

ACC 10000/143/2609

149.01 DL

LORENZANI DOMENICOZINI FRANCESCO

MAR. - Ap. 1944

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS

A.C.C.

SECURITY BRANCH.

APO 394

26th. April, 1944

S.P./3II.5/149.

SUBJECT. Enemy Agents. (LORENZANI Domenico and MAZZINI Francesco)

TO. A.C. of S., G-2 (C.I) Fifth Army.  
Col. A.E.Young, Director, Security Branch, A.C.C.

1. On the 14th. April, 1944, the above named were arraigned before a General Allied Military Court at Santa Maria, on a charge of Espionage. During the afternoon LORENZANI was taken ill and the trial had to be adjourned.
2. The trial was resumed on the 24th. April, 1944, and both prisoners were acquitted.
3. The Court consisted of:-
 

Major W. Waugh.	U.S.Army. (PRESIDENT)
Wing Cmdr. H.M.Dickie.	British.
Major W.G.Elder.	Canadian Army.

The prosecution was conducted by:-

Lt. Col. J.L.Willis.	British.
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The defence was conducted by:-

Capt. H. Jones.	British.
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4. The case was heard in Camera, and pleas of "Not Guilty" were entered on behalf of both prisoners, by the Court.
5. It will be seen from paragraphs 15 and 16 of my report dated 6th. April, 1944, - attached - that I did not consider this a strong case to prosecute.
6. The evidence for the prosecution as far as the two prisoners being sent by the German Intelligence Service, is contained in the confessions of the accused, and was not disputed. But, as will be seen from the confessions, the accused stated they did not intend to carry out their mission.
7. Their explanation as to why they told false stories, was, that when they first contacted Allied Troops, and for seven days after, they were frightened. The defence admitted that it was not until the inconsistencies of their first stories had been pointed out to them did they make their confessions in which they admitted having been sent by

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sent by/  
the German Intelligence Service. Despite this evidence, the  
Court returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in both cases.

8. The two accused were taken into custody at the conclusion of the  
trial by the C.I.C., and I understand they will be interned for the  
duration of the war.

  
W. R. Hare.  
Captain.

Security Branch. A.C.C.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY  
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2  
A.P.O. #464, U. S. Army

STATEMENT OF JOHN CAMPBELL HORSFALL, CAPTAIN, INTELLIGENCE CORPS, 10 CORPS

On the 9th March 1944 at about 1600 hours Lorenzani and Mazzini were sent to OSI(b), HQ, 10 Corps through normal army channels by FSO, 4 Division for further interrogation as he was not satisfied with their story as told to him the previous day when they presented themselves to forward troops as refugees. FSO, 4 Division notified me of the above by telephone at about 1430 hours, 9 March 1944, adding that they had stated under interrogation to one of his NCO's that they were refugees and allied supporters.

I interrogated the two men separately - their stories were consistent and were to the effect that they had been travelling south with the idea of crossing into Allied territory to work for the Allies.

Lorenzani stated that he was a theological student, and had recently been in Rome for about a month during which time he was collecting material for a theological thesis. He had not met Mazzini previous to his stay in Rome. He stated that he travelled South in German transport in company with Mazzini and about 30 other civilians. He stated that he had no conversation with the German driver en route, and at no time had connections with the German Intelligence Service.

Mazzini stated that he first met Lorenzani in Rome, and had at no time been in contact with the German Intelligence Services. His story of his movements in the company of Lorenzani substantiated what Lorenzani had said previously.

I was not satisfied with their stories and sent them back to Fifth Army, RIP, with a recommendation that they be given special interrogation by No. 3

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SI(b) unit believing them to be concealing the real intention of their crossing into Allied territory.

This interrogation was carried on in Italian between the two agents and myself.

*Francesco Gatti*

*SI(b) 10 Campo*

*1200 (30 Nov 44)*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY  
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2  
A.P.O. #464, U.S. Army

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE J. BOVE, 1ST LT., F.A., G-325275, TRANSLATOR

I hereby certify that I have translated from Italian to English, to the best of my ability, the statements made by:

MAZZINI, Francesco Ercole

and statements made by:

LORENZANI, Domenico.

I checked these translations on 11 April 1944 in the presence of Captain W. R. Hare. I have initialed each page of the original statement and the translation.

*Claude J. Bove*  
CLAUDE J. BOVE,  
1st Lt., F.A.

These documents were checked and this statement was made in my presence on 11 April 1944.

*W. R. Hare*  
W. R. HARE, Capt.,  
Security Branch, A.C.O.

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FIFTH ARMY  
REFUGEE INFORMATION POST  
Prisoner of War Enclosure # 326

SUBJECT: LORREZANI, Domenico (First Story)

5 April 1944

TO : 40 of 3, G-2 (CI Section) Hq 5th Army, APO # 464

Subject was sent to Prisoner of War Enclosure # 326, on 12 March 1944, accompanied by a "Commitment Form" signed by Capt. M. S. Rubin, Int. Corps, 10 Corps PW Cage. This form indicated that subject was arrested on 9 March 1944 by No. 5 F.S.S. at SUJO; that the reason for his detention was, "Coming through our line as Refugee from Rome." The form indicated that he was for R.I.P. interrogation.

Inasmuch as subject was accompanied by MAZZINI, they were interrogated at the same time, in different interrogating rooms, in order that their stories might later be compared. Subject was interrogated by Luigi Cossetta, SIM Agent, while MAZZINI was being interrogated by Rex Roth, SP. Agent, CIC. The first story as given by subject to Cossetta on 13 March 1944, is as follows:

subject stated that his name is LORREZANI, Domenico; born 31 Jan. 1919 at MILANO; residence, Via Borgo Riccio, 9, PARRA; father, (Fu) LORREZANI, Andrea; mother, (Fu) PORRO, Petronilla; wife, none.

Subject said that he spoke Italian and French, having learned the latter language during residence in France from 1919 to 1939; that he was made a member of the P.N.F. in September 1940; that he was a student, and had studied one year of law in the University of Lyons; that his uncle LORREZANI, Guido, Via Forini, 31, PARRA, was a professor of medicine.

Subject declared that he was drafted into the Italian army in 1941 at the Distretto in PARRA; that he rose to the rank of Sergeant; and that at the time of the Armistice abandoned his unit and went home to PARRA; that he stayed at PARRA until the time of the beachhead landing of the Allies. The orders were in German-occupied territory that all men having been in Italian military service prior to the Armistice, and all men between the classes of 1924 and 1925, were to report for induction, and that the penalty for not doing so was death; therefore, Subject, noting the Allied landing felt that he would go to ROMA, and there await its occupation by the liberating forces.

Subject said that he left PARRA, by train, on 26 Jan. 1944, with 12,000 lire which his uncle had given him; that he arrived at CHEVI on 2 Feb. 1944; that the train was stopped there due to disruption of the lines; that during the train trip he spent one day at FERRER where he stayed at the pension RICCIONI, Via Luigarno delle Grazie, 11. Subject said he started walking from CHEVI into the country, and was there given a ride in a German truck which took him to CIVITANO where he arrived about 1700; that he spent the night in the railroad station; that the next day, 3 Feb. 1944, he proceeded on the road to a road block where several people had been stopped, and that about 10 AM they were all picked up by a bus and taken to ROMA, where he arrived in the afternoon.

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In ROMA Subject went to the home of MLI, Marcello, in Via Rosazia, where he stayed for 10 days. He then moved to the home of Luke Pietro FRANGIPANI, Viale Regina Margherita 37, ex-president of the tribunal of ROMA, where he stayed for 15 days. During this time he visited some with prof. Med. PASSE. Subject said that he met MAZZINI, Francesco, a student from PAVIA, in a restaurant along the Tevere River; that he was in ROMA to further his studies; that he had been in Greece.

On 18 Feb. 1944, MAZZINI and Subject took notice of the fact that men were being called to arms, and that to disobey the order was to play with the death penalty so they decided to cross the lines.

On 26 Feb. 1944, according to Subject, at 10 AM, they kept their appointment in PIAZZA S. MARIA, and on foot proceeded out Via Casilina, where they stopped an auto-truck with a German at the wheel. Subject said that there were about 15 men, women, and children in the truck; that there were no seats in the truck; that the truck was of French make, of four wheels; and that it was going to FROSINONE. At 1330, according to Subject, they got off the truck with some of the others, and took refuge in a tunnel near the road. Subject said that this tunnel is about 150 meters long that other persons had been sleeping in it; that he there exchanged his pants for others made out of a blanket. (MAZZINI told this agent that both of them, at the time of the interrogation, were dressed as when they left ROMA.) Subject said that he was given a mattress and a blanket for the two of them and that they spent the night in the tunnel.

