazilians hidden in Rome; helped and supported for a long time numerous partisans in hiding; transported to Rome six British prisoners, harboured them in houses hired by him, and supported them during the period of the German occupation. He supported also largely several Greek emigrants.

Grossi was arrested by the Allies on 10.6.44, having been charged with espionage in favour of the Germans. Among other, he was accused for having held in his house two or three radio-transmitting apparatus.

The Ambassador of Brazil at the Vatican, H.E. Accioly stated that Grossi has already sent him a letter in January or February 1944, which was translated into French, and was transmitted by said Ambassador to the British Ambassador at the Vatican, H.E. Osborne. In any case, all the charges resulted unfounded: as a matter of fact, Grossi was only sent to a concentration camp.

Grossi only wishes to day, after twenty-three months of internment, to Return to Rome, regularize his position there, assist his wife who is imminently going to give birth to a child, and then, after having put in order his interests, return as a free citizen to Brazil, where he intends to resume his position of journalist.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
C.M.F.
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SB/149.01

30 November 1944.

Subject : Suspected Enemy Agents:

Attilio GROSSI and Group.

TO : Lieut. Colonel D.A.D. Young
G-2 Branch, Rome Allied Area Command.

1. Following interrogation by C.S.D.I.C. and by S.O.I. Units full investigation has been made regarding the activities of the undermentioned members of the GROSSI Group of enemy agents:-

- (1) GROSSI Attilio fu Antonio, born 2.2.08 at Brazil
(OSDIO/CMF/SI/38. I of 26.6.44. refers).
- (2) ANGINELLI Alfredo di Gian Gaetano, born 25.3.19 at Milan
(OSDIO/CMF/2 38 VIII of 27.7.44 refers).
- (3) CRATER Vittorio di Luigi, born 25.9.07 at Trieste
(OSDIO/CMF/2 38 IX of 29.7.44 refers).
- (4) GUARDU Raimondo fu Pietro, born 3.3.13 at Bastia, Corsica
(OSDIO/CMF/2 38 XI of 1.8.44 refers).
- (5) QUADRANA Angelo di Cesare, born 26.7.15 at Rome
(SUI/Rome/71/784 of 1.8.44 refers).
- (6) GUARNIERI Mario fu Angelo, born 2.9.90 at Brescia
(OSDIO/CMF/SI/38 VI of 18.7.44 refers).
- (7) RUPPEI Antonio di Demetrio, born 9.11.11 at Mosorrefa
(OSDIO/CMF/2 38 X of 29.7.44 refers).
- (8) HATHENS Cecil Arthur, British, born 11.6.80 at London
(OSDIO/CMF/2 38 of 1.8.44 refers).
- (9) VIGILIO Gisella, nee LATHENS, Italian, born 14.12.19 at Rome.
(OSDIO/CMF/2 38 XIV of 7.8.44 refers).

2. The following addresses in Rome have also been searched in addition to searching of premises where the arrests took place, but no evidence of an incriminating nature was found:-

Via Flaminia 399 and 400 (Used by GROSSI and ANGINELLI)

Piazza Melazzo da Porli' 16 (Used by ANGINELLI)

Via Cheren 16, int. 39 (Former address of GUARNIERI)

Via Donatello 50 (Used by GROSSI and RUPPEI)

Via Incellio 80 (Former address of CRATER)

1. Following interrogation by C.S.D.I.C. and by S.C.I. Units full investigation has been made regarding the activities of the undermentioned members of the GROSSI Group of enemy agents:-

- (1) GROSSI Attilio fu Antonio, born 2.2.08 at Brazil
(OSDIO/CAF/SI/38. I of 28.6.44. refers).
- (2) ANGELINI Alfredo di Gian Giacomo, born 23.3.19 at Milan
(OSDIO/CAF/Z 38 VII of 27.7.44. refers).
- (3) CRAMER Vittorio di Luigi, born 25.9.07 at Trieste
(OSDIO/CAF/Z 38 IX of 29.7.44. refers).
- (4) GUERREDO Raimondo fu Pietro, born 3.3.13 at Bastia, Corsica
(OSDIO/CAF/Z 38 XI of 1.8.44. refers).
- (5) GUARDARA Angelo di Cesare, born 26.7.15 at Rome
(SCI/XORO/714/784 of 1.8.44. refers).
- (6) GUARDIERI Mario fu Angelo, born 2.9.90 at Spezia
(OSDIO/CAF/SI/38 VI of 18.7.44. refers).
- (7) RIPPEI Antonio di Demetrio, born 9.11.11 at Mosoroffa
(OSDIO/CAF/Z 38 X of 29.7.44. refers).
- (8) MATHEWS Cecil Arthur, British, born 11.6.80 at London
(OSDIO/CAF/Z 38 of 1.8.44. refers).
- (9) VIGILIO Gisella, nee MATHEWS, Italian, born 14.12.19 at Rome.
(OSDIO/CAF/Z 38 XIV of 7.8.44. refers).

2. The following addresses in Rome have also been searched in addition to searching of premises where the arrests took place, but no evidence of an incriminating nature was found:-

Via Flaminia 399 and 400 (Used by GROSSI and ANGELINI)
Piazza Melazzo da Forli' 16 (Used by ANGELINI)
Via Cicerone 16, Int. 39 (Former address of GUARDIERI)
Via Donatello 50 (Used by GROSSI and RIPPEI)
Viale Angelico 80 (Former address of CRAMER)
Via Equileia 23 (Address of Avv. DE MARTINO a close associate of the GROSSI Group)
Via Sistina 27 (Business premises of GROSSI)
Via Margutta 54 (Studio of C.A. MATHEWS)

3. From the C.S.D.I.C. and S.C.I. interrogation reports it is clear that GROSSI and the above mentioned members of his group, during the German occupation, had the full confidence of the German Intelligence with whom they collaborated wholeheartedly. It is clear, however, from these interrogations and from the evidence of witnesses, that GROSSI also intrigued to some extent with anti-German elements, for financial gain. He was instrumental in securing the release of prominent anti-fascists, through his influence at the German Embassy. In each case he was contacted through well-known lawyers, including Avv. Sir John DEBEO, and doubtless was highly paid for his services. It is significant that in each case the person whose release he secured was in a position to pay considerable sums.

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4. It is certain from the facts now known that the remainder of the group followed GROSSI because they found it profitable to do so. Each was aware that he was working for the Germans but this did not deter any of them from co-operating in every way which he asked.
5. When he informed them prior to December 1943 that he was to be chief of a Group of German agents to be left behind after Allied occupation, they accepted his offer to become members of the Group and entered into his scheme to shelter escaped Allied prisoners-of-war as good "pro-Allied cover" for post-occupational activities. At the same time they profited by receiving payment in money and kind from Prisoners Aid organizations in the Vatican and elsewhere. This they were able to do in complete confidence, knowing that the "hiding" of the prisoners was being done with the full connivance of the Germans.
6. However, when the Allied occupation of Rome took place, they did not do any acts to show that they had the intention of carrying out the mission as "spies" to which they had admittedly been assigned by German Intelligence. This may have been due to the speed with which they were arrested; none of them was at large for more than a week. From my investigations it is apparent that, in any case, they were all far too compromised with the Germans to have had much hope of successfully carrying on clandestine activity in Rome. Their only hope would have been to gain the confidence of the Allied Command by admitting openly the facts of their collaboration with the Germans and their having been left as spies, but to deny any intention of continuing to work on behalf of the Germans and to claim that their motives in co-operating with the Germans prior to the Occupation, had a humanitarian and a pro-Allied background.
7. GROSSI prepared the ground to this effect very cleverly. He is a Brazilian citizen and in December 1943 sent a memorandum to the Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See, declaring the main facts of his Group's connection with the German Intelligence and stating that they were to be left in Rome, after Allied occupation, as a German Espionage Group. He asked the Brazilian Ambassador to pass on this memorandum to the British Minister to the Holy See, and promised that at the appropriate time he would furnish fuller information. The British Minister has confirmed that this was done and I have seen a copy of the declaration made by GROSSI in December 1943, in which he mentioned ALBERTINI, QUADRI, VINCENZO GISELLA, CRAMER, GUARINERI, RIPPETI and two other persons - ENZO ERNESTO and RUSSO ATTILIO, as members of his German Espionage Group, and stated that he had always used his influence with the Germans for the benefit of people in General and escaped prisoners-of-war in particular. At the time of handing in the declaration he said that his personal motives were to obtain through the Allies a passage to Brazil and to secure for his brother Enzo GROSSI, Italian II. Front Commander, lenient treatment by the Allies.

as "spies" to which they had admitted. This may have been due to the speed with which they were arrested; none of them was at large for more than a week. From my investigations it is apparent that, in any case, they were all far too compromised with the Germans to have had much hope of successfully carrying on clandestine activity in Rome. Their only hope would have been to gain the confidence of the Allied Command by admitting openly the facts of their collaboration with the Germans and their having been left as spies, but to deny any intention of continuing to work on behalf of the Germans and to claim that their motives in co-operating with the Germans prior to the Occupation, had a humanitarian and a pro-Allied background.

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8. GROSSI, under U.S.D.I.C. interrogation said that to avoid prejudicing his personal security he had never mentioned to the members of his group that he had no intention of working for the Germans after the Allied Occupation of Rome. The members of the group, however, have stated that, although he may not have said in actual effect that he did not intend to work for the Germans, nevertheless he gave them many hints by his demeanour over a long period and constant references to a "mysterious declaration" which he was going to make.

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9. In view of this defence of the prisoners as outlined above it is unlikely that a conviction would be obtained against any one of them as "spies", because the necessary proof of "intention" is lacking. From the evidence of other witnesses, it is quite apparent that GROSSI, in addition to his declaration to the Brazilian Ambassador, took steps to bring the facts of his group's proposed activity for the Germans, to the notice of the Allied Command, through other channels, notably through Avv. Sir John EMERAO, Legal Advisor to the British Minister to the Holy See, who has confirmed the main facts of GROSSI's story. GROSSI secured an introduction to Sir John EMERAO, through Avv. Filippo DI MARINO, with whom GROSSI had many

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financial dealings.

10. Other witnesses have shown that the close connection of GROSSI and his Group with the German Embassy was very widely known. It would therefore seem that the Group, as constituted at the time of the arrests, was not competent to carry out espionage, the members being too compromised by German associations, especially GROSSI, the leader.
11. I am convinced from my investigations that GROSSI is no more than a speculator and adventurer, that his work for the Germans in Rome before Allied Occupation, was carried on only for personal gain. Undoubtedly, he meant to sell to the Allies, the details of the German Espionage Centre in Rome, but he was arrested before he had assembled his report. The facts were however, submitted to Allied Intelligence by Avv. SERGIO, through the latter's son-in-law, Lt. Commander Max POMIO, an agent of British Intelligence.
12. It is suggested that the reason why he delayed submitting a further, more detailed declaration through the Brazilian Minister, was that he wanted his "price" direct from the Allied Command, for his information. Doubtless, he would subsequently have been prepared to work for the Allies, and it is equally certain that, given an opportunity he would, in turn, have sold any information about the Allies to the Germans. He may even have prepared some means of contacting German Intelligence at some future date, but no proof of this is forthcoming.
13. In view of all the facts, no successful prosecution against GROSSI and the aforementioned members of his Group, could be completed, but it is submitted that in the interests of military security each of them must be interned indefinitely.
14. The following copy documents are submitted, containing the facts upon which, in conjunction with C.S.D.I.C. and S.C.I. interrogation, the above conclusions were reached; Originals of these documents are retained in Security Division, H.Q., A.C. :-
 - (1) Translation of declaration made by GROSSI to the Brazilian Ambassador
 - (2) Copy of S.C.I. report re evidence of Avv. SERGIO, confirming largely details given by GROSSI.
 - (3) Translation of statement made by Avv. Filippo DE MARTINO, corroborating evidence at (2).
 - (4) Translation of statement made by BRACCIALLI Giorgio, giving account of certain activities of GROSSI in connection with anti-German elements.
 - (5) Translation of statement of RASTELLI Primo re hiding of escaped GROSSI.
 - (6) Translation of statement of VASSALMI Filippo, regarding release of son, anti-fascist etc. from German custody, through GROSSI's intervention.
 - (7) Translation of statement by CECCHI Luigi re ANCHINELLI, CUREDDU

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- (2) Copy of S.C.I. report re evidence of Avv. SERAC, confirming largely details given by GROSSI.
- (3) Translation of statement made by Avv. Filippo DE MARTINO, corroborating evidence at (2).
- (4) Translation of statement made by BRACCIARONE Giorgio, giving account of certain activities of GROSSI in connection with anti-German elements.
- (5) Translation of statement of RASSETTI Primo re hiding of escaped Ps G.W. for GROSSI.
- (6) Translation of statement of VASSILLI Filippo, regarding release of son, anti-fascist etc. from German custody, through GROSSI's intervention.
- (7) Translation of statement by CAECCHI Luigi re ANCHINELLI, GUEDDU and ULLMER.
- (8) Translation of statement by ASCARDELLI Adriano re ANCHINELLI and GRATER.

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15. Many other persons were interviewed regarding their knowledge of the GROSSI Group. No written statements were taken from them, but in common with the witnesses as above they have made it apparent that GROSSI and his satellites were playing a "double game" with the Germans and the indications are that they were profiting financially and otherwise from both German and anti-German elements.

16. With regard to Cecil Arthur HARRIS, who is a British subject: This man was the subject of Security Division A.C. report, reference 35/142.01 of 6th October 1944, a copy of which was forwarded to A.P.H.Q., and an order for his internment has already been made and carried out.

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17. His daughter, Signora Giselle VOGLIO, nee MATHEWS, is still in custody. Apart from the question of her possible trial as a member of GROSSI's Group, investigations were made with a view to prosecuting her for offences committed at a time when it was considered that she was a British subject, namely, "Doing acts with intent to assist the enemy", and "Entering Enemy Territory (Germany) without proper authority". So far as any question of charging her as a spy is concerned, there would be even less likelihood of securing a conviction against her than against the remainder of the Group, as there is some evidence that she dropped out of the espionage organization shortly after her marriage in December 1943. She was not present at the German Embassy when the remainder of the Group were briefed for their mission in Rome.
18. However, both before her marriage to Elio VOGLIO, and afterwards, on her own and GROSSI's admission, she supplied to German Intelligence, through GROSSI, information about anti-German, anti-fascist elements, which she had obtained through the connection of her husband who was an active Communist.
19. Such acts of assistance to the enemy, committed anywhere by a British subject would constitute a grave offence against Regn. 2A. Defence (General) Regulations, 1935. She acquired Italian nationality in February 1944, in order to be able to enter into marriage with VOGLIO. This acquisition of enemy nationality in war time would in itself be a most serious offence on the part of a British subject, as also would be her act in going to Germany (Munich) in July-August 1944.
20. Further investigation and examination of Italian records, however, shows that she was, in February 1944, of dual British-Italian nationality, having been born on December 1915 in Rome, of a British born father and Italian born mother. At that time, having not reached the age of 22 years, she had the option of assuming Italian nationality and renouncing any claim to British nationality. She elected to become of Italian nationality. (A translation of a certified extract from the Register of Acts of Nationality - Comune di Roma - is submitted with this report).
21. In view of the foregoing circumstances, I do not think that a British Court would treat her as having been a British subject at the time she did the acts in question. It is perhaps a matter for higher legal opinion - but I do not think that she could now be charged under British law. Neither could she be charged under Allied Proclamations, in view of the fact that the various acts which she did, happened before our occupation.
22. It seems, therefore, that the most expedient course, and a very necessary course, is to intern this woman for an indefinite period. I make the same recommendation with regard to each of the other members of the GROSSI Group who form the subject of this report.
23. In the cases of GROSSI, ANGHELELLI, CRAMER, GUARNIERI, MATHEWS G.A. and RUPPEL, charges were served in order to cover legal technicalities which existed

19. Such acts of assistance to the enemy, committed anywhere by a British subject would constitute a grave offence against Regn. 2A. Defence (General) Regulations, 1935. She acquired Italian nationality in February 1941, in order to be able to enter into marriage with VOGLIO. This acquisition of enemy nationality in war time would in itself be a most serious offence on the part of a British subject, as also would be her act in going to Germany (Munich) in July-August 1941.
20. Further investigation and examination of Italian records, however, shows that she was, in February 1941, of dual British-Italian nationality, having been born on December 1949 in Rome, of a British born father and Italian born mother. At that time, having not reached the age of 22 years, she had the option of assuming Italian nationality and renouncing any claim to British nationality. She elected to become of Italian nationality. (A translation of a certified extract from the Register of Acts of Nationality - Comune di Roma - is submitted with this report).
21. In view of the foregoing circumstances, I do not think that a British Court would treat her as having been a British subject at the time she did the acts in question. It is perhaps a matter for higher legal opinion - but I do not think that she could now be charged under British law. Neither could she be charged under Allied Proclamations, in view of the fact that the various acts which she did, happened before our occupation.
22. It seems, therefore, that the most expedient course, and a very necessary course, is to intern this woman for an indefinite period. I make the same recommendation with regard to each of the other members of the GROSSI group who form the subject of this report.
23. In the cases of GROSSI, ANCHINELLI, CRAMER, GUANTIERI, MATTERS S.A. and RIPEPI, charges were served in order to cover legal technicalities which existed at the time. A copy of this report, together with all relevant documents, is being submitted to the competent Allied Legal Authority with the suggestion that the charges be officially withdrawn.

L. G. 1/1/42

for
Louis V. GALE, Captain,
W. JOHN CHATMAN
Colonel J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

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Translation of Declaration made by Attilio GROSSI to
Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See - December 1943.

In October 1943 the German Authorities, or rather agents of the German Secret Service, proposed that I become Chief of an espionage organization which was to function in Rome after the departure of the Germans.

I immediately accepted this proposition because I foresaw great possibilities of serving the common cause and also of protecting persons and property. Thus, several days later I demonstrated to them the necessity of saving English prisoners living in the countryside around Rome, explaining that by doing so I would be building up the right atmosphere for my later activities.

There are numerous prisoners living in perfect security in Rome of whom I will, at an opportune moment, give particulars.

Similarly, I succeeded in obtaining from the Germans, "safe-conducts", "non-requisition" orders in respect of automobiles, trucks and merchandise, which would otherwise have been taken to Germany or into North Italy.

Always, with the object of saving persons and preventing their removal to the North, I have made the Germans understand that for a task of such great importance, it would be necessary for me to choose personally the persons who would be my collaborators.

I must mention them here - asking at all times for the protection of each one of them - it being understood that they are chosen by me, and actuated, it is true, by the money factor, but also by the fact of having me as their Chief. They are:

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| 1) AMBILIELLI Alfredo | 5) GUARNIERI Mario |
| 2) QUADRANA Angelo | 6) RIFATTI Antonino |
| 3) VOLINIO Gisella | 7) POLICI Ernesto |
| 4) CRAMER Vittorio | 8) RUSSO Attilio |

This group will be provided with all the financial and technical means (radio apparatus, receivers and transmitters and a code confided to the radiotelegraphist GUARNIERI).

I make a reservation to furnish Your Excellency with all the details of this important matter, at the opportune moment.

In addition to this group, of which I will be Chief, there others of whose objects I am not aware, that is to say whether they are to carry out espionage, counter-espionage, sabotage etc. I know, however, the names of several chiefs and of radio operators. I know also that I will be presented to a German diplomat near Saint Siego, who will furnish me with funds and general instructions on that occasion. Immediately I know this person I will make his name known.

At the appropriate time I will give greater details and I will inform Your Excellency of all which may come to my knowledge.

it would be necessary for me to choose personally the persons who would be my collaborators.

I must mention them here - asking at all times for the protection of each one of them - it being understood that they are chosen by me, and actuated, it is true, by the money factor, but also by the fact of having me as their Chief. They are:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) ANGINELLI Alfredo | 5) GUARDIERI Mario |
| 2) QUADRANA Angelo | 6) RUPPI Antonio |
| 3) VONALIO Gisella | 7) TONICI Ernesto |
| 4) CRAMER Vittorio | 8) RUSSO Attilio |

This group will be provided with all the financial and technical means (radio apparatus, receivers and transmitters and a code confided to the radiotelegraphist GUARDIERI).

I make a reservation to furnish Your Excellency with all the details of this important matter, at the opportune moment.

In addition to this Group, of which I will be Chief, there others of whose objects I am not aware, that is to say whether they are to carry out espionage, counter-espionage, sabotage etc. I know, however, the names of several chiefs and of radio operators. I know also that I will be presented to a German diplomat near Saint Diego, who will furnish me with funds and general instructions on that occasion. Immediately I know this person I will make his name known.

At the appropriate time I will give greater details and I will inform Your Excellency of all which may come to my knowledge.

(Signed) GROS I Attilio.

TOP SECRET

REPORT ON CONVERSATION WITH
SIR JOHN SERRAO.

1. SERRAO was born in Rome, 4 June 1885. His father was a Prefect. SERRAO studied Law in Messina and Rome, joining in business his brother MARCO in 1905. In 1907, when this brother died, SERRAO succeeded him as legal advisor to the British Embassy in Rome. In 1930, the honour of K.B.E. was bestowed upon him.
2. In 1939, SERRAO was arrested and questioned by the Fascists, who accused him of being pro-British. Suspicion had fallen on him also because he had an Englishman in his office. The Englishman was known to be anti-Fascist. SERRAO was denounced by a secretary, Miss Birch, a British subject and the mistress of a Fascist. This woman, according to SERRAO, is believed to be at present hiding in the Vatican.
3. When Italy entered the war, SERRAO, by order of the Foreign Office, became attached to the U.S. Embassy as representative of British interests. On the entry of the U.S. into the war, SERRAO was attached to the Swiss Embassy, representing the interests of both Britain and U.S.
4. SERRAO did not trust SALGAR, who claimed to be in the British I.S. PERRIN'S, of the U.S. Embassy, warned SERRAO about him, but CORBELL told SERRAO that SALGAR was to be trusted.
5. SERRAO claims to have been active in the underground resistance movement and in Italian I.S. sections. He was particularly connected with the Italian Naval I.S., through his son-in-law Max PUNZO, and with LAUGERI's service.
6. In Oct. 43, a friend of SERRAO, Filippo DE MARTINO, came to subject and said that one of his clients was very anxious to meet him. The client, Attilio GROSSI, a Brazilian, was the brother of the "Great" Enzo GROSSI, and was supporting at his own expense British Pa/W. DE MARTINO assured SERRAO that GROSSI could be trusted, and SERRAO agreed to meet him.
7. At the beginning of Nov 43, DE MARTINO brought GROSSI to subject's office, and GROSSI told subject his life-story, his violent dislike for Fascism, of his period of imprisonment in Italy, etc. (See GDDG/AR/SI/38 I). He also told subject that he was in touch with an Irish priest who helped British escapees.
8. A week later, GROSSI appeared after curfew at subject's house with a British P/W. After a short unimportant conversation with subject, GROSSI and the P/W left.

3. When Italy entered the war, SERRAO, by order of the Foreign Office, became attached to the U.S. Embassy as representative of British interests. On the entry of the U.S. into the war, SERRAO was attached to the Swiss Embassy, representing the interests of both Britain and U.S.
4. SERRAO did not trust SALAZAR, who claimed to be in the British I.S. ranks, of the U.S. Embassy, warned SERRAO about him, but SERRAO told SERRAO that SALAZAR was to be trusted.
5. SERRAO claims to have been active in the underground resistance movement and in Italian I.S. sections. He was particularly connected with the Italian Naval I.S., through his son-in-law Max POMO, and with MAUTERI's service.
6. In Oct. 43, a friend of SERRAO, Filippo DE MARTINO, came to subject and said that one of his clients was very anxious to meet him. The client, Lucilio GROSSI, a Brazilian, was the brother of the "great" Enzo GROSSI, and was supporting at his own expense British P/Ws. DE MARTINO assured SERRAO that GROSSI could be trusted, and SERRAO agreed to meet him.
7. At the beginning of Nov 43, DE MARTINO brought GROSSI to subject's office, and GROSSI told subject his life-story, his violent dislike for Fascism, of his period of imprisonment in ITALY, etc. (See GEDIC/MT/SI/38 I). He also told subject that he was in touch with an Irish priest who helped British escapees.
8. A week later, GROSSI appeared after curfew at subject's house with a British P/W. After a short unimportant conversation with subject, GROSSI and the P/W left.
9. Ten days after this meeting, DE MARTINO brought GROSSI again to subject's office. GROSSI said that he now had complete confidence in subject and wanted to tell him the whole story. He explained that he was working for the Germans and had formed an espionage group to operate after the allied occupation of the city. He gave subject the names of his group, and said that the only two he did not trust - the girl MARTINA and the Albanian KOLICI. (NB: Subject claims that the name KOLICI had been given to him by the Italian Naval Intelligence as a German agent). GROSSI further informed subject that he was "making use of the Germans" but that he had not the slightest intention of carrying out his mission. Subject asked GROSSI for a written declaration to this effect, and GROSSI promised to prepare it. On subject's advice, GROSSI was to hand it to the Brazilian Minister in the Vatican.
10. GROSSI was a long time preparing this report, and in the meantime subject told the story to the British Minister, GROSSI.

