

ACC 10000/143/2611

149.01 FP

PERELLI FRANCO - SANSONE

AGOSTINO. SANSONE ALFONSE

CO - SANSONE

D. SANSONE ALFONSE

SEPT. 1944 - SEPT. 1946.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A.F.O. 794

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

18 Sept. 1946

Ref : SD/149.01

Subject : SANSONE Agostino

To : Ministry of Interior, General Direction
of Public Safety.

1. Reference our letter of even number dated
3 August 1946, your letter S.I.S. Sez. I, Prot. N.223/11433
dated 15 July 1946.

2. In view of changed policy authority has now been
given for the above named to be released. As your Ministry
is aware actual release takes place about three weeks from
date of authority.

WJS

W.E.J. B.Y.E.,
Colonel,
A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AHE/lm.

1777
is aware actual release takes place about three weeks from
date of authority.

WJS
V.E.J. BIE,
Colonel,

A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AHE/lm.

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

42

16476

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 794
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/149.01

3 August 1946

SUBJECT : SANSONE Alfonso
SANSONE Agostino

TO : Ministry of Interior,
General Direction of Public Safety.

1. Reference your SIG Sez. I Prot. N. 223/11433 dated 15 July 1946.
2. The SANSONE brothers were trained for sabotage activities and it is not possible to release them at present.


E.J. BYE,
Colonel,
A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AME/hb

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
APO 512, U.S. Army

GBI.389.701/PP/196

29 July 1946

SUBJECT: SANSONE, Alfonso
SANSONE, Agostino

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

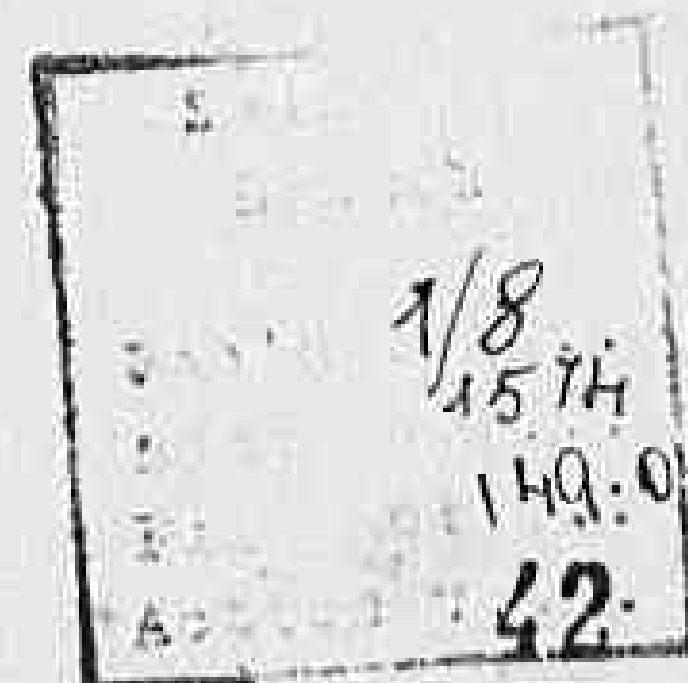
Reference your SD/149.01 of 23 July 46.

1. The SANSONE brothers were trained for sabotage activities and it is not believed advisable to release them at present.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2

Robert R. Corning
D.A.D. YOUNG,
Lt. Colonel, G.S.,
G-2 (CI) Section

RG/vj



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

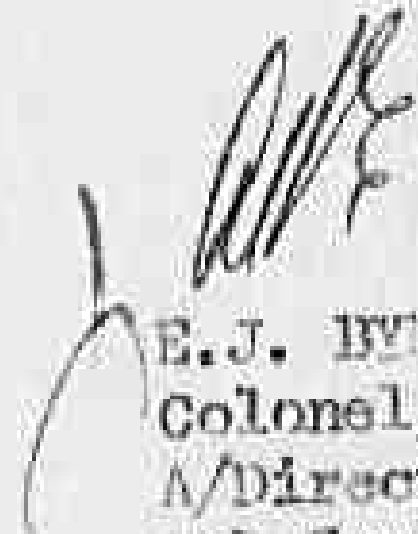
REF : SD/149.01

22 July 1946

SUBJECT : SANBONE Alfonso
SANBONE Agostino

TO : G-2 (CI) AMHQ

1. The Ministry of Interior has submitted an application to this HQ requesting that the case of the above named Subject be reviewed.
2. The enquiry no doubt originates from their father who is the Chief Engineer of the State Railways in Sicily and who has been able to interest the Director General in ROME on this behalf.
3. May this HQ be advised please if it is likely that the SANBONE brothers will be released shortly.


E.J. BYRNE,
Colonel,
A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AIB/nb

41

1427

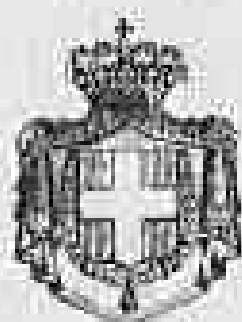
To The Allied Commission
- Rome -

Subject: Sansone De Suro and Agostino —

With reference to your letter ^(149.01) SD/4801 dated 12 February 1946 - with which this Ministry was informed that the a/m subjects' cases were notified and that the decisions taken by the Allied Authorities were known - we beg you to please answer to our letter N. 447/11433 dated 8.8.45 informing us the present position of the Sansone brothers.

Mod. 872

S.



Roma, 15 Luglio 1946

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

ALL'ON. COMANDO COMMISSIONE
ALLEATA

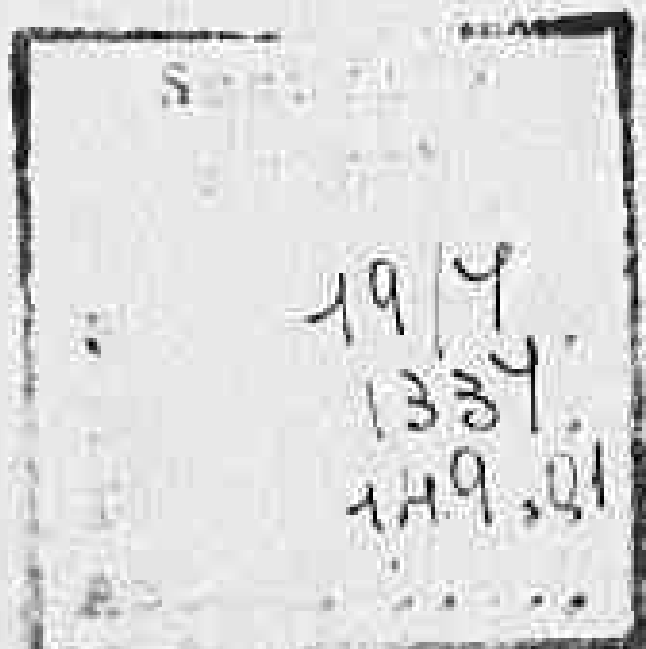
Sottocommissione per la P.S.
Divisione Sicurezza

S.I.S. *Le* 1°
Divisione *Prot. N.* 223/11433 *Allegati*

Rapresentant/ del R O M A
Da *Le* *N°*

Oggetto SANSONE Alfonso e Agostino di Salvatore.

Con richiamo alla nota di cotesto On. Comando N. SD/4908 del 12 febbraio 1946, con la quale si informava questo Ministero che i casi dei nominati in oggetto erano stati resi noti di recente e che non si era allora a conoscenza delle decisioni prese dalle Superiori Autorità Alleate, si prega di dar seguito alla ministeriale N. 447/11433 dell'8. 8.45, comunicando ulteriori notizie circa l'attuale posizione dei fratelli Sansone.



PEL MINISTRO

[Handwritten signature]

39

To the Allied Commission
- Rome -

Subject: Apolino and Defonso Sansone, brothers -

With reference to your letter 149.01 dated 12.2.45 we beg you to let us know if and which dispositions have been taken by this Allied Command concerning the Sansone brothers -

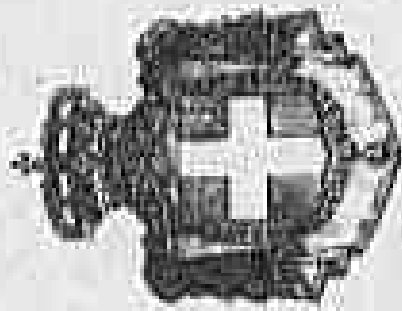
The Prefettura of Palermo, on the 8 April 1945, sent you a letter with the following information:

"The Sansone brothers, who were born the 2.8.924 and 8.9.926 in Palermo, live there and no penal records result against them. ~

In 1943 they left for Firenze in order to frequent the University ~ In that city they did not ~~have~~ carried out political activities and also did not have important charges for the last Fascist regime.

The above mentioned subjects' father, although involved in the last fascist regime files, has always had democratic feelings to such a point that he collaborated with the Allies and gained a very high promotion by the Headquarters Allied Pers. Sec. Office of T.O. ~

S.



Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione S.I.S. Sec. 1°

Prot. N. 223/11433 Allegati

19/4
1343
149.01

Roma 15 Maggio

1946

A L'ON. COMANDO COMMISSIONE

ALLEATA

SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.

DIVISIONE SICUREZZA

R O M A

Risposta al Toglio del 12.2.46

Dir. Sec. 10/49.017

OGGETTO Sansone Alfonso e Sansone Agostino.

In riscontro alla nota a margine, si prega di comunicare se e quali determinazioni siano state adottate da codesto On. Comando nei confronti dei fratelli Sansone, sul conto dei quali sono state riferite, in data 8 agosto 1945 le informazioni della Prefettura Palermo che ad ogni buon fine si ripetono:

"I fratelli Alfonso ed Agostino Sansone e di Balsamo Domenica, nati a Palermo rispettivamente il 2.8.1924 e l'8.2.1926, qui domiciliati in via Dante N.52, risultano di regolare condotta in genere ed immuni da precedenti in questi atti.

Essi, nel gennaio del 1943 partirono alla volta di Firenze per frequentare quella R. Università dove erano iscritti, l'Alfonso al 2° anno in legge, e l'Agostino al 1° anno della Facoltà Ingegneria.

In questa città non svolsero attività politica e non ricoprirono cariche in seno al cessato regime fascista, anche perchè qui compirono i loro primi studi nell'Istituto Gonzaga, ove erano interni.

Prot. 1223/11433 Allegati

10/49.017.2

Oggetto Sansone Alfonso e Sansone Agostino.

In riscontro alla nota a margine, si prega di comunicare se e quali determinazioni siano state adottate da codesto On. Comando nei confronti dei fratelli Sansone, sul conto dei quali sono state riferite, in data 8 agosto 1945 le informazioni della Prefettura Palermo che ad ogni buon fine si ripetono:

"I fratelli Alfonso ed Agostino Sansone e di Balsamo Domenica, nati a Palermo rispettivamente il 2.8.1924 e l'8.2.1926, qui domiciliati in via Dante N.52, risultano di regolare condotta in genere ed immuni da precedenti in questi atti.

Essi, nel gennaio del 1943 partirono alla volta di Firenze per frequentare quella R. Università dove erano iscritti, l'Alfonso al 2° anno in legge, e l'Agostino al 1° anno della Facoltà Ingegneria.

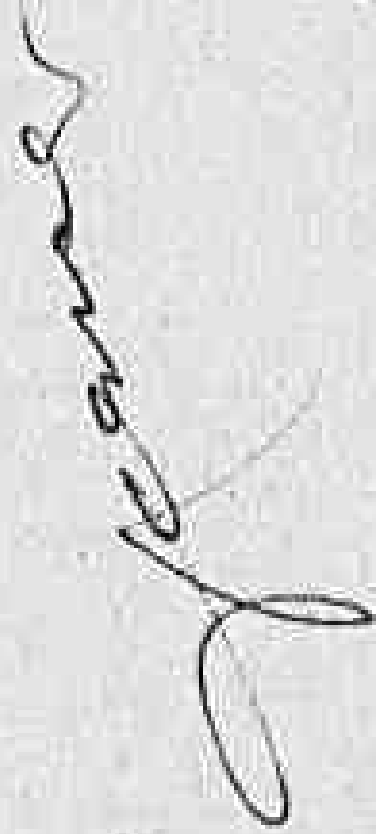
In questa città non svolsero attività politica e non ricoprirono cariche in seno al cessato regime fascista, anche perchè qui compirono i loro primi studi nell'Istituto Gonzaga, ove erano interni.