On 29 Feb. 1944, according to Subject, at 8 AM, they continued their journey on foot, and after walking for about an hour, they stopped a 4-wheeled truck, with canvas cover, driven by a German. They climbed into the rear of the truck, which had a license tag marked "VL" and proceeded to FONTANA LIRI. (MAZZINI was confused between FONTANA LIRI and ISOLA LIRI.) They arrived at FONTANA LIRI about 1200, where they went to a restaurant and asked the proprietor for something to eat; that there was no one else in the restaurant; that the counter was on the right of the entrance; that they ate meat, greens and bread, and a liter of wine; that they paid 100 lire for the two of them, and that Subject paid. Subject stated that the proprietor was about 45 years of age; they left about 1330 and recommenced their journey asking the road to PRATICO, passing before a granary house guarded by 4 or 5 sentinels; they spent five nights sleeping each night in the home of a farmer; Subject was not able to state the names of these farmers.

On 6 March 1944, according to Subject, at 2200, while attempting to go around the town of PRATICO, they were stopped by two German sentinels, with the cry of, "Alt!" Subject stated that they were asked for their documents, one of the sentinels speaking French to LORUSSANI; the German took the documents and said that he would have to make a phone call and told them to wait in a destroyed house; the other guard remained in front of the house observing traffic. Subject said that they stayed in the house for about an hour, and then jumped over the wall at the rear of the house and walked for some 15 kilometers to a house where they found a man alone who gave them two blankets and let them sleep in the entrance room.

On 7 March 1944, according to Subject, at 0900, they left the house in which they had slept and continued their journey on foot, and about 1330 they arrived at the entrance to the town of S. ANTONIO, and about 450 meters from the road they found a house where an old man gave them a blanket and a cup of milk, and they slept on the floor of the entrance room. The next morning the wife of the old man was also there; at noon they all ate together, milk and eggs.

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On 7 March, 1944, in the evening they again ate eggs and milk, and after the wife went to bed, the old man indicated the road that they should follow from the window, accompanied them toward a river, which is about one kilometer from his house, and then returned. Subject and MAZZINI proceeding along the river, and without crossing it, met the advance posts of the Allies where they presented themselves, when a soldier stopped them in a trench, and sent them to a house, where they were searched and interrogated by a soldier who spoke French; they were then taken to another house by a soldier who gave them a blanket and they slept outside of the barracks.

On 8 March 1944, an officer put them at liberty at 0600 and showed them the road; they left on foot. At 0900 they arrived at the first town, where they were stopped by a Carabinieri, who showed them a headquarters where they presented themselves; they were interrogated there; taken in a machine to SSIA where they were interrogated; they were again interrogated on 9 March 1944.

On 12 March 1944, they were sent to PWE # 326.

AGENT'S NOTES:

Upon comparison of Subject's story with that of MAZZINI it was found that there were several points of variance; some of these points might have been explained away due to forgetfulness on the part of one or the other, but as a whole the stories did not ring true.

Subject's story was doubted because of its lack of substance; his having said that for some five consecutive nights he slept in the homes of farmers, without getting their names, and without being able to differentiate one from the other; the apparent lack of any reason for crossing the front lines; and because he stated that he had traded a pair of pants at PROSENETTO, whereas MAZZINI stated that they were each dressed as when they left SSIA.

Inasmuch as Subject's story was doubted, it was decided to send MAZZINI back to the compound, and to further interrogate Subject. These two Agents pointed out to Subject the inconsistencies in his story, but he would not admit that the account which he had given was false. It was, therefore, necessary to place Subject in the custody of the Carabinieri of Aversa, where he spent the night--after having been given two blankets and two cans of C rations.

On the morning of 14 March, Subject was picked up at the Carabinieri Station in Aversa and brought to the RIF, but due to the confession of two other German Agents, time was not found to interrogate him on that day. He was fed in the mess line of the enlisted men at noon in order that he not be able to communicate with MAZZINI, and that night with two blankets and two cans of C rations was again returned to the Carabinieri at Aversa.

During the morning of 15 March 1944, Subject confessed to being a German Agent; this phase is covered by additional report.

APPROVED:

MELIS A. TORINI, 1st Lt., MI  
Special Agent, CIC, Commanding RIF

REN ROTH, Special Agent, CIC

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LIVIO COZZETTA, Agent, CIM

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 FIFTH ARMY  
 REFUGEE INTERROGATION POST  
 Prisoner of War Enclosure # 326

4 April 1944

SUBJECT: MAZZINI, Francesco

TO : AG of S, G-2 (GI Section) Hq 5th Army, APO # 464

Subject was sent to the Refugee Interrogation Post on 12 March 1944, accompanied by a "Commitment Form" signed by Capt. M. K. Rubin, Int., Corps. 10 Corps PW Cage. This form was marked "Coming through our lines as refugee from Rome", "For R.I.P." This form also gave Subject's residence as "PAVIA". Attached to this "Commitment Form" was also another "PW Cage Commitment Form" signed by Sergeant Adams of No. 5 P.S.S. indicating that Subject had been arrested by No. 5 P.S.S. at SUIO on 9 March 1944; this form evidently accompanied Subject to 10 Corps PW Cage and was marked "for further 1a and 1b interrogation" as "coming through the lines as refugee from Rome."

Subject was interrogated by this Agent on 13 March 1944, in the usual routine manner; however, particular attention was paid to this interrogation in view of the fact that he had been accompanied by LORREZANI and gave as his usual residence a city, PAVIA, which is located in German occupied territory, and further because there was no apparent reason for his coming into Allied occupied territory. The following story was given by Subject upon the first interrogation:

Subject stated that his name is MAZZINI, Francesco; that he was born at ALBONESE, Province of PAVIA, on 25 July 1912; that he was a residence of ALBONESE; that he was born of (fu) MAZZINI, Antonio and (di) AMIOTTI, Maria; that he is single; that he spoke Italian, ancient Greek and Latin, and was conversant with military Greek; that he had never been arrested nor incarcerated; and that he had been accompanied by LORREZANI from ROMA to the R.I.P. (At this time the first story of LORREZANI was being taken by LUIGI COSSUTTA, SIB Agent attached to the R.I.P. and COSSUTTA was requested by this Agent to go into detail on some point of the trip between ROMA and the front lines, in order that a comparison could be made between the two stories.)

Subject continued as follows: (Inasmuch as it was felt that the first story would be false, and in order to save time, the story was requested only from ROMA)

Subject stated that he left ROMA on 28 Feb. 1944 about 9 or 10 AM; that he met LORREZANI at PIAZZA BOLOGNA, and they walked for about a half hour endeavoring to get a ride on a truck. A large German truck stopped, they talked a moment or two to the driver and got in behind the truck where they found some 14 or 15 other civilians. The truck was headed toward PROSEONE; it was covered with canvas, and it did not stop until it arrived at PROSEONE about 1 or 1:30 PM. They had no suitcases or knapsacks and Subject declared that they were both dressed as when they were being interrogated at R.I.P.

Subject said that the truck stopped 500 meters above the town of PROSEONE; that they got off the truck and went directly into a tunnel; that he could not recall whether just the two of them or all of the people on the rear of the truck descended at that point; that the tunnel was a railroad tunnel located on the west side of the road; that they were on the National Highway when they got off the truck, and that the tunnel was 500 meters from the road; that they passed the night in the tunnel.

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Subject stated that he stayed in the tunnel during the entire night without coming out; when asked if there were people in the tunnel he stated that there were many people in it, but inasmuch as it was long, he could not approximate the number; he stated that there were no toilets in the tunnel, and that he had to go outside the tunnel in order to urinate and defecate; that the trains were not running because he understood that the lines had been disrupted somewhere; that there were blue lights in the tunnel; that an elderly man, accompanied by his wife, who was sleeping in the tunnel, gave the two of them a mattress and one blanket.

3. Subject stated that he and LORENZANI had left ROMA with two pieces of bread and a beefsteak, which they had bought at the GYNERIA BOTTALIO, along the TEVERE and that they consumed the remainder of this in the tunnel during the night. Subject when asked if there was a toilet or some place outside of the tunnel where he could defecate, stated that during the night he did not feel the need and therefore did not know the location.

Subject stated that the two of them left the tunnel about 9 AM the next morning without eating and went out on the road. Just the two of them being together; they there took the road to ISOLA LIRI, and after walking about 20 or 30 minutes on an asphalt road, a truck stopped in answer to their hailing, and they made the German driver understand that they wanted to go toward ISOLA LIRI; and the driver understood that they wanted to go to "F STARA" LIRI (This being a slip on the part of Subject who intended to say ISOLA instead of PORTARA LIRI; the latter being near ARPINO). They got into the truck, in the back, and rode, only the two of them as passengers, until the driver rapped on the window, and they got off at "F STARA" LIRI. (Subject then immediately stated that he had made a mistake and that they had gotten off at ISOLA LIRE.) They arrived there about 1 PM and went directly to a restaurant where they ate a piece of meat and some greens and paid some 45 or 50 lire each; they were there about an hour; in the restaurant there was a young man and the owner, who was about 40 years of age.