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11. Some time later, DE MATTINGO informed subject that he had accompanied GROSSI to the Vatican. GROSSI had gone in with a false pass. It was presumed that GROSSI had handed the report to the Brazilian Minister. Once again, subject informed OSEGENE.
12. Subject now decided that GROSSI could be of great assistance to the Liberation Movement and to the Allies. He told DE MATTINGO to tell GROSSI to do everything possible to help.
13. In Jan. (?) 44, GROSSI presented subject with a complete German report on the MAUGERI organization. Subject was to take a copy. The organization had apparently been betrayed by a Commander EUDORFI (?). Subject, through his contacts, got MAUGERI to his house and showed him the denunciation. MAUGERI was surprised that every detail was correct. It was arranged that GROSSI be told that the organization was very pleased with his work and that the organization would now be dissolved. GROSSI henceforth behaved as though he believed this. He presumably informed the German.
14. Next, Prof. VASSALLI, a great friend of subject, came to tell him that his only son had been arrested as a saboteur by the Germans and was in Vin Tasso. Subject called GROSSI, through DE MATTINGO, and begged him to try and help young VASSALLI. GROSSI, after a few days, returned to report that the case looked hopeless and that his superior, HASS, could do nothing. At Prof. VASSALLI's request, GROSSI introduced him to HASS and also invited him to a party of the "gang". VASSALLI and subject even suggested to GROSSI that, in return for the son's safety, they would get a guarantee from the Vatican that any German officer who wished to "stay behind" would be kept in safety. This course of action was suggested by Vatican people and EILEKAT, who was ready to use one of his men, Count de la PALE, to pretend to be a Vatican authority guaranteeing the German. A Mons. MONTINI told subject that he would be happy to give this guarantee in return for the young VASSALLI's life.
- About a week later, GROSSI came to subject's house and stated that he had important news for the Professor. Subject called the Professor, and GROSSI announced that his son's sentence had been suspended. He also informed them that HASS had tentatively spoken about the possibility of his staying in Rome after the occupation by the Allies. GROSSI said he thought HASS wanted to stay behind because he was in love with his mistress. GROSSI had promised to give him news when he returned from leave.
- (On 3 June 44, the Vatican sent a car with Don PALOMARIO, Liaison "officer" between SS and Vatican, and took VASSALLI to safety).
15. Subject asked also for GROSSI's intervention in the cases of Generals MARIQUARDI and ODDONE. They were both released, and GROSSI claimed that he had saved them.

Subject's comments.

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About a week later, GROSSI came to subject's house and stated that he had important news for the Professor. Subject called the Professor, and GROSSI announced that his son's sentence had been suspended. He also informed them that HESS had tentatively spoken about the possibility of his staying in Rome after the occupation by the allies. GROSSI said he thought HESS wanted to stay behind because he was in love with his mistress. GROSSI had promised to give him news when he returned from leave.

(On 3 June 44, the Vatican sent a car with Don FENCIO, liaison "officer" between SS and Vatican, and took VASALLI to safety).

15. Subject asked also for GROSSI's intervention in the cases of Generals MATRICARDI and CDDOTI. They were both released, and GROSSI claimed that he had saved them.

Subject's comments.

- a) Subject, although realizing what kind of a man GROSSI is, is convinced that GROSSI acted in good faith. He is certain that GROSSI is violently anti-Fascist.
- b) Subject thinks that the Germans knew that GROSSI contacted him. He occasionally brought in the car with him ANGINELLI.

I.O's Comments.

Every detail reported by Subject tallies perfectly with the story told by GROSSI (see CDDIC/WR/SI/38 I).

Sgt. A. G. E. SPIERS, Capt.
OC "Z" Section, CDDIC.

CDDIC
CIR
4 Jul 44.

SCI Reference: 730/105/

Statement of Dr. MARTINO Filippo (lawyer).
22nd Sept. '44 in Rome.

Answer to questions.

I have never met MARTINS Cecil Arthur.

I met MARTINS Gisella, daughter of above, in Grossi's house, in Via Vasi 30, last winter, I do not remember which month.

I met Angiolini in Oct. or Nov. '43, I think on the occasion of a meeting arranged with Grossi in Piazza Buenos Ayres. L'Angiolini was introduced to me by Grossi as his secretary. From that time I saw him many times, nearly always with Grossi but sometimes alone.

I met Cubeddu, I think in Nov. '43 in a flat in Via Planina (I can't remember the number) where Grossi kept English prisoners in hiding. Cubeddu looked after the prisoners and stayed most of the time, himself, in the flat. I again met him in the same flat and at Grossi's house.

In Nov. '43 I met Quorana, Grossi's driver and subsequently saw him on other occasions.

In Nov. '43 I was introduced to Guarnieri by Grossi in Via Vasi 30, and I saw him several times afterwards always in Grossi's house.

In Dec. '43 I met in Grossi's house, Ripepi, whom I continued seeing frequently, always in the same house.

In Nov. or Dec. '43 Grossi introduced me, at the house of Dott. Ulivelli Carlo, Via S. Costanza 7, to Oranar Vittorio.

I met Grossi in July or Aug. '43, I do not remember if this was before the events of the 25th July, (I think it was after), for professional reasons, he having come to see me regarding the recovery of a debt. After 15 days the professional work was finished and I did not again see Grossi until the end of Oct. '43 when I met him quite casually in Via Veneto at the Fiorelli restaurant. On that occasion he took me home in his car and begged me to help him to sell some English pound notes in his possession. The next time we met, a few days later, he explained that the notes belonged to English prisoners of war whom he had in hiding.

Owing to my connections, I helped him to sell the notes and Grossi told me that the money received from the sale was to be used to buy clothes, medicine and other things for the prisoners.

Grossi then proposed the selling of 5,000 pound notes (sterling). I accepted the business and went to Dott. Carlo Ulivelli's house with Grossi, towards the middle of Nov. '43, to collect the Italian money. We carried out a further sale of about 2,000 pounds at the rate of 520-530 per pound.

At the Grand Hotel, through the porter, we sold 2,000 sterling. After having done other deals, Grossi gave me the sum of about 220,000 lire.

Later on, I do not remember if it was Nov. or Dec. '43, but I think it was Dec., we arranged another deal of 10,000 pounds. The deal was to have

taken place in the office of the lawyer Marchegiani, Via 24 Maggio, but it was interrupted by the intervention of the Republican Police. I do not know precisely how and when the above police could have been informed of this illicit deal.

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On this occasion, the fascist police, took myself and Grossi to Via Tasso, where Grossi, whilst waiting, told me, contrary to what he had said previously regarding the pound notes, that the English money belonged to his brother Enzo Grossi. From Via Tasso we were taken to the German Embassy, where I was left in the car, Grossi being taken, as he told me afterwards, to see an Admiral, to whom he explained that the selling of the English notes was for his brother Enzo, who was serving at a German base in the Atlantic. In consequence, the German Police to whom the fascists had brought us, set us free.

After the above incident I told Grossi that I was not at all convinced of the origin of the pound notes and he confessed that the notes had been given to him by persons working at the German Embassy, explaining that for some time now he had been collaborating with the Germans as an informer. He also told me that the help he was giving to the English prisoners was known to the Germans, so as to give him an excellent alibi, and therefore gave him greater liberty without creating suspicions, to get the desired information, and enable him to continue working for them even after the liberation of Rome.

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This was the first and only time that Grossi told me of his relations with the German information service, telling me that when Rome was liberated, he was to remain and end continue collaborating with the Germans.

I do not remember exactly when he told me of his plans but it was either Nov. or Dec. '43, but I think it was Dec.

During this confession of his real position he told me nothing of the organization of which he was chief. He told me, however, that it was his firm intention not to allow this net-work of espionage to work in favour of the Germans after the liberation of Rome, but that he was going to reveal everything to the Allies.

He also told me that he had been urged to do this work by his very anti-fascist sentiments, and also in the hope of being able to save his brother, and as soon as possible afterwards to be able to return to Brazil, in order to see his mother and his two children who were living there.

I do not remember whether in Dec. '43 or Jan. '44 Grossi told me that the espionage net-work was composed of the following individuals: Anghinelli, Quadrona, Gramer, Rastelli, Ripepi, Mattioma Gisella, Kolici and a radio-telegraphist whom I knew later as Guarnieri Mario.

After the incident in the house of the lawyer Marchegiani, I continued to sell pound notes, but very small sums. I was forced to continue owing to certain agreements between Grossi and the buyers.

I would like to point out that I continued my contacts with Grossi after having learned the real source of the currency, in order to create friendship for Grossi with people in favour of the Allies, so that he could pretend to the German information service that he had such a circle of friends and give the impression that once Rome was liberated, it would be easy for him to get plenty of information about the Allied military organizations.

Urged by a certain diffidence towards Grossi, I arranged to introduce him to a certain lawyer Serrao Giovanni Andree, my very dear friend, who had been for over 30 years, lawyer to the British Embassy in Rome. This I did for a double reason: firstly that he should confirm his intentions in regard to working in favour of the Allies, and secondly, so as to draw up a memorandum under which he could prove to the Allies on their entry into Rome, his real intentions.

The introduction of Grossi to Serrao, if I remember rightly, took place in Dec. '43, but I am not sure of the exact day.

The day Grossi came to see the lawyer Serrao he was asked to put down in writing what he had declared above, in order to compile a memorandum to the Brazilian Ambassador at the Vatican. Grossi in a further meeting in Serrao's house - Via delle Botteghe Oscure, 32 - brought a rough copy of his original declaration. This was then translated into Portuguese, and was given personally by Grossi to the Brazilian Ambassador at the Vatican. When Grossi went to the Vatican for the purpose of consigning the memorandum, I accompanied him at Serrao's request as far as the entrance to the house occupied by the Brazilian Ambassador and waited there for Grossi. After having conferred with the Ambassador, Grossi assured me that he had given the document to him.

After two or three days Serrao told me that he had received, from the British Minister Osborne, through an usher of the Swiss Legation in his confidence, confirmation of the meeting between Grossi and the Ambassador.

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Grossi told me that he possessed other documents, which he was to deliver to Avv. Serrao. This he never carried out, although through me Serrao many times urged Grossi to carry out his promise.

I deny having met Grossi in his flat on the 5th June '44. Although I searched for him that day I could not find him.

I saw him, however, on the afternoon of the 6th June and with him went to Serrao's house, where we had a long talk. Serrao's son-in-law, Commander Max Ponzo, was present. During this talk Grossi, himself, on the request of Comm. Ponzo, gave a detailed account of his whole story. At the end of the talk with Ponzo I suggested composing, as soon as possible, a pro-memoria, ~~xxxx~~ for presentation the next day (7th) June by Grossi. Having agreed on this, we parted.

Owing to the lack of electricity, the pro-memoria could not be started that night, so I arranged with Grossi to draw it up the next morning (7th June) at his house.

In fact at 7 o'clock I went to his house where I found him in bed. While we were starting to make the report other members of the group arrived, amongst whom I remember Ripepi, Quadrona, Cubeddu and perhaps Anghinelli. In their presence

I said to Grossi that "we must do that business" (alluding to the report on the night before) and it was necessary for us to be left alone. I cannot say precisely whether on that occasion I expressed myself in this sense "we must make out (or type out) the report".

Grossi, at my request, declared that he was ready to start working. The other people present said nothing as they did not know of the arrangement made by Grossi, myself, Serrao and Comm. Ponzio. At Grossi's request they left after he had said a few words to them of which I heard nothing. By the above indications I had intended to convey to Grossi that there was a certain urgency in compiling the report which had been discussed by us on the preceding night with Comm. Ponzio.

The nature of the report that was to have been a detailed account of what Grossi and his group had done on behalf of the German Information Service, and as to the tasks they were to have carried out after Rome was liberated. The memorandum also had to specify Grossi's intention of putting at the Allies' disposition the whole espionage net-work of which he was the head and of the material that had been left to him by the Germans.

This report, commenced on the morning of 7th June, was completed on the morning of the 8th, and in the afternoon of the same day, it was approved by Comm. Ponzio at Avv. Serrao's house, the document having been taken there by my brother Ettore, who resides at Via Piemonte 104, Rome.

The report was written mostly by myself and was dictated to me by Grossi. This report was to be taken to Comm. Ponzio, and subsequently this was done.

I confirm that I took Grossi to Avv. Serrao's house on the 6th June with the idea of introducing him to Comm. Ponzio, so as to get a detailed account of the group and their intentions.

Grossi was informed for the first time that Serrao's son-in-law Comm. Ponzio, was in contact with the English intelligent service, when he met him on the afternoon of the 6th June in Serrao's house. I cannot remember precisely whether he was thus informed by Serrao or Ponzio himself.

I have no evidence of any intention by Grossi to work for the Germans after the occupation of Rome, but I have reason to believe that he had no intention whatsoever of continuing the net-work espionage in the Germans' favour after the liberation of Rome. This to my mind is confirmed by the meeting of Grossi and the Brazilian Ambassador, which took place in the Vatican.

Grossi told me on more than one occasion that the members of the group only knew that they were part of an espionage organization working for the Germans. I do not think I can give any proof that other members of the Grossi group knew of the real intentions of Grossi himself.

It is true that I was in frequent contact with the Grossi group, but I never spoke to any of them about activities of the group or of Grossi's intentions. During the morning of the 14th June '44, I think at about 12 o'clock,

Mario Guarnieri, on my invitation through Quadrona Angelo, came to visit me in Avv. Serrao's house. On this occasion Guarnieri told me in Serrao's presence, on my demand for the code-cipher given to them by the Germans that the code was with the wireless sets, all in Grossi's house. Guarnieri told me that he had been engaged by Grossi as a radio-telegraphist of the group, and that Grossi himself had given him to understand that he would never have to work against the Allies, and that he had only accepted the work for financial reasons. Guarnieri also told me that he had

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Guarnieri also told avv. Serrao and me on the same occasion, that in the flat in Via Cheret, once rented by him to install radio sets, the Germans had kept a woman in this flat for some time prior to leaving Rome. She was a young woman with a Dutch passport whom he had often seen at the German Embassy, where he had frequented a course of radiotelegraphy, and it is quite likely that she also had a wireless transmitter. He could not tell me whether the woman was still occupying the flat. With Serrao's consent I asked Guarnieri to come back in the afternoon, and repeat to Com. Ponzo all he had revealed to us.

Nothing else was discussed during this conversation in Serrao's house.

In the afternoon as arranged Guarnieri again came to Serrao's house, where in my presence, he told him (Ponzo) about the woman with the Dutch passport.

It is a true fact that Grossi, using his influence with the Germans, at my request managed to have General Oddone released.

About the existence of documents belonging to Grossi, I only know that on the request of Com. Ponzo a memorandum was drawn up concerning the organization, and function of the group, which after having been typed through Ponzo, was given to the authorities, not signed by Grossi, because he had been arrested in the meantime.

I know, Grossi having told me, that he had received a code or cipher from

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from the Germans for transmitting over the wirelens, but I have never seen it, nor do I know where it is.

I know nothing of other documents belonging to Grossi. I am not in the possession of any documents, nor of objects used by Grossi in his activity in the Group.

H.B.

To be even more precise I declare that all the particulars and details relating to the activities of Grossi, concerning his relations with the German Secret Service, and the circumstances under which he helped the English prisoners and of the liberating of several people, and of everything he managed to do in the Allies favour, was revealed to me for the first time at our first meeting with the lawyer Serrao.

(Signed) Filippo DE MARTINO.

Declaration by BRACCIARELLI Giorgio (Communist Partisan)

12th June 1944.

Extracts relating to Grossi Attilio and Enzo.

It was in Sorrentino's house that I first heard Grossi's name mentioned. We were arranging to go and fetch two wireless transmitters which had been dropped by our aviation in a locality north of Rome. I asked if the necessary transport had been provided for, and Sorrentino told me he had bought a car that morning for 170,000 lire and that a second car would be provided by a certain Dott. Attilio Grossi. I showed intense surprise on hearing that the brother of the famous Com. Enzo Grossi would do such a thing, but Sorrentino assured me that it was not the first time he had helped.....

A few days later, on coming home my father warned me that a certain Dott. Grossi, with a woman, had come to see me. My father explained that Grossi and he had worked in the same office at the Ministry of Popular Culture, that his sentiments were pro-German and that it would be prudent not to mention my struggle against the fascists in the past, or my present activity, although he did not think he would commit a dishonest act. I was introduced, I listened to him and observed what type of man he was. His conversation in fact proved him to be pro-German, but it was so exaggerated that it was mocking. I had the impression that for him "Nazism" was an excuse for business affairs and that in the heroism of his brother (more or less true) he saw a very good advertisement for his commercial activities. Months later I came across the name of Grossi in one of our secret bulletins where I read that Attilio Grossi was in the service of the S.S. and that he was working actively for the Germans, who would eventually leave him in Rome in a flat in Via Bonio, with two radio-transmitters, after the Capital had been occupied. In the same report it was affirmed that Grossi covered this work with acts of patriotism, that he was helping English prisoners of war and Italian partisans, to create an alibi, so as to remain in the favour of the Allies after Rome was occupied.

One day my father told me that he had spoken to Grossi who had claimed to have a million lire at his disposition in order to save Dott. Giuliano Vassalli, who had been arrested by the S.S. and was about to be shot. He wanted me to help him.

My father guaranteed the honesty of Grossi, so we arranged a meeting. This took place in my house at Via di Trastevere 25, in the presence of Pippo DE MARTINO who came with Grossi. I told him that I was risking my life but I had decided to take the risk in order to save another human life.....

We parted having arranged to meet the next day in order to save Vassalli. Three days went by without my hearing from Grossi and my father went and saw him. He then told me that Grossi had already saved Vassalli. In fact, it was later known that he was not shot, and to-day he is a free man.....

He told me that he had had to pay the Bernasconi family the sum of 500,000 in order to have some English prisoners released, whom Bernasconi had found in Grossi's house, so as to keep them from informing the Germans.....

I afterwards lost all contact with Grossi until 10 days before the Allies arrived in Rome. On this occasion he sent me a car driven by a certain Quadrona Angelo, whom I did not know. I confess that during the drive to his house I

sentiments were pro-German and that it would be prudent not to mention my struggle against the fascists in the past, or my present activity, although he did not think he would commit a dishonest act. I was introduced, I listened to him and observed what type of man he was. His conversation in fact proved him to be pro-German, but it was so exaggerated that it was mocking. I had the impression that for him "Naziism" was an excuse for business affairs and that in the heroism of his brother (more or less true) he saw a very good advertisement for his commercial activities. Months later I came across the name of Grossi in one of our secret bulletins where I read that Attilio Grossi was in the service of the S.S. and that he was working actively for the Germans, who would eventually leave him in Rome in a flat in Via Bosio, with two radio-transmitters, after the Capitol had been occupied. In the same report it was affirmed that Grossi covered this work with acts of patriotism, that he was helping English prisoners of war and Italian partisans, to create an alibi, so as to remain in the favour of the Allies after Rome was occupied.

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We parted having arranged to meet the next day in order to save Vassalli. Three days went by without my hearing from Grossi and my father went and saw him. He then told me that Grossi had already saved Vassalli. In fact, it was later known that he was not shot, and to-day he is a free man.

He told me that he had had to pay the Bernasconi family the sum of 500,000 in order to have some English prisoners released, whom Bernasconi had found in Grossi's house, so as to keep them from informing the Germans.

I afterwards lost all contact with Grossi until 10 days before the Allies arrived in Rome. On this occasion he sent me a car driven by a certain Quadrona Angelo, whom I did not know. I confess that during the drive to his house I asked myself whether I was going into a carefully prepared trap. On arriving at the villa I found Grossi, an English artist and two other people, one of whom I heard called "Commendatore".

Grossi then called me on one side and told me that he had heard from the Germans that Rome could not be held another week. He begged me to remember him for any help necessary to my work in the next few days. I asked him to lend me his car and to provide me with a pass. He consented to both my requests, taking from his pocket some blank permits on which he wrote and then falsified the signature of a commander of the S.S. I asked for two other permits, one for the Honorable Gino Magrelli and another for Dott. Renzo Lapponi, two of my political colleagues, wanted by the S.S.

From that day onwards I had a car at my disposal and my work became much easier.

Two or three days later I met Grossi in the 'Piorelli' restaurant. He was with a blonde, who the driver told me was Grossi's mistress. On this occasion, he told me that he feared the criminals who would take advantage of the occupation of the city to rob his villa. I agreed to have his villa watched. Yesterday, as soon as I learned of Grossi's arrest I immediately set to work to testify what I knew as written above. If my modest opinion permits me to state,

./.

1509

- 2 -

I declare that I consider Grossi incapable of such a crime as espionage. With me Grossi showed himself loyal because he could very easily have given me up to the Germans.....

(Signed) Giorgio Braccialarghe.

Statement of Rastelli Primo (Merchant)

20th Sept. 1944. in Rome

Answer to questions.

I do not know Quadran, Gurnieri, Mathews Cecil Arthur, Mathews Gisella or Cramer.

Towards the end of Nov. '42, owing to a cardiac defect and a progressive paralysis, and for reasons caused by the war, I decided to transfer myself and my family to Monterio Romano. Towards the middle of Aug. '43 in the above mentioned place, my son-in-law Ripepi introduced me to Grossi who had come from Rome to pay him a visit.

I saw Grossi on the following occasions:

- 1) On 6/11/43 in Via Flaminia when he asked me to take on the job of hiring a British prisoner-of-war, which I did.
- 2) On the evening of the 26th Nov. '43 in my house when the prisoner was given into my care.
- 3) Towards the end of Dec. '43 in the restaurant "Piorrelli" in Via Veneto, to draw the monthly sum of 1,500 lire for the keep of two above prisoner.
- 4) On 21st Jan. '44 Grossi was invited to my house by my son-in-law, Ripepi, on the occasion of his daughter's birthday.
- 5) The first of March '44 in the restaurant "Piorrelli" to receive 1500 lire.
- 6) Towards the middle of May '44 in my house, when two more prisoners-of-war were brought to me.

In all the conversations under these circumstances Grossi never talked to me about being involved in an activity in the favour of the Germans, nor by his attitude did he ever rouse my suspicions.

I met Ripepi, an agent in service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the beginning of '38 on the occasion of his engagement to my daughter, Vittoria. They were married on 11/4/1940 and since then Ripepi has lived with me, except for about one month in May '42, when he went to live in the apartment at Via Flaminia 441, a flat furnished by Grossi, the reason being that his room in Via Donatella 50 was given to two prisoners-of-war, at that time in our care.

Towards the end of Dec. '43, during a meeting with Grossi in the "Piorrelli" restaurant, with other people present, I heard the name of Arghinelli mentioned, I met this man in my house when he was brought by Grossi on my grand-daughter's birthday.

Also on this occasion nothing was mentioned that could have roused any suspicions of any activity carried out by Grossi and his friends.

Towards the end of Dec. '43 in the restaurant "Piorrelli" I saw but did not speak to Cubeddu, who was with Grossi, Arghinelli and others. On 10/6/44, when I was arrested and interrogated, I saw and recognized the person of Cubeddu.

I have never had any contact with Cubeddu nor do I know of any particulars about his activities.

Towards the end of October 1943, Grossi told my son-in-law Ripepi that he was without oil for family use. I knew pennanta who had oil and we therefore went with in Grossi's car to find some. The party was made up of myself, my son-in-law Ripepi, Grossi and a young mechanic whose name I do not know, who drove the car, as Grossi did not drive himself. In the village where we went we heard that there

into my care.

- 3) Towards the end of Dec. '43 in the restaurant "Fiorilli" in Via Veneto, to draw the monthly sum of 1,500 lire for the keep of the above prisoner.
- 4) On 21st Jan. '44 Grossi was invited to my house by my son-in-law, Ripepi, on the occasion of his daughter's birthday.
- 5) The first of March '44 in the restaurant "Fiorilli" to receive 1500 lire.
- 6) Towards the middle of May '44 in my house, when two more prisoners-of-war were brought to me.

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I met Ripepi, an agent in service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the beginning of '33 on the occasion of his engagement to my daughter, Vittoria. They were married on 11/4/1940 and since then Ripepi has lived with me, except for about one month in May '41, when he went to live in the apartment at Via Flaminia 441, a flat furnished by Grossi, the reason being that his room in Via Donatello 50 was given to two prisoners-of-war, at that time in our care.

Towards the end of Dec. '43, during a meeting with Grossi in the "Fiorilli" restaurant, with other people present, I heard the name of Anginelli mentioned, I met this man in my house when he was brought by Grossi on my grand-daughter's birthday.

Also on this occasion nothing was mentioned that could have roused any suspicions of any activity carried out by Grossi and his friends.

Towards the end of Dec. '43 in the restaurant "Fiorilli" I saw but did not speak to Cubeddu, who was with Grossi, Anginelli and others. On 10/6/44 when I was arrested and interrogated, I saw and recognized the person of Cubeddu.

I have never had any contact with Cubeddu nor do I know of any particulars about his activities.

Towards the end of October 1943, Grossi told my son-in-law Ripepi that he was without oil for family use. I knew peasants who had oil and we therefore went with Grossi's car to find some. The party was made up of myself, my son-in-law Ripepi, Grossi and a young mechanic whose name I do not know, who drove the car, as Grossi did not drive himself. In the village where we went we heard that there were a few escaped prisoners wandering about quite freely.

Grossi recognized a group; he went near them and spoke to them for a few minutes. Later he told me that he had given them cigarettes and money. Having bought the oil we returned to Rome. I accepted the job offered to me by Grossi of hiding escaped prisoners, fully realizing the risk I was running, for humanitarian reasons, and also because my sentiments had always been anti-fascist and anti-German. In fact I was suspected and often watched by the F.S. and had my house searched several times. My son-in-law also consented to do the job given us by Grossi for the same sentiments.

I deny most emphatically that I, or my son-in-law had the least suspicion that the job offered to us by Grossi was done for other reasons, or that he was doing this with the consent of the Germans.

(signed) Primo Rastelli.

Statement of Professor VASSILIO PILLINO20th September 1944 in Rome.Answer to questions.