Il padre dei detti giovani, quantunque iscritto al disciolto partito fascista per necessità della sua funzione di Ispettore Capo delle FF.SS. ha nutrito sempre sentimenti ispirati alle libertà democratiche, tanto che, appena avvenuta la liberazione dell'Isola, collaborò con gli Alleati, sì da meritarsi in data 3 maggio 1944 una promozione al grado superiore,

che tuttora ricopre - da parte dello HEADQUARTES ALLIED BASO-SEPIO
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICER--.

Per quanto detto, si manifesta parere favorevole perchè in favore
dei giovani suaccennati, internati nel campo di concentramento di Terni,
sia svolto ogni interessamento per la loro liberazione presso gli Allea-
ti".

PEL MINISTRO



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

REF : SDX49.01

12 February 1946

SUBJECT : SANSONE Alfonso
SANSONE Agostino

TO : Ministry of Interior,
General Direction of Public Safety.

1. Reference your 447/11433 dated 20 January 1946.
2. The cases of the above named civilian internees were recently received and the decision reached by higher authorities is not at present known.


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

AHE/nb

Translation

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
DIR. GEN. DELLA P.S.

20 Jan 46

Div. A.G.R. Sez 1
Prot. No. 447/11433

T O : Alcom, P/3 S/comm.
Rome

SUBJECT: Sansone Alfonso and Agostino, interned at Terni.

It is again requested that Subjects' cases, as exposed in Ministerial letters dated 8 August 1945, be taken into consideration.

It is asked, meanwhile, to make known, if possible, any decisions which have been drawn up with regard to the two Sansone brothers.

For the Minister

?

Yes TERNI.

GM



D.

Mod. 572

Roma 20 gennaio 1946

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

La COMMISSIONE ALIATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

ROMA

Divisione A.C.R. Sez. 1

Prot. N° 447/II433 Allegati

Riposta al f. del

Dir. L. N°

Oggetto: Sansone Alfonso e Agostino -
internati a Terni -

Vengono rivolte ancora vive premure in favore dei nominati in oggetto, che formarono argomento della ministeriale p.n. dell'8 agosto 1945.

Prefasi, pertanto, far conoscere, ove possibile, se e quali determinazioni siano state adottate nei riguardi dei fratelli Sansone.-

PER MINISTRO

29/1
3009

34

Capt GALE, Security.

I have read the papers concerning PERELLI,
& the two SANSONE.

This is a purely Italian case, in that
all the arrests and interrogations were made
by Italian authorities.

I suggest for your consideration that
the case be turned over to the Italians to
take such proceedings as they think fit.
They are in a very different position vis-a-vis
Italians who collaborate with the Germans &
they may well be delighted to prosecute
all three.

30 Dec 44.

/ Campbell 10-501
Chief Judicial Officer
Legal S.C.

Maj. Harvey

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

SECRET

Ref: SE/149.01

9 October 1944

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Saboteurs

- PERELLI Franco di Goffredo
- SANSONE Agostino di Salvatore
- SANSONE Alfonso di Salvatore

To: Lieut-Colonel D.A.D. Young, Office of
AC of S, G.2., Rome Allied Area Command.

The following is an INDEX of WITNESSES
and EVIDENCE for production to Court in the above mentioned
case:-

1. Lieutenant Aldo ZERBONI - paras 2 - 7
2. Lieutenant Fausto STOCCHI - Para 8
(Evidence corroborating No.1 above)
3. Maresciallo M. ROCCA Livio - paras. 9 - 16
(Evidence of arrest and search of all three
prisoners and search of room occupied by them)
4. Vice-Brigadiere LA SAPONARA Stefano - para 17.
(Corroboration of No.3 re search and arrest
of prisoners)
5. Captain MENICHELLI Sabino - paras. 18 - 35
(Evidence of arrest of all three prisoners
and of statements subsequently made by them
under interrogation).
6. Evidence of S.C.I. Rome Unit representative as to
finding of explosives with which accused were
to carry out acts of sabotage. para 36
7. Evidence of medico-legal expert as to nature of poison
found in possession of accused and as to possible effects
of the quantity found. para 38.

LS
Louis.V. Gale, Captain
for Colonel A.E. Young,

1. Lieutenant Aldo ZERBONI - paras 2 - 7
2. Lieutenant Fausto STECCHI - Para 8
(Evidence corroborating No. 1 above)
3. Maresciallo M. ROCCA Livio - paras. 9 - 16
(Evidence of arrest and search of all three prisoners and search of room occupied by them)
4. Vice-Brigadiere LA SAPONARA Stefano - para 17.
(Corroboration of No. 3 re search and arrest of prisoners)
5. Captain MENICUZZI Sabino - paras. 18 - 35
(Evidence of arrest of all three prisoners and of statements subsequently made by them under interrogation).
6. Evidence of S.C.I. Rome Unit representative as to finding of explosives with which accused were to carry out acts of sabotage. para 36
7. Evidence of medico-legal expert as to nature of poison found in possession of accused and as to possible effects of the quantity found. para 38.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

9 October 1944

Ref: SB/149.01

Subject:

Prosecution of Enemy Saboteurs -
(i) PERELLI Franco di Goffredo - (Alias
STABELLINI Franco) born 19 August 1923
at Ferrara.
(ii) SANSONE Agostino di Salvatore (Alias
SCIORTINO Agostino) born 8 February 1926
at Palermo, Sicily.
(iii) SANSONE Alfonso di Salvatore (Alias
AIELLO Alfonso) born 2 August 1924 at
Palermo, Sicily.

To:

Lieut-Colonel D.A.D. Young, Office of
AC of S, G.2., Rome Allied Area Command

1. With reference to the above mentioned Italians,
at present held in custody by S.C.I. Unit, Rome, as suspected
enemy saboteurs :-

2. The facts of the case are that the three
suspects were encountered by a prosecution witness - Lieut.
Aldo ZERBONI, Italian Engineers - on 9th April, 1944 at the
German Embassy in Rome, when candidates for a sabotage course
were being medically examined. The witness was one of several
Italian officers of the Clandestine Front of Resistance who
had volunteered, under instructions of senior officers of
that Front, to penetrate the German sabotage organisation.

3. Subsequently, with the three men now held in
custody, the witness attended a course at the German Sabotage
School in Belgrade, Yugo-Slavia, where they became known to
him both under their true names and under the false names
shown above.

4. On 3 June, 1944, immediately after completing
the course and reporting to German Authorities at Bologna,
Italy, ZERBONI, with two others - Lieut. STECCHI Fausto and
Lieut. GALLO Michele - (both of whom had penetrated the German
sabotage organisation on instructions of the Clandestine Front
of Resistance) - was sent into Allied Occupied Italy to perform
acts of sabotage.

1. With reference to the above mentioned Italians, at present held in custody by S.C.I. Unit, Rome, as suspected enemy saboteurs :-
 2. The facts of the case are that the three suspects were encountered by a prosecution witness -Lieut. Aldo ZERRONI, Italian Engineers - on 9th April, 1944 at the German Embassy in Rome, when candidates for a sabotage course were being medically examined. The witness was one of several Italian officers of the Clandestine Front of Resistance who had volunteered, under instructions of senior officers of that Front, to penetrate the German sabotage organisation.
 3. Subsequently, with the three men now held in custody, the witness attended a course at the German Sabotage School in Belgrade, Yugo-Slavia, where they became known to him both under their true names and under the false names shown above.
 4. On 3 June, 1944, immediately after completing the course and reporting to German Authorities at Bologna, Italy, ZERRONI, with two others - Lieut. STEGCHI Fausto and Lieut. GALLO Michele - (both of whom had penetrated the German sabotage organisation on instructions of the Clandestine Front of Resistance) - was sent into Allied Occupied Italy to perform acts of sabotage.
 5. They came to Rome and, in accordance with instructions received at the outset from their superior officers, they at once contacted the said officers of the Clandestine Front, who placed them under the instructions of the Italian S.I.M organisation - "Bonsignore" Section - then in liaison with British S.C.I. Unit, Rome. There they gave a full account of their activities and information obtained after penetrating the German sabotage organisation.
 6. At about 0900 hours on 15 July, 1944, ZERRONI was crossing Piazza Indipendenza, near Termini Railway Station, when he was tapped upon the shoulder by a man whom he then recognised as PERELLI Franco. During a friendly conversation which ensued, PERELLI said that he had been sent by the German organisation with the two brothers SANSONE, to carry out acts of sabotage, and mentioned that in the Via Appia Antica, Rome, there was a store of explosives which they were to "raise up".

Page 2

He said that on the way to Rome they had passed through SIENA where they had obtained some Potassium cyanide, which was to be taken in the event of capture and torture. Continuing, he said that he had a German "S.D." (Sicherheitsdienst) pass, sewn inside his jacket, which was to facilitate his re-entry into German territory after completion of the mission. This, however, he intended to destroy. He expressed the view that, because of the vast resources of the Allies, small acts of sabotage against them were not very effective. It was his intention, he said, to go with the two SANSONE brothers to Palermo, Sicily, where the home of the SANSONE family was situated; there he intended to remain to see what course events took, before he commenced to act. Before parting from ZERBONI, he told the latter that he would be in Piazza Indipendenza, near the railway station, at about midday.

7.

Immediately after leaving PERELLI, ZERBONI reported the facts to Captain MENICCHETTI of S.I.M. "Bonsignore" Section, who at once made arrangements for the arrest of the three suspects. Shortly before midday, ZERBONI went to Piazza Indipendenza and again contacted PERELLI there. They were approached by Captain MENICCHETTI's men, asked for their documents of identity and taken to the CO.M. Caserma, Via Goito, where PERELLI was taken separately for questioning. Subsequently, ZERBONI went out with the above mentioned S.I.M. representatives to Pensione Vicenza, Via Vicenza, Rome, where it had been learned from PERELLI that the three suspects had been sharing a room. ZERBONI entered the pensione and persuaded the brothers SANSONE to accompany him out of the building and they were arrested by the S.I.M. representatives in the act of leaving.

8.

It is suggested that evidence in corroboration of ZERBONI's story of events prior to and during the sabotage course, as well as further identification of the three accused be given by Lieutenant STECOCHI Fausto.

9.

Evidence of the arrest of PERELLI will be given by M.M. ROCCA Livio, of the "Bonsignore" Section, S.I.M., who will say that, in company with three other members of the Section he went, at about 11.30 hours on 15 July, 1944 to the vicinity of Termini Railway Station, Rome, where he saw PERELLI and ZERBONI in conversation. The two walked, after a few minutes, towards Piazza Indipendenza, but were halted by M.M. ROCCA and Vice Brigadiere MARINO Vicenza, who asked them for their

Section, who at once made arrangements for the arrest of the three suspects. Shortly before midday, ZERBONI went to Piazza Indipendenza and again contacted PERELLI there. They were approached by Captain MENICHELLI's men, asked for their documents of identity and taken to the CC.RR. Caserma, Via Goito, where PERELLI was taken separately for questioning. Subsequently, ZERBONI went out with the above mentioned S.I.M. representatives to Pensione Vicenza, Via Vicenza, Rome, where it had been learned from PERELLI that the three suspects had been sharing a room. ZERBONI entered the pensione and persuaded the brothers SAMSONE to accompany him out of the building and they were arrested by the S.I.M. representatives in the act of leaving.

8. It is suggested that evidence in corroboration of ZERBONI's story of events prior to and during the sabotage course, as well as further identification of the three accused be given by Lieutenant STECCHI Fausto.

9. Evidence of the arrest of PERELLI will be given by M.M. ROCCA Livio, of the "Bonsignore" Section, S.I.M., who will say that, in company with three other members of the Section he went, at about 11.30 hours on 15 July, 1944 to the vicinity of Termini Railway Station, Rome, where he saw PERELLI and ZERBONI in conversation. The two walked, after a few minutes, towards Piazza Indipendenza, but were halted by M.M. ROCCA and Vice Brigadiere MARINO Vincenzo, who asked them for their documents of identity and their reason for loitering in the vicinity.