Subject stated that after leaving the restaurant they took a road into the country; that they had talked with various people in the restaurant as to the directions toward Sant'Andrea; at ISOLA LIRI, they noticed a powder house with sentinels around it; they continued to walk along the country road and about 3 or 5 PM they arrived at a farmhouse where they spent the night, and that they continued to walk along country roads and through fields, always asking directions from farmers, and keeping away from the Germans, until they arrived in the vicinity of PORTECORVO about 11 PM. Subject stated that he could not recall the names of any towns near where he had slept between ISOLA LIRI and PORTECORVO, but when asked to name any towns that he had ever heard of in the vicinity he named ROCCASECCA. Subject stated that when he arrived at PORTECORVO, just before entering the town they heard the cry "Alt!" and were accosted by two German soldiers, one of whom spoke some French. Subject stated that this soldier took their identity cards; that Subject had an identity card from the town of ALBANOSE in the name of MAZZINI, Francesco Epole, but that he could not remember either the number or who had signed the card; that he also had another apper; that LORENZANI also had an identity card; that the soldier told them to wait in a destroyed house, close to where the other soldier was standing in the road giving traffic signals with a flashlight; that they remained in this house for about an hour awaiting the return of the first soldier who had evidently gone to make a telephone call to determine what he should do.

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Subject stated that after remaining in the house for about an hour, they decided and did jump over the wall of the house and walked for about three hours; that they then found a one story house. They knocked at the door, and an old man opened the door and agreed to give them lodging. They were given a little milk to drink, and two blankets. They slept on the kitchen floor. Subject says that he did not get the name of the old man. The next morning the old man showed them, from a window of the house, the road to follow toward the front lines, and told them to follow the river until they came to a house near where they could see two haystacks. The old man accompanied them for some distance and then left them after accompanying them about 200 meters along the river. They then presented themselves to an English outfit which they found in a house. Neither of them paid the old man anything. After reporting to the English there, they walked some 10 or 12 kilometers toward SUIC; there they met an Italian and asked him where they could go get information as to how to proceed further. They were told to go to the F.S.S.; whereupon they found a Carabinieri who took them to the F.S.S. office at SUIC. On that same day they were taken to SASSA AGRONCA, where they remained until 12 March 1944.

AGENT'S NOTES:

Immediately after, checking of the story was done with that given by LORENZANI to EMIGIO COSSUTTA, SIM Agent, and it was found that whereas MAZZINI stated that they were then dressed as when they left ROMA, LORENZANI had stated that the pants which he was wearing were given to him by someone in the tunnel near FROSINONE. It was, therefore, decided that further interrogation should concentrate on one or the other and it was decided to send MAZZINI back to the compound, and to further interrogate LORENZANI; however before this was done, the following information was obtained from MAZZINI:

Subject stated that at the time of Armistice he was at home at ALIBONER; that he had been studying philosophy and religion privately; that he had studied for the priesthood; that in 1937 he was the author of a religious book, "Corpo Mistico di Cristo." Subject said that he stayed at home until 22 January 1944, when he decided to further his studies at ROMA; that he went to MILANO, and from there to FIRMINE on a German truck, and from FIRMINE to ROMA on another German truck, arriving there with between 8000 and 9000 lire. Once in Rome he found a room at a pension on Piazza del Popolo, paying the proprietor 750 lire for a month's rent; the proprietor's name being ROSSI, Giuseppe. Subject stated that he had continued his studies in his room and at the libraries in ROMA. He said that he met his friend, LORENZANI, for the first time in a restaurant (TRATTORIA DELLA BOTTAIO) on 15 Feb. 1944; that they met occasionally in this restaurant until they left ROMA. Subject stated that he had crossed the lines into order to volunteer to fight against the Germans, and was desirous of going to AVELLINO, where he knew someone.

Subject's story was doubted for its lack of substance, because of his mention of FONTANA LIRI, and ROCCASECCA, and because his reason for crossing the lines was insufficient. Subject was told that his story was not believed and he was returned to the compound, but was not allowed to have further contact with LORENZANI.

APPROVED: *Melvin A. Tognini*  
MELVIN A. TOGNINI, 1st Lt. MI  
Sp. Agt. CIC, Commanding RIF

MAX WITS, Special Agent, CIC  
*Max Wits*

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 FIFTH ARMY  
 REFUGEE INTERROGATION POST  
 Prisoner of War Enclosure # 306

5 April 1944

SUBJECT: LORREANI, Lomazio (Confession and final story)

TO : AG of S. G-2 (GI section) Hq 5th Army, APO # 464

In the morning of 13 March 1944, subject was reinterrogated by Luigi Cossetta, SIO Agent, and this Agent.

On 14 March 1944, STARPALINI, Virgilio, confessed to being a German Espionage Agent; when asked where he had gotten two Italian cans of meat, which he was carrying, he stated that he had gotten them from LORREANI, Lomazio, when they were awaiting interrogation at SSOA ARONDA.

Subject was asked if he had been carrying any kind of food when he crossed the lines and he stated that he had not. The two Italian cans of meat were shown to him; he was told that his companion MATTIOLI had declared that they had once spent the night near ARONDA; and this Agent told him that we were aware of certain German espionage activities in that area. Subject, thereupon, suddenly declared that he would tell the truth and said, "I am a spy." He was asked to briefly recount his story and then to put it down in writing; this statement, witnessed by Luigi Cossetta and this Agent, written in longhand, was forwarded by letter dated 26 March 1944.

In addition to the information contained in the signed statement of the subject, various descriptions of other German Agents, were obtained from him by this Agent and incorporated with the descriptions of the same individuals given in the statement of MATTIOLI. This list of descriptions was prepared by Luigi Cossetta and this Agent and forwarded in memorandum of 16 March 1944.

AGENT'S NOTES:

Subject's final story is covered by his statement written on March 13, 1944, and forwarded in memorandum of 26 March 1944.

It is the opinion of these Agents that subject intended to carry out the mission given him by the German Espionage system inasmuch as he steadfastly held to a story upon which he had been instructed and interrogated by a member of the German Espionage system.

APPROVED:

WILLIAM A. FORNINI, 1st Lt. MI  
 Special Agent SIO, Commanding SIO

LUIGI COSSETTA, Special Agent, SIO

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LUIGI COSSETTA, Agent, SIO

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FIFTH ARMY  
G-2 SECTION  
TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

31 March 1944

Translation of attached document is as follows:

I, the undersigned LORENZANI Domenico fu Andrea and fu Porro Petronilla, born in Milan on 31 January, 1919, declare the following: I live at Parma Borgo Riccio #5, and my telephone number is 45-38.

During the month of June, in 1919, I was brought to France by my parents, and I remained in the city of Lyon, Marseilles and Arles up to the month of September, 1939, at which time I returned to Italy, actually to Parma, where my uncle, a professor of internal medicine, resides. My father died in Lyon during the month of April in 1936 and my mother, during the month of January in 1938; I am alone - without brothers or sisters. When I returned to Parma, I went to my uncle who told me to attempt to study Italian which I did for a while; then I went touring around almost all of Italy up until 31 January of 1941, the day on which I was supposed to leave for military duty. Actually, I was supposed to go to Messina where my regiment, the 303rd Infantry, was forming. It is part of the Piedmont Division. From there, they sent me to Giarre Riposto to enlist; then, on the 20th of March, we all left for Bari to be transported to Greece, and we left on Easter Day (5th of April), by train, for Athens. From there, we joined our headquarters at Eion Paloponneso, and, from there, we went all over Greece up until the day of the

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Armistice. I was part of the 1st Regimental Nucleus and therefore I went through most of the regions in Greece. During the days that followed the Armistice, having noticed the sad end of our friends in concentration camps, and those who were shot for having defended themselves, we decided to go to work for the Germans and so the months of October, December, and January, I spent at Athens where we always performed the same duty as before.