I do not know Cucciddu, Quadrana, Guarneri, Ripeti, Mathews Cecil Arthur, Mathews Gisella.

My son Giuliano was held in Via Tasso from the 3rd of April until the 3rd of June '44 and never met Grossi, Anghinelli, Cucciddu, Quadrana, Guarneri, Ripeti, Mathews Cecil Arthur and Mathews Gisella.

In May '44 in Grossi's house, and once in the house of avv. Serrao I met Anghinelli. If I remember rightly, he was a young, slight, dark-haired man. I had the impression that he was Grossi's secretary.

I met Grossi a few days after my son was arrested by the German police on the 3rd April '44. I was introduced to him by avv. Serrao who thought that Grossi might be able to help my son who was in a very grave situation. He took the whole thing very much to heart and accompanied me more than once to the S.S. Command, situated in the German Embassy. He gave me news of my son and he even gave me the possibility of speaking to my son on the telephone once, and managed to let me see him once.

Through his influence on Major Meas, with whom he had various meetings, he managed to have the capital sentence on my son suspended for the time being.

I owe the life of my son to Grossi, because if the execution had not been suspended, the help I procured from the Vatican, would have arrived too late. It was later through the personal interest of the Pope that the release of my son finally took place on the evening of the 3rd June at 20-30 hrs.

Towards the end of May, with Grossi, I went to the Brazilian Embassy at the Vatican, to inform S.E. Accioli of the work done by Grossi in my son's favour.

I saw the person whom I think must be Anghinelli, for the first time, when I went to Grossi's house in order to meet Major Meas. The last-named went to a party which had been given to celebrate Anghinelli's marriage.

A second time I saw him in avv. Serrao's house, where Grossi came with two or three people, one of whom was Anghinelli and another the proprietor of the "Piovello" restaurant in Via Veneto, who offered to interest a Judge on the German Military Tribunal, in case my son had to appear before them.

I did not know that Grossi and Anghinelli had worked for the German Intelligence Service. Grossi used repeatedly to declare that he intended to make use of his contact with the Germans so as to inform the Allies immediately on their arrival, and to put himself at their service.

Also I heard from the Lawyer Serrao that in Jan. or Feb. '44 Grossi had prepared a written declaration in which he affirmed that he was only pretending to work for the Germans, so that he might be useful to the Allies. In this declaration he said he owned a clandestine wireless transmitter.

This declaration was written and seen by avv. Serrao and then given to the Brazilian Ambassador at the Vatican, His Excellency Accioli, with the understanding that he would communicate the contents immediately to the British Ministry, Mr. Osborne, at the Vatican. Grossi told me many times that the reason he was involved in all these activities was in the hope of helping his brother, a Commander in the Navy - the "Atlantic Sinker" Grossi.

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I saw Grossi again during the days following the occupation of Rome in Avv. Serrao's house when he met the latter's son-in-law, Commander Fonzo, who was in contact with the Allied Information Service. On that occasion Grossi expressed his desire to meet my son, Prof. Giuliano, but that proved to be impossible, owing to his arrest a few days later.

(Signed) Filippo VASSILLI.

Statement of Giuseppe Luigi.21st September 1944 in Rome.Answer to questions

I do not know Grossi, Mathew Cecil Arthur, Mathew Cicelle, Quadana, Guarnieri nor Ripepi.

I know Anghinelli, Cubeddu and Cramer.

I met Anghinelli about ten years ago on the occasion of a course for wireless announcers for E.I.A.R., which we frequented together. Nominated announcers at the end of the course, which lasted about 3 months, we were employed at E.I.A.R.

I left after about a month because I did not possess the fascist "tessera". Anghinelli stayed in Rome with E.I.A.R., I believe until '37. He was then employed by the Ministry of Popular Culture as an announcer. It was then that Anghinelli met Cubeddu, also an announcer at the same Ministry.

At the beginning of this war, I learned that Anghinelli tried to get Attilio Grossi employed in the same Ministry.

At the beginning of the course I had occasion to meet Cramer, who was one of the instructors. Taking the course was a certain Voiglio, who became the son-in-law of Mathew Cecil Arthur, having married the latter's daughter Gisella.

About 3 months ago Cramer confided in me that Grossi Attilio, Anghinelli, Cubeddu, a certain Angelo (radio-telegraphist) and a Gilberta Gervasoni (not known to me) had worked during the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome for the German Information Service, and that they were organizing an eventual service which would transmit from Rome when the Allies had occupied the Capital. I denounced this information to the Direction of the Italian Communist Clandestine Party at the time, and particularly, I informed a person called Gustavo Savoia.

I was told by Cramer that the moment Rome was occupied by the Allies, Grossi would command the Group of agents. He would receive orders from a person known only under the name of "Galco". Grossi had already received from Lt. Mayer (German Embassy) a large sum of money in English and American bank-notes. I also received from Cramer the information that a powerful wireless transmitting station was in a flat situated in the Flaminia quarter of Rome, and that the keys of the said flat were in the possession of Cubeddu.

The above facts were given to me by Cramer about 15 days before the Allies arrived in Rome, on the occasion of a visit by Cramer to my house to see an antique picture I was anxious to sell. Cramer promised me he would sell it to a certain person, whom I afterwards discovered to be Grossi, but the sale was never concluded. No specific fact was revealed to me by Cramer regarding his collaboration with the German Information Service. Often, however, by force of circumstances, he had to go to the German Embassy, perhaps in order to meet Grossi.

I think that Cramer never thought over the problem of his eventual work for the Germans after an Allied occupation, because he never believed such an occupation, possible, and even up to the last days of the Nazi-Fascist domination of Rome he told me that the Allies would have come to Rome, "yes", but as "enemies".

I do not remember precisely the day and hour when I brought Cramer

by the Ministry of Popular Culture. I met Cubeddu, also an announcer at the same Ministry.

At the beginning of this war, I learned that Anginelli tried to get Attilio Grossi employed in the same Ministry.

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I think that Cramer never thought over the problem of his eventual work for the Germans after an Allied occupation, because he never believed such an occupation, possible, and even up to the last days of the Nazi-fascist domination of Rome he told me that the Allies would have come to Rome, "Yes", but as "tourist".

I do not remember precisely the day and hour when I brought Cramer together with Lt. Arrigo Paladini to the Allied authorities to give information. If I remember rightly it was the 7th or 8th of June.

61

(Signed) Luigi ORBECCHI

Statement of ASCARTINI Adriano fu Angelo (Doctor Jewish)

25th September 1944 in Rome

Answer to questions

I have never met Grossi Attilio, Cubeddu, Quadana, Guarnieri, Ripepi Mathews Cecil Arthur, Mathews Gisella.

I met Anghinelli Alfredo in '37 or '38 in the rooms of the E.I.A.R., where Anghinelli was the announcer. I met him again '40 or '41, when as a doctor I made a visit to his house in Via Flaminia. I have not seen him since.

I met Dott. Vittorio Cramer in '38 or '39, in the rooms of the E.I.A.R. where I often went to see the Signorina Luisa Parisi, an announcer at the E.I.A.R., and who introduced Cramer to me.

In the months of 1944, I was Cramer's doctor when he was ill with "assudative pleurisy".

In 1942 I visited Cramer's wife, who had a malignant tumour, she was operated on by Prof. Giannarelli assisted by me in Aug. 1943.

Immediately following the events of 8th September 1943 I was obliged to leave my house to escape persecution from the Nazi-fascists, and I took refuge for about a month in Cramer's house. During that time Cramer never mentioned that he was in contact with the German Information Service. On the contrary he was very worried because of his wife being Jewish and being of German nationality. Five or six days before 28th October 1943 (the day all Jews living in Rome were being deported) I left Cramer's house and found a safe place with friends.

In Jan. 1944 Cramer came to see me in my new hiding place in Via Martini Pasciati; on that occasion he never spoke of having been engaged in the German Information Service.

In another visit, probably towards the end of Jan. or the beginning of Feb. 1944, Cramer seeing me so worried about my brother's arrest by the Fascist Police, told me to keep him informed of any future event, assuring me that very shortly he would be able to help me.

I do not remember exactly when Cramer, at my request, told me he was in contact with Grossi, brother of the "gold-medal" Grossi, who was working in the service of the Germans. He confessed that he could only help, in case of accidents, three people, viz, myself, my brother-Dott. Arnaldo Vittorio and a certain Carlo Rossi.

At the end of February whilst accompanying me to my house after I had been to lunch with him at his house, he told me that he would be safe as soon as the Allies occupied Rome, because through some Communist leaders, whose names he did not mention, he was playing double game in the Allies' favour, and that Grossi himself was in contact with the I.S.

In this conversation, Cramer told me that he intended to work as little as possible for the Germans, but that he was going to make use of his position in order to help people persecuted by the Nazi-fascists. Regarding this, I can say that Cramer, the day after the arrest of my brother, 4th of March 1944, said that together with an S.S. group, he would try and discover who had arrested him, but he did not succeed.

Cramer told me that he had entered the German Information Service through Grossi, because the last named had threatened to denounce Cramer's wife if he r

for about a month in Gramer's house. During that time, I was in contact with the German Information Service. On the contrary, that he was in contact with the German Information Service and being of German nationality. Five or six days before 28th October 1943 (the day all Jews living in Rome were being deported), I left Gramer's house and found a safe place with friends.

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I do not remember exactly when Gramer, at my request, told me he was in contact with Rossi, brother of the "Gold-medal" Rossi, who was working in the service of the Germans. He confessed that he could only help, in case of accidents, three people, viz, myself, my brother-Dott. Arnaldo Vittorio and a certain Carlo Rossi.

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In this conversation, Gramer told me that he intended to work as little as possible for the Germans, but that he was going to make use of his position in order to help people persecuted by the Nazi-fascists. Regarding this, I can say that Gramer, the day after the arrest of my brother, 4th of March 1944, said that together with an S.S. group, he would try and discover who had arrested him, but he did not succeed.

Gramer told me that he had entered the German Information Service through Rossi, because the last named had threatened to denounce Gramer's wife if he refused to belong to the above Service.

After the facts of Via Rasella in March 1944, he told me, on the various occasions when he came to see me, that he felt quite confident in the future, because the double game was progressing well. I believed Gramer when he said that he did not want to work for the Germans. This was confirmed by the fact that although he was fully aware of my and my brother's position, he always tried to help us, without ever letting us suspect him.

Prof. Francesco Ciamparelli, living in Via Casale 14, informed me that Gramer, at the Professor's request, supplied him with a plan of the S.I.A.R. rooms for the Party of Action. The plan, so Ciamparelli told me, was to be used for an act of sabotage against the German transmitter.

I declare that Gramer never spoke of working for the Germans after the liberation of Rome, and on more than one occasion he declared his firm intention to collaborate with the Allies. I repeat that Gramer told me that he had entered the Rossi group because he had been forced by threats made against his wife.

(Signed) Adriano ASCARZINI.

TRANSLATION COPY

COMUNE OF ROME

IV Department - CIVIL STATE

Certified extract from the Register of Acts of Citizenship
for the Year - 1941. No. 2, Series 3, Part 1.

MATHEWS Gisella - Option for Italian Citizenship

On 18 February 1941, at 1130 hours, before me
- Domenico VANNISANTI, Commissario, Civils State official,
appointed by decree of the Governor on 2 September, 1939,
appeared MATHEWS Gisella.

She declared that she possessed English
citizenship, that she was born in the Kingdom of Italy on
14 December, 1919, in Rome, and that she had completed her
twenty-first year but not her twenty-second; that she was a
resident of Rome and that she had elected to become an Italian
citizen. For this purpose she presented the following
documents:-

1. Her birth certificate
2. The English Citizenship Certificate of her
father.
3. The certificate of the latter's residence.

The facts given by the declarant were therefore
accepted as true and I received the above mentioned declaration
in the presence the following witnesses : 59

SANTOVITO Emma di Luigi e di VIETI Mella, born in Rome,
27 December, 1918, resident at Via
Giuseppe Ferrari 2, Rome, student.

VOIGLIO Elio di Amadeo e di CANUTO Elvira, born in

1519
- Domenico Vanni Marz, Commissioner,
appointed by decree of the Governor on 2 September, 1939,
appeared MATHEWS Gisella.

She declared that she possessed English citizenship, that she was born in the Kingdom of Italy on 14 December, 1919, in Rome, and that she had completed her twenty-first year but not her twenty-second: that she was a resident of Rome and that she had elected to become an Italian citizen. For this purpose she presented the following

documents:-

1. Her birth certificate
2. The English Citizenship Certificate of her father.
3. The certificate of the latter's residence.

The facts given by the declarant were therefore accepted as true and I received the above mentioned declaration in the presence the following witnesses :

59

SANTOVITO Emma di Luigi e di VIETI Mella, born in Rome,
27 December. 1918, resident at Via
Giuseppe Ferrari 2, Rome, student.

VOIGLIO Ello di Amadeo e di CANUTO Elvira, born in
Cagliari on 28 September, 1918, resident
at Via Asiago 1, Rome; employed person.

The documents which were presented to me have been inscribed by me in the volume of this register; this declaration having been read to the declarant and the witnesses they hereby sign their names with me.

(Signed) Gisella Evelyn MATHEWS

Emma SANTOVITO

Ello VOIGLIO

1 5 2 0

(Signed) Domenico VANFISANTI
Civil State Officer.

The present copy is in conformity with the original.

Rome, 27 September, 1944

Gino BACCI
Civil State Officer.

TRANSLATION COPY

COMUNE OF ROME

IV Department - CIVIL STATE

Certified extract from the Register of Acts of Citizenship
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27 December, 1918, resident at Via

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- Domenico VANNISANTI, Commissario, Civile State official,
appointed by decree of the Governor on 2 September, 1939,
appeared MATHENS Gisella.

She declared that she possessed English citizenship, that she was born in the Kingdom of Italy on 14 December, 1919, in Rome, and that she had completed her twenty-first year but not her twenty-second; that she was a resident of Rome and that she had elected to become an Italian citizen. For this purpose she presented the following

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VOIGLIO Elio di Amadeo e di CANUTO Elvira, born in
Cagliari on 28 September, 1918, resident
at Via Asiago 1, Rome; employed person.

The documents which were presented to me have been inscribed by me in the volume of this register; this declaration having been read to the declarant and the witnesses they hereby sign their names with me.

(Signed) Gisella Evelyn MATHENS
Elio VOIGLIO
Emma SANTOVITO

1 5 2 3

(signed) Domenico V. NUNISANTI
Civil State Officer.

The present copy is in conformity with the original.

Rome, 27 September, 1944

Gino BACCI
Civil State Officer.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Liaison Division
APO 394

20 September 1944

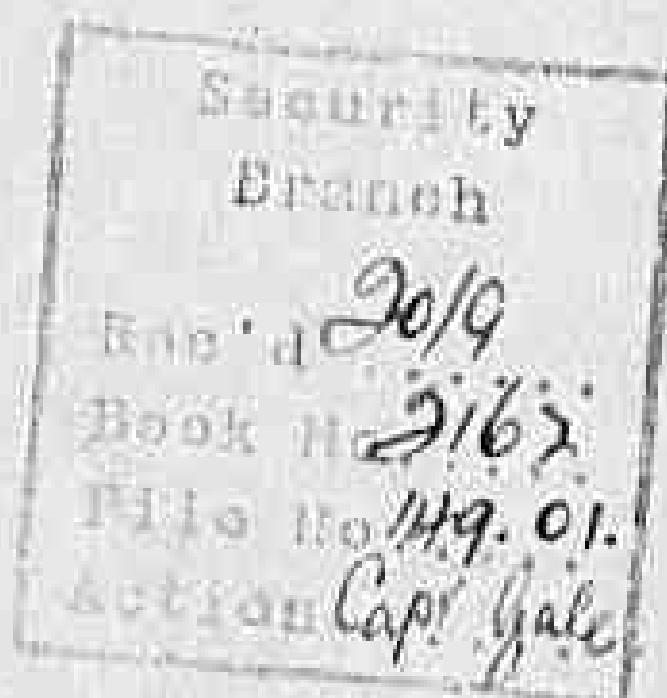
SUBJECT: Prosecution of enemy agents:-
Dott. Attilio Grossi and others.

TO : Colonel E. Young
Security Branch

1. Reference SB/311 5/149 01 to Director - Security Branch.
2. Attached is a letter from the British Ambassador to the Holy See which covers most of the points laid out in the a/m letter.
3. Also attached is a copy in French of the declaration mentioned in para(II) of the a/m letter.
4. This is all the information on this matter this office is able to obtain.

EB/ac

Ranfurlly Capt
~~for~~ LORD RANFURLY
Captain



With reference to the attached, I have seen the Brazilian Ambassador (not Minister). He will not give a signed statement, but he has given me the following information on the various points:-

(i) He knows very little of Grossi and only knew of him as working in a photographic firm in Rome which did some work for him.

He says that Grossi is definitely recognized as a Brazilian subject.

(ii) The Ambassador has given me the attached copy of a translation into French (from Brazilian presumably) of the declaration which Grossi gave him. The Ambassador gave me a copy of the translation at the time, but I burnt it for precautionary reasons and had forgotten about it, except for its general sense.

(iv) and (v)

(iii)/Grossi explained his motives in providing the declaration as follows: he wanted to give himself up to the Allied authorities on the relief of Rome and to put at their disposal all the information in his possession; in return for this he wanted to be sent back to Brazil himself

and he also hoped to save his brother, the Captain Grossi who, as Commander of an Italian submarine, reported some apochryphal sinkings of Allied Ships.

(vi) He promised the Ambassador a further report but never produced it. On the only other occasion on which he came to see the Ambassador it was to discuss means of saving from the Germans and Fascists an Italian in whose fate the Pope was personally interested.

(vii) Yes, Grossi asked the Ambassador to pass on his information to me and the Ambassador did so, but there was nothing that I could do. ^{and so} I can however guarantee that the information was given to me.

(viii) No. But Campos is the name of the Secretary to the Brazilian Embassy, whom my Secretary and I knew well.

My personal opinion is that there can be no doubt that Grossi was playing straight with us and selling out the Germans. He wanted, as his price, to be sent home to Brazil as soon as possible after the relief of Rome and, if possible, to save his brother.

I am not keeping a copy of this.

Should you want to discuss the above with me I am at your disposal.
D.G.O.
September 16, 1944

D.G. O'Donnell

COPIA. (Traduction)

"Le 16 octobre dernier, les autorités allemandes ou plutôt les agents du service secret allemand m'ont proposé d'être le chef d'une des organisations d'espionnage qui devront fonctionner à Rome après le départ des Allemands.

"J'ai accepté immédiatement cette proposition parce que j'y ai vu tout de suite les grandes possibilités de servir la cause commune et aussi de protéger des hommes et des choses. C'est ainsi que quelques jours après j'ai montré la nécessité de sauver quelques prisonniers anglais, qui vivaient dans la campagne autour de Rome, en expliquant que je devais agir comme ça afin de créer l'ambiance souhaitable pour plus tard.

"Il y a dans Rome même de nombreux prisonniers vivant en parfaite sécurité, dont je me réserve de remettre une liste en temps opportun.

"C'est de la même façon que j'ai réussi à obtenir des permissions, des sauf-conduits, des ordres de non-réquisition d'automobiles, de canons, de marchandises, qui autrement seraient partis pour l'Allemagne ou le nord de l'Italie.

"Toujours avec le but de sauver des personnes et de les soustraire au départ pour le Nord, j'ai fait comprendre que pour une tâche d'une si grande importance il me fallait pouvoir choisir moi-même les éléments qui devaient être mes collaborateurs.

"Je les mentionne ici, en demandant toutefois la protection pour chacun d'eux, étant donné qu'ils ont été choisis par moi et convaincus, il est vrai, par le facteur argent, mais aussi par le fait de m'avoir comme leur chef. Ils sont: 1) Anginelli Alfredo; 2) Quadrona Angelo; 3) Voiglio Gisella; 4) Cramer Vittorio; 5) Guarneri Mario; 6) Ripipi Antonio; 7) Koligi Ernesto; 8) Russo Attilio.

"A ce groupe seront remis les moyens soit financiers soit techniques (appareils de radio, récepteurs et transmetteurs, et un chiffre confié au radiotélégraphiste Guarneri).

"Je me réserve de fournir à Votre Excellence tous les détails de cette très importante affaire, au moment opportun.

"En plus de ce réseau, dont je serai le chef, il y en a d'autres, mais j'en ignore les buts particuliers, c'est-à-dire, s'ils sont d'espionnage, contre-espionnage, sabotage, etc. Je connais, cependant, les noms de quelques chefs et radiotélégraphistes. Je sais aussi qu'on me présentera à un diplomate allemand près le Saint Siège, qui me fournira des fonds et des instructions, en général, à l'occasion. Aussitôt que je connaîtrai cette personne je ferai savoir son nom.

"En temps opportun, je donnerai de plus amples détails et j'informerais de vive voix Votre Excellence de tout ce qu'il y a encore à sa connaissance."

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Liaison Division

13 September 1944

SUBJECT: Prosecution of enemy agents
Dott. Attilio Grossi and others.

TO : Colonel A.E. Young
Security Branch

1. Ref SB/311 5/149 01 to Director - Security Branch.

2. This matter was taken up with Sig. Accioly, Brazilian Minister to the Vatican, who expressed his willingness to state all he knew of Dott. Attilio Grossi, but regretted that he could not give a signed statement dealing with the points outlined in the a/m letter. He stated that Sir D'Aroy Osborne, British Ambassador to the Vatican, was already in possession of most of the facts of the case, including a copy of the declaration handed to him (Sig. Accioly) by Dott. Grossi in January 1943.

3. The matter has now been taken up with Sir D'Aroy Osborne, to whom a copy of the a/m letter has been given, and his reply is awaited.

Ranfury

LORD RANFURLY,
Captain

EB/ac

Security Branch
Rec'd 13 Sep.
Sub No. 060.
File No. 149.01.
Action kept file

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Liaison Division

13 September 1944

SUBJECT: Prosecution of enemy agents
Dott. Attilio Grossi and others.

TO : Colonel A.E. Young
Security Branch

1. Ref SB/321.5/149 01 to Director - Security Branch.

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EB/ao

Ranfurly
FORD RANFURLY,
Captain

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

S E C R E T

2 September, 1944

Reference: SB/311.5/149.01

Subject: Prosecution of enemy agents :-
Dott. Attilio GROSSI and others.

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

1. In connection with the preparation of the case for the prosecution of the Attilio GROSSI - German Espionage Group - it is desired that certain indispensable evidence be obtained from Sig. BRAIDO ACCIOLY, Brazilian Minister to the Vatican.

2. It is therefore respectfully requested that an approach be made to the Brazilian Minister, through the appropriate channels, with a view to obtaining from him a signed statement, dealing with the points outlined below :-

- (i) A brief statement of the Minister's knowledge of Dott. Attilio GROSSI. Is the latter definitely recognised as a Brazilian citizen?
 - (ii) GROSSI claims that, shortly after 16 December, 1943, he handed to the Brazilian Minister, a declaration in which the whole of GROSSI's activities on behalf of the German Intelligence Service were declared. What was the nature of the said declaration? Is the original declaration or a certified copy available?
 - (iii) Has GROSSI at any time said anything, supplementary to the matters contained in the declaration, regarding his activities with the German authorities?
 - (iv) Has GROSSI at any time given any indication of his intentions after the Allied occupation of Rome?
 - (v) What did GROSSI say was his precise purpose in submitting the declaration to the Brazilian Minister?
 - (vi) Did GROSSI promise to submit a further report to the Minister?
- If so, what was to be the nature of the security report, and what action was suggested in relation thereto?

an approach be made to the Brazilian Minister, through the appropriate channels, with a view to obtaining from him a signed statement, dealing with the points outlined below :-

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- (iii) Has GROSSI at any time said anything, supplementary to the matters contained in the declaration, regarding his activities with the German authorities?
- (iv) Has GROSSI at any time given any indication of his intentions after the Allied occupation of Rome?
- (v) What did GROSSI say was his precise purpose in submitting the declaration to the Brazilian Minister?
- (vi) Did GROSSI promise to submit a further report to the Minister?
If so, what was to be the nature of the second report, and what action was suggested in relation thereto?
- (vii) Was there anything to suggest that GROSSI wished the Brazilian Minister to pass all information submitted by GROSSI, to British or American authorities? If so, to whom was the information sent?
- (viii) Did GROSSI at any time mention the name of a man - "CAMPOS" - as being in contact with British authorities?

Matter discussed with Mr. Caccia - Political Section.
Referred to Lt. Colonel Brown - Liaison Division for necessary action.

A.E. YOUNG, Colonel

- Director, Security Branch.

2 Copies to Lt. Colonel Brown - Liaison Division.

TOP SECRET

SCI/730/630

18th October, 1944.

Dear

Gale

Here is the promised copy of the CSDIC
Interrogation report on Sir John SERAO.

Yours

H. R. W. Her.

Captain Gale,
Security Branch,
A.C.C.

Security
Division
Rec'd... <i>21/10</i>
Book No. <i>2488</i>
File No. <i>1409</i>
Action.....

COPY

TOP SECRET

Report on Conversation with

Dr. John
SERAO.