10. M. Maggiore ROCCA told them to accompany him and his subordinates to the CC.RR. Caserma, Via Goito. PERELLI expressed great surprise and insisted on knowing the reason for such action, saying that his documents were in order, that he had come from SIENA and that he was only passing through Rome on his way to Sicily in order to "await events". He said that he was going there with two friends, whose names he gave as "AIELLO" and "Sciortino".

11. On arrival at the CC.RR. Caserma, PERELLI was searched by Maresciallo Maggiore ROCCA and Vice-Brigadiere LA SAPONARA Stefano and the articles listed on Page 3 were found:-

11 - contd.

Page 3.

- (a) the sum of 34,896 lire
 - (b) two phials of Potassium Cyanide
 - (c) a box of Potassium Cyanide
 - (d) a gold ring
 - (e) a gold watch with metal chain
 - (f) an identity document issued by Italian State FF.SS (Railways) to PERELLI
 - (g) a wallet containing two photographs of a girl.
 - (h) a tobacco pouch
 - (i) a metal chain with medal attached
 - (j) a broken fountain pen
 - (k) a document in German, bearing the signature of "HASS", sewn on the lining of the coat.
- (Stated by prisoner to be the pass with which he was to have re-crossed into German territory)

12.

When questioned as to the purpose of the Potassium Cyanide found in his possession, PERELLI said that his intention had been to poison himself, if arrested, so as to avoid being tortured, but that he had not been able to do so owing to the strict watch which had been kept upon him at the CC.RR Caserma. He was asked where his two companions were and he replied that they were at the Pensione Vicenza, where all three had been occupying the same room.

13.

M.M. ROCCA will also give evidence of having accompanied Captain MENICETTI Sabino of S.I.M. and Lieut. ZERBONI to the Pensione Vicenza, where ZERBONI entered and afterwards emerged with the two brothers SANSONE, who were at once arrested by Capt. MENICETTI and M.M. ROCCA. Both accused expressed angrily that they considered they had been betrayed.

14.

SANSONE Agostino was searched by M.M. ROCCA and Vice-Brig. LA SAPONARA and was found to be in possession of the following articles:-

- (a) FF.SS (State Railways) Identity Card issued to SANSONE Agostino
- (b) A nickel pocket watch "Zenith"
- (c) A gold pocket watch "LE SALE VE"
- (d) A pair of sun glasses
- (e) 41,000 lire in Bank notes.
- (f) 216 lire in Bank notes of different values.

29

1798
Potassium Cyanide found in his possession, PRELLI said that his intention had been to poison himself, if arrested, so as to avoid being tortured, but that he had not been able to do so owing to the strict watch which had been kept upon him at the CC.RR Caserma. He was asked where his two companions were and he replied that they were at the Pensione Vicenza, where all three had been occupying the same room.

13.

M.M. ROCCA will also give evidence of having accompanied Captain MENICETTI Sabino of S.I.M. and Lieut. ZERBONI to the Pensione Vicenza, where ZERBONI entered and afterwards emerged with the two brothers SANSONE, who were at once arrested by Capt. MENICETTI and M.M.ROCCA. Both accused expressed angrily that they considered they had been betrayed.

14.

SANSONE Agostino was searched by M.M.ROCCA and Vice-Brig. LA SAPONARA and was found to be in possession of the following articles:-

- (a) FF.SS (State Railways) Identity Card issued to SANSONE Agostino
- (b) A nickel pocket watch "Zenith"
- (c) A gold pocket watch "LE SALE VE"
- (d) A pair of sun glasses
- (e) 41,000 lire in Bank notes.
- (f) 236 lire in Bank notes of different values ²⁹
- (g) A gold ring with 3 jewels.
- (h) A ring of white gold (silver according to subject)
- (i) A notebook containing various addresses
- (j) A pocket comb
- (k) A Yugo-Slav Bank note, value - 20???
- (l) A keyholder with bunch of keys
- (m) A playing card (nine of hearts)
- (n) A leather wallet
- (o) A tube of Potassium Cyanide.
- (p) A German document, bearing the signature - "Major HASS", written on a piece of cloth and sewn on to the trousers pocket (Prisoner said that this was the pass with which he was to have re-crossed into German territory).

15.

SANSONE Alfonso was also searched by M.M.ROCCA and Vice-Brig. LA SAPONARA, and the articles listed on Page 4 were found in his possession :

Page 4

15 -contd.

- (a) FF.SS (State Railways) Identity Card issued to SANSONE Alfonso.
- (b) University of Florence Identity Card issued to SANSONE Alfonso.
- (c) A gold pocket watch - "Alex Huning"
- (d) A gold ring with three stones
- (e) A wallet
- (f) A brown leather wallet
- (g) A driving licence issued to subject
- (h) 46,000 lire in Bank notes.
- (i) 873 lire in Bank notes of different values.
- (j) A U.S.S.R. coin.
- (k) Two tubes of Potassium Cyanide
- (l) A German document, bearing the signature of "HASS", written on a piece of cloth and glued to the interior of the wallet. (Prisoner stated that this was to have been the pass with which he was to have re-crossed into German territory).

16.

On 17 July, 1944, M.M.ROCCA, having previously seized the key of the room occupied by the three prisoners at Pensione Vicenza, went to the Pensione, unlocked and unsealed the room and made a search, during which he found the following articles :-

- (a) A bottle of tincture of iodine
- (b) A box of "Fitina" under which was hidden two small packets of Potassium Cyanide.
- (c) A small sealed box of Potassium Cyanide
- (d) A small packet of Potassium Cyanide
- (e) Two blocks of special railway tickets for the route Viterbo - Roma.
- (f) A tube of Simpatina pills
- (g) A wrist watch of white metal - "Eresco" make.
- (h) A box of paint
- (i) A new brush
- (j) A suitcase label with the address of SANSONE Agostino thereon.

17.

Vice-Brigadiere LA SAPONARA will be able to give corroborative evidence of the facts and circumstances of the arrests and of the searches of the prisoners. Arrangements will be made for the property seized as above, to be available to the Court.

28

18.

Captain MENICETTI Sabino, of the "Bonsignore

(Prisoner stated that this was to have been the pass with which he was to have re-crossed into German territory).

16.

On 17 July, 1944, M.M.ROCCA, having previously seized the key of the room occupied by the three prisoners at Pensione Vicenza, went to the Pensione, unlocked and unsealed the room and made a search, during which he found the following articles :-

- (a) A bottle of tincture of iodine
- (b) A box of "Fittina" under which was hidden two small packets of Potassium Cyanide.
- (c) A small sealed box of Potassium Cyanide
- (d) A small packet of Potassium Cyanide
- (e) Two blocks of special railway tickets for the route Viterbo - Roma.
- (f) A tube of Simpanina pills
- (g) A wrist watch of white metal - "Eresco" make.
- (h) A box of paint
- (i) A new brush
- (j) A suitcase label with the address of SANSONE Agostino thereon.

17.

Vice-Brigadiere LA SAPONARA will be able to give corroborative evidence of the facts and circumstances of the arrests and of the searches of the prisoners. Arrangements will be made for the property seized as above, to be available to the Court.

18.

Captain MENICETTI Sabino, of the "Bonsignore Section of S.I.M., will say in evidence that, as a result of information given to him by Lieut:ZERBONI, he went to the vicinity of Termini Railway Station, Rome, and saw PERELLI taken into custody by M.M.ROCCA (on the Captain's instructions) near Piazza Indipendenza, at which time PERELLI was in the company of ZERBONI, who had met him there just before midday on 15 July, 1944, on orders from the Captain. Following information received from PERELLI that his two associates were at Pensione Vicenza, the Captain went to that Pensione with M.M.ROCCA, other S.I.M. representatives and Lieut:ZERBONI. The latter was sent inside to persuade the two brothers SANSONE to leave the Pensione with him, and shortly afterwards they were arrested as they were about to emerge from the Pensione with ZERBONI.

19.

Captain MENICETTI will say that he conducted a preliminary interrogation of PERELLI when the latter was taken into the CC.RR Caserma at Via Goito, shortly after being arrested. At this interrogation PERELLI expressed surprise at his arrest and insisted on being set free, as he said that his papers were in order. He claimed to be a student from SIENA en route for SICILY and said that he had done nothing to justify his arrest. He used his correct name throughout the time from his arrest.

20.

He was next asked where he had first met ZERRONI and then seems to have decided to tell Captain MENICETTI of his connection with the Germans and revealed, as previously mentioned, the address of his two associates.

21.

Thus interrogated, in greater detail, he related his history to Captain MENICETTI. He gave his personal and family particulars as:-

Name - PERELLI Franco, son of Goffredo

and of POLO Elsa.

Born - 19 August 1923 at Ferrara

Occupation - Student (High School)

Parents address - Via Saraceno 57, Ferrara.

22.

He went on to say that, after short service in the Italian Infantry and desertion therefrom, he enrolled on 25 October, 1943 as a cadet in the Fascist Milizia and became transferred in mid-March 1944 to SIENA where he met the two brothers SANSONE. In SIENA they told him shortly afterwards that they had obtained a transfer to the German "S.S." and that they had recommended him as being suitable for transfer to the same service. He agreed to the proposal and was sent to Rome with the two brothers SANSONE and another volunteer name "CASSONE".

23.

They were interviewed at the German Embassy in Rome by a Lieutenant SCHUBERNIGG, secretary to Major HASS. SCHUBERNIGG told PERELLI that the latter was to be used as a sabotage agent and impressed upon him the need for secrecy on the subject, giving him 5,000 lire for preliminary expenses. During the first few days of April, 1944 he was medically examined at the German Embassy and found fit for the service.

21.

Thus interrogated, in greater detail, he related his history to Captain MINICHETTI. He gave his personal and family particulars as:-

Name - PERELLI Franco, son of Goffredo
and of POLO Elsa.
Born - 19 August 1923 at Ferrara
Occupation - Student (High School)
Parents address - Via Saraceno 67, Ferrara.

22.

He went on to say that, after short service in the Italian Infantry and desertion therefrom, he enrolled on 25 October, 1943 as a cadet in the Fascist Milizia and became transferred in mid-March 1944 to SIENA where he met the two brothers SANSONE. In SIENA they told him shortly afterwards that they had obtained a transfer to the German "S.S." and that they had recommended him as being suitable for transfer to the same service. He agreed to the proposal and was sent to Rome with the two brothers SANSONE and another volunteer name "CASSONE".

23.

They were interviewed at the German Embassy in Rome by a Lieutenant SCHUBERNIGG, secretary to Major HASS. SCHUBERNIGG told PERELLI that the latter was to be used as a sabotage agent and impressed upon him the need for secrecy on the subject, giving him 5,000 lire for preliminary expenses. During the first few days of April, 1944 he was medically examined at the German Embassy and found fit for the service.

24.

On 10 April, 1944, on German Embassy instructions, he left Rome with the SANSONE brothers and about 22 others and went via Florence to Belgrade, arriving there on 15 April, 1944. In the vicinity of Belgrade they pursued a course at a German Sabotage School under German officers and N.C.Os until 29 May, 1944, then proceeding to Bologna, Italy, where they arrived on 3 June, 1944. They were assembled and addressed on 6 June, 1944 by Dr. MAYER and three of the Group were told to stay behind after the others in order to be briefed for a mission. During the next few days it came to PERELLI's knowledge that two further groups of three agents each had been sent on missions.

25.

The remaining agents were sent to Florence where PERELLI and the two brothers SANSONE (using the names AIELLO and SCIORTINO throughout this time) were instructed by Dr. MAYER at German "S.S." Headquarters to go to Rome and there carry out "general sabotage activities" for which

purpose they would find explosives hidden at a point about 10 kilometres along the Via Appia Antica, Roma. A map was given to them, on which the location of the store of explosives was shown. All decisions were to be made by SANSONE Agostino (alias SCIORINO) and after exhausting their supply of explosives they were to make their way individually across the lines and were to report at VERONA the results of their mission.

26.

PERELLI said that they were each issued with (i) a document written on cloth and bearing the signature of Major HASS, which was to serve as a pass for their return across the German lines (ii) a temporary document showing that they were members of the German "S.S" (iii) 55,000 lire (iv) a gold watch (v) a gold ring.

27.