About the middle of January 1944, they told me if I so desired, I could go to Italy on a special mission; that we would go through a special course and then we would receive a furlough to go home - after that, we would be put to work. Taking counsel with my very dear friend, MAZZINI Francesco, I decided that it would be a very good thing to leave and, once we were in Italy and at home, we could make up our minds which was impossible to do in Greece because it was so far away and we lacked transportation. Thus, we left Athens on the 26th of January at eight or, perhaps, nine o'clock at night, in the direction of Monaco - so said the second Lieutenant who was in charge of us 29 men and, himself included, thirty in all. When we arrived at Monaco, the Lieutenant told us that we were to proceed for Innsbruck where this course would be taken but instead, when we had arrived at Innsbruck, and the Lieutenant had gone to the Police Station Headquarters, he was told that he had to go to Verona. Thus the night was spent in a old school, or so it seemed, and from there, the following day at about two in the afternoon, we left for Italy and that evening, at 7:30, we were at the buffet of the Verona station awaiting orders. About half an hour after we arrived, the Lieutenant told us that we were supposed to go on to

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Florence. We left that same evening at about two o'clock in the morning and we reached Florence the following morning at about 900 hours. Once in Florence, part of us put up in one hotel and the others went into two other hotels. I and my friend were together along with four others and we stopped at the "Columbia" and "Parlamento" hotel, in Piazza St. Firenze. After about six days, we left for Rome, where we arrived at about the 15-16 February, by vehicle, since the railroad line goes up as far as Chiusi. When we reached Rome, we went to the "Flavia" hotel which is on Via Colonna; here, I found out later, was the headquarters of this office. Scarcely had we arrived there when the German Lieutenant who spoke to us told us that he did not know what to do with us and that he would have sent us back, because we were supposed to stay in Florence and not come to Rome. However, he gave us lodging and five hundred liras each, and told us to present ourselves the following morning at nine. The following morning at nine, we were there, and he asked us if we knew what they wanted of us. We answered that none of us knew anything since they had told us that we were going to go through a course and only those who would graduate would know what to do. He replied that there was no time to go through the course. He who wanted to be part of his secret office, well and good; otherwise, we could return. (?) I and my friend who had entered to talk to him, (because he received two persons at a time), decided to accept, since he promised us a furlogh and told us only this: "Bring me three photographs and then you will go". Instead, when that evening, we brought the photographs, he told us to present ourselves on Saturday, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. On Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, we were in the hotel and he told us that we had to pass through the lines. I and my friend told him that I, for three years, and he, for five years, had not

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seen our families and that, before we were put to work, we wanted to go to our homes. But this would not go and there, he presented us with Second Lieutenant GRAF, who was going to bring us to Arpino and then have us continue towards the lines and give us our instructions as to what to do. However, we made him observe that, having arrived from Greece, we were without documents and therefore it was impossible to perform any service. They began to talk in German, the two of them, and after a while they asked for two more head photographs. They gave us 600 liras each, gave me the name of LAUREATO, and told us to show up Sunday night, about six o'clock, to find out when we should leave.

Sunday, at about 1200 hours, a sergeant friend of ours who accompanied us on the trip, telephoned us to tell us that we had to go immediately to the Lieutenant in the "Flavia" hotel. When we got there, it was only to ask us for information as to our parentage. Then he told us to return that evening at six. At six that evening came Second Lieutenant GRAF who told us to be ready there the following morning, Monday, at 0700 hours, in order to leave. Sunday, we found out that a good number of our travel companions had been rejected and might have left the following morning for Milan where they might have been destined for some Republican corps which are now in the process of forming.

We got up Monday morning at about 0600 hours and, having put away all the books we had with us as well as other precious articles which we enclosed in a wooden chest, we consigned all of it to the proprietor of the "Locarno" Inn, on Via della Penna. Then, after having said good-bye to those friends who slept with us, we left, headed for Hotel Flavia. There, after about an hour's waiting, we left in the direction of Arpino going by Via Casilina. When we got to about Villa S. Sebastiano, Lieutenant GRAF stopped

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the vehicle and told us to go have a bite in a small restaurant and that he was going to return and pick us up on the road to Sora, outside of the town. He gave us identity papers for the community of Terni and told us that he had to go to Division Headquarters. In fact, after about two hours, we set off on the road to Sora and, shortly later, he arrived in his vehicle. From there, we went on up to within one kilometer or so of Arpino, where we got out of the vehicle. He gave us an appointment for five o'clock at the Orakommandatur on the road which goes to Fontana Liri. Meanwhile, we went to the Hotel CAIO MARIO to obtain a room. Thus, at five o'clock, we went to the headquarters and the Lieutenant came there with a soldier as an interpreter and a special guide, (so-called by him), who answered by the name of MAX. He knew English very well and he gave us 900 liras each as well as some bread and told us that henceforth our names were: for me, FRIDA and for my friend, CECILIA, and thus he made us sign the receipt for the money and the bread. Then he told us to listen to what the guide was going to say to us and to learn what he was going to show us. So, during the following days, in the morning at nine o'clock until about eleven-thirty, and then in the afternoon from three to five-thirty to six, we used to arrive at the Headquarters to see all that they allowed us to see, that is: the ranks of the Allied army - French, English, American, and Polish; the various insignias, the markings on vehicles; types of tanks, planes, naval guns; in short, everything relative to the soldiers. This lasted for about eight or nine days until, on the 8th of March in the afternoon, an interpreter came to the Hotel and told us to be ready at the Headquarters about five in order to leave. When we got to the headquarters at five, they explained our job to us which was to "pass the intervening zone in the direction of the outskirts of Vairano and, from there, to take road number..... and then the other road number.....which goes down into Isernia, and to arrive <sup>107</sup> Vairano.

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From there, we were supposed to return by the same route and see what was in the town of Venafro-Bressanone". We were supposed to return by the same way, seeking to find where was the boundary between the Legnano Division and the neighboring French division. We were to then enter at the same spot. But, right at the last moment, since the Lieutenant had gone to see this spot, he declared it was impossible, therefore it was necessary to pass through St. Andrea. The task remained the same - only the road was lengthened a little. Thus we left the Headquarters of Arpino at about six o'clock in the evening, being the first ones on the road to Fontana Liri and there, after a short while, the Lieutenant came in his vehicle. We got on, too. (Before leaving, the special guide gave us 2,400 liras each, taking away from us those that we had of our own and then gave us four small boxes of meat, bread, oranges and a salami to eat then and there). On the vehicle was the Lieutenant and a sergeant alongside of him; in the back, were us with the interpreter, and, in this manner, we left in the direction of St. Andrea, passing through Fontana Liri, Ponte Corvo, etc. I do not remember the town as it was the first time that I passed that way and, moreover, it was dark. There were no indicating signs; I only observed that all the towns were destroyed, the Germans were not circulating about because the artillery fire was very heavy.

A short distance before Ponte Corvo, the Lieutenant stopped the car and went to the Headquarters of an artillery regiment--so he said to us-- where he stopped for about half an hour and then went on towards St. Andrea. We got within five kilometers of this place (St. Andrea), where there was a destroyed bridge which had been knocked out by a bombardment and we could go no farther with the car. And so we had to cover the last five miles on foot. The interpreter turned back with the car and we, with the sergeant and the Lieutenant, proceeded on foot on the St. Andrea road. At a certain

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point, a tank passed and the Lieutenant got aboard and left us to continue on the road alone with the sergeant. When we were within sight of the village the sergeant who was accompanying us stopped to talk with two sentries. Then after a while, together with one of them, he entered the house and shortly returned with the Lieutenant, who greeted us. He told us to accompany the sergeant, because he had telephoned to another officer to whom he had given all the details. He bid us goodbye and told us to get on our way quickly. We, together with the sergeant and one of the soldiers of the guard, continued along the road to a bridge where we halted. After a quarter of an hour, an officer arrived whom I discovered later must have been a commander of a unit in the line. Together with them, we proceeded down the road to where his Command Post was located as well as his home - under an old tree about four meters from the road. There, we stopped again while waiting for a soldier that knew Italian. After a while, when this soldier had arrived, the commander told us to give him all of the German articles and we gave him the salame, bread and cigarettes. Then he told the soldier and the German sergeant to accompany us up to the river. Thus, a little at a time, we passed the barbed wire and reached the bank of the river where was the sentinel who was sleeping tranquilly in his hole. The sergeant took his name; then he told him that we had to cross the river at a place where the water reached our waist. There, after a discussion, he said that it was not possible, because then how would we dry ourselves? For a while, he wanted to force us to cross. Seeing that we did not want to do so, he told the soldier to advise the sentry on the hill not to shoot if he saw people passing. After about ten minutes we set out, walking with him for about 200 meters from which point he showed us the way. He told us to cross about 100 meters below the house, where he was sure that we would not be caught inasmuch as he himself had gone this way often on scouting patrols.

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No sentries were there - only an outpost and nothing else. My friend and I left and, after proceeding about 300 meters in the direction which he had indicated, we decided in common accord to give ourselves up to the English and end everything with them. We decided to seek a place to work, since I knew a person in Avellino who could give us work. Thus, we presented ourselves to you. After a quick search, we were sent to a Headquarters about one kilometer away. We passed the night there and, at dawn, they told us to go. We found along the road a town with Italians. In this way, we covered about twenty kilometers. When we arrived at a certain town, we presented ourselves to an English Headquarters which after a few questions more of a military nature than anything else, had us transported to Sessa. Here, we were interrogated and, from there, we went to Averna where I am writing this confession.

I am correcting the above statement.