+

1. SERAO was born in ROME, 4 June 1883. His father was a Prefect. SERAO studied Law in MESSINA and ROME, joining in business his brother TEODORO in 1906. In 1907, when this brother died, SERAO succeeded him as legal advisor to the British Embassy in ROME. In 1930, the honour of K.B.E. was bestowed upon him.
2. In 1939, SERAO was arrested and questioned by the Fascists, who accused him of being pro-British. Suspicion had fallen on him also because he had an Englishman in his office. The Englishman was known to be anti-Fascist. SERAO was denounced by a secretary, Miss BIRCH, a British subject and the mistress of a Fascist. This woman, according to SERAO, is believed to be at present hiding in the Vatican.
3. When ITALY entered the war, SERAO, by order of the Foreign Office, became attached to the U.S. Embassy as representative of British interests. On the entry of the U.S. into the war, SERAO was attached to the Swiss Embassy, representing the interests of both BRITAIN and U.S.
4. SERAO did not trust SALAZAR, who claimed to be in the British I.S. PERKINS, of the U.S. Embassy, warned SERAO about him, but OSBORNE told SERAO that SALAZAR was to be trusted.
5. SERAO claims to have been active in the underground resistance movement and in Italian I.S. sections. He was particularly connected with the Italian Naval I.S., through his son-in-law Max PONZO, and with MAUGERI's service.
6. In Oct 43, a friend of SERAO, Filippo de MARTINO, came to subject and said that one of his clients was very anxious to meet him. The client, Attilio GROSSI, a Brazilian, was the brother of the "Great" Enzo GROSSI, and was supporting at his own expense British Ps/W. De MARTINO assured SERAO that GROSSI could be trusted, and SERAO agreed to meet him.
7. At the beginning of Nov 43, De MARTINO brought GROSSI to subject's office, and GROSSI told subject his life-story, his

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8. At the beginning of Nov 43, De MARTINO brought GROSSI to subject's office, and GROSSI told subject his life-story, his violent dislike for Fascism, of his period of imprisonment in ITALY etc. (See GSDIC/CHE/SI/38 I). He also told subject that he was in touch with an Irish priest who helped British escapees.
9. A week later, GROSSI appeared after curfew at subject's house with a British P/W. After a short unimportant conversation with subject, GROSSI and the P/W left.
10. Tends after this meeting, De MARTINO brought GROSSI again to subject's office. GROSSI said that he now had complete confidence in subject and wanted to tell him the whole story. He explained that he was working for the Germans and had formed an espionage group to operate after the Allied occupation of the city. He gave subject the names of his group, and said that the only two he did not trust - the girl MATHEWS and the Albanian KOLICI. (NB: Subject claims that the name KOLICI had been given to him by the Italian Naval Intelligence as a German agent). GROSSI further informed subject that he was "making use of the Germans" but that he had not the slightest intention of carrying out his mission.

Subject

2.

Subject asked GROSSI for a written declaration to this effect, and GROSSI promised to prepare it. On subject's advice, GROSSI was to hand it to the Brazilian Minister in the Vatican.

10. GROSSI was a long time preparing this report, and in the meantime subject told the story to the British Minister, OSBORNE.

11. Some time later, De MARTINO informed subject that he had accompanied GROSSI to the Vatican. GROSSI had gone in with a false pass. It was presumed that GROSSI had handed the report to the Brazilian Minister. Once again, subject informed OSBORNE.

12. Subject now decided that GROSSI could be of great assistance to the Liberation Movement and to the Allies. He told De MARTINO to tell GROSSI to do everything possible to help.

13. In Jan (?) 44, GROSSI presented subject with a complete German report on the MAUGERI organization. Subject was to take a copy. The organization had apparently been betrayed by a Commander GIUDOTTI (?). Subject, through his contacts, got MAUGERI to his house and showed him the denunciation. MAUGERI was surprised that every detail was correct. It was arranged that GROSSI be told that the organization was very pleased with his work and that the organization would now be dissolved. GROSSI henceforth behaved as though he believed this. He presumably informed the Germans.

14. Next, Prof. VASSALLI, a great friend of subject, came to tell him that his only son had been arrested as a saboteur by the Germans and was in Via Tasso. Subject called GROSSI, through De MARTINO, and begged him to try and help young VASSALLI. GROSSI, after a few days, returned to report that the case looked hopeless and that his superior, HASS, could do nothing. At Prof. VASSALLI's request, GROSSI introduced him to HASS and also invited him to a party of the "gang". VASSALLI and subject even suggested to GROSSI that, in return for the son's safety, they would get a guarantee from the Vatican that any German officer who wished to "stay behind" would be kept in safety. This course of action was suggested by Vatican people and SALAZAR, who was ready to use one of his men, Count de la FELD, to pretend to be a Vatican authority guaranteeing the German. A Mons. MONTINI told subject that he would be happy to give this guarantee in return for the young VASSALLI's

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47

About a week later, GROSSI came to subject's house and stated that he had important news for the Professor. Subject called the Professor, and GROSSI announced that his son's sentence had been suspended. He also informed them that HASS had tentatively spoken about the possibility of his staying in ROME after the occupation by the Allies. GROSSI said he thought HASS wanted to stay behind because he was in love with his mistress. GROSSI had promised to give him news when he returned from leave.

(On 3 June 44, the Vatican sent a car with Don PANCRAZIO, liaison "officer" between SS and Vatican, and took VASSALLI to safety).

15.

Subject asked also for GROSSI's intervention in the cases of Generals MATRICARDI and ODDONE. They were both released, and GROSSI claimed that he had saved them.

:Subject's

3.

Subject's Comments.

- a) Subject, although realizing what kind of a man GROSSI is, is convinced that GROSSI acted in good faith. He is certain that GROSSI is violently anti-Fascist.
- b) Subject thinks that the Germans knew that GROSSI contacted him. He occasionally brought in the car with him ANG HINELLI.

I.O.'s Comments.

Every detail reported by Subject tallies perfectly with the story told by GROSSI (See CSDIC/CNF/SI/38 I).

Sgt. A.G.E. SPEIRS, Capt.
OC "7" Section, CSDIC.

CSDIC
CNF
4 Jul 44.

SCI Reference: 730/105/

PROCESSO VERBALE d'interrogatorio di DE MARTINO Filippo di Achille e di Irene Di Prisco, nato a Ottaviano (Napoli) il 10/7/1909 - avvocato - domiciliato a Roma, via Lago di Lesina 31 int. 9 - telefono n. 883519 - ammogliato con due figli - Tenente Commissario di complemento della R. Marina in attesa di richiamo alle armi.

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro, addì ventidue del mese di settembre, in Roma, alle ore 10,35, nell'ufficio di via del Tritone 87, davanti a noi sottoscritti ufficiali di p.g. è presente DE MARTINO Filippo di Achille il quale, opportunamente interrogato, dichiara quanto segue :

A.D.R. Non ho mai conosciuto MATHEWS Cecil Artur.

A.D.R. Conobbi MATHEWS Gisella, figlia del predetto, in casa di Attilio GROSSI, via Vasi 30, nell'inverno scorso, non sò precisare il mese.

A.D.R. Conobbi ANGHINELLI Alfredo nell'ottobre o novembre '43, mi pare in occasione di un'appuntamento con Attilio GROSSI in piazza Buenos Ayres. L'ANGHINELLI mi fu presentato dal GROSSI quale suo segretario. Successivamente ebbi occasione di rivederlo molto spesso, quasi sempre in compagnia del GROSSI ed anche da solo.

A.D.R. Conobbi CUBEDDU Raimondo, credo nel novembre '43 in un'appartamento di via Flaminia (non ricordo il numero) dove il GROSSI teneva nascosti dei prigionieri inglesi. Il CUBEDDU era addetto all'assistenza dei predetti prigionieri ed alloggiava quasi sempre nel suddetto stabile.

Successivamente ebbi occasione d'incontrarlo nell'appartamento di via Flaminia o in casa del GROSSI.

A.D.R. Nel novembre '43 conobbi QUADRANA Angelo, autista di Attilio GROSSI, ed ebbi occasione di rivederlo in seguito spesse altre volte.

A.D.R. Nel dicembre '43 mi venne presentato da Attilio GROSSI, nella sua stessa abitazione di via Vasi 30, GUARNIERI Angelo, che ri-

./.

Filippo di Achille

(De Martino Filippo) (2)

vidi successivamente poche altre volte e sempre nella abitazione del GROSSI.

A.D.R. Nel dicembre '43 conobbi in casa GROSSI, RIPEPI Antonino che rividi spesso nell'abitazione del GROSSI.

A.D.R. Nel novembre o dicembre '43 mi fu presentato dal GROSSI, durante un trattenimento in casa del dott. OLIVELLI Carlo, abitante in via di S. Costanza 7, il signor CRAMER Vittorio.

A.D.R. Conobbi GROSSI Attilio nel luglio o agosto '43, non so precisare se prima o dopo gli avvenimenti del 25 luglio, mi pare però dopo tale data, per ragioni professionali, essendosi egli rivolto a me per ottenere il recupero di un credito.

Successivamente, esaurita in una quindicina di giorni la prestazione professionale, non incontrai più il GROSSI fino all'ottobre del '43.

In tale epoca, casualmente ci incontrammo in via Veneto, al ristorante FIORELLI. Nell'occasione mi accompagnò a casa con la sua autovettura e mi pregò di facilitargli la vendita di alcune sterline carta delle quali era in possesso. In un successivo incontro, avvenuto a distanza di qualche giorno, mi spiegò che le sterline appartenevano a prigionieri inglesi che lui nascondeva.

Date le mie conoscenze, lo agevolai nella vendita della suddetta valuta, il cui ricavato doveva essere devoluto, come egli mi precisò, al sostentamento, acquisto vestiario, medicinali ed altro per i suddetti prigionieri.

In particolare il GROSSI mi propose la vendita di 5000 sterline carta. Accettai l'incarico e provvidi in merito tramite il dott. Carlo OLIVELLI, nella cui abitazione mi recai col GROSSI, verso la metà di novembre '43, a ritirare valuta italiana.

Anche altra volta combinammo la stessa operazione, vendendo complessivamente sulle 2000 sterline carta al cambio di 520 - 530.

Al Grand Hotel vendemmo, tramite quel portiere, altre 2000 sterline.

Fatte anche altre operazioni, il GROSSI mi diede complessivamente la somma di lire 220.000,- circa.

Filippo De Martino 44

(De Martino Filippo)

(3)

In seguito, non ricordo se nel novembre o dicembre '43, ma credo in dicembre, combinammo altra operazione per la vendita di 10.000,- sterline carta. Tale vendita, che avrebbe dovuto effettuarsi nello studio dell'avv. MARCHEGIANI, via 24 Maggio, fu interrotta dall'intervento della polizia repubblicana.

Non so precisare come e da chi la polizia fu informata dell'illecita operazione.

In tale occasione, la polizia fascista portò me ed il GROSSI nelle prigioni di via Tasso, dove, il GROSSI, nell'attesa che venisse risolta la nostra posizione, contrariamente a quanto mi aveva in precedenza detto in merito alla provenienza delle sterline, mi confidò che la valuta inglese era di proprietà di suo fratello Enzo.

Da via Tasso fummo poi accompagnati all'ambasciata germanica dove, mentre io fui lasciato nell'autovettura che ci aveva trasportati, il GROSSI fu accompagnato a parlare, come egli poi mi disse, con l'ammiraglio, col quale a quanto mi confessò, chiarì la cosa nel senso che la vendita delle sterline avveniva per conto del fratello Enzo, che prestava servizio presso una base germanica dell'Atlantico.

Fu così che la polizia germanica, alla quale intanto eravamo stati consegnati dai fascisti, ci rimise in libertà.

Poiché io subito dopo l'incidente dimostrai al GROSSI di non essere rimasto convinto della sua affermazione in merito alla provenienza della valuta inglese, egli si decise a confessarmi che le sterline gli erano state consegnate da persone in servizio presso l'ambasciata tedesca, spiegandomi che da qualche tempo collaborava con i germanici nel campo informativo. Mi disse altresì che gli aiuti che forniva ai prigionieri inglesi, nonché i prigionieri stessi, gli erano stati dati dai tedeschi per creargli un alibi onde metterlo in condizioni di potere svolgere, con maggiore libertà e senza destare sospetti, la sua attività informativa a loro favore, anche successivamente alla liberazione di Roma. (1)

A.D.R.

Solo e per la prima volta in tale occasione il GROSSI mi mise al corrente dei suoi rapporti con il servizio informativo tedesco, chiarendomi che egli, una volta liberata Roma, era destinato a rimanervi per continuare la sua collaborazione coi germanici.

Ripeto che non ricordo bene se tale confessione mi venne fatta in novembre o dicembre 1943, ma credo in dicembre.

./.

Filippo De Martino

(De Mar'ino Filippo)

(4)

A.D.R.

Escludo che egli durante questa prima chiarificazione della sua ~~sua~~ posizione mi abbia svelato particolari in ordine alla organizzazione di cui era a capo. Mi precisò però che era sua ferma intenzione di non far funzionare la rete spionistica a favore dei tedeschi dopo la liberazione di Roma, ma di riferire tutto agli Alleati.

Nella circostanza mi chiarì pure di essere indotto a far ciò dai suoi sentimenti sempre contrari al nazi-fascismo, nonché dalla doppia finalità di potere in tal modo ottenere la salvezza del fratello, nonché la possibilità di ritornare al più presto in Brasile, per rivedere la mamma e due figli, colà residenti.

A.D.R.

Non so precisare, se nel dicembre '43 o nel gennaio '44, il GROSSI mi riferì di avere costituito una rete spionistica composta da ANGHINELLI, QUADRANA, CRAMER, RASTELLI Primo, RIPEPI, MATHEWS Gisehla, KOLIKUI ed un radio telegrafista, che poi seppi chiamarsi GUARNIERI Mario.

A.D.R.

Anche dopo l'incidente in casa dell'avv. MARCHEGIANI, continuai ad interessarmi della vendita delle sterline, però per una cifra molto limitata. Ciò feci perché non mi era più possibile sottrarmi agli impegni assunti nei confronti del GROSSI e degli acquirenti.

^{a precisare} Ci tengo che tale mia prestazione tendeva esclusivamente, come del resto ebbe a richiedermi il GROSSI stesso, dopo avermi chiarita la vera provenienza delle sterline, a creargli delle amicizie nell'ambiente favorevole agli Anglo-americani, per metterlo in condizioni di poter dare a intendere ai dirigenti del servizio informativo tedesco di essersi creata una rete di conoscenze tali che, una volta liberata Roma, avrebbe potuto sfruttare per ottenere più facilmente notizie in ordine all'organizzazione militare alleata.

Mosso da un certo senso di diffidenza verso il GROSSI, mi premurai di metterlo a contatto con l'avv. SERRAO Giovanni Andrea, mio ottimo amico, da oltre trenta anni legale della ambasciata inglese a Roma, al duplice scopo di ottenere che egli confermasse le sue intenzioni circa il lavoro da compiere a favore degli Alleati, anche a costui, e per poter concretare assieme le modalità per fornire, successivamente all'ingresso degli Alleati a Roma, una prova certa e concreta delle predette sue intenzioni.

A.D.R.

La presentazione del GROSSI al SERRAO, se non ricordo male,

L'isf. di Mar'ino

(De Martino, Filippo)

(5)

avvenne nel dicembre '43; non sò precisare il giorno.

Nell'occasione il GROSSI venne dall'avv. SERRAO invitato a mettere per iscritto quanto aveva precedentemente dichiarato, per farne oggetto di un memoriale da consegnare all'ambasciatore del Brasile presso la S. Sede. Il GROSSI, in un successivo incontro con me e l'avv. SERRAO, avvenuto in casa del SERRAO stesso, via delle Botteghe Oscure n. 32, ci esibì la relazione scritta di suo pugno, nella quale era riportato integralmente quanto ci aveva precedentemente dichiarato.

Tale relazione, redatta in portoghese, credo nel mese di febbraio '44, fu consegnata personalmente dallo stesso GROSSI all'ambasciatore del Brasile in Vaticano. Allorché il GROSSI si recò al Vaticano per effettuarne la consegna io, su invito dell'avv. SERRAO, l'accompagnai fino alla portineria della palazzina dove risiedeva l'ambasciatore ed attesi il suo ritorno.

Dopo aver conferito con l'ambasciatore, il GROSSI mi assicurò di aver consegnata la relazione a S. E. ACCIOLI.

Due o tre giorni dopo l'avv. SERRAO mi comunicò di avere avuto conferma dal ministro OSBORNE, tramite un usciere della Legazione Svizzera, suo confidente, che l'incontro tra il GROSSI e S. E. ACCIOLI era effettivamente avvenuto e che il ministro aveva preso atto delle dichiarazioni di GROSSI, raccomandando di agire con la massima cautela.

A.D.R.

Il GROSSI mi disse di essere in possesso di altro esemplare della summenzionata relazione che, per accordi intervenuti, avrebbe dovuto consegnare all'avv. SERRAO. Tale consegna però non ebbe mai luogo, per quanto l'avv. SERRAO, anche per mio tramite, avesse più volte sollecitato il GROSSI ad ottemperare all'impegno.

A.D.R.

Escludo di essermi incontrato col GROSSI, nella sua abitazione, il giorno 5 giugno '44. Preciso che in tale giorno pur avendolo ricercato attivamente, non riuscii a vederlo.

Lo rividi invece nel pomeriggio del 6 successivo e con lui mi recai a casa dell'avv. SERRAO, dove avemmo un lunghissimo colloquio, al quale era anche presente il Comandante Max PONZO, genero dell'avv. SERRAO. Durante tale colloquio il GROSSI stesso, su invito del Comandante PONZO, gli espose dettagliatamente ogni cosa.

Alla fine del colloquio il PONZO suggerì di compilare al più presto una relazione, che il 7 successivo doveva essergli consegnata personalmente dal GROSSI.

Liff

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(De Martino 1 lippo

(6)

In questa intesa ci congedammo.

Poiché la relazione non poté essere compilata durante la notte dal 6 al 7 giugno u.s. per mancanza d'illuminazione, d'accordo col GROSSI stabilimmo di compilarla la mattina del 7 successivo in casa sua.

Infatti, di buon'ora, il 7 detto, mi recai da lui, che trovavasi a letto. Mentre ci disponevamo a compilare il ripetuto rapporto vennero altri membri del gruppo, tra i quali ricordo RIPEPI, QUADRANA, CUBEDDU e forse ANGHINELLI. Alla presenza di costoro io dissi al GROSSI che "bisognava fare quel lavoro" alludendo alla relazione richiesta la sera precedente dal Comandante PONZO durante il colloquio in casa SERRAO, e che pertanto era necessario che fossimo rimasti soli.

A.D.R. Non sono in grado di precisare se nell'occasione ebbi ad esprimermi nel senso che "bisognava compilare o dattilografare un rapporto" .

A.D.R. Il GROSSI alla mia richiesta si dichiarò disposto ad iniziare senz'altro il lavoro.

A.D.R. Le altre persone presenti non dissero nulla dato che non erano a conoscenza dei precedenti accordi tra me, il GROSSI, l'avv. SERRAO ed il Comandante PONZO. Esse, su invito del GROSSI, acconsentirono senz'altro ad allontanarsi, dopo avere scambiato con lui poche parole, che io non ebbi modo di udire.

A.D.R. Colla summenzionata osservazione intendevo significare al GROSSI che bisognava affrettarsi a compilare la relazione della quale la sera precedente si era parlato col Comandante PONZO.

A.D.R. La natura del rapporto cui si alludeva doveva essere una minuta e dettagliata narrazione di quanto il GROSSI ed il suo gruppo avevano fatto alle dipendenze del servizio informativo tedesco, nonché degli incarichi loro affidati per la successiva azione da svolgere nella Capitale dopo la liberazione. La relazione doveva anche specificare le intenzioni del GROSSI di mettere a disposizione dell'autorità alleata la rete spionistica della quale era a capo nonché il materiale che gli era stato lasciato dai germanici.

A.D.R. Tale rapporto, iniziato la mattina del 7, fu completato nella

Giuffrè

(De Martino Filippo)

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mattinata dell'8 successivo e, nel pomeriggio dello stesso giorno fu sottoposta all'approvazione del Comandante PONZO in casa dell'avv. SERRAO, al quale fu consegnato da mio fratello Ettore, domiciliato in Roma, via Piemonte 101.

A.D.R. Il rapporto fu scritto in gran parte di mio pugno su dettatura del GROSSI. Esso doveva, come del resto avvenne, ^{essere} recapitato al Comandante PONZO.

A.D.R. Confermo di avere condotto il GROSSI in casa dell'avv. SERRAO il giorno 6 giugno c.a., allo scopo di presentarlo al Comandante PONZO, per renderlo ^{così} edotto minutamente di tutto quanto aveva attinenza con il gruppo, nonché dei suoi intendimenti.

A.D.R. Il GROSSI fu informato per la prima volta che il genero del SERRAO, Comandante Max PONZO, era in contatto con il servizio in formazioni inglese, al momento del colloquio avuto con questo ultimo nel pomeriggio del giorno 6, in casa SERRAO.

A.D.R. Non sò precisare se durante la conversazione fu messo a conoscenza di ciò dall'avv. SERRAO o dallo stesso PONZO.

A.D.R. Non ho nessuna prova da fornire circa l'intenzione del GROSSI di lavorare per i tedeschi dopo l'occupazione alleata. Anzi, per quanto ho precedentemente detto, ho ragione di ritenere che egli non volesse per nessun motivo far funzionare la rete spionistica a favore dei germanici, dopo la liberazione di Roma.
Di ciò me ne dà principalmente conferma l'avvenuto colloquio tra il GROSSI e l'ambasciatore del Brasile, presso la S. SEDE.

A.D.R. Il GROSSI mi confermò in più occasioni che i componenti della rete sapevano soltanto di far parte di una organizzazione spionistica tedesca. Non sò ne posso dare prove sul fatto che altri membri del gruppo GROSSI erano a conoscenza delle intenzioni di quest'ultimo.

E' vero che ho mantenuto frequentissimi contatti col gruppo GROSSI, ma mai ho parlato con alcuno dei suoi componenti della attività del gruppo e delle intenzioni del GROSSI.

A.D.R. Nella mattinata del giorno 14 giugno '44, non sò precisare l'ora, ma credo verso le 12, Mario GUARNIERI, in seguito a mio invito, fattogli pervenire a mezzo di QUADRANA Angelo, mi venne a far visita in casa dell'avv. SERRAO.

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(De Martino Filippo)

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In questa occasione il GUARNIERI mi riferì, presente l'avv. SERRAO,, e su mia domanda, che il cifrario avuto dai tedeschi era conservato insieme agli apparecchi radio e che il tutto si trovava in casa del GROSSI. Il GUARNIERI mi disse anche di essere stato ingaggiato dal GROSSI come radiotelegrafista del gruppo e che il GROSSI stesso gli aveva fatto capire che mai lo avrebbe fatto lavorare a danno degli Alleati, precisando che aveva accettato l'incarico solo per realizzare dei guadagni finanziari. Il GUARNIERI mi disse inoltre che aveva sempre supposto che il vero intendimento del GROSSI fosse quello di "prendere in giro i tedeschi".

Il GUARNIERI, nello stesso incontro, mise a conoscenza me e l'avv. SERRAO che nell'appartamento di via Cheren, a suo tempo da lui affittato per installare gli apparecchi radio, i germanici, molto tempo prima di abbandonare Roma, avevano dato alloggio ad una giovane donna munita di falso passaporto olandese, da lui vista spesso all'ambasciata germanica, dove aveva frequentato un corso di radiotelegrafia e che pertanto molto facilmente doveva aver essa essere stata munita di apparecchio r.t. Non seppe dire se la donna occupava ancora l'appartamento.

D'intesa con l'avv. SERRAO s'invitò il GUARNIERI a ritornare nel pomeriggio per raccontare la cosa al Comandante PONZO.

Di altro non si parlò durante tale colloquio avvenuto in casa SERRAO.

Nel pomeriggio, secondo quanto in precedenza stabilito, il GUARNIERI si recò nuovamente a casa dell'avv. SERRAO, dove, in mia presenza, riferì la questione riflettente la donna munita di passaporto olandese al Comandante PONZO.

A.D.R.

Risponde a verità che il GROSSI, avvalendosi della sua influenza presso le autorità tedesche, s'interessò, dietro mia richiesta, del rilascio del Generale ODDONE. Il predetto Generale, infatti, ottenne la liberazione.

A.D.R.

Circa l'esistenza di documenti appartenenti al GROSSI so soltanto dire che fu compilata, a richiesta del PONZO, una relazione riflettente l'organizzazione e funzionamento del gruppo, che dopo essere stata fatta dattilografare a cura dello stesso PONZO, fu da quest'ultimo inoltrata all'autorità competente, non firmata dal GROSSI, perché costui nel frattempo era stato arrestato.

So anche che un secondo esemplare della relazione presentata dal GROSSI all'ambasciatore del Brasile e che avrebbe dovuto essere consegnato all'avv. SERRAO, si troverebbe, per quanto il GROSSI ebbe ad affermarmi, racchiuso in una bottiglia sot-

Lippa

(De Martino Filippo)

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terrata nel giardino di via Vasi 30, non sò indicare il punto neppure approssimativamente.

Sò, per averlo appreso dal GROSSI, che costui aveva ricevuto dai tedeschi un cifrario per le trasmissioni radio, ma non l'ho mai visto, né sò che fine abbia fatta.

A.D.R. Non sò nulla di altri documenti appartenenti al GROSSI.

A.D.R. Non sono in possesso di alcun documento né di oggetti inerenti all'attività del GROSSI.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo

Filippo De Martino
Ferrara Giacomo MM
Lazzaro Tanato - Capitano

(1) Per maggiore precisione dichiaro che tutti i particolari e dettagli relativi all'attività del Grossi circa i suoi rapporti con il servizio cripto-energetico germanico e le circostanze che si riferiscono all'esistenza di frequenze impiegate, alla libreria di diverse persone e tutto quanto egli era riuscito a fare nell'interesse della causa degli alleati, mi furono rivelati per la prima volta in occasione del nostro primo incontro con l'eur. Sereno.