During the night of 15 June, 1944 they were accompanied to a point near SIENA, at which point they arrived early the next morning. There they remained until the arrival of the Allied Forces and for three days after. Then they left for Rome where they arrived on 10 July, 1944, taking up lodgings at the Pensione Vicenza. PERELLI said that whilst in SIENA he asked Dr. CHIURCO, Prefect of Siena for a quantity of Potassium Cyanide and was given five phials and five boxes thereof; these he shared with the two SANSONE brothers, their intention being to poison themselves if captured and tortured.

28.

On 14 July, 1944, he went with the brothers SANSONE to Via Appia Antica where they located the spot where the explosives were hidden, although they did not see the actual explosives and merely identified the spot.

29.

He admitted having joined the German "S.S" of his own free will but blamed the SANSONE brothers for having persuaded him to a great extent. He denied having any intention of carrying out acts of sabotage.

30.

Captain MENICETTI will say that at the time of arrest, both SANSONE brothers expressed surprise and said that they had been betrayed. When under preliminary interrogation at the CC.RR. Caserma, Via Goito they would not give their true identities and would say no more than that they were students from SIENA on way to their families.

During the night of 15 June, 1944 they were accompanied to a point near SIENA, at which point they arrived early the next morning. There they remained until the arrival of the Allied Forces and for three days after. Then they left for Rome where they arrived on 10 July, 1944, taking up lodgings at the Pensione Vicenza. PERELLI said that whilst in SIENA he asked Dr. CHIURCO, Prefect of Siena for a quantity of Potassium Cyanide and was given five phials and five boxes thereof; these he shared with the two SANSONE brothers, their intention being to poison themselves if captured and tortured.

28.

On 14 July, 1944, he went with the brothers SANSONE to Via Appia Antica where they located the spot where the explosives were hidden, although they did not see the actual explosives and merely identified the spot.

29.

He admitted having joined the German "S.S." of his own free will but blamed the SANSONE brothers for having persuaded him to a great extent. He denied having any intention of carrying out acts of sabotage.

30.

Captain MENICCHETTI will say that at the time of arrest, both SANSONE brothers expressed surprise and said that they had been betrayed. When under preliminary interrogation at the CC.RR. Caserma, Via Goito they would not give their true identities and would say no more than that they were students from SIENA on way to their families in Sicily.

31.

When confronted by Captain MENICCHETTI with the main facts as already given by ZERBONI (without revealing that the latter was the source) they gave their true identities and admissions of their contact with the Germans, during the course of which they stated that the instructions from their German employers were to carry out acts of sabotage along Via Cassia against Allied transport convoys. Like PERELLI they said that the Potassium Cyanide found in their possession was to have been used to poison themselves in the event of their being tortured after capture.

32.

SANSONE Agostino di Salvatore, gave his date of birth as 3 February 1926 at Palermo and said that his parents reside at Via Dante 72, Palermo, Sicily, and that his father is Chief Engineer Inspector of Italian Railways in Palermo.

33.

In September, 1943, in Florence, he was posted to a Cadet Battalion of the M.V.S.N.; and in December, 1943

was accidentally wounded by guards at the Florence Headquarters. In March, 1944, whilst awaiting medical examination at Command Headquarters, following hospital treatment and convalescence, he was contacted by a Captain of Milizia who offered him work as a secret service agent in Allied Occupied Italy. Subsequently the Milizia Captain told him that his task would be to gather military information for the German Armed Forces and that he would have all the liberty of action and all the time he wanted to carry out the mission. According to his own story, he saw in this an opportunity of getting back to his family in Palermo and accepted the proposal on condition that his brother, serving in the same Cadet Battalion, be assigned to the same mission.

34.

A few days later - 16 March, 1944 - he went to SIENA and told his brother, Alfonso, of the offer and the latter accepted it. Within a few hours they met PERELLI, told him of the facts and offered to recommend him for the mission. He accepted, after being asked if he realized the risks involved. The remainder of the story told by SANSONE Agostino to Captain MENICHELLI was substantially the same as that told by PERELLI. He added, however, one matter which had been omitted by the latter, namely that on 12 July, 1944, PERELLI left the Pensione Vicenza with the intention of locating the explosives hidden in Via Appia Antica. An hour later the two brothers followed but failed to meet him in the vicinity; therefore, they returned to the Pensione and found that he had come back in the meantime, having been unable to locate the explosives, as he said, because of the presence of passers by.

35.

SANSONE Alfonso told Captain MENICHELLI that he was born on 2 August, 1924 at Palermo. He gave the same family particulars as were given by his brother and said that he was a student of political science. In September 1943, like his brother, he was posted to a Cadet Battalion of the M.V.S.N. in Florence, being transferred to SIENA in December, 1943. He gave a story identical throughout with that of his brother in all relevant particulars, starting from his brother's visit to SIENA in March, 1944 to tell him about the offer of work with the German "S.S.", of his acceptance and the subsequent by

went to SIENA and told his brother, Alfonso, of the offer and the latter accepted it. Within a few hours they met PERELLI, told him of the facts and offered to recommend him for the mission. He accepted, after being asked if he realized the risks involved. The remainder of the story told by SANSONE Agostino to Captain MENICHELLI was substantially the same as that told by PERELLI. He added, however, one matter which had been omitted by the latter, namely that on 12 July 1944, PERELLI left the Pensione Vicenza with the intention of locating the explosives hidden in Via Appia Antica. An hour later the two brothers followed but failed to meet him in the vicinity; therefore, they returned to the Pensione and found that he had come back in the meantime, having been unable to locate the explosives, as he said, because of the presence of passers by.

35.

SANSONE Alfonso told Captain MENICHELLI that he was born on 2 August, 1924 at Palermo. He gave the same family particulars as were given by his brother and said that he was a student of political science. In September 1943, like his brother, he was posted to a Cadet Battalion of the W.V.S.N. in Florence, being transferred to SIENA in December, 1943. He gave a story identical throughout with that of his brother in all relevant particulars, starting from his brother's visit to SIENA in March, 1944 to tell him about the offer of work with the German "S.S.", of his acceptance and the subsequent by PERELLI. Alfonso mentioned one additional circumstance to his brother's statements, namely that in SIENA they had made enquiries of Sicilian students regarding the possibility of getting through the lines to the South and it was only on learning that it was impossible to do so that they decided to accept the mission for the Germans.

36.

This seems to be a clear case of enemy saboteurs being caught after having taken the first step towards accomplishing their mission - namely the locating of hidden explosives prior to committing acts of sabotage with them. Evidence will be given by an S.C.I Unit Rome officer as to the actual finding of the explosives at the spot indicated.

37.

The only defence so far put forward by the prisoners is that they had no intention of carrying out acts of sabotage and that their sole reason for accepting the German offer was to give them an opportunity of

making their way South to Sicily. It can only be said that if that were their genuine intention, they could have attempted the same thing without enlisting in the German Intelligence Service. Furthermore, if their intentions were in truth limited to the wish to get to Sicily, they would not have been interested in finding the explosives and would certainly not have prejudiced themselves by taking the risk of visiting the spot. It has to be pointed out that they paid two visits to the place where the explosives were hidden and this would certainly seem to be strong evidence of intention and determination.

38.

There is even another and more serious aspect to this case and that is the fact that they were found in possession of a large quantity of Potassium Cyanide, a deadly poison. They have each claimed that this was to be used by them in case they were captured and tortured. It is, however, submitted that in view of the large quantity of this deadly poison which was found in their possession, they had far more sinister intentions, and with that quantity of poison could have caused widespread fatalities. It is suggested that all the Potassium Cyanide found in their possession be submitted to the Istituto Medico Legale for analysis of samples and for evidence as to the total number of deaths the quantity could have caused if administered.

39.

This report gives a full account of the main facts and evidence in this case. The original statements and reports of witnesses are being submitted to Lieutenant Louis Sabatino, Prosecuting Officer, A.C.C. Legal Division, Region Lazio.

Louis V. Gale
 Louis V. Gale Captain
 for Colonel A.E. Young
 Director - Security
 H.Q. A.C.C.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

SECRET

14th September, 1944

Ref: SB/149.01

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Saboteurs

- PERELLI Franco
- SANSONE Agostino
- SANSONE Alfonso

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

It is requested that signed statements, on the lines indicated below, be obtained through S.I.M. from the undermentioned, for the purpose of preparing the evidence for prosecution of the subjects of this report, as enemy saboteurs:-

1.

ZERBONI Aldo. Reserve Lieutenant of the Engineers, who reported voluntarily to S.C.I. on 12th July, 1944, stating that he had served in the German S.D. from March to June, 1944 on the instructions of a senior officer of an Italian Patriot Military organisation.

His statement should commence with a very brief account of the facts as above, and he should then be asked to state when, and under what circumstances he first met the three subjects and whether he is able to identify them without doubt.

He should then be asked to give a full account of his meeting with PERELLI at Termini Railway Station, Rome, stating the date, time and circumstances of the meeting (? 15th July, 1944) with special reference to all that was said by PERELLI at that meeting, particularly with regard to the latter's mission for the Germans, his intentions and the intentions of his two companions.

Lieut. ZERBONI's statement should conclude with a brief description of his actions subsequent to meeting PERELLI (i.e. to whom he reported the facts etc.).

2.

Statement of the Officer-in-charge of the party which arrested PERELLI at 1220 hours on 15th July, 1944 at Piazza Indipendenza. This statement should show the full circumstances of the arrest, including the precise place of arrest, what was said to PERELLI and what were his replies, at the time of arrest and immediately after. (Note: It is believed

1. ZERBONI Aldo Reserve Lieutenant of the Engineers, who reported voluntarily to S.O.I. on 12th July, 1944, stating that he had served in the German S.D. from March to June, 1944 on the instructions of a senior officer of an Italian Patriot Military organisation.
His statement should commence with a very brief account of the facts as above, and he should then be asked to state when, and under what circumstances he first met the three subjects and whether he is able to identify them without doubt.
He should then be asked to give a full account of his meeting with PERELLI at Termini Railway Station, Rome, stating the date, time and circumstances of the meeting (? 15th July, 1944) with special reference to all that was said by PERELLI at that meeting, particularly with regard to the latter's mission for the Germans, his intentions and the intentions of his two companions.
Lieut. ZERBONI's statement should conclude with a brief description of his actions subsequent to meeting PERELLI (i.e. to whom he reported the facts etc.).
2. Statement of the Officer-in-charge of the party which arrested PERELLI at 1220 hours on 15th July, 1944 at Piazza Indipendenza. This statement should show the full circumstances of the arrest, including the precise place of arrest, what was said to PERELLI and what were his replies, at the time of arrest and immediately after. (Note: It is believed that the same officer later interrogated PERELLI fully and a copy of this interrogation has already been received. ²³ Therefore the officer need not include the full interrogation in this statement). The statement should also deal fully with the facts of the arrest of the SANSONE brothers. (See also paras. 4 and 5) M.M. ROCCA Livio and Brig. LA SAPONARO
Their statements should give the facts of arrest of PERELLI in corroboration of the statement of the officer-in-charge (para 2 above), including anything which they heard PERELLI say at the time of arrest or immediately afterwards. They should also give the results of their search of the person of PERELLI and of their search of his room at Pensione Vicenza on 17th July, 1944. In the same way, their statements should show the full facts of the arrest of the SANSONE brothers, and the results of searches of both persons and premises.
- 3.

Page 2

4.

Evidence of the officer or officers who conducted the primary interrogations of PERELLI and the SANSONE brothers at C.C.A.R. H.Q. at Via Goito, shortly after their arrest.

These statements should show fully what each prisoner said at the time of first being interrogated. What names did they give? What was their defence? If, during the interrogations at Via Goito C.C.A.R., they told false stories at the outset and then later made admissions, it is desired to know exactly what caused them to make the admissions. Were they confronted with facts supplied by ZERBONI or from any other source, or were the admissions made on the prisoners' own initiative without their being aware of what was known about their activities with the Germans?

5.

Evidence of S.C.I. Interrogator who conducted the detailed interrogation of PERELLI and the SANSONE brothers

The three interrogation reports have been received and their contents need not be included in the statement now requested. It is desired, however, to know whether the facts as at 4. above apply to the S.C.I. interrogation - i.e. "false story", subsequent confrontation with evidence of guilt, followed by admissions. If so, the statement should give the full facts of the first stories told by the prisoners and an account of what happened to make them change their stories.

Did any of the prisoners state what particular sabotage objectives had been allocated to them - or were they to carry out general sabotage at their own discretion?