First, we were to cross the line towards Villa Barrea, where they believed were Polish Forces. Then, we were to go along Route 17, up to Isernia, then along route 85 up to Vairano. Then, we were to find out what there was at Presenzano and Venafro - it is understood, of course, that this meant to observe the armored vehicles and arms.

Names that I know of those who came from Greece.

Leo Viviani - Rome - medium height, thin, pale.

Rolando Sorice - Florence - tall, has a moustache and curly hair.

Dal Vecchio

Sansone - Bari - Rather short; grey eyes, short curly hair.

Class of 1922, tall, stammers a little.

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Sergeant Casese - Bari - residing at Rome, class of 1922; long hair,  
medium slender build.

All of the above was written by me, of my own free will, without  
promises or threats, in witness thereof I hereby sign.

Signed - Domenico Lorenzani

Witness:

Luigi Casetta, Agt SIM

Melio A. Tonini, 1st Lt., MI, Cmdg, RIF

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 (equals British secret)  
 FIFTH ARMY  
 REFUGEE INTERROGATION POST  
 Prisoner of War enclosure # 326

4 April 1944

SUBJECT: MARRINI, Francesco (Confession and final story)

TO : AG of 3, G-2 (CI section HQ 5th Army, APO # 464)

Reference is made to previous memorandum of this date of like subject giving an account of the first interrogation.

LORREZANI, companion of subject, confessed to being a German espionage agent on the morning of 15 March 1944, and it was therefore felt that subject, being incriminated by LORREZANI, should be further interrogated.

About 1500 on 15 March 1944, this agent stopped at the Refugee Compound of PW # 326, and called for subject. On the way to the interrogation room, subject asked, inasmuch as he had been told to get all of his property, if he was being set at liberty. He was told that he was not being taken out of the compound to be set at liberty, but to talk about "INSERUK" (one of the cities figuring in the confession of LORREZANI.) Subject made no comment.

At the interrogation room, in the presence of Melio A. Traini, 1st Lt., MI, Luigi Cossetta, SIA Agent, and this Agent, subject said that he would tell the entire story, and immediately asked for a typewriter. He was given an American typewriter, and was asked to write, in chronological order, all that he knew about the German espionage system; this he proceeded to do. While typing the statement, subject declared that it was not easy for him to type on an American machine, so he was furnished with an Italian make typewriter, upon which he completed the eight page statement. This eight page statement was signed on all pages and on all copies thereof in the presence of Luigi Cossetta, SIA Agent, and this agent who signed as witnesses. This statement was forwarded with memorandum dated 15 March 1944. Subject did not know, when he commenced, that LORREZANI had confessed.

Subject was not interrogated further, but volunteered the information that "MAX", the special guide referred to in the statement, had both interrogated them on and instructed them on the false stories given by subject and LORREZANI at the time of their first interrogation at the RIF.

## AGENT'S NOTES:

It is the opinion of this agent that subject intended to carry out his espionage mission for the Germans, as is evidenced by the fact that the first story given to this Agent was the one on which he received instruction and on which he was interrogated by a member of the German espionage system.

Subject's complete story is covered by his detailed, witnessed, statement forwarded with memorandum of 15 March 1944.

APPROVED:

MELIO A. TRAINI, 1st Lt. MI  
 Special Agent, CIG, Commanding RIF

\_\_\_\_\_  
 REX RORR, Special Agent, CIG

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS  
Fifth Army  
G-2 SECTION

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

19 March, 1944

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Translation of attached document is as follows:

I, the undersigned FRANCESCO ERCOLE MAZZINI fu Antonio e di Maria Amietti, born at Alboneso (Pavia) on the 23rd of July, 1912, and there resident, do declare the following:

I left to join the colors on the 18th of March 1939 and I was expected to go to the 3rd Infantry Regiment, which had its headquarters at Messina. I reached this city after two days of travel and stayed there until the 28th of September, except for the time spent at Castiglione (Catania), the day on which I left for Albania, embarking at Bari on the ship "Quirinale" and arriving at Durazzo on the 2nd of October.

During the Grecian war, I did work of a plain rifleman on the fronts of Berat and Tomeri.

When the campaign in Greece was over, my Division (the Piemonte), was expected to garrison the Peloponnesian and my Regiment took over as its sector the city of Pyrgos. In a short period of time, I learned modern Greek so that I was given the task as interpreter for the interrogators.

At the time of the armistice, I was actually in this city and since I had not seen my mother for almost five years, I decided to join in with the Germans, hoping in this way to receive a leave which, however, never came through.

Since I understood Greek, the Germans thought of making use of me in civilian capacity. Since I did not make out well in this field because my conscience did not permit me to do evil against a people whom I loved and esteemed, the Germans decided upon taking me away from this work by granting me an unlimited leave.

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I did not accept because I knew that then they would have sent me to the front and I did not intend in any way to fight alongside a race of people whom I had come to know as barbarious in all of its manifestations and which scorned us, the Italians.

Thus it happened, thereafter, that while dissension became more acute between myself and the German officials who were in this work, a sergeant came from Giannina (Greece) and asked several people adapted to this work, if they wanted to come to Italy and do work in a civilian capacity.

The idea appealed to me, because thus I would have been able to get back to my native land, see my mother, and also because, once I was home, it would have been easy for me to hide myself and make myself very hard to find.

At the station of Athens, I found myself together with about thirty persons whom I had never seen and whom I knew were all going to do work in civilian capacity in Italy. But one of them knew what type of work it was even though a thousand comments were made. We left from Athens (Larissa station) the evening of the 26th of January 1944. We were about thirty men inclusive of an officer, an ardent Fascist. The trip was very long - across Greece, Bulgaria Hungary and Austria because the line was broken, and, moreover, it was necessary to give precedence to trains loaded with war materials (materials which had been rendered useless by Allied bombings, consisting of cars, trucks, planes, armored cars, tanks which were being transported evidently to be repaired). I have seen no troop movements in Hungary or in other countries. Only a Hungarian "graduate" (petty officer) told me that soon even Hungary would be in the field because Russia was making enormous progress on the front. And he said that Hungary was going to get in on the side of Germany.

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We stopped for one day at Vienna, but I was only able to see the outskirts of the city and thus I was unable to notice if there were any fortifications there or aviation fields. I know that I saw a pilot school, but I would not be able to tell you near what city. At any rate, plane movements and activity was great and anti-aircraft defense consisted of many small barreled guns. In many points of Hungary and Austria, the Germans had created, even in secondary centers, large track switchings evidently to permit the movement of trains and merchandise. At Monese, where we paused for a day, I was only able to notice that the vicinity of the station had been well hit by aircraft; the line, however, was in working order. At Insbruk, I only saw a city that had been heavily hit by aircraft and I knew that almost all of the inhabitants had fled.

We passed the Brenner Pass on the evening of the 11-12th of February, 1944. All of the cities had been heavily hit by Allied aircraft. The same in Bolzano as in Verona, the railroad cars were still wrecked on the tracks which were torn up from their base.

At Verona, I was able to note that there were contingents of Italian troops. I cannot say of what unit because I infer this because of having seen Italian uniforms. I heard mention by an Italian officer, in the waiting room of the Verona station that, in Verona was the Italian Foreign Ministry and in Venice, that of the Navy. At Bologna, where we stayed for two days and where it was possible for me to see the city and exchange a few words with the civilians, I understood definitely that the people were tired of seeing themselves around German troops and, particular of note is that even though the "Liberators" had left strong evidence of their passage and their work upon the city, still, when the alarms went off, instead of running off to the shelters, many stopped to watch the planes.

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We stopped, successively, five days at Florence, putting up at the Parlamento Hotel situated in Borgo dei Greci. Every morning, people went to the station to take the train for Rome. But German troops, which came down in great numbers from North Italy, had always the right of way. I had seen only troops leave and not war materials. Florence has never been touched by aircraft and it is said there that this is because there are many Americans and Englishmen who have escaped from concentration camps and they now are in the city dressed in civilian clothing. The station of Prato is nothing more than a pile of ruins. The same is true of Chiusi where one track alone is in working order. At Chiusi, the German troops and the Italian contingents, (being used for labor), are located in the upper part of the city.

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At Athens, before leaving, the German non-com had told us to report to an office situated in Via Stadio in order to know exactly the date of our departure. It was thus that we made the acquaintance of 2nd Lt. Leo VIVIANI who was to head the group of men who were leaving for Italy. We saw also a civilian, a certain Rolando BORICE whom we then saw at the station and who left with us. Lt. Viviani, his affirmations, from his very words, I can say emphatically that he is an ardent fascist, in contrast to all of his family (his father is a colonel who has gone over to the Allies). Lt. Viviani, I know, is from Padua and lives there, and has a wife and child at Rome. He graduated from the Farnesina Academy and had taken a course in "Mistica Fascista" (Fascist Theory). In Greece, while in the employ of the Germans, he commanded an execution platoon. Identifying features are: 1.70 meters tall, class of 1917, regular build, dark brown, smooth hair; medium forehead, brown eyes, brown olive complexion, no moustache. Wore an Italian officer's uniform with the black fascist flame insignia.