Filippo De Martino
Ferrara Giacomo MM
Lazzaro Tanato - Capitano

C o p i a

Roma, li 12 giugno 1944



Il sottoscritto Giorgio Braccialarghe di Comunardo e di fu Carmela Morresi, nato a Pallanza il 22 agosto 1911 dichiara: Nel mese di settembre 1943, pochi giorni dopo l'entrata dei tedeschi in Roma, venni incaricato dal mio partito (Par. Repubblicano Italiano) di organizzare le squadre d'azione per la lotta contro l'invasore. Messomi alacremente al lavoro, cercai di prendere i contatti con organizzazioni similari, onde rendere più efficiente il lavoro da svolgersi.

Uno dei collegamenti stabiliti fu quello che il tenente colonnello dell'aviazione, ing. Enrico Sorrentino, inviato dal meridione, mediante sommervigibile, per svolgere opera coordinatrice in mezzo a tutte le formazioni di resistenza.

Fu in casa di Sorrentino che sentii parlare di Attilio Grossi per la prima volta. Si trattava di andare a prendere due apparecchi radio trasmittenti lanciati dalla nostra aviazione in una località al nord di Roma. Chiesto se si era provveduto per le automobili necessarie al trasporto, mi venne risposto dal Sorrentino che una l'aveva comprata quella mattina stessa per la somma di £.170.000 e la seconda sarebbe stata fornita dal dott. Attilio Grossi. Alla mia meraviglia che il fratello del comandante Enzo Grossi potesse compiere una tale cosa il Sorrentino rispose affermando che non era la prima volta che ciò succedeva.

Tre giorni dopo i due apparecchi erano a Roma. Assistetti alla apertura delle valigette che li contenevano e potei leggere che uno aveva per segno di riconoscimento la parola Sirio l'altro quella Iris. Mi dimenticai di chiedere se il trasporto fosse avvenuto come mi era stato accennato, anche perchè, la cosa non rientrando in mia competenza, ogni domanda poteva essere indiscreta.

Pochi giorni più tardi, rientrando a casa mia verso sera, trovai viste. Prima che entrassi in salotto mio padre mi venne incontro e mi avvertì che un tal dott. Attilio Grossi con la signora erano venuti a trovarlo. Mi spiegò che il Grossi era stato suo collega d'ufficio al Ministero Cultura Popolare, che era di sentimenti filo-tedeschi e che perciò sarebbe stato prudente che io non avessi accennato alla mia lotta anti-fascista passata ed alla mia attività presente. Per quanto lo ritenesse incapace di compiere un'azione disonesta. Entrai in salotto e venni presentato. Mi limitai a studiare il tipo ed ascoltarlo. I suoi discorsi infatti risultarono filo-

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Mesi più tardi m'imbattei una nuova volta con il nome di Attilio Grossi. La nostra organizzazione militare si era perfezionata. Politicamente era stato raggiunto un accordo tra il mio Partito, il Partito Cristiano-Sociale; il Movimento Comunista d'Italia e il comando delle Bande Partigiane che agivano nel Reatino, nel Viterbese, nei Castelli, nell'Aquilano e attorno a Macerata e a Perugia. Venni chiamato

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a coordinare tutta l'attività militare di questi quattro movimenti. D'accordo con i responsabili degli altri partiti, stabiliti i vari servizi necessari alla vita di una così vasta organizzazione. Contatti vennero presi con il generale Bencivenga il quale avrebbe dovuto darci gli ordini per tutto ciò che si riferiva a Roma e al territorio intorno a Roma. Altri contatti vennero stabiliti con il generale Oddone che, dal generale Bencivenga, aveva avuto l'incarico di provvedere ai problemi tecnici, con il generale Tommaso (?) comandante di uno dei tre settori in cui le forze del maresciallo Badoglio, qui presenti, avevano suddiviso la capitale. Inoltre creammo un bollettino trisettimanale di informazioni. In tale bollettino venivano registrate tutte le notizie di carattere militare e politico da far pervenire al sud, quali, per esempio: spostamenti di truppe tedesche, fortificazioni, spie individuate, azioni svolte dalle nostre Bande.

In uno di tali bollettini lessi la notizia che il dott. Attilio Grossi fratello del comandante Enzo Grossi, era al servizio delle S.S. che svolgeva un'opera attivissima a favore dei tedeschi i quali lo avrebbero lasciato a Roma in un appartamento in via Bosi con due apparecchi radio trasmettenti quando si sarebbero dovuto ritirare, onde egli avesse potuto comunicar loro tutto ciò che poteva interessarli. In tale notizia si afferma altresì che il Grossi camuffava la sua attività con atti di patriottismo, che aiutava prigionieri inglesi e partigiani italiani per crearsi un alibi che potesse rendergli agevole la sua permanenza in Roma dopo l'esodo tedesco.

M'informai quale provenienza avesse tale notizia e se fosse stata vagliata. Mi venne risposto che proveniva da una fonte di informazioni non controllata e mi meravigliai che fosse stata trasmessa in tali condizioni. Ma, preso, com'ero dal mio lavoro, non detti eccessivo peso alla cosa.

Un giorno, tornando dalla Stefani, mio padre mi disse di aver parlato con il dott. Attilio Grossi il quale gli aveva riferito che metteva a disposizione un milione per salvare il dott. Giuliano Vassalli, arrestato dalle SS con documenti compromettentissimi e in procinto di

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Tale abboccamento avvenne in casa mia (via di Trasone 25) alla presenza di una tal Pippo De Martino che venne con il Grossi stesso.

Affrontai immediatamente la questione parlando parlando con tutta franchezza: "So perfettamente che ciò che stò per dirle può costarmi la vita" cominciai "Se ella, infatti, è, come ho sentito dire, al servizio dei tedeschi, nessuno mi salverà dalla fucilazione. D'altronde

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de l'assicurazione datami da mio padre e il tentativo di salvare una vita umana può giustificare la mia imprudenza". Gli esposi i due piani che avevo studiato.-

- I) Far circondare e assalire Regina Coeli dove il Vassalli si trovava e liberarlo con la forza. Per ciò potevo disporre di 1500 uomini possibilmente armati. Si sarebbe trattato di perfezionare il loro armamento comprando ciò che mancava.
- 2) avvicinare ufficiali tedeschi preposti alla sorveglianza e tentare la corruzione.-

Il primo piano venne subito scartato perchè poteva dar luogo oltre che a perdita di vite umane, a rappresaglie feroci contro la popolazione. Rimanemmo intesi per il secondo piano.-

In tale occasione il Grossi si confidò meco e mi parve sincero. Mi raccontò di essere stato al confino politico nel 1940 per antifascismo, di essersi agganciato con i tedeschi per svolgere un'opera di salvataggio per i patrioti italiani. Disse che già molti ne aveva salvati che fin dal settembre 1943 teneva nascosti e manteneva dei prigionieri inglesi. Mi raccontò episodi della sua attività che per poco non gli costavano la vita. Mi disse che tutto ciò che egli faceva, lo faceva per avere un'unica ricompensa quando il nostro governo sarebbe giunto a Roma: la vita salva del fratello. Gli domandai se prima di lanciarsi in un lavoro così delicato non aveva fatto una dichiarazione scritta che potesse riscattare la sua memoria qualora fosse caduto nel compimento del compito che si era prefisso. Egli mi dichiarò di aver fatto tale dichiarazione e di averla consegnata al suo ambasciatore (brasiliano) il quale si era compiaciuto con lui dicendo che essendo il Brasile in guerra contro la Germania tutti i brasiliani dovevano considerarsi soldati e che l'opera propostasi dal Grossi era opera da soldato fedele alla propria patria.-

Mi parlò inoltre dei suoi affari. Mi disse che in grazia ai permessi rilasciatigli dai tedeschi guadagnava molto, ma che spendeva anche molto per il suo compito. Mi raccontò di aver dovuto pagare al famigerato Bernasconi la somma di L.500.000 per farsi rilasciare dei prigionieri inglesi che la polizia del Bernasconi aveva trovato in casa sua e per tacitare la cosa onde i tedeschi non ne avessero avuto sentore.-

In tale occasione gli chiesi se conoscesse l'accusa che gli veniva mossa di voler restare a Roma per fare dello spionaggio a favore dei

ne. Rimanemmo intesi per il secondo piano.-

In tale occasione il Grossi si confidò meco e mi parve sincero. Mi raccontò di essere stato al confino politico nel 1940 per antifascismo, di essersi agganciato con i tedeschi per svolgere un'opera di salvataggio per i patrioti italiani. Disse che già molti ne aveva salvati che fin dal settembre 1943 teneva nascosti e manteneva dei prigionieri inglesi. Mi raccontò episodi della sua attività che per poco non gli costavano la vita. Mi disse che tutto ciò che egli faceva, lo faceva per avere un'unica ricompensa quando il nostro governo sarebbe giunto a Roma: la vita salva del fratello. Gli domandai se prima di lanciarsi in un lavoro così delicato non aveva fatto una dichiarazione scritta che potesse riscattare la sua memoria qualora fosse caduto nel compimento del compito che si era prefisso. Egli mi dichiarò di aver fatto tale dichiarazione e di averla consegnata al suo ambasciatore (brasiliano) il quale si era compiaciuto con lui dicendo che essendo il Brasile in guerra contro la Germania tutti i brasiliani dovevano considerarsi soldati e che l'opera propostasi dal Grossi era opera da soldato fedele alla propria patria.-

Mi parlò inoltre dei suoi affari. Mi disse che in grazia ai permessi rilasciatigli dai tedeschi guadagnava molto, ma che spendeva anche molto per il suo compito. Mi raccontò di aver dovuto pagare al famigerato Bernasconi la somma di L.500.000 per farsi rilasciare dei prigionieri inglesi che la polizia del Bernasconi aveva trovato in casa sua e per tacitare la cosa onde i tedeschi non ne avessero avuto sentore.-

In tale occasione gli chiesi se conoscesse l'accusa che gli veniva mossa di voler restare a Roma per fare dello spionaggio a favore dei tedeschi. Mi rispose di averne avuta notizia, ma che non dava ad essa soverchia importanza dato che gli sembrava sommamente ingenua.-

Ci lasciammo ripromettendoci di rivederci l'indomani per cominciare il salvataggio del Vassalli. Passarono tre giorni senza che io ebbi notizie del Grossi. Mi lamentai con mio padre dello strano atteggiamento del Grossi, e mio padre dopo aver riferito le mie lagnanze tornò dicendomi che il Grossi aveva già provveduto. Come è risaputo il Vassalli, infatti non venne più fucilato ed oggi è libero a Roma e per ciò che un interrogatorio del padre del Vassalli potrà essere utile, si può per illuminare questo episodio. Persi ogni contatto con il Grossi fino ad una decina di giorni prima dell'arrivo a Roma degli Alleati. In tale occasione egli mi mandò a prendere con la sua macchina guidata da un certo Angelo Quadrona che io non conoscevo. Confesso che durante il tragitto da casa mia alla villa del Grossi, mi domandai

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più volte se, andavo incontro ad un agguato. Arrivato nella villa trovai il Grossi, la sua signora, un artista inglese e due altri signori uno dei quali sentii che veniva chiamato commendatore.-

Inoltre v'era una signora tedesca giovanissima, la quale dimostrava parecchio disappunto perchè, diceva, che il contegno dei romani verso i tedeschi si era fatto arrogante non appena gli Alleati avevano rotto il fronte. L'artista inglese si doleva che i bombardamenti Alleati rovinassero tutta l'Italia per la quale dimostrava uno di quegli amori appassionati quali soltanto i cultori della bellezza hanno.-

Il Grossi mi chiamò in disparte che aveva saputo dai tedeschi che Roma poteva essere tenuta un'altra settimana. Mi esortò a tenerlo presente per tutto ciò che mi fosse necessario per il mio lavoro. Gli chiesi che mi mettesse a disposizione un'automobile e mi fornisse un permesso di circolazione con il quale non avrei corso il rischio di essere razzaiato. Acconsentì alle due richieste, tirando fuori di tasca dei permessi in bianco nei quali falsificò la firma di un comandante delle SS. Tacitò i miei dubbi assicurandomi che la firma era imitata alla perfezione. Chiesi due altri permessi uno per l'onorevole Gino Magrelli l'altro per il dott. Renzo Lapponi, miei compagni politici, anche essi con me, attivamente ricercati dalle SS.-

Da quel giorno ebbi la macchina a disposizione ed il mio lavoro venne oltremodo facilitato.-

Due o tre giorni più tardi incontrai il Grossi nel ristorante Fiorelli in via Veneto. Era con una signora bionda che l'autista mi disse essere l'amante. Mi confermò che la situazione dei tedeschi era disperata e che, per la fine della settimana, Roma sarebbe stata liberata. In tale occasione avendogli io domandato un'altra volta se aveva preparato la documentazione che illustrasse il suo operato all'arrivo degli Alleati, mi rispose affermativamente dichiarando che non aveva alcun timore dell'arrivo degli Alleati ai quali si sarebbe presentato immediatamente ma che aveva, invece, timore, che scalmanati, approfittando dell'interrogno che ci sarebbe stato tra l'evacuazione della città e la sua occupazione, avrebbero posto a sacco la sua villa. Tale timore mi sembrò più che giustificato poichè il Grossi non aveva certo potuto avvisare tutti coloro che l'avevano visto con i tedeschi - ed era stata tutta Roma - che egli giocava una duplice parte.-

Gli feci presente che i piani da me studiati per l'eventualità di una ritirata tedesca erano due. Il primo comprendeva una resistenza armata da parte dei tedeschi nell'interno della città. E in tale caso le no-

per tutto ciò che mi fosse necessario per il mio lavoro. Gli chiesi che mi mettesse a disposizione un'automobile e mi fornisse un permesso di circolazione con il quale non avrei corso il rischio di essere razzia-
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Gli feci presente che i piani da me studiati per l'eventualità di una ritirata tedesca erano due. Il primo comprendeva una resistenza armata da parte dei tedeschi nell'interno della città. E in tale caso le nostre squadre si sarebbero buttate nella lotta per prendere il nemico alle spalle e l'interesse generale avrebbe prevalso, cioè non si poteva distogliere forze per salvaguardare i beni privati. Il secondo piano prevedeva una uscita dei tedeschi senza combattimento. In questo secondo caso le squadre d'azione avevano avuto ordini severissimi di opporsi ad ogni atto inconsulto, di sorvegliare accchè non venissero commessi saccheggi, rapine ed altri malanni del genere.

Di fare in modo di sorvegliare gli elementi sospetti proibirne la fuga in modo che al suo arrivo l'autorità avesse potuto prenderli in consegna. Che non avevo, quindi, nulla in contrario che due elementi delle nostre squadre d'azione presidiassero la villa del Grossi.

Il Grossi accettò la proposta e impartì disposizioni in merito. Lo stesso giorno dell'uscita dei tedeschi da Roma, verso la una e mezzo del pomeriggio, mentre mi recavo a fare il giro di mobilitazione di tutte le mie squadre poichè avevo ricevuto l'ordine dal Generale Bencivenga (ordine scritto a macchina e firmato: Romanus) di adunare il grosso delle forze presso Piazza Venezia e colà attendere ulteriori disposizioni, all'una e mezza, dicevo, i tedeschi in fuga ci sequestrarono la macchina lasciandoci a terra.

Da quel momento la responsabilità che gravava sulle mie spalle mi proibì di occuparmi del caso Grossi che, del resto, in quel momento, non era affatto per me un caso. L'autista continuò ad aiutarmi con un camioncino fino al giorno 6, giorno in cui ordinai la smobilitazione delle squadre perchè ormai forze regolari di polizia avevano preso il controllo della città ed il nostro compito era finito.

Ieri appena ebbi conoscenza che il Grossi era stato arrestato mi misi subito in movimento per cercare di testimoniare quanto sapevo e quanto ho qui esposto affinché la giustizia possa disporre di tutti gli elementi necessari per avere un corso normale.

Se la mia modesta opinione personale può avere qualche conto mi permetto di dichiarare che ritengo il Grossi incapace macchiarsi di delitti così gravi come quello di dedicarsi allo spionaggio. Ma dalla risultanza delle indagini la verità verrà fuori abbastanza chiara.

Se essa sarà un'accusa per il Grossi, onestamente devo affermare che, con me, il Grossi si è dimostrato leale non ostante potesse consegnarmi in ogni momento ai tedeschi poichè conosceva il mio domicilio e l'importanza dell'opera che svolgevo. Se essa sarà di assoluzione tanto di guadagnato per questa umanità che è così piena di figure tarate da farci emettere un sospiro di conforto ogni qualvolta ci imbattiamo con una persona onesta.

F/to Giorgio Braccialarghe

1554

PROCESSO VERBALE d'interrogatorio di RASTELLI Primo fu Angelo e fu Raffaele Teresa, nato a Roma il 2/6/1893, pensionato del Ministero delle Comunicazioni, coniugato, domiciliato in Roma, Via Donatello n. 50 palazzo VI° scala A. int. 17 tel. 390644.

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro, addì 20 del mese di settembre, alle ore 11, nella caserma dell'Arma dei CC.RR. Flaminia, Via Pietro de Cortona, davanti a noi sottoscritti ufficiali di F.G. è presente RASTELLI Primo, generalizzato in oggetto, il quale dichiara quanto segue:

Non ho mai conosciuto QUADRANA Angelo - GUARNIERI Angelo - MATHEWS Cecil Artur - MATHEWS Gisella - GRAMER Vittorio.

A. D. R. Verso la fine di novembre 1942, essendo affetto da difetto cardiaco e paralisi progressiva ed in seguito agli eventi belluici, decisi di trasferirmi, assieme a tutti i miei familiari a Montorio Romano. Verso la metà di agosto 1943, in tale località, mio genero RIPEFI Antonino mi presentò GROSSI Attilio, il quale da Roma era venuto a farli visita, sussistendo tra loro vincoli di amicizia. Successivamente ho rilevato il GROSSI: il 16/II/1943 (preciso che il giorno posso anche errare), dietro suo invito, in via Flaminia n. 441 e mi offerse l'incarico di dare ospitalità ad un prigioniero di guerra evaso che io accettai; la sera del 26 novembre 1943, in casa mia, in occasione della consegna del predetto prigioniero; verso la fine di dicembre 1943 nella trattoria Fiorelli in via Veneto, in seguito ad appuntamento, per riscuotere dal GROSSI il mensile pattuito di L. 1500 per il mantenimento del prigioniero stesso; il 21 gennaio 1944, in casa mia invitato a colazione da mio genero RIPEFI, in occasione del compleanno della figlia; i primi di marzo 1944, nella predetta trattoria Fiorelli, sempre in seguito ad appuntamento all'esterno del locale e per lo stesso scopo; verso la metà di maggio 1944 in casa mia, in occasione della consegna di altri due prigionieri di guerra evasi. In tutte le conversazioni avvenute nelle suddette circostanze il GROSSI non mi ha mai parlato di esplicare attività a favore dei tedeschi, né per il suo atteggiamento in genere fece sorgere in me alcun sospetto.

A. D. R. Ho conosciuto RIPEFI Antonino, quale agente di P.S. di stanza a Bolzano e successivamente a Roma in servizio presso il Ministero dell'Interno, nella mia abitazione nel periodo...

Non ho mai conosciuto QUADRANA Angelo - GUARNIERI Angelo -
MATHENS Cecil Artur - MATHENS Gisella - GRAMER Vittorio.

A. D. R.

Verso la fine di novembre 1942, essendo affetto da difetto car-
dinco e parelioi progressiva ed in seguito agli eventi bellici,
decisi di trasferirmi, assieme a tutti i miei familiari a Mon-
torio Romano. Verso la metà di agosto 1943, in tale località, mio
genero RIFEPI Antonino mi presentò GHOSSI Attilio, il quale da
Roma era venuto a fargli visita, sussistendo tra loro vincoli di
amicizia. Successivamente ho ricevuto il GHOSSI: il 26/II/1943
(preciso che il giorno posso essere errato), dietro suo invito,
in via Flaminia n. 44I e mi offerse l'incarico di dare ospitali-
tà ad un prigioniero di guerra evaso che io accettai; la sera
del 26 novembre 1943, in casa mia, in occasione della consegna
del predetto prigioniero; verso la fine di dicembre 1943 nel-
la trattoria Fiorelli in via Veneto, in seguito ad appuntamento,
per riscuotere del GHOSSI il mensile pattuito di L.1500 per
mantenimento del prigioniero stesso; il 21 gennaio 1944, in ca-
sa mia invitato a colazione da mio genero RIFEPI, in occasione
del compleanno della figlia; i primi di marzo 1944, nella pre-
detta trattoria Fiorelli, sempre in seguito ad appuntamento al-
l'esterno del locale e per lo stesso scopo; verso la metà di
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A. D. R.

Ho conosciuto RIFEPI Antonino, quale agente di P.S. di stanza a
Bolzano e successivamente a Roma in servizio presso il Ministe-
ro dell'Interno, nella mia abitazione, nei primi mesi del 1939,
in occasione del fidanzamento dello stesso con mia figlia Vito-
ria. Le nozze furono celebrate l'II/4/1940 e da tale data il RI-
FEPI ha sempre alloggiato nella mia abitazione, ad eccezione di
circa un mese, nel maggio c.a. che si trasferì in via Flaminia
44I nell'appartamento annesso al palazzo del GHOSSI, e ciò per dare
ospitalità, nella propria stanza di via Donatello 50, ai due pri-
gionieri di guerra, consegnati nell'epoca.

Rachele Pini

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A. D. R.

Verso la fine di dicembre 1943, in un incontro con il GROSSI nella trattoria Fiorelli, durante il quale erano presenti altre tre persone, non presenti, udì pronunciare il nome di ANGINELLI Alfredo, che conobbi solo nella mia casa, condottovi e presentatomi dal GROSSI e col quale prese parte alla colazione, in occasione del compleanno della mia nipote (21/1/1944). Anche in tale circostanza non furono trattati argomenti che potessero comunque destare sospetti di eventuale attività occultata svolta dal GROSSI e dai suoi amici.

A. D. R.

Verso la fine di dicembre 1943, nella ripetuta trattoria Fiorelli, conobbi, solo di vista, GUBEDDU Raimondo, che trovavasi in compagnia di GROSSI, ANGINELLI ed altri. Il 10/6/1944, arrestato e sottoposto ad interrogatorio, mi venne mostrata una fotografia e nella circostanza appresi che nella stessa si identificava la persona di GUBEDDU Raimondo. Non ha mai avuto alcuna relazione con il GUBEDDU ne conosco particolari circa attività del medesimo svolta.

A.D.R.

Verso la fine di ottobre o i primi di novembre 1943, GROSSI rappresentò a mio genero RIPEPI di essere sprovvisto di olio per uso domestico e sapendo, che io a Montorio Romano conoscevo contadini che ne possedevano, a mezzo dell'auto del GROSSI stesso raggiungetti tale paese. La comitiva era composta: da me, da mio genero RIPEPI, dal GROSSI e da un giovane meccanico, di cui non conosco il nome, il quale accompagnò il GROSSI perché poco pratico della guida macchinista. Nel paese apprendemmo che vi circolavano liberamente alcuni prigionieri di guerra evasi. Il GROSSI ne individuò un gruppo e li avvicinò, da solo, trattenevodovi a conversare pochi minuti. Pochi tardi dallo stesso GROSSI appresi che ai prigionieri aveva offerto sigarette e denaro. Acquistato l'olio tutti i componenti la predetta comitiva facemmo ritorno a Roma.

A.D.R.

Accettai l'incarico offertomi dal GROSSI di dare ospitalità ai prigionieri di guerra evasi, pur conoscendo i gravi rischi a cui mi sarei esposto, a solo scopo umanitario ed anche perché i miei sentimenti sono stati sempre antifascisti ed anti-tedeschi. Soggiungo, anzi, che per tali sentimenti, ero iscritto nel novero dei sovversivi e sottoposto a vigilanza della P.S. nonché a varie perquisizioni domiciliari. Mio genero RIPEPI acconsentì al detto incarico del GROSSI nei miei sentimenti.

A. D. R.

Verso la fine di dicembre 1943, nella ripetuta trattoria Fio-
relli, conosciuta, solo di vista, GUBEDDU Raimondo, che trovavasi in
compagnia di GROSSI, ANGELINELLI ed altri. Il 10/6/1944, arresta-
to e sottoposto ad interrogatorio, mi venne mostrata una foto-
grafia e nella circostanza appresi che nella stessa si identi-
ficava la persona di GUBEDDU Raimondo. Non ho mai avuto alcun
na relazione con il GUBEDDU ne conosco particolari circa atti-
vità del medesimo svolta.

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per uso domestico e sapendo, che io a Montorio Romano cono-
scova contadini che ne possedevano, a mezzo dell'autorità del GROS-
SI stesso raggiunsi tale paese. La comitiva era composta:
da me, da mio genero RIPEPI, dal GROSSI e da un giovane mecen-
co, di cui non conosco il nome, il quale accompagnò il GROSSI
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mo che vi circolavano liberamente alcuni prigionieri di guer-
ra evasi. Il GROSSI ne individuò un gruppo e li avviò, da
solo, trattenendovisi a conversare pochi minuti. Pochi tardi del-
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nel novero dei sovversivi e sottoposto a vigilanza della P.S.
nonché a varie perquisizioni domiciliari. Mio genero RIPEPI
acconsentì al detto incarico del GROSSI per solidarietà nei
miei sentimenti umanitari.