Did any of the prisoners admit the reason for carrying potassium cyanide which was found in their possession?

From the interrogation reports - the prisoners admitted having identified the spot where the explosives were hidden in Via Appia Antica. PERELLI, moreover, admitted "having seen the deposit of explosives in Via Appia Antica" but "did not assure himself of the existence of the explosives". It is requested that this point be clarified in the statement of evidence. Does it mean that PERELLI admitted having seen the box or other container in which the explosives were buried?

6.

Evidence of the actual finding of the explosives in

Via Appia Antica

This should be a brief statement giving the date and time

their contents need not be included in the statement now requested. It is desired, however, to know whether the facts as at 4. above apply to the S.C.I. interrogation - i.e. "false story", subsequent confrontation with evidence of guilt, followed by admissions. If so, the statement should give the full facts of the first stories told by the prisoners and an account of what happened to make them change their stories.

Did any of the prisoners state what particular sabotage objectives had been allocated to them - or were they to carry out general sabotage at their own discretion?

Did any of the prisoners admit the reason for carrying potassium cyanide which was found in their possession?

From the interrogation reports - the prisoners admitted having identified the spot where the explosives were hidden in Via Appia Antica. PERELLI, moreover, admitted "having seen the deposit of explosives in Via Appia Antica" but "did not assure himself of the existence of the explosives". It is requested that this point be clarified in the statement of evidence. Does it mean that PERELLI admitted having seen the box or other container in which the explosives were buried?

6.

Evidence of the actual finding of the explosives in

Via Appia Antica

This should be a brief statement giving the date and time of finding the explosives, their exact location and a description of them - quantity, type, description of the container etc.

7.

Vice-Brigadiere MARINO Vincenzo and PISANO Sebastiano

These N.C.Os need only make statements if they are able to give evidence supplementary to the aforementioned witnesses, as to anything said or done by the prisoners or found when searching.

Louis V. Gale

Louis V. Gale, Captain

for Colonel A.E. Young

Director - Security Branch.

H.Q. - A.C.C.

SUBJECT: Trial of Sabotage Agents

SECRET

Office of the AG of 3 G-2
ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
OMF

G/PL79/ER

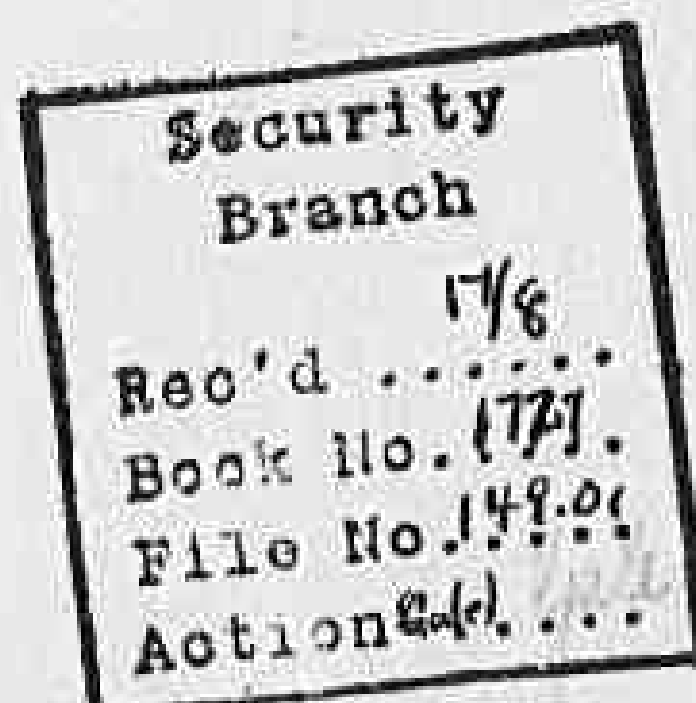
Capt CALE, Security Intelligence, ACC ✓

15 Aug 44

Copy to: No. 1 SCI Unit

In accordance with instructions from AAI, please prepare for trial the cases of the following sabotage agents:

PERELLI Franco
SANSONE Agostino
SANSONE Alfonso



sanfyoung
(D.A.D. YOUNG)
Lt-col.,
G.S.

To:

- No. 2 S.C.I. Unit
- No. 3 S.C.I. Unit
- CSI(b) HQ A.A.I.
- A.C. of S. G-2 L.F.H.Q.
- CSI(b) Main 8 Army HQ
- G-2 R.A.A.C.
- O.S.S. X-2
- D.S.M.
- CSDIC
- C.I.O.
- File

(1)
(1)
(1)
(4)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)

SCI/ROME/730/172

24th July, 1944.

From: S.C.I. ROME.

Subject: CS Interrogation report of ZERBONI Aldo alias ZANI
Aldo - Italian penetrator agent in SD Sabotage
Organisation.

Attached is a translation of the Italian CS interrogation report
of subject.

SCI/879/6 of 22nd. July, 1944. on the Belgate Sabotage Course.

The conclusions reached by SM CS are reported as such and subject's account of his mission is considered genuine. This is further substantiated by a report made by Colonel Ferdinando CARIGNANI a former patriot leader in Rome to the A.C.G. Security Branch on 29.6.44, in which as well as subject he mentions three other persons (including Lt. STICCHI who reportedly familiarly with Colonel CARIGNANI, who claims to have acted on instructions from Col. MONTEZEMOLO (former head of the Resistance movement in Rome and now deceased), is however being asked to explain certain points in connection with his report in particular his delay, in notifying the Allied authorities of the existence of this penetrator agent).

Subject: CS Interrogation report of STROCHI alias Alias ZANI
Aldo - Italian penetration agent in SD Sabotage
Organization.

Attached is a translation of the Italian CS interrogation report
of subject.

This report should be read in conjunction with S.C.I. report No.
SCI/879/6 of 22nd, July, 1944. on the Belgrade Sabotage Course.

The conclusions reached by SIF CS are reported as such in subject's
account of his mission is considered genuine. This is further substantiated
by a report made by Colonel Terribile CARIMINI a former partisan leader
in Rome to the A.C.C. Security Branch on 29.6.44, in which as well as subject he
mentions three other persons (including Lt. STROCHI who reportedly mutually with
subject) whom he had authorized to penetrate enemy Intelligence organizations.
Colonel CARIMINI, who claims to have acted on instructions from Col. MONTENAPOLIO
(former head of the Resistance movement in Rome and now deceased), is however
being asked to explain certain points in connection with his report in particular
his delay, in notifying the Allied Authorities of the existence of these
penetration agents, who, according to his own statement, entered the SD in April 1943

Meantime, as already reported, information from subject has led to
the arrest of 3 more German saboteurs belonging to the same group.

Subject is now at liberty and together with STROCHI has been
detained to accompany the SIF CS and S.C.I. party to Florence, where they should
both prove of considerable assistance.

Cont.
for Major C.C. No. 1 S.C.I. Unit

SCI/ROME/730/172

24th July, 1944

INTERROGATION REPORT ON ZERBONI ALDO, alias "ZANI"

reserve lieutenant of Engineers-"Granatieri di

Sardegna" Division.

NARRATIVE.

Subject reported of his own will to this office on the 12th July and volunteered the following information:-

PERSONAL DETAILS

ZERBONI Aldo, son of Cesare and of ARIOLI Elena, born 10th May 1920 in Rome. Living in Via Paolina 15, Rome. (Tel. 488607). Student in Political Science, single, reserve lieutenant of the 8 Engineer Regiment, on service with the "Granatieri di Sardegna", Division.

His father Cesare is an employee of the Societa Romana di Elettricit . He has three brothers and one sister: the sister Anna is 21 years of age, single and works at home.

His brothers are: Alvaro 19, student in architettura
Francesco 14, and
Giorgio 4

2. PAST HISTORY.

1936

ZERBONI completed his studies in the "Liceo Scientifico "Cavour" in Rome and joined the Royal University of Rome where he took a course of political science.

NARRATIVE.

Subject reported of his own will to this office on the 12th July and volunteered the following information:-

PERSONAL DETAILS

ZERBONI Aldo, son of Cesare and of ANIOLI Elena, born 10th May 1920 in Rome. Living in Via Paolina 15, Rome. (Tel. 488607). Student in Political Science, single, reserve lieutenant of the 8 Engineer Regiment, on service with the "Granatieri di Sardegna", Division.

His father Cesare is an employee of the Societa Romana di Elettricità. He has three brothers and one sister; the sister Anna is 21 years of age, single and works at home.

His brothers are: Alvaro 19, student in architecture
Francesco 14, and
Giorgio 4.

2. PAST HISTORY.

1938 ZERBONI completed his studies in the "Liceo Scientifico "Cavour" in Rome and joined the Royal University of Rome where he took a course of political science.

1.11.38 Volunteered in the army. Took an Engineer Officers course ending May 39.

1.11.39 Commissioned. Sent to the 8 Engineer Regiment in Rome where he remained until 1940 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

12.8.40 Transferred to the "Mossini" Inf. Division, which was bound the Eastern front.

28.10.40 Returned to his parent unit in Rome.

18.12.40 Transferred to the "Granatieri di Sardegna" Division with which he served in until

8.8.43 in Slovenia and Croatia, finally returning to Rome where he was at the time of the armistice.

-2-

Oct. 43

As an officer of the Engineers, he joined the labor service and under the orders of General PALADINO, worked at Terni and Orvieto on the maintenance of communications.

Mar. 44

Sent to the Military Hospital in Rome, suffering from stomach trouble. After recovery granted 20 days sick leave in Rome.

CONTACT WITH ENEMY ORGANIZATION.

Mar. 44.

ZERBONI, who was already in contact with the patriotic organization "Granatieri di Sardegna", having received no definite orders came to know of a course for Italian sabotage agents. He asked for and was granted authorization to follow such course with a view to getting an insight into the enemy organization.

Through his friend CALCINO Vincenzo, 2nd, Lieutenant of the "Granatieri" commanding officer of a Badoglio Group, at present in German-occupied territory, he forwards his request to CISA, Major of the Granatieri, at present in Rome, who gave him the authorization requested in the name of CARLEVANT Ferdinand, lieutenant colonel of the Granatieri now living in Via Panama 88, 4, Rome. His colleagues, 2nd, Lieutenants CALCINO Vincenzo, STECCHI and VIGNO, all of the Granatieri Regiment obtained same authorization.

24.3.44

ZERBONI and CALCINO reported to the German Embassy and were received by Lt. SCHUBERT (cover name) with two German interpreters: Sgt. DA PER and a certain AGOSTINI (subject does not know their real names).

SCHUBERT after speaking on the duties of sabotage agents in general and of the need for secrecy, asked ZERBONI for three copies of his photograph and a vinculo in the sum of 5,000 lire.

ZERBONI gave his personal details, a receipt for the sum received and a signed declaration of secrecy.

26.3.44

ZERBONI returned to the Embassy to hand in the three photos.

3.4.44

Subject received an order, by telephone, to report for a medical inspection in the Embassy, where he was declared fit for service.

18

isation "Granatieri di Sardegna", having received no definite orders came to know of a course for Italian sabotage agents. He asked for and was granted authorization to follow such course with a view to getting an insight into the enemy organization.

Through his friend GASCIPO Vincenzo, 2nd, Lieutenant of the "Granatieri" commanding officer of a Bologna Group, at present in German-occupied territory, he forwards his request to GASTA, Major of the Granatieri, at present in Rome, who gave him the authorization requested in the name of CARIGNANI Ferdinando, Lieutenant colonel of the Granatieri now living in Via Panzacchi 88, A, Rome. His colleagues, 2nd, Lieutenants GASCIPO Vincenzo, STROCHI and VERNI, all of the Granatieri Regiment obtained same authorization.

ZERBONI and GASCIPO reported to the German Embassy and were received by Lt. SCHUBERTIG (cover name) with two German interpreters: Sgt. DA PERA and a certain AGOSTINI (subject does not know their real names).

SCHUBERTIG after speaking on the duties of sabotage agents in general and of the need for secrecy, asked AGOSTINI for three copies of his photograph and advanced him the sum of 5,000 lire.

ZERBONI gave his personal details, a receipt for the sum received and a signed declaration of secrecy.

ZERBONI returned to the Embassy to hand in the three photos.