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BORICE said that he was employed by the Italian Consulate in Athens.

I have found out, incidentally, that in the Army he had the rank of sergeant in Auto-center unit. Identifying features: 1.80 meters tall, class 1915, regular build; black wavy hair, medium forehead, black eyes, brownish complexion, aquiline nose; resident of Florence at Via Anton Fra Francesco DONI 1-12. Wore a grey double breasted suit, a heavy light brown overcoat and, later, a white light coat with brown scarf and chestnut colored hat; shoes of chestnut colored chamois.

After we left Athens, we passed by Vienna where we stopped for about a day. I simply saw the outskirts of the city, as well as that of Menaco where we stopped for about half a day. In each one of these cities, the Lieutenant went to the German headquarters to receive orders and took, as an interpreter, Cafurri, an Italian soldier who was with us. He formerly shipped on the liner Rex as a waiter and knew German, English, French and Spanish. He wore an Italian military uniform. Description. 1.65 meters tall, bushy hair, ruddy face, grey eyes, medium forehead, about 25 years of age, a native of Comasco. There was also another Italian soldier by the name of ZUCCA, who understood German perfectly and who, before Cafurri, did the interpreting at the station commands for the Lieutenant. Description: 1.70 meters tall, robust build, black curly hair, dark eyes, had many boils. The latter did not arrive at the destination because he disappeared, along with a German, in a city in Hungary.

I got off at the station of Innsbruck, in a sort of waiting room. The Lieutenant was approached by a civilian and they talked for a long time. I wouldn't know what they were discussing and I did not even listen during the remainder of the voyage.

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This civilian, however, loaned his sled for the transportation of the baggage of the Lieutenant and Sorice and accompanied us to the school where the Germans made us sleep. Also, A German guided us there. The place where we slept, in my opinion, was really a school with rooms accordingly. Since that night, I have never seen again that civilian in question. In that school, I found Germans sleeping there and also that the place was furnished with a storeroom containing many blankets. I did not see civilians in this same locality. The following morning, the naval warrant officer, LAZZARI Giuseppe, who left with us from Athens, accompanied us to the bath, making use of Cafurri to ask for information. Immediately after the bath, after having returned to the school where we ate cold rations, our group, without the company of any civilians, returned to the station and left in the direction of Italy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CIVILIAN WHOSE NAME I DO NOT KNOW. About 1.75 meters tall, robust, brownish complexion, aquiline nose, dark hair. He spoke Italian. My impression, upon seeing him approach us, was that he was a mysterious sort of person.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NAVAL WARRANT OFFICER LAZZARI GIUSEPPE: 1.65 meters tall, robust, class of 1912, very black hair, long, smooth; medium forehead, black eyes, regular nose, dark complexion, very thick black moustache. He wore the uniform of an Italian infantryman, with boots and a blue light coat. He said that he lived in Turin and that he was married. After leaving Innsbruck and crossing the Brenner pass, we reached Bolzano and later Verona where we stopped for about five hours in the waiting room at the station. On the 13th, we left Verona and went to Bologna where we stopped for about a day.

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Divided into several groups, we went to eat in various restaurants and, having missed the train, we were forced to spend the night in wooden small houses next to the station. We left the following morning in the direction of Florence.

When we reached Florence, Lt. Viviani left us, leaving along for Rome. From that moment on, practically, the direction of the group was left to the above-mentioned SORICE.

At Florence, a number of us were lodged at the Parlamento Hotel, situated in Bergo dei Greci. For the following five nights, we went to the station in order to leave for Rome. We went up as far as Chiusi on the train and then, since the train went no further, we took to the road where, after stopping some German vehicles, we continued our journey. At Orvieto, Sorice went to the German Command to obtain lodging and made us sleep in the school for pilot students, situated in the upper part of the city. In this same school were lodged German soldiers. The following day we left from Orvieto for Rome. Since there were not many vehicles that traveled to Rome, we divided ourselves into various groups and, after stopping a vehicle, we were the first to leave, among whom were myself, Lorenzani, Sorice, Lazzari, SANIOME Lorenzo, Scopa Sabatino, Colombo Emilio. Sorice had told the rest that the meeting place for us to meet together in Rome was the Astrkommandantur. Having arrived at Rome, Sorice went to the German Command and made us wait at the tramway stop. After about half an hour, he returned and led us to the Flavia Hotel and Boarding house, occupied by the Germans, where a lieutenant, who spoke Italian and wore a German uniform, sent us to another hotel, where we received a ticket for sleeping and so we put up at the Locarno Hotel, on Via De l'Ossa.

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The Locarno Hotel was occupied by German soldiers. During the eight days we remained at Rome, every now and then we went to the Flavia for news, since everyone was in the dark about what was to be done. The rest of the day was spent in enjoying ourselves. At the Flavia we waited, at the entrance of the hotel, for the Lieutenant and he, unfailingly, would come down from his office, into which we were never allowed to enter, and would tell us that there was nothing new. The German Lieutenant, at first, gave to the non graduates the sum of 500 liras and to the graduates, 750 liras, and later, after another five days, another 600 liras. This money was to serve for our provisioning since the Germans were not giving us anything. This German official often asked us for what reason we had come to Rome and when we answered him that we did not know, neither did he bother giving us any explanations. At that boarding house I noticed some civilians which, from their bodily characteristics I believed they were Italians, but I am unable to describe them as German soldiers dressed as civilians since, it seems to me, they did not speak in Italian.

One day, the above mentioned German officer called us to the Flavia and, one at a time, he received us in the dining room. He asked me if I wanted to cross the front. I remained thunder-struck at such a proposal and I asked him how could such a thing take place, considering that it is impossible to cross a war front. The German officer told me that it could be done. I insisted upon having a furlough to see my mother whom I had left five years ago. The officer told me: "No". I accepted to cross the front. Upon the subject, I had no other explanation. I said that I wanted Lorenzani as my companion since I knew him in Greece.

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I know that COLOMBO Emilio, that day, received a brief furlough to go to his own home and get civilian clothing. DESCRIPTION OF Colombo: he is 1.70 meter tall, of delicate complexion, smooth chestnut colored hair, grey eyes, medium forehead, regular nose, dark complexioned. He resides in the province of Milan and runs, along with his father, a dry-goods store. He is married. He could be about 24 years old.

A SANGONE Lorenzo, of the province of Bari, received the order to get some civilian clothing and to declare the amount necessary. Description of SANGONE: 1.65 meters tall, robust complexion; short, black hair; large chestnut colored eyes; nose, slightly aquiline; olive complexion; resident in a village of the province of Bari. He could be about 30 years of age. He said that he was a member of the Oriental Languages Faculty.

Even sergeant CAZZESE, of Rome, received his orders. He said that he was quite expert in the use of teletype machines. Description of Cazzese: 1.65 meters tall, of the class of 1920; Delicate constitution, smooth light brown hair, olive complexion; pale, prominent grey eyes, prominent dental features.

The sailor ANTONUCCI also received orders. I believe that he may be a Calabrian. Description: 1.70 meters tall, not very robust constitution; reddish complexion; straight nose; light brown hair and eyes. He could be about 22 years old.

About the 26th of February, called to the Flavia, the above-mentioned German lieutenant called us in and presented us to the German lieutenant GRAF. I and my friend Lorenzani had been called. This Lieutenant Graf asked us for our documents. Since we did not have them, because in Greece we had burned them because we wanted to avoid working for the Germans, he took down our general identification, telling us that he would be able to get us an identity card with all information except for residence, which could be established as at Terni.

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The interview lasted five minutes and he told us to return that evening to pick up the papers. We returned that night and since they were not ready, they told us to come the following morning, the day on which we were supposed to leave for Arpino. He said nothing else to us. The following morning, we went to the Flavia and after about half an hour, after having been given the identification papers showing residence in Terni, we left by auto with Lieutenant Graf and a German soldier, going in the direction of Arpino. At about S. Sebastiano, he made us get out of the machine and told us to go into town to get something to eat. They left, as they said, in order to go to a German Headquarters and they would be back later, at two, to pick us up. In S. Sebastiano we had our "pasta" in a small restaurant, eating bread that had been picked up in town and sardines which we had brought with us from Rome. Always in the vehicle of Lieutenant Graf and, together with the German soldier, we arrived at Arpino about 1500 hours. He left us about one kilometer away from the village, telling us that it was imprudent for us to be seen arriving in a German vehicle and he told us to be ready at 1700 hours at the German command. When we entered into the village, we took a room in order to sleep that night and we ate. At the established time, we went to the German Headquarters. I and my friend took a room at the Caio Mario di Arpino Hotel. The hotel is two stories high, with many windows, and has a dining room which is well frequented by Germans and some civilians. I am not in a position to describe to you the civilians which entered there but since some were often in the company of Germans, it might be that they were in their employ. The proprietress of the hotel, whom I believe was called Signora Camilla, was very favorable to the Germans and spoke congenially with them but you must exclude from this the idea of pecuniary gain.