A. D. R.

Escludo nel modo più assoluto che sia io come mio genero RIPE-
PI fossimo a conoscenza, né lontanamente sospettato, che l'inca-
rico offertoci dal GROSSI avesse per scopo altre finalità
all'infuori di quelle umanitarie e che egli agisse col pieno
consenso e connivenza dei tedeschi.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo:

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*Raimondo Fio-
relli. Firmato
Raimondo Fio-
relli. Uscito il 10.6.44*

PROCTER VERBALE di interrogatorio di VASSALLI Filippo fu Telemaco e di Giovacchini Adele, nato a Roma il 7/9/1885, pre fascista dell'Università di Roma, domiciliato in Roma ma al Lungotevere Vallati 19.

L'anno millenovecentoquattro, addì 20 del mese di settembre, alle ore 10, nell'abitazione del soggetto, indisposto, e davanti a noi ufficiali di polizia giudiziaria è presente VASSALLI Filippo, generalizzato in oggetto, il quale dichiara:

Non conosco CUREDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNINI Angelo, RUPPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Artur, MATHEWS Gisella.

Mio figlio Giuliano è stato detenuto in Via Tasso del 3 aprile al 3 giugno u.s. e non ha mai conosciuto GROSSI Attilio, ANCHINELLI Alfredo, CUREDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNINI Angelo, RUPPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Artur e MATHEWS Gisella.

A d.r.: Nel maggio u.s. in casa GROSSI e altre volte in casa dell'avvocato SERRAO incontrai ANCHINELLI Alfredo. Sa mai non ricordo era un giovane bruno ed esile. Ebbi l'impressione fosse segretario del Grossi.

A d.r.: Conobbi Attilio GROSSI diversi giorni dopo l'arresto di mio figlio Giuliano da parte della polizia germanica, avvenute il 3 aprile u.s.

La conoscenza mi fu procurata dall'avv. SERRAO il quale pensò che il Grossi potesse essere di qualche aiuto per sollevare la posizione di mio figlio che si presentava estremamente grave. Il Grossi si mise all'opera con grande impegno e dissi che abbia preso la cosa a cuore con vero sentimento. Egli mi accompagnò più volte al comando delle SS. tedesche, sito nella sede dell'Ambasciata germanica, mi fece avere notizie sul conto di mio figlio e mi procurò perfino la possibilità di parlargli per telefono una volta ed altre volte di vederlo.

Mediante l'opera da lui spiegata sul maggiore HAMS, col quale ebbi non meno di tre o quattro incontri, egli ottenne che fosse rimandata l'assunzione capitale di mio figlio Giuliano.

Intenno di dovere all'opera del Grossi la salvezza di mio figlio per chè se l'assunzione avesse avuto luogo più presto, non sarebbe giunta in tempo l'opera del Vaticano e l'intervento personale del Pontefice al quale mio figlio fu consegnato soltanto la sera del 3 giugno u.s. alla ore 20.30.

Verso la fine di maggio, col Grossi, mi recai anche dall'Ambasciatore del Brasile presso la S.Cede S.T. ACQUILLI, al fine di informarlo dell'opera che si svolgeva a favore di mio figlio e ciò perchè il Grossi

Non conosco CUEDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNIERI Angelo, RIPEPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Arthur, MATHEWS Gisella.

Mio figlio Giuliano è stato detenuto in Via Tasso dal 3 aprile al 3 giugno U.S. e non ha mai conosciuto GROSSI Attilio, ANGHINELLI Alfrado, CUEDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNIERI Angelo, RIPEPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Arthur e MATHEWS Gisella.

A d.r.: Nel maggio U.S. in casa GROSSI e altra volta in casa dell'avvocato STRAIO incontrai ANGHINELLI Alfrado. Se mai non ricordo era un giovane bruno ed esile. Tutti l'impressione fosse segretario del Grossi.

A d.r.: Conobbi Attilio GROSSI diversi giorni dopo l'arresto di mio figlio Giuliano da parte della polizia germanica, avvenuto il 3 aprile U.S.

La conoscenza mi fu procurata dall'avv. STRAIO il quale pensò che il Grossi potesse essere di qualche aiuto per sollevare la posizione di mio figlio che si presentava estremamente grave. Il Grossi si mise al l'opera con grande impegno e dissi che abbia preso la cosa a cuore con vero sentimento. Egli mi accompagnò più volte al comando delle SS. tedesche, sito nelle sadi dell'Ambasciata germanica, mi fece avere notizie sul conto di mio figlio e mi procurò perfino la possibilità di parlargli per telefono una volta ed altre volte di vederlo.

Definita l'opera da lui spiegata sul maggiore HAMS, col quale ebbi non meno di tre o quattro incontri, egli ottenne che fosse rimandata l'esecuzione capitale di mio figlio Giuliano.

Ritengo di dovere all'opera del Grossi la salvezza di mio figlio per che se l'esecuzione avesse avuto luogo più presto, non sarebbe giunta in tempo l'opera del Vaticano e l'intervento personale del Ponte fice al quale mio figlio fu consegnato soltanto la sera del 3 giugno U.S. alle ore 20,30.

Verso la fine di maggio, col Grossi, mi recai anche dell'Ambasciatore del Brasile presso la S.Sede S.T. ANGHINELLI, al fine di informarlo dell'opera che si svolgeva a favore di mio figlio e ciò perché il Grossi è cittadino brasiliano.

A d.r.: Ho visto la persona che credo essere ANGHINELLI, una prima volta, essendomi recato in casa del Grossi per incontrarvi il maggiore HAMS, il quale intervenne a un rinfresco che era dato per il matrimonio mio dello stesso ANGHINELLI. Una seconda volta lo vidi in casa dello avv. STRAIO dove il Grossi si recò accompagnato da due o tre persone, della quali una era l'ANGHINELLI e un'altra il proprietario dell'istorante "TICINIO" di Via Veneto, il quale si offriva di interessare un giudice del tribunale militare tedesco per l'eventualità che mio figlio dovesse comparire davanti al tribunale stesso.

felippo Desjoli

..28

- 2 -

A. d. r.: Per mia diretta conoscenza non so se Grossi e Luminelli aveva-
no un lavoro per conto del servizio informativo tedesco. Del Grossi ho
avute ripetutamente la dichiarazione che egli intendeva di avvalersi del-
le relazioni in cui si trovava con i tedeschi per mettere immediatamente
te al corrente gli Alleati, al loro arrivo in Roma, e per mettersi al
loro servizio. D'altra parte, dall'avv. Serrao avevo saputo che il Grossi,
fin del gennaio o febbraio 1944, aveva redatto una dichiarazione scrit-
ta nella quale affermava di lavorare apparentemente con i tedeschi e di
fare ciò per rendersi successivamente utile per gli Alleati. In questa
dichiarazione si sarebbe anche denunciato il possesso di radio trasmit-
tenti clandestine. Tale dichiarazione scritta, veduta a suo tempo dal-
l'avv. Serrao, sarebbe stata conservata all'Ambasciata del Brasile pres-
so la S. Sede, S. J. Accioli, con l'intesa che questi l'avrebbe comunica-
ta subito al Ministero Britannico presso la S. Sede CSBOM. ---
Il Grossi mi ha detto più volte che egli si era indotto a svolgere etti-
vità informative con la speranza di giovare a suo fratello il comandan-
te di marina, -- effondatore atlantico -- GROSSI. ---

A. d. r.: Ho visto Attilio GROSSI ancora nei giorni successivi all'entra-
ta degli Alleati in Roma, quando egli prese contatto col comandante
POMZO, addetto ai servizi informativi degli Alleati, genero della signo-
ra SERRAO. In casa Serrao, in quell'occasione, il Grossi, mi manifestò
il desiderio di conoscere mio figlio, Professor Giuliano, ma ciò non fu
possibile in quanto, dopo qualche giorno, il Grossi fu arrestato. ---
Non ho altro da aggiungere e mi sottoscrivo. ---

Fatto, letto, chiuso e confermato, in data e luogo di cui sopra. ---

Filippo Vassalli.

Brancaccio Bompiani M. G. R. R.

R. Alvia tutto manc. uoggon cc n.

PROCESSO VENTALE di interrogatorio di CHECCHI Luigi fu Michele e fu Celestino Checchi, nato il 28/4/1903 all'Amara, residente a Roma - Via Antonio Novati 14 -, giornalista.

Luogo millenovecentocinquantequattro, anni 21 del mese di settembre, alle ore 8, nella caserma dell'Arma Viale Mazzini, è presente davanti a noi ufficiali di polizia giudiziaria CHECCHI Luigi, meglio generalizzato in oggetto, il quale, opportunamente interrogato, dichiara:

Non conosce personalmente Attilio GROSSI, MATHEWS Cecil Arthur e MATTHEWS Gisella; non conosce affatto QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNIERI Angelo e RUFFINI Antonino.

Conosce, invece, ANGHINELLI Alfredo, CUBEDDU Raimondo e GRAMER Vittorio.

A d.r.: Conobbi ANGHINELLI Alfredo circa 70 anni fa in occasione di un corso per annunciatori all'Eiar, che frequentavo assieme. Nominati entrambi annunciatori al termine del corso che durò circa tre mesi. Fui assunto in servizio alla Direzione di Roma. Io me ne allontanai dopo circa un mese perché non ero in possesso della tessera d'iscrizione al P. N.F. - L'Anghinelli rimase a Roma e prestò servizio all'Eiar, mi pare, fino al 1937. Successivamente venne assunto al Ministero della Cultura Popolare come annunciatore.

E' in questa occasione che L'Anghinelli conobbe il CUBEDDU Anche egli annunciatore presso lo stesso Ministero.

All'inizio dell'attuale guerra, seppi che L'Anghinelli si prodigò per far assumere in detto Ministero il GROSSI Attilio.

All'inizio del corso all'Eiar ebbi occasione di conoscere il GRAMER Vittorio che era uno degli istruttori.

Partecipava al corso anche un certo VOGLIO che divenne poi il genero del MATHEWS Cecil Arthur, avendo sposato la figlia Gisella.

A d.r.: Mi consta, attraverso confidenze avute, circa tre mesi a meno fa, dai Gramer, che GROSSI Attilio, ANGHINELLI Alfredo, CUBEDDU Raimondo, un certo Angelo (radiotelegrafista) e la signora Gilberta GRUASONI (non meglio da me conosciuta) durante l'occupazione nazi-fascista di Roma svolgevano un servizio informativo in favore dell'Ambasciata germanica in Roma e si organizzavano per un eventuale servizio di trasmissione da Roma qualora gli Alleati occupassero la Capitale.

A d.r.: Dal GRAMER seppi, per sua diretta confessione, che al momento dell'occupazione di Roma da parte degli Alleati il Grossi avrebbe assunto il comando del gruppo di informatori. A sua volta avrebbe ricevuto ordini da una persona conosciuta soltanto con lo pseudonimo di "Falco". Il Grossi aveva già ricevuto personalmente dal Tenente MAIER una ingentissima somma in biglietti di banca americani e inglesi.

- 2 -

Sopra altresì dal Cramer si è esisteva una potente stazione radiotrasmittente collocata in un appartamento sito nel quartiere Flaminio e posseduta dalla chiave di detto appartamento era il GIUSEPPE Raimondo.

A d.r.: I fatti susseguenti mi furono riferiti dal Cramer circa 15 giorni prima dell'arrivo degli Alleati in Roma, nell'occasione di una visita dello stesso in casa mia per l'acquisto di un quadro antico che volevo vendere per reperire denaro. Il Cramer mi disse allora che si sarebbe occupato della vendita del quadro ad una persona che poi sarebbe stato il GROSSI Attilio, vendita che però non venne mai effettuata.

A d.r.: Nessun fatto specifico, il Cramer, ebbe mai a rivelarmi circa la sua collaborazione col servizio informazioni tedesco. Spesso, però, per necessità di cose, dovevo recarmi all'Ambasciata tedesca, forse per incontrarmi col Grossi. Credo che il Cramer non si sia forse mai posto il problema di un suo eventuale lavoro per il servizio informazioni tedesco dopo una occupazione Alleata, in quanto non ha mai creduto a tale possibilità o sino agli ultimissimi giorni della dominazione nazista di Roma ebbe a dirmi che gli Alleati sarebbero venuti a Roma sì, ma in "breve tempo".

A d.r.: Non sono in grado di precisare la data e l'ora in cui andai al Cramer; unitamente al tenente Arrigo PALADINI, all'Ambasciata Alleata per dare informazioni. Se mai non ricordo il fatto avvenuto il mattino del 7 o 8 del mese di giugno d.r.

Proisco che le circostanze sulle quali sono stato interrogato, furono da me a suo tempo fatte presenti ad un Ufficio speciale del Comando Alleato sito in Via Stabia n. 59.

Non ho altro da aggiungere e mi sottoscrivo.

Fatto, letto, chiosato e confermato, in data e luogo di cui sopra.

Luigi Vecchi

Prospetto Wm. H. King M.C.R.

Il mio libro univale univale C.C.A.

PROCESSO VERBALE d'interrogatorio di ASCARELLI Adriano fu Angelo e di Sara Weil, nato a Roma l'8 giugno 1903 - medico-chirurgo - di razza ebraica - ammogliato con due figli - abitante in via della Freg^gza 70, telef. 63869.-

L'anno millenovecentoquarantaquattro addì venticinque del mese di settembre in Roma, alle ore 8,30, nella caserma dei CC. RR. di S. Lorenzo in Lucina, è presente davanti a noi ufficiali di p.g., ASCARELLI Adriano fu Angelo, il quale, opportunamente interrogato, dichiara quanto segue :

A.D.R. Non ho mai conosciuto GROSSI Attilio, CUBEDDU Raimondo, QUADRANA Angelo, GUARNIERI Angelo, RIPEPI Antonino, MATHEWS Cecil Artur, MATHEWS Gisella.

A.D.R. Conobbi ANGHINELLI Alfredo nel 1937 o 1938 nei locali dello "EIAR", dove l'ANGHINELLI era annunciatore.
Io rividi ancora nel 1940 o nel 1941, facendogli una visita medica a casa sua, via Flaminia. Successivamente non ebbi più occasione d'incontrarlo.

A.D.R. Conobbi il dott. Vittorio CRAMER nel 1938 o nel 1939, nei locali dell'EIAR, dove spesso mi recavo a far visita alla Signora Luisa PARISI, annunciatrice dell'EIAR.

Il CRAMER mi fu presentato dalla PARISI.

Nei primi mesi del 1941 curai il CRAMER che era affetto da pleurite essudativa. Nel '42 ebbi occasione di visitare la di lui moglie, alla quale fu diagnosticato un tumore maligno del colon trasverso e fu operata di asportazione dal Prof. CIANCARELLI, assistito da me, nell'agosto '43.

Subito dopo gli avvenimenti dell'8 settembre '43 fui costretto ad allontanarmi da casa per sfuggire alle persecuzioni dei nazi-fascisti e trovai asilo, con la famiglia, per circa un mese nell'abitazione del CRAMER.

In tale tempo il CRAMER non mi accennò mai di essere in contatto col servizio informazioni tedesco, anzi si dimostrava molto preoccupato avendo la moglie di razza ebraica e di nazionalità tedesca.

Cinque o sei giorni prima del 28 ottobre '43 (giorno della deportazione di tutti gli ebrei residenti nell'urbe) mi allontanai dalla casa del CRAMER, avendo trovato alloggio presso altri amici.

Nel gennaio del '44 il CRAMER mi venne a trovare nel mio nuo

for. Adriano Ascarelli

(Ascarelli Adriano)

(2)

vo asilo di via Martiri Fascisti 53; nell'occasione non mi parlò di essere stato ingaggiato dal servizio informazioni germanico.

A.D.R.

In una successiva visita, avvenuta probabilmente verso la fine di gennaio o ai primi di febbraio '44, il CRAMER vedendomi preoccupato per l'arresto e ricatto subito da mio fratello da parte della polizia fascista, mi disse di tenerlo informato di qualsiasi eventuale cosa che mi fosse accaduta, assicurandomi che in brevissimo tempo sarebbe stato in grado di aiutarmi.

A.D.R.

Non ricordo bene se nella predetta occasione o successivamente il CRAMER, alle mie richieste, mi disse di essere in contatto con tale GROSSI, fratello della medaglia d'oro, che era al servizio dei tedeschi. Mi confessò anche che egli (CRAMER) poteva esplicitare il suo interessamento, in caso d'incidenti, solo a favore di tre persone e cioè di me, di mio fratello dott. Arnaldo Vittorio e di tale Carlo ROSSI.

A.D.R.

Alla fine di febbraio o ai primi di marzo '44, mentre mi accompagnava alla mia abitazione dopo essere stato a colazione a casa sua, alle mie obiezioni, mi precisò di essere al sicuro una volta avvenuta la liberazione di Roma, perché tramite dei capi comunisti, dei quali non mi disse il nome, faceva il doppio gioco a favore degli Alleati, chiarandomi che anche lo stesso GROSSI era a contatto con l'I.S.

A.D.R.

Il CRAMER in tale colloquio mi disse anche che era sua intenzione di lavorare il meno possibile a favore dei tedeschi e che si avvaleva della sua posizione al solo scopo di aiutare i perseguitati dai nazi-fascisti.

In proposito ci tengo a dichiarare che il CRAMER, il giorno dopo dell'arresto e ricatto di mio fratello, avvenuto il giorno 4 marzo '44, s'incaricò, insieme ad un reparto di "S.S.", di ricercare i ricattatori senza peraltro conseguire l'intento.

A.D.R.

Il CRAMER m'ebbe a precisare di essere entrato a far parte del servizio informativo tedesco tramite il GROSSI, avendo dovuto subire un ricatto da parte di quest'ultimo, che l'aveva minacciato di denuncia e di rappresaglie contro la moglie, qualora non, si fosse prestato.

A.D.R.

Successivamente al marzo '44, dopo l'episodio di via Rasella,

x 4 marzo. 1944

23

Adriano Ascarelli

(Ascarelli Adriano)

(3)

il CRAMER venne a trovarmi altre volte a casa ed avemmo occasione di riparlare dell'argomento e lui mi confermò sempre che era perfettamente tranquillo per il futuro, perché il doppio giuoco era ingranato bene.

A.D.R.

Ritengo veritiere le confidenze fattemi dal CRAMER in merito alle sue intenzioni di non lavorare per i tedeschi.

Ciò mi è confermato dal fatto che pur essendo egli a conoscenza della posizione mia e di mio fratello cercò sempre di aiutarci, senza farci mai sospettare sul suo conto.

Mi risulta, per averlo appreso dal Prof. Francesco CIANCARELLI, abitante in via Ombrone 14, che il CRAMER, fornì a richiesta del professore e per suo tramite, la pianta dei locali dell'EIAR al partito d'azione. La pianta, com'ebbe a dirmi il CIANCARELLI, doveva servire per tentare un atto di sabotaggio contro la trasmittente tedesca.

A.D.R.

Confermo che il CRAMER non mi parlò mai di voler lavorare per i tedeschi dopo la liberazione di Roma. In più occasioni mi manifestò che era invece sua ferma intenzione di collaborare con gli Alleati.

A.D.R.

Confermo ancora che il CRAMER mi disse di essere entrato a far parte del gruppo GROSSI perché obbligato da costui con minacce di rappresaglie contro la moglie.

In fede di quanto sopra mi sottoscrivo

Adriano Ascarelli

Francesco Ciancarelli

Luigi Parato - pitano

Rip. IV - Mod. 251



GOVERNATORATO DI ROMA

COMUNE DI ROMA
IV RIPARTIZIONE - STATO CIVILE

ESTRATTO PER COPIA INTEGRALE

dal Registro degli atti di

dell'anno 1941

N. 2

Serie III

Parte I

Mathews Gisella - Opzione Citt. Italiana

L'anno millenovecentoquarantuno addì
dieciotto del mese di febbraio ad ore undici
e minuti trentacinque. Avanti di me
Comm. Domenico Vanninanti, Ufficiale
dello Stato Civile delegato dal Governatore
in data 2.9.39, è comparsa la Signora
Mathews Gisella, la quale dopo avermi
esposto essere ella cittadina inglese nata
nel Regno e precisamente a Roma il
14 Dicembre 1919, avere compiuto il
ventunesimo ma non ancora il ven-
tiduesimo anno ed avere in questo
Governatorato la sua residenza, mi ha
dichiarato che ora elegge la cittadinanza
italiana. A tal fine mi ha esibito i se-
guenti documenti: 1) certificato di nascita

N.

Deleg.

di lei, 2) certificato di cittadinanza inglese del padre, 3) certificato di residenza della medesima. E poiché mi risulta provata la verità dei fatti esposti dalla dichiarante, ho ricevuto siffatta dichiarazione alla quale sono stati presenti come testimoni: Santovito Emma di Luigi e di Pichi Mella, nata a Roma il 24.12.918, abitante in Via G. Ferrari 2, studentessa, e Voiglio Elio di Amadeo e di Camillo Elvira, nato a Capigliari il 28.9.1918, abitante in Via Ossiego 1, impiegato. I documenti prodotti, muniti del mio visto, sono da me inseriti nel volume degli allegati a questo registro. Letto il presente atto alla dichiarante ed ai testimoni, essi lo hanno insieme con me sottoscritto.

F.to Gisella Evelyn Mathews
Emma Santovito
Voiglio Elio

L'Ufficiale di Stato Civile
F.to Domenico Vanninanti

La presente copia è conforme all'originale
Roma 24 settembre 1944

L'Impiegato

Ferrari



L'Ufficiale di P.C.

Procuratore
G. D'Agostini

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

6 October, 1944

Ref: SE/149.01

Subject:

Cecil Arthur MATHEWS, British.
Suspected enemy agent - Grossi Group -
S.D. organisation.

To:

Lieut-Colonel P.A.D. Young
G.2. Rome Allied Area Command.

1.

The subject of this report - Cecil Arthur MATHEWS, born 11 June, 1880 at London, a British subject, profession - artist - was arrested at 0500 hours on 10 June 1944 at his home, 31 Via Delle Iole, Rome, by Maresciallo Maggiore Costantino POLIDORI of S.I.M., under instructions of S.C.I. Unit Rome, as a suspected member of the Attilio GROSSI ("G") Group of the German "S.D." espionage organisation.

2.

Six other suspected members of that Group were arrested at about the same time. The ramifications of the Group were very extensive and every activity both prior to and after the Allied Occupation was covered with a carefully prepared alibi. Consequently, in the course of investigating their activities, many enquiries both of a direct nature and enquiries of a discreet character have been necessary, and upwards of fifty main witnesses have been questioned and signed statements obtained. In addition, the searching of numerous addressees connected with the Group has been necessary.

3.

Ample evidence has been forthcoming to show that this Group was left in Rome for the purpose of espionage on behalf of the German "S.D." organisation, under directions of Colonel KAPPLER and Dr. MEYER. The indications are that Attilio GROSSI, leader of "G" Group, intended to play a "double game" and for this purpose prepared a clever alibi for himself through the Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See, GROSSI being a Brazilian citizen. This alibi has rendered it difficult to prove in law the necessary "intention to obtain military information and impart it to the enemy" to show that GROSSI and his associates were engaged in espionage.

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4.

The name "MATHIEUS" appears in a list of enemy agents of "G" Group, with the code number "C.35", which was handed by Dr. MEYER of the German Embassy in Rome, to a British agent who had penetrated the German S.D. organisation under instructions of a British Major - Major D'Arcy Mander. This may refer, either to Cecil Arthur MATHIEUS or his daughter, Gisella VOIGLIO nee MATHIEUS.

5.

Enquiries and interrogations have shown that the dwelling of Cecil Arthur MATHIEUS was frequently visited by GROSSI and the principal members of "G" Group; also, both Major HASS and Dr. MEYER of the S.D. organisation have visited him at his studio, whilst C.A. MATHIEUS subsequently visited them at the German Embassy. He maintains that the purpose of these visits was merely in connection with pictures which they had painted for him, but it is expected that this will

he disproved. In any case, it is (quite apart from the reflection upon his loyalty in visiting the German Embassy) a highly suspicious circumstance that MATHEWS, a British subject, should take the risk of bringing himself under the notice of German officers in this way. It suggests that he was well aware that he had nothing to fear from them.

6.

Furthermore, it has been established that GROSSI, with the full connivance of the Germans, organised the sheltering and maintenance of escaped British prisoners-of-war, to provide himself and his Group with the "cover" of being "pro-Allied". It is rather more than significant that C.A. MATHEWS (admittedly of anti-British sentiments and a man who was at no time molested either by Italians or Germans) accepted the terribly dangerous task of sheltering one such prisoner. Taking into account all the circumstances, it seems certain that MATHEWS accepted this task because he was aware of the fact that it was being done with the full knowledge and consent of the Germans. Accordingly, he must have been aware of the purpose for which this was being done and must therefore have known of the proposed activities of GROSSI and his associates.

7.

MATHEWS was also a member of the Fascist Confederation of Professionals and Artists - membership No. 21795. There is little doubt as to the sentiments of a British subject who assumed membership of a foreign, fascist organisation of this character. Further, in 1935 he was a violent opponent of sanctions and in September, 1939 openly declared himself opposed to the British declaration of war on Germany. He has remained free and unmolested throughout the war. The indications are obvious.

8.

Moreover, whilst still residing with him, his daughter - Gisella - was acting as a German informer (under the auspices of GROSSI) in betraying anti-German elements in Rome. Prior to this - in 1941 - she had visited Munich, Germany, ostensibly to study the German language at the Goethe Institute. The fact that she, a British subject, was able to go to Germany without any fear whatsoever; gives a clear idea of the manner in which the Germans regarded her. Apparently, she went with her father's full consent and without any opposition from him. This reflects great discredit upon both of them and leaves no doubt as to where their sympathies were devoted.