Subject received an order, by telephone, to report for a medical inspection in the Embassy, where he was declared fit for service.

In Rome, ZERBONI received a telephone call from DA PERA, advising him to be ready at the Embassy before 22 hours, to leave for the north (Jugoslavia).

Subject arrived punctually and with 24 other Italians assembled in the place, left Rome by bus for Florence where they arrive at about 07,00 hours the following morning.

The group left Florence and arrived at Bolzano on 15.4.44 travelling by train.

Itinerary: Florence - Bologna - Padua - Merisio - Klagenfurt - Maria Theresienopolis (Szapadec) - Bolzano.

ZERBONI, GASCIPO and Sgt. DA PERA were in charge of the group during the train journey.

In Bolzano the group was permitted to visit the hospital. They remained here until 17.4.44.

24.3.44

26.3.44

3.4.44

10.4.44

15.4.44

-3-

17.4.44

The group left Belgrade in military trucks and arrived at ht. 502 due N.N.W. of Belgrade, secret site of the sabotage school.

IV. TRAINING.

18.4.44

The sabotage school is located at ht. 502 due N.N.W. of Belgrade at about 14 km. from Novi Sad and 6 km. from Irig. It consists of a number of huts and small buildings in the course of construction, with barbed-wire fences, ditches gun-emplacements and obstacles for defense against possible attacks by partisans.

The unit as a whole is commanded by a German colonel, with a few German officers and N.C.O's and some 800 Croats under his orders.

The officer commanding the school is a German Major of the S.D. organization. Subject does not know his name.

INSTRUCTORS. The O.C. the school is the instructor for sabotage tactics. (For details of the course and the pupils see SOI/379/6 of the 22nd July).

The sabotage course ended.

29.5.44

30.5.44

The pupils left the school in trucks and arrived at Belgrade for the return journey to Rome (German Embassy). Route followed: Belgrade - Villak - Tervisio - Verona - Bologna, where they arrive on the 3 June 1944.

4.6.44

At Bologna the sabotage agents reported to the German SS Headquarters, where they were kept at liberty until

9.6.44

when ZERBONI, STEUCHI and CALLO Michelo were sent to the German SS Headquarters in Florence, to receive orders. The other saboteurs remained in Bologna. At Florence, the three agents report to the German SS Hq. (ex Rome), where they met Lt. SCHUMMEVIG and Major HALLS.

V. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO PRESENT MISSION AND HISTORY OF THE MISSION ITSELF.

9.6.44

In Florence, Lt. SCHUMMEVIG and Major HALLS.

17

It consists of a number of huts and small buildings in the course of construction, with barbed-wire fences, ditches gun-emplacements and obstacles for defense against possible attacks by partisans.

The unit as a whole is commanded by a German Colonel, with a few German officers and N.C.O.'s and some 800 Germans under his orders.

The officer commanding the school is a German Major of the S.D. organization. Subject does not know his name.

INSTRUCTORS. The O.C. the school is the instructor for sabotage tactics. (For details of the course and the pupils see SCI/379/6 of the 22nd July).

The sabotage course ended.

The pupils left the school in trucks and arrived at Delgrado for the return journey to Rome (German Embassy). Route followed: Delgrado - Villak - Gervasio - Verona - Bologna, where they arrive on the 3 June 1944.

At Bologna the sabotage agents reported to the German SS Headquarters, where they waited at liberty until

when ZIEGLER, STECH and GILLO Michelo were sent to the German SS Headquarters in Florence, to receive orders. The other saboteurs remained in Bologna. At Florence, the three agents report to the German SS. Hq. (ex Rome), where they met Lt. SCHUBERT and Major HILS.

V. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO PRESENT MISSION AND HISTORY OF THE MISSION ITSELF.

9.6.44

In Florence, Lt. SCHUBERT gave the following orders to the three agents.

To proceed to Rome and discover the explosives dump hidden in the Torio di Garofalla, shown in the photos and plans handed to them - remove the explosives to some other hiding-place for subsequent use, as necessary; burn down, against buildings, headquarters, highways and bridges. Time available. The time necessary to use all the explosives.

Operations: Details to be decided by Lt. ZIEGLER.

Radio communications: The communications were to be transmitted by means of a clandestine radio set kept by DE JACIS Franco, Via Leon Battista Alberti 3 (tel. 503056), an individual who had been trained on a previous course to be followed by subject.

Return to Verona: The group was to return to Verona units own. On arrival at the German lines they were to exhibit a pass typed on a piece of cloth, stamped and signed by Major HHS. This document was to be sewn on the interior lining of the trousers, and was to the effect that the bearer belonged to the S.D. organization. The Germans would then provide for their transfer to Verona. Pass-word: there was to be no special pass-word. The three agents received the sum of 50,000 lire per head to cover their expenses; and were taken by car in the direction of Grosseto.

10. 6. 44

The main road Florence-Siena-Grosseto, at about 20 km, before Roccastrada was closed to traffic and the agent were left, to proceed on foot. Here they met two other agents of the SS, sent on a mission to Rome: one was a certain LINA VALDO (Uruguayan) and the other an Italian by name BARDINO. They came from Florence and were to proceed to Rome to get a third party to eliminate a certain individual (prince?) who was in possession of several lists of Italian agents working for the SS, and SD, organizations. The following itinerary was followed by the five agents: Roccastrada (10-14 June), Grosseto (14 June) Montalto di Castro (21 June) Civitavecchia (22 June) Rome (23 June). At the beginning of the journey they entirely on foot, the agents after destroying all compromising documents, excepting the one written on cloth, not partisan units of the 'Garibaldi' Brigade (10 June 1944) who gave them movement permits in reply to their request to be allowed to proceed south (See Appendix B). They remained at Roccastrada for three days.

14. 6. 44

The 5 agents proceeded on foot and at about 6 km, from Grosseto, were halted by men from the front lines, who in spite of the SD documents which the agents showed, accompanied them back for a few kilometers and advised them to follow the Germans in their retreat. The 5 agents tried every possible way of continuing their journey south. They hid in farmhouses to avoid capture.

10.6.44

had to cover their expenses; and were taken by car in the direction of Grosseto.

The main road Florence-Siena-Grosseto, at about 20 km, before Roccastrada was closed to traffic and the agents were left, to proceed on foot. Here they met two other agents of the SS, sent on a mission to Rome: one was a certain LUI RINALDO (Uruguayan) and the other an Italian by name BANDO. They came from Florence and were to proceed to Rome to get a third party to eliminate a certain individual (prince?) who was in possession of several lists of Italian agents working for the SS, and SD, organizations. The following itinerary was followed by the five agents: Roccastrada (10-14 June), Grosseto (14 June) Montalto di Castro (21 June) Civitavecchia (22 June) Rome (23 June). At the beginning of the journey they were entirely on foot, the agents after destroying all compromising documents, excepting the one written on cloth, not partisan units of the 'Garibaldi' Brigade (10 June 1944) who gave them movement permits in reply to their request to be allowed to proceed south (See Appendix B). They remained at Roccastrada for three days.

14.6.44

The 5 agents proceeded on foot and at a point 6 km. from Grosseto, were halted by men from the front lines, who in spite of the SD documents which the agents showed, accompanied them back for a few kilometers and advised them to follow the Germans in their retreat.

The 5 agents tried every possible way of continuing their journey south. They hid in farmhouses to avoid capture and finally at a point about 12 km. distant from Grosseto reported to an SS.Hq. and were taken to Grosseto by car. There they awaited the arrival of the Allied troops, who were already in the outskirts of the town itself.

15.6.44

The city of Grosseto was liberated by the Allied troops. The saboteurs remained in the town until 20 June in the meantime looking for Allied transport to take them south. In spite of Allied orders forbidding the inhabitants to leave the town, ZARDONI and STROCHI succeeded in avoiding the patrols and left the town, giving a rendezvous in Rome for their other colleagues. They arrived in Rome on the 23 June 1944.

-5-

25.6.44

ZERBONI tried to contact Major COSEY and Colonel CARIGNANI, through Captain PITOLLI, when he went to look for at his home.

28.6.44

ZERBONI contacted Major Costa (always through Captain PITOLLI) who received them in Via Labicana 92. ZERBONI reported to Major Costa, related his activities since March, and put himself at the Major's disposal. The Major requested subject to return for orders the following morning from Colonel CARIGNANI, who had authorized ZERBONI to frequent the sabotage course.

29.6.44

ZERBONI met the colonel who having heard his report left him at liberty pending further instructions. He promised to refer the matter to the Allied authorities concerned.

8.7.44

Having heard nothing from the colonel ZERBONI went in search of Captain PITOLLI who was away from home.

10.7.44

ZERBONI and STECCHI visited CARIGNANI at his home. The latter told them that on 29 June he had made a report to an officer of Rome Area Command who promised to take action in the matter. At the request of the two officers, the colonel gave them permission to contact the Italian police through Lt. TADDEI, a friend of STECCHI.

12.7.44

ZERBONI and STECCHI were accompanied by Lt. TADDEI to this office.

VI. INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS

Subject was calm during the whole course of the interrogation. He is sincere.

VII. CONCLUSION

ZERBONI cannot be considered a sabotage agent, in the real sense of the word inasmuch as he has not completed his mission, nor has he aroused suspicions during the course of the interrogation.

It has been confirmed that subject had been authorized by Colonel CARIGNANI to attend the sabotage course.

Colonel CARIGNANI, who had authorized ZERBONI to frequent the sabotage course,

29.6.44

ZERBONI met the colonel who having heard his report left him at liberty pending further instructions. He promised to refer the matter to the Allied authorities concerned.

8.7.44

Having heard nothing from the colonel ZERBONI went in search of Captain PITOLLI who was away from home.

10.7.44

ZERBONI and STECCHI visited CARIGNANI at his home. The latter told them that on 29 June he had made a report to an officer of Race Area Command who promised to take action in the matter. At the request of the two officers, the colonel gave them permission to contact the Italian Police through Lt. TADEI, a friend of STECCHI.

12.7.44

ZERBONI and STECCHI were accompanied by Lt. TADEI to this office.

VI. INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS

Subject was calm during the whole course of the interrogation. He is sincere.

VII. CONCLUSION

ZERBONI cannot be considered a sabotage agent, in the real sense of the word inasmuch as he has not completed his mission, nor has he aroused suspicions during the course of the interrogation.

It has been confirmed that subject had been authorized by Colonel CARIGNANI to attend the sabotage course.

-6-

APPENDIX "A"

S.D. AGENTS AND PERSONALITIES (EXCLUDING THE HIGH GRADE SUBJECTS

LISTED IN REPORT SOI/379/6 of 22.7.44.)

AGOSTINI

Fran Bolzano, at present near Magentfurt, married with children, Interpreter at the sabotage organisation. Black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pink complexion, medium build, height 1.68m, about 30 years of age.

BANDIERO

Cover name unknown - Algerian. Age about 30, straight black hair, black eyes, round face, pink complexion, medium build, height about 1.70m.

Sgt. DA PRA Ugo

Fran Bolzano, married with children, Interpreter. Age 55, black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pale complexion, small build, height about 1.65 m.

Major HALLS

Chief of the SS. Police in Rome. Age about 45, thin straight black hair, grey eyes, round face, pink complexion, robust build, height 168-170 cms.

LEVA Eraldo

Uruguayan, cover name unknown. Sgt, in I.M.F. torpedo planès, radio operator, saboteur, age about 28, straight brown hair, long face, pink complexion, robust build, height about 170 cms.

SCHUBERNIG, Lt.

Head of the sabotage office, age 26, straight chestnut hair, blue eyes, oval face, pink complexion, normal build, about 182 cms tall.

APPENDIX "B"

COMITATO NAZIONALE DI LIBERAZIONE

BANDINO

Sgt. DA PRA Ugo

cover name unknown - Algerian. Age about 30, straight black hair, black eyes, round face, pink complexion, medium build, height about 1.70m.

Iron Belzamo, married with children. Interpreter. Age 55, black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pale complexion, small build, height about 1.65 m.

Major HALLS

Chief of the SS. Police in Rome. Age about 45, thin straight black hair, grey eyes, round face, pink complexion, robust build, height 168-170 cms.

LENA Evaldo

Uruguayan, cover name unknown. Sgt, in I.A.F. torpedo plane, radio operator, saboteur, age about 28, straight brown hair, long face, pink complexion, robust build, height about 170 cms.