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In this hotel there always were, especially at dinner and supper time, three women who acted as prostitutes for the German soldiers.

The first was, ELISA, of Arpino, about 1.65 meters tall, of robust build; large black eyes; dark hair; regular nose; rosy complexion, about 22 years old.

The second was ANNA, perhaps from Isola Liri, about 1.55 meters tall; of a constitution almost robust; brown hair and eyes; rosy complexion; eyes very outstanding; she is about 18 years old; (Ann)

The third was FLORA, about 1.50 meters tall, of delicate constitution, with dark hair and dark eyes, light complexion, and she was about 17 years old.

We had room number one.

At the fixed hour, we went to the German Headquarters which, from explanations received from Lieutenant Graf, we knew was in the other part of town end, having entered and having seen the name card on the door, we were received by a German soldier who asked us, in Italian, what we wanted. After we had answered him that we had an appointment with a German officer who had brought us that day from Rome, the soldier answered us, (because, in the meantime, an officer present in the office had interrupted), that we were not known. In the meanwhile, a German non-com arrived who, speaking with the German official, gave us the order to wait. This event occurred on the 28th day of February. A short while later, in the office where we were supposed to wait, a German soldier entered, in uniform, and told us to wait a moment because the Lieutenant would arrive, which, in fact, he did. He gave us 900 liras each and cigarettes. The 900 liras was to be used to buy our food, lodging and smokes. He told us to go every day at nine o'clock always at the same Headquarters, for lessons, without explaining what lessons he was talking about.

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At the same time, he took up a notebook and again wrote down our identifications in this same notebook. We gave him exact information about ourselves. While thumbing the notebook, I noticed a photograph of a robust man whom, it seems to me, must have been bald-headed at the top of his head, had a large equiline nose, dressed in coat and vest and who must have had a very well developed stomach. Since the Lieutenant proceeded in order of pages to list down the names, I could assume that in that notebook there must have been the descriptions of at least fifteen other persons. The following day, at the lesson, there was a German soldier who spoke in Italian and another German, in uniform, who said that his name was Max and they began to show us the insignias of British and American troops, with a review of tanks, artillery, planes and other war material. These lessons lasted about six days, recessed at noon and continued at 1500 hours.

When the lessons were finished on the sixth, we left on the night of the sixth-seventh. (6-7). During the lessons, they questioned us, showing us models of tanks and so on. It was very difficult to make out the types because of our lack of attention. At the lessons, there were no other civilians. Every day, during the lessons, they interrogated us as to whether we had prepared a story (alibi) to give to the English or the Americans in case we got caught. Since we, that is, I and Lorenzani, had agreed to cross the lines and not to return again but go instead to a wealthy friend of Lorenzani with whom we would find work, we were not interesting actually in preparing this alibi which, as they said, must be very detailed. In fact, we did not think of preparing it. On the last day, Max told Lorenzani that his alibi was roughly that he was from the district of Parma and I, that I was formerly of the Seminary. Upon making him observe that even the priests in Italy and, more so those who had spent some years in the Seminary, like us, went off to war, Max fell down from the clouds and told me to figure it out myself.

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I did not worry about it because our plan was clear -- to cross the line and not to return.

At first they had the intentions of making us pass the front a t about Villa Barrea. But then this plan was discarded because, on this front, there was too much snow. By the way, I want to say that in order to hide our lack of knowledge of districts, in case we were ever interrogated, they counseled us to say that we had always traveled in closed trucks. Departure from Arpino was fixed for the evening of the eighth of March at six o'clock. Before leaving, I took off my photograph from my identification card and sent it to my mother so that, in this manner, she would know at least that I was still alive. Certainly, according to our plans, I would see her only after the war. At the hour agreed, we got together, as per instructions received, on the road of Isola Liri and there Lieutenant Graf came, in a small vehicle, together with the soldier that had been our instructor and another non-com and we left in the vehicle in the direction of S. Andrea.

The officer stopped in a locality of which I am not certain and which, the soldier who spoke Italian told me was a Divisional command post; Then we left again and we reached the vicinity of S. Andrea. Here, the officer left us and accompanied by the non-com, we approached the lines. Even the non-com left us and a German officer who was in the lines led us and showed to us the road to take in order to flee to the English. He told us distinctly to stay away from the house which had straw piles near it because over there were the advance posts of the English. We, instead, after the officer had left, and having entered into the plain, sought out the house which he told us to avoid and we presented ourselves to the soldiers on guard.

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**SECRET**

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The English soldiers gave us hot liquids and gave us a place to sleep. On the following day, at dawn, they set us free. After we had gone about 15 kilometers, always alone, we presented ourselves to the first F. S. S. office in Sujo.

These are the tasks which they had assigned to us:

We were to find out what troops were on the front and, exactly, the front being held by the Italian Legnano division; whether it was true that the Americans were withdrawing their troops and replacing them with French troops; movements of troops in general and, especially at Vairano and at Presenzano which they said were very important. On the return trip, the same itinerary was to be followed. Upon returning, they had told me to say the word: "Cecilia". My friend was supposed to say: "Frida". We were supposed to return within six days.

I have typed out the above of my own free will, without any persuasive or forcible action on the part of anyone and declare that the above corresponds to the truth.

15 March, 1944

Witnessed:

Signed: Francesco Ercole  
Mazzini

\* Error. For the following five nights, we went to the station in order to leave for Rome, but that was always impossible. We would spend the rest of the day in wandering freely around town, going even to the cinema and other places of amusement. The inn was completely occupied by Italian soldiers. About the 18th of February, about 0900 hours, we left Florence in the direction of Rome.

Translated by:

Lt. C.J.B.  
3/24/44

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General Allied Military Court

Santa Maria. 11-4-44

President	Cont. Major	Wright
	Major	Edie
	Wright	Dickie

Interpreter

Prosecution Lt. Col. Willis

Defense Capt. H. Jones

Application for case to be heard  
in Camera - Granted.

Case opened by Prosecution

Corporal BEWS. Art. Corp.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> March 1944 I saw the  
two accused in Leuch. They told  
me they had tried to escape from the  
Germans from Rome, otherwise they  
would have been conscripted or shot.

I then asked the question of German  
positions. I sent them to Brigade HQ

x by reference

I went with them

x by Dickie

I spoke to them in Leuch, the one  
with glasses speaks good French (Maguire)  
and the other not so good, but each  
answered for himself.

2

Leonard William Adams 7/14/2004  
 Det Corp N° 5 FSS The first  
 time I first saw he accused  
 was a murder at Trujillo de Sica.  
 I spoke to the Det and cannot remember  
 all I said to the or all they  
 said to me, but when I asked  
 the why they had come, they  
 said that all young men who  
 do not join the army of the Americas  
 shoot them. When Adams was asked  
 for his identification card he said he  
 Adams had taken it  
 X by the 1st flight in Mexico.  
 No one without glasses

The one with glasses said he had  
no documents either. I spoke to  
the Italian

(This is wrong as far as identity  
is concerned. Maggione wears  
glasses, Lozengani.)

Capt of C. Morfoll - 10th Corp.

The first time I saw the  
suspect was on the 12th March  
when I spoke to the. I spoke to

the twice - once separately, and  
once together. Lozengani is

~~the one with~~ The one with  
glasses said he came over  
the lines as a refugee. He told  
me that before crossing the lines

1720  
He had been in Rome collecting  
material for a theological thesis  
from various libraries. He could  
not remember the names of the  
libraries - and while in Rome  
he met the one without glasses.

Together they made their way  
from San Andrea usually by  
getting lifts on German transport.

He said that a German lorry  
picked up 15 or 20 Curlians  
who were waiting by the side of  
the road on the outskirts of Rome.

The 15 Curlians got on the lorry  
and were transported south. They  
were taken a certain distance south

where they were picked up by  
another group, and further south  
still they were picked up by a  
third group. The boys made  
their way on foot to San Antonio  
where they spent a night and  
then eventually crossed into Allied  
occupied territory. They told me  
they presented themselves to British  
troops. They both told the same  
story. They were being interrogated  
separately. They both told the  
same story. In conclusion I asked  
if they spoke to the Germans with

and then they said they had not  
 and he they said they had not.  
~~He~~ The one without glasses. I  
 cannot remember to say anything  
 about his private life.