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9.

It is possible that no charges of actual espionage will be substantiated against C.A. MATHEWS, but so far as Gisella MATHEWS is concerned, there seems to be already sufficient evidence to charge her with two offences committed whilst a British subject - (i) "doing acts with intent to assist the enemy" and (ii) "entering enemy territory (Germany) without permission of the appropriate authority (i.e. one of H.M. Principal Consular Officers), both offences contrary to the Defence Regulations, 1939, the extra-territorial regulations of which bring British subjects within the scope of the principal Regulations, wherever they may be in foreign countries. The possibility of preferring more serious charges - "espionage" and "adhering to the King's enemies" - is also under review, in the case of Gisella MATHEWS. Both this woman and her father are still under investigation in connection with the wider activities of the Grossi Group.

Page 3

10.

It is submitted that, even if no further evidence were forthcoming to substantiate actual charges under Statute, Defence Regulations or Allied Proclamations, against Cecil Arthur MATHEWS and Gisella, his daughter, there is already more than sufficient evidence to justify their detention for the duration of the war, on the grounds of military security. Certainly, such persons would, in England, be thus detained under Defence Regulation 18B.

11.

In view of their proven sentiments, their past associations and activities, the release of either person would present the gravest danger to military security.

12.

A full report will shortly be presented, at the conclusion of the lengthy investigations into the whole GROSSI Group, in which the full details of the evidence in support of the facts as above, showing the relationship between MATHEWS - father and daughter - and the GROSSI Group, will be given.

Louis V. Gale

Louis V. Gale, Captain
for Colonel A.E. Young,
Director - Security Branch.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

4th September, 1944

Ref: SE/149.01

Subject: Prosecution of German Agents
- Attilio GROSSI and Group.

To: S.C.I. Rome (Captain ROLLO)

1.

It is requested, in connection with the preparation of the cases for trial of Attilio GROSSI and the members of his German Espionage Group, that representatives of S.I.M be instructed to question and to obtain signed statements from the witnesses shown in the attached list.

2.

Each statement should commence with a brief summary of the witness's knowledge of Attilio GROSSI and the members of his Group - ANGINELLI Alfredo; CUREDDU Raimondo; QUADRANA Angelo; GUARNIERI Mario; RIPPETI Antonino; MATHEWS Cecil Arthur; MATHEWS Gisella; CRAMER Vittorio.

3.

Evidence is sought as to what knowledge each of the above mentioned members of GROSSI's group had, prior to the Allied occupation, of his having undertaken to perform espionage work for the German Intelligence Service. Also, evidence is sought as to any indication of his intention or the intentions of the group members to carry out such work. Such evidence may be adduced from conversations etc. which witnesses have had with GROSSI and the group in the past.

4.

The witnesses should be required specially to answer the specific questions shown in the attached list, and where a witness gives a negative answer to a question, this should be recorded in the signed statement.

5.

Attached is also a list of addresses, with which the Group has been connected and which it is desired shall be searched for evidence of the character mentioned above, reports being submitted by the S.I.M representatives, as to the results of such searches.

For the Director - Security Branch

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. Gale
Captain

2. Each statement should commence with a brief summary of the witness's knowledge of Attilio GROSSI and the members of his Group - ANGINELLI Alfredo; CUBEDDU Raimondo; QUADRANA Angelo; GUARNIERI Mario; RIFEPI Antonino; MATHENS Cecil Arthur; MATHENS Gisella; CRAMER Vittorio.

3. Evidence is sought as to what knowledge each of the above mentioned members of GROSSI's group had, prior to the Allied occupation, of his having undertaken to perform espionage work for the German Intelligence Service. Also, evidence is sought as to any indication of his intention or the intentions of the group members to carry out such work. Such evidence may be adduced from conversations etc. which witnesses have had with GROSSI and the group in the past.

4. The witnesses should be required specially to answer the specific questions shown in the attached list, and where a witness gives a negative answer to a question, this should be recorded in the signed statement.

5. Attached is also a list of addresses, with which the Group has been connected and which it is desired shall be searched for evidence of the character mentioned above, reports being submitted by the S.I.M. representatives, as to the results of such searches.

For the Director - Security Branch

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. Gale
Captain

1715

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

Ref: SB/149.01

4th September, 1944

List of Witnesses to be interrogated by S.I.M
representatives, in connection with investigation
of activities of Attilio GROSSI German Espionage Group

1. ASCHARELLI Dott. Adriano

What facts, if any, were given to Dott. Ascharelli by Dott. Vittorio CRAMER, as to the latter's connection with the German Intelligence and his intentions as to future work on behalf of the Germans?

When and under what circumstances did CRAMER reveal any such facts, and what did he say was his object in telling Dr. ASCHARELLI?

2. BENEDETTINI Major

He was partner of GROSSI in business in Via Sistina, Roma. What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome?

Did GROSSI reveal to him any of his plans or intentions of working for the Germans in Rome after the Allied occupation? Has GROSSI left any documents with BENEDETTINI, which might provide evidence?

3. Carla GONELLA

Last known address - Via Giuseppe Vasi 30, Roma. Mistress of GROSSI from September, 1943 until time of his arrest.

Did GROSSI on any occasion reveal to her his intention or otherwise of working in Rome for the Germans, after the Allied occupation?

If so, when did he first tell her of such intentions or lack of intention to work for the Germans?

Does she know of any other persons to whom he may have expressed an intention to work, or not to work, for the Germans (Especially does she know of any members of the GROSSI Group whom he informed along these lines)?

On what date were two wireless transmitting sets brought to her and GROSSI's home?

Who brought them? Who placed them in the loft at her home? On 11th June, 1944 did QUADRANA call at her home at her request and did she give him the two wireless sets to take away?

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What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome?
Did GROSSI reveal to him any of his plans or intentions of working for the Germans in Rome after the Allied occupation?
Has GROSSI left any documents with BENEDETTINI, which might provide evidence?

3.

Carla GONNELLA

Last known address - Via Giuseppe Vasi 30, Roma.

Mistress of GROSSI from September, 1943 until time of his arrest.

Did GROSSI on any occasion reveal to her his intention or otherwise of working in Rome for the Germans, after the Allied occupation?

If so, when did he first tell her of such intentions or lack of intention to work for the Germans?

Does she know of any other persons to whom he may have expressed an intention to work, or not to work, for the Germans (Especially does she know of any members of the GROSSI Group whom he informed along these lines)?

On what date were two wireless transmitting sets brought to her and GROSSI's home?

Who brought them? Who placed them in the loft at her home?

On 11th June, 1944 did QUADRANA call at her home at her request and did she give him the two wireless sets to take away?

How many persons, to her knowledge, had handled the wireless sets between the time of their delivery at her home and their being finally taken away?

Why did she not inform the Police who arrested GROSSI, of the place where the wireless sets were hidden?

Are there any other items of interest with regard to GROSSI of which she knows the place of concealment?

4.

CHECCHI Luigi

- Via Mordini 14, Roma.

What facts, if any, were given to him by Dott. Vittorio CRAMER as to the latter's connection with the German Intelligence Service and as to CRAMER's intention or lack of intention to work in Rome for the Germans, after the Allied occupation? When and under what circumstances did CRAMER reveal the facts? On what date and at what precise time after the Allied occupation, did CRAMER ask CHECCHI to take him before the Allied authorities to give information?

List of Witnesses re Attilio Grossi and Group PAGE 2

5.

LANDINI Maria Via Fabio Massimo 107, Roma

What facts, if any, did Vittorio CHAMER tell her regarding his connection with the German Intelligence and his intention or otherwise to work for them in Rome, after Allied occupation? When did he first reveal any such facts to her? What did he say was his purpose in telling her such facts?

6.

Avv. De MARTINO

When did GROSSI first reveal to him GROSSI's connection with German Intelligence and how much did GROSSI tell him?

Did De MARTINO collaborate with GROSSI in the sale of Sterling for lire on behalf of the German Embassy?

If so, give a brief account of the transactions?

On 5th June, 1944 it is alleged that De MARTINO, at GROSSI's house, said to the latter, in the presence of other members of the GROSSI group - "A report must be typed" -

What did GROSSI say? What did other persons say?

What did De MARTINO mean by the above remark?

What was the intended nature of the report referred to?

Who was to prepare the report and what was to be done with it?

Did De MARTINO, on the same date, take GROSSI to see

Avv. SERAO. If so, what was the object of the visit and what happened when they saw Avv. SERAO?

When was GROSSI first informed that SERAO's son-in-law -

"Max" was connected with the British Intelligence Service?

Who informed him of this?

What evidence can De MARTINO supply as to GROSSI's intentions

regarding working for the Germans after Allied occupation?

What evidence can he give as to the knowledge possessed by

other members of the GROSSI Group regarding GROSSI's

intentions? (De MARTINO is known to have been frequently

in the company of the Group).

On what date and at what time did Mario GUARNIERI call

upon De MARTINO?

What did GUARNIERI tell him, especially regarding GROSSI?

Did De MARTINO take GUARNIERI to see Avv. SERAO and, if so,

what happened and what was said at SERAO's house?

Is it true that GROSSI, through his influence with German

authorities, secured the release of General ODDONE at the

request of De MARTINO to GROSSI?

On 5th June, 1944 it is alleged that De MARTINO, at GROSSI's house, said to the latter, in the presence of other members of the GROSSI group - "A report must be typed" - What did GROSSI say? What did other persons say? What did De MARTINO mean by the above remark? What was the intended nature of the report referred to? Who was to prepare the report and what was to be done with it? Did De MARTINO, on the same date, take GROSSI to see Avv. SERAO. If so, what was the object of the visit and what happened when they saw Avv. SERAO? When was GROSSI first informed that SERAO's son-in-law - "Max" was connected with the British Intelligence Service? Who informed him of this? What evidence can De MARTINO supply as to GROSSI's intentions regarding working for the Germans after Allied occupation? What evidence can he give as to the knowledge possessed by other members of the GROSSI Group regarding GROSSI's intentions? (De MARTINO is known to have been frequently in the company of the Group).

On what date and at what time did Mario GUARNIERI call upon De MARTINO?

What did GUARNIERI tell him, especially regarding GROSSI?

Did De MARTINO take GUARNIERI to see Avv. SERAO and, if so, what happened and what was said at SERAO's house?

Is it true that GROSSI, through his influence with German authorities, secured the release of General ODDONE at the direct request of De MARTINO? Does he know of the existence of any documents belonging to GROSSI?

Avv. SERAO

Did he collaborate with GROSSI in any financial dealing prior to the Allied Occupation - If so, on whose behalf were the transactions made and what was their nature? Is it true that Avv. SERAO was first introduced to GROSSI by De MARTINO on or about 16th December, 1943 and that as a result of the interview, Avv. SERAO promised to speak to Mr. OSBORNE, British Minister to the Vatican? What were the precise facts in connection with this matter and what was the purpose of contacting the British Minister on GROSSI's behalf?

When was GROSSI told and who told him that Avv. SERAO's son-in-law was connected with British Intelligence?

Were any of the other members of the Group informed of this - if so, when and by whom?

Is it correct that GROSSI had, prior to 16 February, 1944, made a full declaration to Avv. SERAO of GROSSI's activities with the Germans? If so where is the declaration?

List of Witnesses re Attilio GROSSI and Group PAGE 3

AVV. SERAO

- continued

Did GROSSI warn SERAO in January, 1944 that a man named MAUGERI was wanted by the "S.S."?

Did GROSSI, in May 1944, at the request of AVV. SERAO, secure the release of General MAURICARDI, through GROSSI's influence at the German Embassy?

Did GROSSI visit AVV. SERAO on 5th June, 1944, in the company of AVV. De MARTINO. If so, what was said at that meeting by each of the persons present. In particular, did GROSSI make any mention of wireless transmitting sets or wireless codes? Full account of all that happened at the meeting and subsequently?

Has GROSSI at any time given AVV. SERAO a declaration to be handed to the British Minister to the Vatican. If so, what were the contents and what happened to it?

Has AVV. SERAO seen any declaration made by GROSSI to the Brazilian Minister to the Vatican, or has GROSSI at any time mentioned such a declaration to AVV. SERAO. If so what facts can AVV. SERAO give as to the contents?

When did AVV. SERAO first make the acquaintance of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS - one of the GROSSI Group?

What does AVV. SERAO know of the activities of MATHEWS and the latter's daughter - Gisella MATHEWS (now Signora VOICLIO) - particularly with regard to their association with GROSSI?

Can AVV. SERAO explain why the Wife of C.A. MATHEWS called upon him after the arrest of her husband. What does AVV. SERAO know of the circumstances of that visit - when she was interviewed by his assistant Sig. MIRABELLI?
Full account of GUARNIERI's visit to AVV. SERAO on 14 June, 1944?
Assistant to AVV. SERAO should be asked to make a statement regarding any interviews he has had with members of the MATHEWS family, or members of the GROSSI Group.

"MAX"

- Son-in-law of AVV. SERAO.

Full account of the circumstances under which GUARNIERI was brought to him on 14th June 1944 at Via delle Botteghe Oscure?

What subsequent action was taken?

Full account of GROSSI's visit to him on 5th June, 1944 - What was said and who was present?

8.

9.

handed to the British Minister to the Vatican. If so, what were the contents and what happened to it?

Has Avv.SERAO seen any declaration made by GROSSI to the Brazilian Minister to the Vatican, or has GROSSI at any time mentioned such a declaration to Avv.SERAO. If so what facts can Avv.SERAO give as to the contents?

When did Avv.SERAO first make the acquaintance of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS - one of the GROSSI Group?

What does Avv.SERAO know of the activities of MATHEWS and the latter's daughter - Gisella MATHEWS (now Signora VOICLIO) - particularly with regard to their association with GROSSI?

Can Avv.SERAO explain why the wife of C.A.MATHEWS called upon him after the arrest of her husband. What does Avv.SERAO know of the circumstances of that visit - when she was interviewed by his assistant Sig. MIRABELLI?
Full account of GUARNIERI's visit to Avv.SERAO on 14 June, 1944?
MIRABELLI Assistant to Avv.SERAO should be asked to make a statement regarding any interviews he has had with members of the MATHEWS family, or members of the GROSSI Group.

"MAX" - Son-in-law of Avv.SERAO.

Full account of the circumstances under which GUARNIERI was brought to him on 14th June 1944 at Via delle Botteghe Oscure? What subsequent action was taken?

Full account of GROSSI's visit to him on 5th June, 1944 - What was said and who was present?

Was any suggestion made by anyone that GROSSI should hand over certain wireless transmitting sets to the Brazilian Minister to the Vatican?

Did GROSSI hand over to "MAX" any wireless sets or other property, documents, codes etc. If so what happened to such property?

10. RASTELLI Primo

What were the circumstances under which RASTELLI and his son-in-law, RIPEPI Antonino, met prisoners-of-war at Montorio Romano in about November, 1943?

Why did they accept from GROSSI, the dangerous task of sheltering escaped prisoner-of-war?

Was it because they were well aware that the whole thing was arranged by GROSSI with the full German consent and connivance?

PAGE 4

List of Witnesses re Attilio GROSSI and GroupProfessore VASSALLI

Brief statement as to his knowledge of Attilio GROSSI?

12.

Is it true that in May, 1944, GROSSI secured the release of the Professor's son who had been condemned to death in Via Tasso as a saboteur?

VOIGLIO Llio

13.

Brief statement as to his general knowledge of Attilio GROSSI and GROUP?

What were the circumstances under which he accompanied GROSSI and the German - MASS - to Montorio Romano?

What was the object of the visit?

Is it correct that VOIGLIO secured an introduction for GROSSI to an Irish Priest named O'FLAHERTY?

What was the object of the introduction and what happened as a result of it?

Can VOIGLIO now contact the Irish Priest- O'FLAHERTY with a view to the facts being verified?

Did GROSSI or any other member of GROSSI's Group mention to VOIGLIO anything about their connection with German Intelligence (particularly ANGHINELLI)?

Is it true that GROSSI, on one occasion, told VOIGLIO that he distrusted ANGHINELLI, saying that he believed the latter to be working wholeheartedly with the Germans, behind GROSSI's back?

What evidence can VOIGLIO supply, from conversations etc., regarding the intentions of GROSSI, ANGHINELLI and other members of the Group, to carry out espionage for the Germans after the Allied occupation of Rome?

TESTENA (Son of a member of Rome Fire Brigade).

14.

Brief statement of his personal knowledge of GROSSI Attilio?

What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome? What does he know of the GROSSI Group?

Is it correct that in May, 1944 he informed GROSSI that the latter had been branded by a clandestine newspaper as an

"S.D." German agent who was being provided with "pro-Allied" cover to deceive the Allies after occupation of Rome?

1 5 8 4

GROSSI to an Irish Priest named O'FLAHERTY?

What was the object of the introduction and what happened as a result of it?

Can VOIGLIO now contact the Irish Priest- O'FLAHERTY with a view to the facts being verified?

Did GROSSI or any other member of GROSSI's Group mention to VOIGLIO anything about their connection with German Intelligence (particularly ANGHINELLI)?

Is it true that GROSSI, on one occasion, told VOIGLIO that he distrusted ANGHINELLI, saying that he believed the latter to be working wholeheartedly with the Germans, behind GROSSI's back?

What evidence can VOIGLIO supply, from conversations etc., regarding the intentions of GROSSI, ANGHINELLI and other members of the Group, to carry out espionage for the Germans after the Allied occupation of Rome?

14. TESTENA (Son of a member of Rome Fire Brigade).

Brief statement of his personal knowledge of GROSSI Attilio?

What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome? What does he know of the GROSSI Group?

Is it correct that in May, 1944 he informed GROSSI that the latter had been branded by a clandestine newspaper as an "S.D." German agent who was being provided with "pro-Allied" cover to deceive the Allies after occupation of Rome? **13**

VALADIER

This man is stated to have had his house raided by German officials, who are alleged to have found a copy of a denunciation of GROSSI there, in which it was stated that GROSSI's declaration to the Brazilian Minister was made on German orders.

If VALADIER can be traced - it is desired to ascertain how much truth there is in this allegation.

16. LORENZINI Ettore

He was commercial secretary to Attilio GROSSI.

What does he know of GROSSI's activities with the Germans before the occupation of Rome by Allies?

What evidence can he give regarding GROSSI's intended activities after the Allied occupation of Rome?

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

PAGE 5

List of Witnesses re Attilio GROSSI and Group

LORENZINI Ettore - continued

Does LORENZINI know whether GROSSI told any of the other members of the Group of his intentions or otherwise of working for the Germans after the Allied Occupation of Rome?

(Note:- LORENZINI was well aware of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities and has been with GROSSI in the company of HASS (German Embassy) at the house of Gisella MATHEWS. LORENZINI also took part in bringing prisoners-of-war from Montorio Romano, and must have known that this was being done with the full consent and knowledge of the Germans).

List of addresses to be searched :-

- | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| (i) | Via Margutta 54, Roma | - | Studio of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS |
| (ii) | Via Sistina, Roma | - | Business premises of GROSSI and Major BENEDETTINI |
| (iii) | Piazza Melazzo da Forlì 16, Roma. | - | Address used by ANCHINELLI; and wireless transmitters there for a period. |
| (iv) | Via Cheren 16, Roma Int.39 | - | Former address of GUARNIERI wireless operator of GROSSI Group. |
| (v) | Via Donatello 50, Roma | - | Address used by GROSSI and RIPEPI. |
| (vi) | Viale Angelico 80, Roma | - | Address of Vittorio CRAMER. |
| (vii) | Via Chioggia (No. not known) Roma. | - | Former address of QUADRANA Angelino |
| (viii) | Via Aquileia 223, Roma. | - | Address of Avv. De MARTINO - Close associate of GROSSI and Group for several months. This address should be searched AFTER a statement has been taken from him and AFTER he has been invited to hand over all documents or property connected with the GROSSI case. |

- (ii) Via Sistina, Roma - Business premises of GROSSI and Major BENEDETTINI
- (iii) Piazza Melazzo da Forlì 16, Roma. - Address used by ANCHINELLI; and wireless transmitters there for a period.
- (iv) Via Cheren 16, Roma - Former address of GUARNIERI Int.39 - wireless operator of GROSSI Group.
- (v) Via Donatello 50, Roma - Address used by GROSSI and RIPEPI.
- (vi) Viale Angelico 80, Roma - Address of Vittorio GRAMER.
- (vii) Via Chioggia (No. not known) - Former address of QUADRANA Roma. Angelino
- (viii) Via Aquileia 223, Roma. - Address of AVV. De MARTINO - Close associate of GROSSI and Group for several months. This address should be searched AFTER a statement has been taken from him and AFTER he has been invited to hand over all documents or property connected with the GROSSI case.

12

For the Director - Security Branch

H.Q. - A.C.C.
Louis V. Gale
 Louis V. Gale, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref: SB/149.01

5th September, 1944

Subject: Prosecution of German Agents -
Attilio GROSSI and Group.

To: S.O.I. Rome ; (Captain ROLLO).

Statements are required from the undermentioned representatives of S.I.M.; for the purpose of presenting formal evidence of arrest and search of the Attilio GROSSI Group of German Agents.

It will therefore be appreciated if the officials of S.I.M. who were concerned in the arrests and searches will prepare and sign statements on the general lines indicated below, giving an account of the results of the searches and recording any remarks made by the prisoners after arrest.

1. Capitano ARDIA BALILLA

Search of Via Vasi 30 - re GROSSI - 10 June, 1944
(In company with M.M.PASCALÉ).

Search of Via Bosio 31 - re GROSSI - 11 June, 1944
(In company with M.M.PASCALÉ).

Arrest of GUARNIERI Mario - 1100 hours - 12 June, 1944
(With M.M.PROPERZI)

It is believed that Capt. ARDIA BALILLA called upon Dott. Vittorio CRAMER between 10 - 12th June, 1944, at Viale Angelico 80, and instructed him to report at Via del Tritone 87, on the following day. It is requested that the Captain include in his statement the precise date and time that he gave this instruction to CRAMER and, as far as possible, the exact terms of the instruction, also any reply which CRAMER may have made at the time.

2. M.M./PASCALÉ Iaino

Arrest and search of RIPLEPI Antonino - 2100 hrs - 9 June 1944
(With M.M.AIELLO)

Search of Via Flaminia 441 - 9 June, 1944 - re RIPLEPI

Arrest and search of GROSSI Attilio - 0600 hrs - 10 June 1944

Search of Via G.Vasi 30 - 10 June, 1944 - re GROSSI)

Search of Via Bosio 31 - 11 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) ARDIA

Search of Piazza Carracci 1, Int 13 - 14 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) BALILLA

1.

recording any remarks made by the prisoners after arrest.

Capitano ARDIA BALILLA

Search of Via Vasi 30 - re GROSSI - 10 June, 1944
 (In company with M.M.PASCALE).
 Search of Via Bosio 31 - re GROSSI - 11 June, 1944
 (In company with M.M.PASCALE).
 Arrest of GUARNIERI Mario - 1100 hours - 12 June, 1944
 (With M.M.PROPERZI)

It is believed that Capt. ARDIA BALILLA called upon Dott. Vittorio CRAMER between 10 - 12th June, 1944, at Viale Angelico 80, and instructed him to report at Via del Tritone 87, on the following day. It is requested that the Captain include in his statement the precise date and time that he gave this instruction to CRAMER and, as far as possible, the exact terms of the instruction, also any reply which CRAMER may have made at the time.

M.M.PASCALE Igino

Arrest and search of RIPEPI Antonino - 2100 hrs - 9 June 1944
 (With M.M.AIELLO)
 Search of Via Flaminia 441 - 9 June, 1944 - re RIPEPI
 Arrest and search of GROSSI Attilio - 0600 hrs - 10 June 1944
 Search of Via C.Vasi 30 - 10 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) ~~ARDIA~~
 Search of Via Bosio 31 - 11 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) ~~ARDIA~~
 Search of Piazza Carracci 1, Int 19 - 14 June, 1944 - re GUARNIERI

M.M. AIELLO Giuseppe

Arrest and search of CUBEDDU Raimondo - 0600 hrs - 9 June 1944
 Search of Via P.Galuppi 6 (? No.8, Int.9) - 9 June 1944
 Arrest and search of RIPEPI Antonino - 2100 hrs - 9 June, 1944
 Search of Via Flaminia 441 - 9 June, 1944 - re RIPEPI) ~~PASCALE~~, 1944
 (With M.M.PASCALE)
 Arrest and search of ANGHINELLI Alfredo - 0600 hrs - 10 June.
 Search of Via dei Villini 4 - 10 June, 1944 - re ANGHINELLI.
M.M. POLIDORI Costantino

Arrest and search of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS - 0500 hours - 10 June, 1944.

Search of Via delle Iole 31 - 10 June, 1944 - re MATHEWS C.A. and daughter - Gisella.

3.

4.

M.M. PROFERZI Carlo

Arrest and search of GUARDIERI Maria at 1100 hours -
12 June, 1944, at Via del Tritone 87.
(In company with Capt. ARDIA BALILIA).

6.

It is also requested that signed statements on the lines indicated above, be made by the S.I.M. representatives who arrested and searched the premises of:

(a) Gisella MATHEWS (now Signora VOICILLO)

(b) QUADRANA Angelo

(Note: QUADRANA was interrogated, following his arrest, by a S.I.M. interrogator, whose report of the interrogation is to hand. The name and rank of the interrogator are required, as they are not shown on the report).

7.