SCHUBERNIG, Lt.

Head of the sabotage office, age 26, straight chestnut hair, blue eyes, oval face, pink complexion, normal build, about 182 cms tall.

APPENDIX "B"COMITATO NAZIONALE DI LIBERAZIONEINCARICA CARINALE

14

Gruppo "Antonio Gramsci"

10 June, 1944.

Mr. ZERBONI Aldo is authorized to circulate.

Sgt. Barnacelli.

SCI/ROME/730/172

24th July, 1944

INTERROGATION REPORT ON ZERBONI ALDO, alias "ZANI"reserve lieutenant of Engineers-"Granatieri diSardegna" Division.NARRATIVE.

Subject reported of his own will to this office on the 12th July and volunteered the following information:-

PERSONAL DETAILS

ZERBONI Aldo, son of Cesare and of ARIOLI Elena, born 10th May 1920 in Rome. Living in Via Paolina 15, Rome. (Tel. 488607). Student in Political Science, single, reserve lieutenant of the 8 Engineer Regiment, on service with the "Granatieri di Sardegna", Division.

His father Cesare is an employee of the Societa Romana di Elettricit . He has three brothers and one sister: the sister Anna is 21 years of age, single and works at home.

His brothers are: Alvaro 19, student in architecture
Francesco 14, and
Giorgio 4.

2. PAST HISTORY.

1938

ZERBONI completed his studies in the 'Liceo Scientifico "Cavour"' in Rome and joined the Royal University of Rome where he took a course of political science.

Sardegna" Division.

NARRATIVE.

Subject reported of his own will to this office on the 12th July and volunteered the following information:-

PERSONAL DETAILS

ZERBONI Aldo, son of Cesare and of ARIOLI Elena, born 10th May 1920 in Rome. Living in Via Paolina 15, Rome. (Tel. 488607). Student in Political Science, single, reserve lieutenant of the 8 Engineer Regiment, on service with the "Granatieri di Sardegna", Division.

His father Cesare is an employee of the Societa Romana di Elettricit . He has three brothers and one sister: the sister Anna is 21 years of age, single and works at home.

His brothers are: Alvaro 19, student in architecture
Francesco 14, and
Giorgio 4.

2. PAST HISTORY.

1938 ZERBONI completed his studies in the "Liceo Scientifico "Cavour" in Rome and joined the Royal University of Rome where he took a course of political science.

1.11.38 Volunteered in the army. Took an Engineer Officers course ending May 39.

1.11.39 Commissioned. Sent to the 8 Engineer Regiment in Rome where he remained until 1940 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant

12.8.40 Transferred to the "Mossini" Inf. Division, which was bound to the Eastern front.

28.10.40 Returned to his parent unit in Rome.

18.12.40 Transferred to the "Granatieri di Sardegna" Division with which he served in until

8.8.43 in Slovenia and Croatia, finally returning to Rome where he was at the time of the Armistice.

-2-

Oct. 43

As an officer of the Engineers, he joined the labour service and under the orders of General PALADINO, worked at Terni and Orvieto on the maintenance of communications.

Mar. 44

Sent to the Military Hospital in Rome, suffering from stomach trouble. After recovery granted 20 days sick leave in Rome.

CONTACTS WITH ENEMY ORGANISATION.

Mar. 44.

ZERBONI, who was already in contact with the patriotic organisation "Granatieri di Sardegna", having received no definite orders came to know of a course for Italian sabotage agents. He asked for and was granted authorization to follow such course with a view to getting an insight into the enemy organisation.

Through his friend CASCINO Vincenzo, 2nd, Lieutenant of the "Granatieri" commanding officer of a Baloglio group, at present in German-occupied territory, he forwards his request to CASCINI, Major of the Granatieri, at present in Rome, who gave him the authorization requested in the name of CASCINI Ferdinando, Lieutenant colonel of the Granatieri now living in Via Panama 88, 4, Rome. His colleagues, 2nd. Lieutenants CASCINO Vincenzo, STECCHI and VERNO, all of the Granatieri Regiment obtained same authorization.

24.3.44

ZERBONI and CASCINO reported to the German Embassy and were received by Lt. SCHNEIDER (cover name) with two German interpreters: Sgt. DA FID and a certain AGOSTINI (subject does not know their real names).

SCHNEIDER after speaking on the duties of the agents in general and of the need for secrecy, asked AGOSTINI for three copies of his photo graph and a verbal declaration of 5,000 lire.

ZERBONI gave his personal details, a receipt for the sum received and a signed declaration of secrecy.

26.3.44

ZERBONI returned to the Embassy to Terni in the three photos.

3.4.44

Subject received an order, by telegram, to report for a medical inspection in the hospital.

12

ZERBONI, who was already in contact with the patriotic organization "Granatieri di Sardegna", having received no definite orders came to know of a course for Italian sabotage agents. He asked for and was granted authorization to follow such course with a view to getting an insight into the enemy organization.

Through his friend GASCINO Vincenzo, 2nd, Lieutenant of the "Granatieri" commanding officer of a Redoglio group, at present in German-occupied territory, he forwards his request to GASTA, Major of the Granatieri, at present in Rome, who gave him the authorization requested in the memo of CARREMANI Ferdinando, lieutenant colonel of the Granatieri now living in Via Roman 88, 4, Rome. His colleagues, 2nd, Lieutenants GASCINO Vincenzo, STECCHI and VIGNO, all of the Granatieri Regiment obtained same authorization.

ZERBONI and GASCINO reported to the German Embassy and were received by Lt. SCHUBERTIG (cover name) with two German interpreters: Sgt. DA FUL and a certain AGOSTINI (subject does not know their real names).

SCHUBERTIG after speaking on the duties of enemy agents in general told of the need for secrecy, asked ZERBONI for three copies of his photo graph and advanced him the sum of 5,000 lire.

ZERBONI gave his personal details, received for the sum received and a signed declaration of secrecy.

ZERBONI returned to the railway to hand in the three photos.

Subject received an order, by telegram, to report for a medical inspection in the Embassy, where he was declared fit for service.

In Rome, ZERBONI received a telephone call from DI PIA, advising him to be ready at the Embassy before 22 hours, to leave for the north (Jugoslavia).

Subject arrived punctually and with 24 other Italians assembled in the place, left Rome by bus for Florence where they arrive at about 07,00 hours the following morning. The group left Florence and arrived at Bologna on 15.4.44 travelling by train.

Itinerary: Florence - Bologna - Padua - Servizio - Klagenfurt-Maria Teresaopoli (Szapaden) - Belgrade.

ZERBONI, GASCINO and Sgt. DI PIA were in charge of the group during the train journey.

In Belgrade the group stayed in a private house. They remained here until 17.4.44.

24.3.44

26.3.44

3.4.44

10.4.44

15.4.44

-3-

17.4.44

The group left Belgrade in military trucks and arrived at ht. 502 due N.N.W. of Belgrade, secret site of the sabotage school.

IV. TRAINING.

18.4.44

The sabotage school is located at ht. 502 due N.N.W. of Belgrade at about 14 km. from Novi Sad and 6 km. from Irig. It consists of a number of huts and small buildings in the course of construction, with barbed-wire fences, ditches gun-emplacements and obstacles for defense against possible attacks by partisans.

The unit as a whole is commanded by a German colonel, with a few German officers and N.C.O.'s and some 800 Croats under his orders.

The officer commanding the school is a German Major of the S.D. organization. Subject does not know his name.

INSTRUCTORS. The O.G. the school is the instructor for sabotage tactics. (For details of the course and the pupils see SOL/379/6 of the 22nd July).

29.5.44

The sabotage course ended.

30.5.44

The pupils left the school in trucks and arrived at Belgrade for the return journey to Rome (German Embassy). Route followed: Belgrade - Villak - Tervisio - Verona - Bologna, where they arrive on the 3 June 1944.

4.6.44

At Bologna the sabotage agents reported to the German SS. Headquarters, where they left at liberty until

9.6.44

when ZIMMERT, STECH and GILLO Michelo were sent to the German SS Headquarters in Florence, to receive orders. The other saboteurs remained in Bologna. At Florence, the three agents report to the German SS. Hq. (ex Rome), where they met Lt. SCHULTZ and Major H.M.S.

V. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO PRESENT MISSION AND HISTORY OF THE MISSION.

9.6.44

11

course of construction, with barbed-wire fences, ditches, gun-emplacements and obstacles for defense against possible attacks by partisans.

The unit as a whole is commanded by a German colonel, with a few German officers and N.C.O.'s and some 800 Croats under his orders.

The officer commanding the school is a German Major of the S.D. organization. Subject does not know his name.

INSTRUCTORS. The O.C. the school is the instructor for sabotage tactics. (For details of the course and the pupils see SOL/379/6 of the 22nd July).

The sabotage course ended.

The pupils left the school in trucks and arrived at Belgrade for the return journey to Rome (German Embassy). Route followed: Belgrade - Vinkovci - Trieste - Verona - Bologna, where they arrive on the 3 June 1944.

At Bologna the sabotage agents reported to the German SS Headquarters, where they left at liberty until

when ZIMMERT, STECH and GILIO Michelo were sent to the German SS Headquarters in Florence, to receive orders. The other saboteurs remained in Bologna. At Florence, the three agents report to the German SS Hq. (ex Rome), where they met Lt. SCHULTZ and Major H.A.S.

V. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO PRESENT MISSION AND HISTORY OF THE MISSION ITSELF.

In Florence, Lt. SCHUBERTZ gave the following orders to the three agents.

To proceed to Rome and discover the explosives dump hidden in the Torricelli Carmine, shown in the photos and plans handed to them - remove the explosives to some other hiding-place for subsequent use, as necessary for use against buildings, headquarters, highways and bridges. Time available. The time necessary to use all the explosives.

Operations. Details to be decided by Lt. ZIMMERT.

Radio communications. The communications were to be transmitted by means of a clandestine radio set kept by Dr. ALICIS Franco, Via Leon Battista Alberti 3 (tel. 583056), an individual who had been trained on a previous course to the following subject.

-4-

Return to Verona: The group was to return to Verona units own. On arrival at the German lines they were to exhibit a pass typed on a piece of cloth, stamped and signed by Major HHS. This document was to be sewn on the interior lining of the trousers, and was to the effect that the bearer belonged to the S.D. organization. The Germans would then provide for their transfer to Verona.

Pass-word: there was to be no special pass-word. The three agents received the sum of 50,000 lire per head to cover their expenses; and were taken by car in the direction of Grosseto.

10. 6. 44

The main road Florence-Siena-Grosseto, at about 20 km, before Roccastrada was closed to traffic and the agent were left, to proceed on foot. Here they met two other agents of the SS, sent on a mission to Rome: one was a certain LILA Tvaldo (Uruguayian) and the other an Italian by name BANDO. They came from Florence and were to proceed to Rome to get a third party to eliminate a certain individual (Prince?) who was in possession of several lists of Italian agents working for the SS, and SD, organizations.

The following itinerary was followed by the five agents: Roccastrada (10-14 June), Grosseto (14 June) Montalto di Castro (21 June) Civitavecchia (22 June) Rome (23 June). At the beginning of the journey they entirely in fact, the agents after destroying all compromising documents, excepting the one written on cloth, not partisan units of the 'Garibaldi' Brigade (10 June 1944) who gave them movement permits in reply to their request to be allowed to proceed south (See Appendix B). They remained at Roccastrada for three days.

14. 6. 44

The 5 agents proceeded on foot and at about 6 km, from Grosseto, were halted by men from the front lines, who in spite of the SD documents which the agents showed, accompanied them for a few kilometers and advised them to follow the Germans in their retreat.

The 5 agents tried every possible way of continuing their journey south. They hid in farmhouses to avoid capture

10.6.44

head to cover their expenses; and were taken by car in the direction of Grosseto.

The main road Florence-Siena-Grosseto, at about 20 km, before Roccastrada was closed to traffic and the agents were left, to proceed on foot. Here they met two other agents of the SS, sent on a mission to Rome; one was a certain ILLI Valdo (Uruguayian) and the other an Italian by name BANDO. They came from Florence and were to proceed to Rome to get a third party to eliminate a certain individual (Prince?) who was in possession of several lists of Italian agents working for the SS, and SD, organizations. The following itinerary was followed by the five agents: Roccastrada (10-14 June), Grosseto (14 June) Montalto di Castro (21 June) Civitavecchia (22 June) Rome (23 June). At the beginning of the journey Rome entirely in fact, the agents after destroying all compromising documents, excepting the one written on cloth, met partisan units of the 'Garibaldi' Brigade (10 June 1944) who gave them movement permits in reply to their request to be allowed to proceed south (See Appendix B). They remained at Roccastrada for three days.