See Bolt (C10)

The first time when he was  
 was on the 13<sup>th</sup> March 1944. The  
 one without glasses in Palermo  
 I spoke to Maggini twice - once  
 on the 13<sup>th</sup> & once on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1944.  
 On the 13<sup>th</sup> March Maggini gave  
 his name and particulars about  
 his family, and his residence  
 which is in the province of Palermo

He told me he had seen  
Korngani in Rome & they left  
there to cross the front lines. They  
walked some distance outside  
Rome & then got a ride on a heavy  
truck. There were 15 other people  
on the back of the truck. They rode  
on the truck for within a short  
distance north of Salsigne. Then  
they got off and went into a  
railway tunnel. They there spent the  
night. They also told me several  
details of the night he spent there &  
of the things that occurred. The next

x Wouldn't any refugee do that?

x In what details were the  
identity cards given to whom  
you?

---

What did evidence you to  
tell true story?

Want you think that espionage  
is of military character?

Had you received any treatment  
that led you to believe you would  
be treated badly.

25  
28

Morning they left there, walked a  
 short distance and got on another  
 truck. The truck took her all the  
 way to Gola here. He also  
 called this town Fontana here, but  
 he inserted it was Gola here.  
 He later admitted it was Fontana here  
 There are two towns. At Gola here  
 he ate lunch in a restaurant and  
 after lunch continued their trip  
 toward Fontana here, they followed  
 a country road always asking  
 the road to Santa Cruz.  
 They arrived at (?)  
 There there was some confusion **78** his  
 story as to sequence.

- X Why did you tell to do per to fact  
you - did you think the British  
could shoot you?
- X What time elapsed between  
the Armistice and coming home.
- ( So you managed to head with  
the authorities on the other side  
Germany & Italia - is to go  
real intentions?
- X Nothing in your statement  
about having asked "All where  
English were - WHY?"

One of the nights he was going  
 towards the port town near  
 of Pontecorvo, about 10th, there were  
 4. Massin were stopped by 2 German  
 soldiers who took them out  
 away from the road and drove them  
 to one of the houses. One German  
 soldier took them to the  
 & went to make a telephone call  
 to see what he could do about  
 the being in the vicinity and  
 another German soldier told him  
 to return a message that  
 the German soldiers remained.

Reference

Amangani.

Born at Pinar - student of law.

- x As a student of law you should know that you must be responsible for your own actions.
- x ~~He~~ The soldiers thought he was linked for us with the signing of a petition as our names do were taken from him by ~~them~~ an officer who ordered us to hand them to the Germans.
- x How long have you been a soldier?
- > Do you suggest that you <sup>honestly</sup> thought it impossible to have to part in such matters - certainly no others to part in now.

of the house directing traffic.  
 After spending an hour in the house  
 they jumped over the wall and ran  
 away to the backside, they  
 went some distance into the  
 backside & went into a  
 house. There was an old man  
 & woman living in the house.  
 The next day the old man showed  
 the way to cross the front line.  
 The old man accompanied the  
 some distance & indicated to  
 be a house where the English  
 could be found. They presented

Althe M says in the statement  
 they did not worry about an  
 alibi - it is quite obvious  
 the original thing they told  
 Althe told separately was  
 consistent in each case -  
 showing that it was pre arranged

Can this Court accept the  
 explanation that the English  
 Soldier "set the free" without  
 some instructions as to who  
 to report?

25

25

themselves to the house, and  
 for three days were set back  
 and out walked some 10 or 12  
 kilometers, and then to here (RIP)  
 My name was above whilst I was talking  
 to the King over. I then checked  
 what I had said against what I  
 had said to interrogator (George Barrett)  
 I got further details about him (11)  
 background on to where he had been  
 prior to arrival in home. Following  
 that I told him I did not believe  
 his story. He told me that at  
 the time of the assassination he was  
 studying religion & philosophy

Prosecution don't suggest  
that a standing "I am a spy"  
but agree it would be with  
like for all concerned. Because  
they would not be that, but

~~to be a spy~~

Left for interrogation on  
to what they knew of  
German Espionage Dept.

Had he ever been in a  
concentration camp?

Having decided to surrender  
why tell lies



Certainly they were  
consistent stories because  
the prosecution says that  
they had arranged to  
sue they would tell before  
crossing the line of capture.

Also the fact that they told  
a ~~story~~ story with some  
truth - it is easier to  
remember, & becomes false  
because of what they did  
not say - not by what  
they did say.

The two accused were kept  
 apart from the time of the  
 interview of 13<sup>th</sup> March 1944 until  
 the night of 15<sup>th</sup> March 1944. I  
 saw the accused <sup>Maguire</sup> for 2nd time  
 on 15<sup>th</sup> March at the Lipgate  
 Compound Popo E. ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~shally~~  
 after lunch. He asked me if  
 he was being liberated. I  
 told he no - but that we were  
 going to talk about Sandbach.  
 There was nothing else said and  
 we arrived at the ~~interrogation~~  
 room. There were three ~~British~~  
 St. Louis and myself. 73

Said, "I'm a spy".

(Prosecution closed).

Defence made a submission  
that there is no case to  
answer.

18 Presented themselves for being  
told not to.

2 Surely they show some initiative  
on part of L & M also funding  
thing not quite as stated by  
Bernow. Decided to adopt

their own method of getting  
through the lines. In many cases  
Early suggestion of a German  
organ.

1 7 3 7  
Now with Maggini I asked  
Maggini if he was ready to  
tell the truth and he said  
he was. He asked for a  
typewriter to make his statement.  
I suggested he give all the  
information he could re the  
Kerwin Espionage Agency. The  
first part he made on an  
American typewriter and the  
latter part on an Italian typewriter.  
No threats were made, no offer  
of reward etc were made  
for the prisoner to make his  
statement. 72

forget to say they were his.  
 After a few moments he decided  
 to tell the truth. In a few  
 words he said "I am a spy"  
 He then made a statement  
 which is by one way shown  
 to be in his own handwriting  
 which is attached (P2).

X by Capt. (Dickie)

When you say he said -  
 a few words "I am a spy"  
 what exactly did he say

It should be said & after  
 a few moments of reflection be

The statement (P.1) was shown  
to me as the one he made.

Before Phyzine made his

statement - Lorenzani was

~~the person~~ who had made a

statement. (He made a verbal

statement - was in the process of

making a written statement at

the time Phyzine made his

statement) ~~before~~

(Lorenzani)

Interviewed Lorenzani

briefly on March 12<sup>th</sup> - again on

March 15<sup>th</sup>. Most of the talking

with Lorenzani on 13<sup>th</sup> March was **71**

done by George Costello.

I only spoke with Benjamin  
 along. On that occasion when  
 Mr. Roth was present. I told  
 L that we were tired of hearing  
 his stories & he should decide  
 to tell the truth. We showed him  
 two cases of meat ration. Before  
 showing them the other cases  
 I told L to tell us all the things  
 he brought with him. He told us  
 everything except the meat ration  
 cases. & then I showed him the  
 meat ration cases & he said he

~~What investigation did you do~~  
 The conversation I had with  
 Lorenzani on 13<sup>th</sup> March in presence  
 of Cozzetta, and pointed out  
 to Lorenzani the various  
 inconsistencies of his story.  
 During the conversation two heat  
 cans were shown to him. They were  
 cans of small tin of heat-~~test~~  
 Italian Soldier's Cations. I spoke  
 to him about the because he denied  
 having brought food across the  
 line with him. I told him he had  
 brought them over because another  
 refugee had left them behind at  
 Desza.

1 1

stating that all ~~the~~ young  
men who had been under arms  
before the Italian Armistice had  
to report again. After seeing that  
the taking of Rome was delayed  
L & M decided to leave. They  
left taking the following route  
Rome; Tuscanone; Fontana Liri;  
Pontecorvo; ~~San~~ San Andrea  
and there they passed over the  
lines. That is brief as what he  
told me on 13<sup>3</sup> 44. I next saw  
PR 118  
him on the 15<sup>3</sup> 44 and on this  
occasion they were together but

He then said "I am a spy" ✓  
 He asked to be briefly told the  
 story and he did so, and  
 I then invited him to write the story  
 down. No violence etc was  
 used to make him make a statement.  
 He then made the statement in his  
 own handwriting - now shown  
 to me P2. which he signed -  
 my presence on every page etc

Cosetta Linga

I am an agent of SIAM and  
 I interrogated Lorenzani, who  
 identify as the one not wearing  
 glasses. I interrogated L.  
 twice on first occasion 13-4-69  
 I interrogated him alone and  
 PTO.

Ann over

He told me on the 13<sup>th</sup> 1944  
 He told me that when the search boat  
 was established at Cayman he  
 happened to be at Pointe à Pitre  
 and believing that some would  
 be liberated soon he left on a boat  
 for Pointe à Pitre hoping he would  
 find himself in Rome at the time  
 of its liberation. He went to Rome  
 & stayed there to 28<sup>th</sup> 1944. He said  
 he met Marguerite - Rome during  
 that period. On the 18<sup>th</sup> 1944 he  
 had seen a notice on the wall

1745