It is stated that Gisella MATHEWS, then a British subject, obtained Italian nationality on 18th February, 1941, in order to be in a position to marry Elio VOICILLO. It is requested that a S.I.M representative examine the appropriate Italian records with a view to confirming this and to obtaining a certified extract from the records showing the acquisition of Italian nationality.

8.

Gisella MATHEWS is also said to have gone to Munich, Germany, in 1941, and some proof of this is required. Therefore it is requested that a search of official records be made to ascertain upon what documents she travelled, and to obtain any other evidence which is available to show that she made such a journey.

For the Director - Security Branch

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. Gale, Captain

SIM/CS

N° 45501

P.M. 151,11 5 ottobre 1944

OGGETTO : Processo di agenti tedeschi -
GROSSI Attilio e sua banda.

AL QUARTIER GENERALE - ACC - Reparto Sicurezza

Dagli accertamenti praticati presso l'ufficio passaporti della locale R. Questura è risultato che MATHEWS Gisella di Cecil Artur chiese di recarsi a Monaco di Baviera (Germania) nel periodo 9 luglio 10 agosto 1941 allo scopo di frequentarvi un corso estivo di lingua tedesca, essendo assegnataria di una borsa di studio del "Goethe Institut" dell'Accademia germanica.

Il predetto ufficio rilasciò alla MATHEWS, in data 2 luglio 1941, il passaporto n° 6477-36, valido fino al 20 agosto 1941.

Lo stesso ufficio, in data 7 luglio 1941, informò telefonicamente dell'avvenuta concessione il commissario di P.S. del Brennero.

Agli atti della pratica non si sono rinvenuti, però, i telegrammi di uscita e di entrata nel Regno della MATHEWS.

Di questo può fare testimonianza il Maggiore Riccardo VALENTI del Centro C.S. Roma.

(Fonte di grado "A")

Ripoli
Major RIPOLI
SIM/CS

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

4th September, 1944

Ref: SB/149.01

Subject: Prosecution of German Agents
- Attilio GROSSI and Group.

To: S.C.I. Rome (Captain ROLLO)

1. It is requested, in connection with the preparation of the cases for trial of Attilio GROSSI and the members of his German Espionage Group, that representatives of S.I.M be instructed to question and to obtain signed statements from the witnesses shown in the attached list.

2. Each statement should commence with a brief summary of the witness's knowledge of Attilio GROSSI and the members of his Group - ANGINELLI Alfredo; CUREDDU Raimondo; QUADRARA Angelo; GUARNIERI Mario; RIFETTI Antonino; MATHEWS Cecil Arthur; MATHEWS Gisella; CRAMER Vittorio.

3. Evidence is sought as to what knowledge each of the above mentioned members of GROSSI's group had, prior to the Allied occupation, of his having undertaken to perform espionage work for the German Intelligence Service. Also, evidence is sought as to any indication of his intention or the intentions of the group members to carry out such work. Such evidence may be adduced from conversations etc, which witnesses have had with GROSSI and the group in the past.

4. The witnesses should be required specially to answer the specific questions shown in the attached list, and where a witness gives a negative answer to a question, this should be recorded in the signed statement.

5. Attached is also a list of addresses, with which the Group has been connected and which it is desired shall be searched for evidence of the character mentioned above, reports being submitted by the S.I.M representatives, as to the results of such searches.

For the Director - Security Branch

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. Gale
Captain

statements from the witnesses shown in the attached list.

2. Each statement should commence with a brief summary of the witness's knowledge of Attilio GROSSI and the members of his Group - ANGINELLI Alfredo; CUREDDU Raimondo; QUADRANA Angelo; GUARNIERI Mario; RIFERI Antonino; MATHEWS Cecil Arthur; MATHEWS Gisella; CRAMER Vittorio.

3. Evidence is sought as to what knowledge each of the above mentioned members of GROSSI's group had, prior to the Allied occupation, of his having undertaken to perform espionage work for the German Intelligence Service. Also, evidence is sought as to any indication of his intention or the intentions of the group members to carry out such work. Such evidence may be adduced from conversations etc. which witnesses have had with GROSSI and the group in the past.

4. The witnesses should be required specially to answer the specific questions shown in the attached list, and where a witness gives a negative answer to a question, this should be recorded in the signed statement.

5. Attached is also a list of addresses, with which the Group has been connected and which it is desired shall be searched for evidence of the character mentioned above, reports being submitted by the S.I.W representatives, as to the results of such searches.

For the Director - Security Branch

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. Gale
Captain

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

S E C R E T

Ref: SB/149.01

4th September, 1944

List of Witnesses to be interrogated by S.I.M
representatives, in connection with investigation
of activities of Attilio GROSSI German Espionage Group

1.

ASCHARELLI Dott. Adriano

What facts, if any, were given to Dott. Ascharelli by Dott. Vittorio CRAMER, as to the latter's connection with the German Intelligence and his intentions as to future work on behalf of the Germans?
When and under what circumstances did CRAMER reveal any such facts, and what did he say was his object in telling Dr. ASCHARELLI?

2.

BENEDETTINI Major

He was partner of GROSSI in business in Via Sistina, Roma.
What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome?
Did GROSSI reveal to him any of his plans or intentions of working for the Germans in Rome after the Allied occupation?
Has GROSSI left any documents with BENEDETTINI, which might provide evidence?

3.

Carla GONELLA

Last known address - Via Giuseppe Vasi 30, Roma.
Mistress of GROSSI from September, 1943 until time of his arrest.

Did GROSSI on any occasion reveal to her his intention or otherwise of working in Rome for the Germans, after the Allied occupation?

If so, when did he first tell her of such intentions or lack of intention to work for the Germans?

Does she know of any other persons to whom he may have expressed an intention to work, or not to work, for the Germans (Especially does she know of any members of the GROSSI Group whom he informed along these lines)?

On what date were two wireless transmitting sets brought to her and GROSSI's home?

2.

BENEDETTINI Major

He was partner of GROSSI in business in Via Sistina, Roma. What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome? Did GROSSI reveal to him any of his plans or intentions of working for the Germans in Rome after the Allied occupation? Has GROSSI left any documents with BENEDETTINI, which might provide evidence?

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Carla GONELLA

Last known address - Via Giuseppe Vasi 30, Roma. Mistress of GROSSI from September, 1943 until time of his arrest.

Did GROSSI on any occasion reveal to her his intention or otherwise of working in Rome for the Germans, after the Allied occupation?

If so, when did he first tell her of such intentions or lack of intention to work for the Germans?

Does she know of any other persons to whom he may have expressed an intention to work, or not to work, for the Germans (Especially does she know of any members of the GROSSI Group whom he informed along these lines)?

On what date were two wireless transmitting sets brought to her and GROSSI's home?

Who brought them? Who placed them in the loft at her home? On 11th June, 1944 did QUADRANA call at her home at her request and did she give him the two wireless sets to take away?

How many persons, to her knowledge, had handled the wireless sets between the time of their delivery at her home and their being finally taken away?

Why did she not inform the Police who arrested GROSSI, of the place where the wireless sets were hidden? Are there any other items of interest with regard to GROSSI of which she knows the place of concealment?

4.

CHECCHI Luigi

- Via Mordini 14, Roma.

What facts, if any, were given to him by Dott. Vittorio CRAMER as to the latter's connection with the German Intelligence Service and as to CRAMER's intention or lack of intention to work in Rome for the Germans, after the Allied occupation? When and under what circumstances did CRAMER reveal the facts? On what date and at what precise time after the Allied occupation, did CRAMER ask CHECCHI to take him before the Allied authorities to give information?

5.

LANDINI Maria Via Fabio Massimo 107, Roma.

What facts, if any, did Vittorio CRAMER tell her regarding his connection with the German Intelligence and his intention or otherwise to work for them in Rome, after Allied occupation? When did he first reveal any such facts to her? What did he say was his purpose in telling her such facts?

6.

AVV. De MARTINO

When did GROSSI first reveal to him GROSSI's connection with German Intelligence and how much did GROSSI tell him?

Did De MARTINO collaborate with GROSSI in the sale of Sterling for lire on behalf of the German Embassy?

If so, give a brief account of the transactions?

On 5th June, 1944 it is alleged that De MARTINO, at GROSSI's house, said to the latter, in the presence of other members of the GROSSI group - "A report must be typed" -

What did GROSSI say? What did other persons say?

What did De MARTINO mean by the above remark?

What was the intended nature of the report referred to?

Who was to prepare the report and what was to be done with it?

Did De MARTINO, on the same date, take GROSSI to see

AVV. SERAO. If so, what was the object of the visit and what happened when they saw AVV. SERAO?

When was GROSSI first informed that SERAO's son-in-law -

"Max" was connected with the British Intelligence Service?

Who informed him of this?

What evidence can De MARTINO supply as to GROSSI's intentions regarding working for the Germans after Allied occupation?

What evidence can he give as to the knowledge possessed by other members of the GROSSI Group regarding GROSSI's

intentions? (De MARTINO is known to have been frequently in the company of the Group).

On what date and at what time did Mario GUARNIERI call upon De MARTINO?

What did GUARNIERI tell him, especially regarding GROSSI?

Did De MARTINO take GUARNIERI to see AVV. SERAO and, if so, what happened and what was said at SERAO's house?

Is it true that GROSSI, through his influence with German authorities, secured the release of General OTTONE at the

direct request of De MARTINO?

Does he know of the existence of any documents belonging to GROSSI?

AVV. SERAO

7.

of the GROSSI group - "A report must be typed" -
 What did GROSSI say? What did other persons say?
 What did De MARTINO mean by the above remark?
 What was the intended nature of the report referred to?
 Who was to prepare the report and what was to be done with it?
 Did De MARTINO, on the same date, take GROSSI to see
 Avv. SERAO. If so, what was the object of the visit and what
 happened when they saw Avv. SERAO?
 When was GROSSI first informed that SERAO's son-in-law -
 "Max" was connected with the British Intelligence Service?
 Who informed him of this?
 What evidence can De MARTINO supply as to GROSSI's intentions
 regarding working for the Germans after Allied occupation?
 What evidence can he give as to the knowledge possessed by
 other members of the GROSSI Group regarding GROSSI's
 intentions? (De MARTINO is known to have been frequently
 in the company of the Group).
 On what date and at what time did Mario GUARNIERI call
 upon De MARTINO?
 What did GUARNIERI tell him, especially regarding GROSSI?
 Did De MARTINO take GUARNIERI to see Avv. SERAO and, if so,
 what happened and what was said at SERAO's house?
 Is it true that GROSSI, through his influence with German
 authorities, secured the release of General ODDONE at the
 direct request of De MARTINO?
 Does he know of the existence of any documents belonging
 to GROSSI?
 Avv. SERAO

Did he collaborate with GROSSI in any financial dealings
 prior to the Allied Occupation - If so, on whose behalf
 were the transactions made and what was their nature?
 Is it true that Avv. SERAO was first introduced to GROSSI
 by De MARTINO on or about 16th December, 1943 and that as
 a result of the interview, Avv. SERAO promised to speak to
 Mr. OSBORNE, British Minister to the Vatican?
 What were the precise facts in connection with this matter
 and what was the purpose of contacting the British Minister
 on GROSSI's behalf?

When was GROSSI told and who told him that Avv. SERAO's
 son-in-law was connected with British Intelligence?
 Were any of the other members of the Group informed of this
 - if so, when and by whom?

Is it correct that GROSSI had, prior to 16 February, 1944,
 made a full declaration to Avv. SERAO of GROSSI's activities
 with the Germans? If so where is the declaration?

PAGE 3

List of Messages re Attilio GROSSI and Group

Avv. SERAO - continued

Did GROSSI warn SERAO in January, 1944 that a man named MAUGERI was wanted by the "U.S."?

Did GROSSI, in May 1944, at the request of Avv. SERAO, secure the release of General MATRICARDI, through GROSSI's influence at the German Embassy?

Did GROSSI visit Avv. SERAO on 5th June, 1944, in the company of Avv. De MARTINO. If so, what was said at that meeting by each of the persons present. In particular, did GROSSI make any mention of wireless transmitting sets or wireless codes? Full account of all that happened at the meeting and subsequently?

Has GROSSI at any time given Avv. SERAO a declaration to be handed to the British Minister to the Vatican. If so, what were the contents and what happened to it?

Has Avv. SERAO seen any declaration made by GROSSI to the Brazilian Minister to the Vatican, or has GROSSI at any time mentioned such a declaration to Avv. SERAO. If so what facts can Avv. SERAO give as to the contents?

When did Avv. SERAO first make the acquaintance of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS - one of the GROSSI Group?

What does Avv. SERAO know of the activities of MATHEWS and the latter's daughter - Gisella MATHEWS (now Signora VOIGLIO) - particularly with regard to their association with GROSSI?

Can Avv. SERAO explain why the wife of C.A. MATHEWS called upon him after the arrest of her husband. What does Avv. SERAO know of the circumstances of that visit - when she was interviewed by his assistant Sig. MIRABELLI?
Full account of GUARNIERI's visit to Avv. SERAO on 14 June, 1944? a statement regarding any interviews he has had with members of the MATHEWS family, or members of the GROSSI Group.

8. "SERAO" - Son-in-law of Avv. SERAO.

Full account of the circumstances under which GUARNIERI was brought to him on 14th June 1944 at Via delle Botteghe Oscure? What subsequent action was taken?

9. Full account of GROSSI's visit to him on 5th June, 1944 - What was said and who was present?

Did Avv. SERAO see any declaration made by GROSSI to the Brazilian Minister to the Vatican, or has GROSSI at any time mentioned such a declaration to Avv. SERAO. If so what facts can Avv. SERAO give as to the contents?

When did Avv. SERAO first make the acquaintance of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS - one of the GROSSI Group?

What does Avv. SERAO know of the activities of MATHEWS and the latter's daughter - Gisella MATHEWS (now Signora VOIGLIO) - particularly with regard to their association with GROSSI?

Can Avv. SERAO explain why the wife of C.A. MATHEWS called upon him after the arrest of her husband. What does Avv. SERAO know of the circumstances of that visit - when she was interviewed by his assistant Sig. MIRABELLI?
Full account of GUARNIERI's visit to Avv. SERAO on 14 June, 1944?
MIRABELLI Assistant to Avv. SERAO should be asked to make a statement regarding any interviews he has had with members of the MATHEWS family, or members of the GROSSI Group.

8.

9. "MAX" - Son-in-law of Avv. SERAO.

Full account of the circumstances under which GUARNIERI was brought to him on 14th June 1944 at Via delle Botteghe Oscure? What subsequent action was taken?

Full account of GROSSI's visit to him on 5th June, 1944 - what was said and who was present?

Was any suggestion made by anyone that GROSSI should hand over certain wireless transmitting sets to the Brazilian Minister to the Vatican?

Did GROSSI hand over to "MAX" any wireless sets or other ⁴ property, documents, codes etc. If so what happened to such property?

10.

RASTELLI Primo

What were the circumstances under which RASTELLI and his son-in-law, RUPPI Antonino, met prisoners-of-war at Montorio Romano in about November, 1943?

Why did they accept from GROSSI, the dangerous task of sheltering escaped prisoner-of-war?

Was it because they were well aware that the whole thing was arranged by GROSSI with the full German consent and connivance?

PAGE 4

List of witnesses re Attilio GROSSI and GroupProfessore VASSALLI

Brief statement as to his knowledge of Attilio GROSSI?

12.

Is it true that in May, 1944, GROSSI secured the release of the Professor's son who had been condemned to death in Via Taseo as a saboteur?

VOIGLIO Llio

13.

Brief statement as to his general knowledge of Attilio GROSSI and GROUP?

What were the circumstances under which he accompanied GROSSI and the German - HASS - to Montorio Romano?

What was the object of the visit?

Is it correct that VOIGLIO secured an introduction for GROSSI to an Irish Priest named O'FLAHERTY?

What was the object of the introduction and what happened as a result of it?

Can VOIGLIO now contact the Irish Priest- O'FLAHERTY with a view to the facts being verified?

Did GROSSI or any other member of GROSSI's Group mention to VOIGLIO anything about their connection with German Intelligence (particularly ANCHINELLI)?

Is it true that GROSSI, on one occasion, told VOIGLIO that he distrusted ANCHINELLI, saying that he believed the latter to be working wholeheartedly with the Germans, behind GROSSI's back?

What evidence can VOIGLIO supply, from conversations etc., regarding the intentions of GROSSI, ANCHINELLI and other members of the Group, to carry out espionage for the Germans after the Allied occupation of Rome?

TESTENA (Son of a member of Rome Fire Brigade).

14.

Brief statement of his personal knowledge of GROSSI Attilio?

What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome? What does he know of the GROSSI Group?

Is it correct that in May, 1944 he informed GROSSI that the latter had been branded by a clandestine newspaper as an "S.D." German agent who was being provided with "pro-Allied" information after liberation of Rome?

What was the object of the introduction and what happened as a result of it?

Can VOIGLIO now contact the Irish Priest-- O'FLAHERTY with a view to the facts being verified?

Did GROSSI or any other member of GROSSI's Group mention to VOIGLIO anything about their connection with German Intelligence (particularly ANCHINELLI)?

Is it true that GROSSI, on one occasion, told VOIGLIO that he distrusted ANCHINELLI, saying that he believed the latter to be working wholeheartedly with the Germans, behind GROSSI's back?

What evidence can VOIGLIO supply, from conversations etc., regarding the intentions of GROSSI, ANCHINELLI and other members of the Group, to carry out espionage for the Germans after the Allied occupation of Rome?

TESTA (Son of a member of Rome Fire Brigade).

Brief statement of his personal knowledge of GROSSI Attilio?

What does he know of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities in Rome? What does he know of the GROSSI Group?

Is it correct that in May, 1944 he informed GROSSI that the latter had been branded by a clandestine newspaper as an "S.D." German agent who was being provided with "pro-Allied" cover to deceive the Allies after occupation of Rome?

VALADIER

15.

This man is stated to have had his house raided by German officials, who are alleged to have found a copy of a denunciation of GROSSI there, in which it was stated that GROSSI's declaration to the Brazilian Minister was made on German orders.

If VALADIER can be traced - it is desired to ascertain how much truth there is in this allegation.

LORENZINI Ettore

16.

He was commercial secretary to Attilio GROSSI.

What does he know of GROSSI's activities with the Germans before the occupation of Rome by Allies?

What evidence can he give regarding GROSSI's intended activities after the Allied Occupation of Rome?

PAGE 5

List of Witnesses re Attilio GROSSI and GroupLORENZINI Ettore - continued

Does LORENZINI know whether GROSSI told any of the other members of the Group of his intentions or otherwise of working for the Germans after the Allied Occupation of Rome?

(Note:- LORENZINI was well aware of GROSSI's connection with the German authorities and has been with GROSSI in the company of HASS (German Embassy) at the house of Gisella MATHEWS. LORENZINI also took part in bringing prisoners-of-war from Montorio Romano, and must have known that this was being done with the full consent and knowledge of the Germans).

List of addresses to be searched :-

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| (i) | Via Margutta 54, Roma | - | Studio of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS |
| (ii) | Via Sistina, Roma | - | Business premises of GROSSI and Major BENVENUTINI |
| (iii) | Piazza Melazzo da Porli 16, Roma. | - | Address used by ANCHINELLI; and wireless transmitters there for a period. |
| (iv) | Via Cheren 16, Roma Int. 39 | - | Former address of GUARNIERI wireless operator of GROSSI Group. |
| (v) | Via Donatello 50, Roma | - | Address used by GROSSI and RIPPETI. |
| (vi) | Viale Angelico 80, Roma | - | Address of Vittorio CRAMER. |
| (vii) | Via Chiocciola (No. not known) Roma. | - | Former address of QUADRANA Angelino |
| (viii) | Via Aquileia 723, Roma. | - | Address of Avv. De MARTINO - Close associate of GROSSI and Group for several months. This address should be searched <u>AFTER</u> a statement has been taken from him and <u>AFTER</u> he has been invited to hand over all documents or property connected with the GROSSI case. |

List of addresses to be searched:-

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| (i) | Via Margutta 54, Roma | - | Studio of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS |
| (ii) | Via Sistina, Roma | - | Business premises of GROSSI and Major RINARDINI |
| (iii) | Piazza Melazzo da Porli 16, Roma. | - | Address used by ANCHINELLI; and wireless transmitters there for a period. |
| (iv) | Via Cheron 16, Roma Int. 39 | - | Former address of GUARNIERI wireless operator of GROSSI Group. |
| (v) | Via Donatello 50, Roma | - | Address used by GROSSI and RUPPI. |
| (vi) | Viale Angelico 20, Roma | - | Address of Vittorio GRAMER. |
| (vii) | Via Chioggia (No. not known) Roma. | - | Former address of QUADRANA Angelino |
| (viii) | Via Aquileia 72, Roma. | - | Address of Avv. De MARTINO - Close associate of GROSSI and Group for several months. This address should be searched <u>AFTER</u> a statement has been taken from him and <u>AFTER</u> he has been invited to hand over all documents or property connected with the GROSSI case. |

For the Director - Security Branch **3**

H.C. - A.C.C.

Louis V. Gale

Louis V. Gale, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

5th September, 1944

Ref: SE/149.01

Subject: Prosecution of German Agents -
Attilio GROSSI and Group.

To: S.C.I. Rome; (Captain ROLLO).

Statements are required from the undermentioned representatives of S.I.M; for the purpose of presenting formal evidence of arrest and search of the Attilio GROSSI Group of German Agents.

It will therefore be appreciated if the officials of S.I.M who were concerned in the arrests and searches will prepare and sign statements on the general lines indicated below, giving an account of the results of the searches and recording any remarks made by the prisoners after arrest.

1.

Capitano ARDIA BALILLA

Search of Via Vasi 30 - re GROSSI - 10 June, 1944
(In company with M.M.PASCALE).

Search of Via Bosio 31 - re GROSSI - 11 June, 1944

(In company with M.M.PASCALE).

Arrest of GUARNIERI Mario - 1100 hours - 12 June, 1944
(With M.M.PROPERZI)

It is believed that Capt. ARDIA BALILLA called upon Dott. Vittorio CRAMER between 10 - 12th June, 1944, at Viale Angelico 80, and instructed him to report at Via del Tritone 27, on the following day. It is requested that the Captain include in his statement the precise date and time that he gave this instruction to CRAMER and, as far as possible, the exact terms of the instruction, also any reply which CRAMER may have made at the time.

2.

M.M./PASCALE Igino

Arrest and search of RIPEPI Antonino - 2100 hrs - 9 June 1944
(With M.M.AIELLO)

Search of Via Flaminia 441 - 9 June, 1944 - re RIPEPI

Arrest and search of GROSSI Attilio - 0600 hrs - 10 June 1944
Search of Via G.Vasi 30 - 10 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) With
Cpt. ARDIA

1.

Capitano ARDIA BALILLA

Search of Via Vasi 30 - re GROSSI - 10 June, 1944
 (In company with M.M.PASCALZ).
 Search of Via Bosio 31 - re GROSSI - 11 June, 1944
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De

M.M. PASCALZ Igino

Arrest and search of RIPEPI Antonino - 2100 hrs - 9 June 1944
 (With M.M.AIELLO)

Search of Via Flaminia 441 - 9 June, 1944 - re RIPEPI

Arrest and search of GROSSI Attilio - 0600 hrs - 10 June 1944
 Search of Via G.Vasi 30 - 10 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) With
 Search of Via Bosio 31 - 11 June, 1944 - re GROSSI) CAPT. ARDIA
 Search of Piazza Carracci 1, Int 19 - 14 June, 1944 - re
 GUARNIERI

M.M. AIELLO Giuseppe

Arrest and search of CUBEDDU Raiondo - 0600 hrs - 9 June 1944
 Search of Via P.Galuppi 6 (? No.8, Int.9) - 9 June 1944.
 re CUBEDDU.

Arrest and search of RIPEPI Antonino - 2100 hrs - 9 June, 1944
 Search of Via Flaminia 441 - 9 June, 1944 - re RIPEPI
 (With M.M.PASCALZ)

Arrest and search of ANGHINELLI Alfredo - 0600 hrs - 10 June.
 Search of Via dei Villini 4 - 10 June, 1944 - re ANGHINELLI.

M.M. POLITORI Costantino

Arrest and search of Cecil Arthur MATHEWS - 0500 hours -
 10 June, 1944.

Search of Via delle Iole 31 - 10 June, 1944 - re MATHEWS C.A.
 and daughter - Gisella.

3.

4.

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5. M.M. PROPERZI Carlo

Arrest and search of GUARNIERI Mario at 1200 hours -
12 June, 1944, at Via del Tritone 87.
(In company with Capt. ARDIA BALILLA).

6.

It is also requested that signed statements on the lines indicated above, be made by the S.I.M. representatives who arrested and searched the premises of:

(a) Gisella MATHEWS (now Signore VOICILIO)

(b) QUADRANA Angelo

(Note: QUADRANA was interrogated, following his arrest, by a S.I.M. interrogator, whose report of the interrogation is to hand. The name and rank of the interrogator are required, as they are not shown on the report).

7.

It is stated that Gisella MATHEWS, then a British subject, obtained Italian nationality on 18th February, 1943, in order to be in a position to marry Elio VOICILIO. It is requested that a S.I.M. representative examine the appropriate Italian records with a view to confirming this and to obtaining a certified extract from the records showing the acquisition of Italian nationality.

8.

Gisella MATHEWS is also said to have gone to Munich, Germany, in 1941, and some proof of this is required. Therefore it is requested that a search of official records be made to ascertain upon what documents she travelled, and to obtain any other evidence which is available to show that she made such a journey.

For the Director - Security Branch

Louis V. Gale
Louis V. Gale, Captain

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