14.6.44

The 5 agents proceeded on foot and at about 6 km, from Grosseto, were halted by men from the front lines, who in spite of the SD documents which the agents showed, accompanied them for a few kilometers and advised them to follow the Germans in their retreat. The 5 agents tried every possible way of continuing their journey south. They hid in farmhouses to avoid capture and finally at a point about 12 km, distant from Grosseto reported to an SS.Hq. and were taken to Grosseto by car. There they awaited the arrival of the Allied troops, who were already in the outskirts of the town itself.

15.6.44

The city of Grosseto was liberated by the Allied troops. The saboteurs remained in the town until 20 June in the meantime looking for Allied transport to take them south. In spite of Allied orders forbidding the inhabitants to leave the town, ZEBONI and STROCHI succeeded in avoiding the patrols and left the town, giving a rendezvous in Rome for their other colleagues. They arrived in Rome on the 23 June 1944.

-5-

25.6.44

ZERBONI tried to contact Major COSEY and Colonel CARIGNANI, through Captain PITOLLI, when he went to look for at his home.

28.6.44

ZERBONI contacted Major Costa (always through Captain PITOLLI) who received them in Via Labicana 92. ZERBONI reported to Major Costa, related his activities since March, and put himself at the Major's disposal. The Major requested subject to return for orders the following morning from Colonel CARIGNANI, who had authorized ZERBONI to frequent the sabotage course.

29.6.44

ZERBONI met the colonel who having heard his report left him at liberty pending further instructions. He promised to refer the matter to the Allied authorities concerned.

8.7.44

Having heard nothing from the colonel ZERBONI went in search of Captain PITOLLI who was away from home.

10.7.44

ZERBONI and STECOCHI visited CARIGNANI at his home. The latter told them that on 29 June he had made a report to an officer of Rome Area Command who promised to take action in the matter.

At the request of the two officers, the colonel gave them permission to contact the Italian Police through Lt. TADEI, a friend of STECOCHI.

12.7.44

ZERBONI and STECOCHI were accompanied by Lt. TADEI to this office.

VI. INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS

Subject was calm during the whole course of the interrogation. He is sincere.

VII. CONCLUSION

ZERBONI cannot be considered a sabotage agent, in the real sense of the word inasmuch as he has not completed his mission, nor has he aroused suspicions during the course of the interrogation.

It has been confirmed that subject had been authorized by Colonel CARIGNANI to attend the sabotage course.

9

at liberty pending further instructions. He promised to refer the matter to the Allied authorities concerned.

8.7.44

Having heard nothing from the colonel ZERBONI went in search of Captain PITOLLI who was away from home.

10.7.44

ZERBONI and STECOCHI visited CARIGNANI at his home. The latter told them that on 29 June he had made a report to an officer of Home Area Command who promised to take action in the matter.

At the request of the two officers, the colonel gave them permission to contact the Italian Police through Lt. TADDEI, a friend of STECOCHI.

12.7.44

ZERBONI and STECOCHI were accompanied by Lt. TADDEI to this office.

VI. INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS

Subject was calm during the whole course of the interrogation. He is sincere.

VII. CONCLUSION

ZERBONI cannot be considered a sabotage agent, in the real sense of the word inasmuch as he has not completed his mission, nor has he aroused suspicions during the course of the interrogation.

It has been confirmed that subject had been authorized by Colonel CARIGNANI to attend the sabotage course.

-6-

APPENDIX "A"S.D. AGENTS AND PERSONALITIES (EXCLUDING THE HIGH RANK SALOONS)LISTED IN REPORT SOL/379/6 of 22.7.44.)

AGOSTINI

Fran Bolzano, at present near Klagenfurt, married with children, Interpreter at the sabotage organization.
Black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pink complexion, medium build, height 1.68m, about 30 years of age.

BANDINO

Cover name unknown - Algerian. Age about 30, straight black hair, black eyes, round face, pink complexion, medium build, height about 1.70m.

Sgt. DA PRA Ugo

Fran Bolzano, married with children, Interpreter, age 55, black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pale complexion, small build, height about 1.65 m.

Major HALLS

Chief of the SS. Police in Rome. Age about 45, thin straight black hair, grey eyes, round face, pink complexion, robust build, height 168-170 cms.

LENA Evaldo

Uruguayian, cover name unknown. Sgt. in I.A.F. torpedo plane, radio operator, saboteur, age about 28, straight brown hair, long face, pink complexion, robust build, height about 170 cms.

SCHUBERNIG, Lt.

Head of the sabotage office, age 26, straight chestnut hair, blue eyes, oval face, pink complexion, normal build, about 182 cms tall.

APPENDIX "B"

MAN BOLZANO, at present near Magenta, married with children, Interpreter at the sabotage organization. Black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pink complexion, medium build, height 1.68m, about 30 years of age.

BANDINO

Cover name unknown - Algerian. Age about 30, straight black hair, black eyes, round face, pink complexion, medium build, height about 1.70m.

Sgt. DA PRA Ugo

Fran Belzano, married with children, Interpreter. Age 55, black hair, dark eyes, oval face, pale complexion, small build, height about 1.65 m.

Major HALLS

Chief of the SS. Police in Rome. Age about 45, thin straight black hair, grey eyes, round face, pink complexion, robust build, height 168-170 cms.

LEU Dvaldo

Uruguayian, cover name unknown. Sgt. in I.M.F. torpedo plans, radio operator, saboteur, age about 28, straight brown hair, long face, pink complexion, robust build, height about 170 cms.

SCHUBERNIG, Lt.

Head of the sabotage office, age 26, straight chestnut hair, blue eyes, oval face, pink complexion, normal build, about 182 cms tall.

APPENDIX "B"

COMITATO NAZIONALE DI LIBERAZIONE

BRESCIA CAMPALDI

8

Gruppo "Antonio Gramsci".

10 June, 1944.

Mr. ZERONI Aldo is authorized to circulate.

Sgt. Barrocelli.

C.S.

P.M. 151, 19 Sept. 1944.

Nº 45109.

Answer to Nº SB/149.01. of 1st 14th inst.Subject. Procedure against 1st following enemy saboteurs.

Pirelli Franco

Sausone Agostino

Sausone Alfonso.

To .A.E.C. H.Q. P.S. Headquarters. Sub. commission.

We send 1st following declarations requested by
 1st above commission with 1st sheet numbers
 1-2-3-4-5 to which numbers 1st papers respond,
 1st information was given by ^{1st} Zerboni Aldo,
 Captain Menichetti Sabino, maresciallo major Rocca
 Livio, and of brigadiere La Saponara Stefano.

The proof of 1st discovery of explosives mentioned
 in No 6 must be given by 1st S.E.I. Unit, which
 had, at 1st time, declared itself responsible

To No 7 we have not answered as 1st vice. brigadiere
 Marino Vincenzo and Pisano Sebastiano have no

1840

elements to give further proof of what is mentioned
in preceding numbers.

N° 45109

Risposta n° SB/149.01 del 14 corrente.

P.M. 151, li 19 settembre 1944

OGGETTO : Procedimento a carico di sabotatori nemici :

- PERELLI Franco
- SANSONE Agostino
- SANSONE Alfonso.

AL QUARTIER GENERALE - COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
 - Reparto Sicurezza -

Si inviano le unite dichiarazioni richieste da codesta Commissione con i numeri 1-2-3-4-5 di cui al foglio al quale si risponde, rilasciate dal Tenente ZERBONI Aldo, dal Capitano MENI-CHETTI Sabino, dal maresciallo maggiore ROCCA Livio e dal brigadiere LA SAPONARA Stefano.

La prova del ritrovamento degli esplosivi - di cui al n° 6 - deve essere fornita dallo S.C.I.-Unit, che a suo tempo avrà a sè tale compito.

Al n° 7 non si è creduto opportuno dare riscontro in quanto i vicebrigadieri MARINO Vincenzo e PISANO Sebastiano non hanno elementi per fornire prove supplementari a quanto riferito nei precedenti numeri.

5662
1871

P. S. felij
8143.0

C S

translation APC

DECLARATION GIVEN by Lt di Complemento del Genio ZERBONI Aldo, concerning the following:

- PERELLI Franco
- SANSONE Agostino
- SANSONE Alfonso

Lt. ZERBONI Aldo makes the following declarations:

On the 2nd of March, with 3 other Granatieri officers belonging to the Clandestine Front of Resistance, I went to the S.D. German Command in Rome, to follow a German sabotage course, so as to acquire information which might be useful.

We followed the course near Belgrad, from April till the beginning of June, and then returned to Bologna; from there, with 2 other officers, I was sent into liberated Italy, with the charge of performing several sabotages.

As soon as we got to Rome we reported to our superiors of the Clandestine Front of Resistance, and then, on the 12/7/44 at the S.I.M.

I only met the 3 above mentioned, for the first time, in April at the German Embassy when we applied for the course. Though we were all under false names, I managed to learn their real ones.

At 9 o.c., in the morning of the 15th/7/44, while I was crossing Piazza Indipendenza, somebody called me. It was Perelli. We had a friendly conversation, and I learned that he had been sent to Rome with the 2 Sansone brothers with orders of sabotaging an explosives depot on the Via Appia. At Siena they had found some potassium cyanide to kill themselves in case of capture. He had sewn in his jacket a S.D. document so as to be able to cross the lines again, but said he was going to throw it away, as he did not seem so certain, any more, about a German victory. But he thought sabotage a useless thing, against the great strength of the Allied means. He intended to go to Sicily and stay with the Sansone family, until he saw what side the wind was blowing.

I managed to get an appointment with him for mid-day. Then I immediately went to report to the S.I.M. where plans were made for his and the other two's capture.

THE CO.RR. UFF. MINICHERPI charged by the S.I.M. to arrest Peretti, makes the following declarations:

On the morning of the 15th/7/44/ Lt Zerboni told me of having met by chance Perelli, who, not knowing that the Zerboni had followed the Belgrade course only to learn interesting information for the Clandestine Front of Resistance, had confided to him about the sabotage business which

1843
 clandestine front of Resistance, and then, on 15th/7/44, I only met the 3 above mentioned, for the first time, in April at the German Embassy when we applied for the course. Though we were all under false names, I managed to learn their real ones.

At 9 o.c., in the morning of the 15th/7/44, while I was crossing piazza Indipendenza, somebody called me. It was Perelli. We had a friendly conversation, and I learned that he had been sent to Rome with the 2 Sansone brothers with orders of sabotaging an explosives depot on the Via Appia. At Siena they had found some potassium cyanide to kill themselves in case of capture. He had seven in his jacket a S.D. document so as to be able to cross the lines again, but said he was going to throw it away, as he did not seem so certain, any more, about a German victory. But he thought sabotage a useless thing, against the great strength of the Allied means. He intended to go to Sicily and stay with the Sansone family, until he saw what side the wind was blowing.

I managed to get an appointment with him for mid-day. Then I immediately went to report to the S.I.M. where plans were made for his and the other two's capture.

THE CC.RR. CPT MENICHELLI charged by the S.I.M. to arrest Peretti, makes the following declarations :

On the morning of the 15th/7/44/ Lt Zerboni told me of having met by chance Perelli, who, not knowing that the Zerboni had followed the Belgrade course only to learn interesting informations for the Clandestine Front of Resistance, had confided to him about the sabotage business which he should have carried out, aided by 2 colleagues, Sciortino and Aiello.

Having received from Lt Zerboni a description of Perelli, at 11, 30 I went to the appointment place, accompanied by the following:

M.M. Rocca Livio
 Brig Pisano Sebastiano
 " La Saponara Stefano
 Vbrig Marino Vincenzo

I immediately recognised Perelli speaking with Zerboni, so I stopped them and asked for their identity documents and asked them to come to the nearby CC.RR. barracks.

Then, having sent away Zerboni, I proceeded to the first interrogatory

of Perelli.

At first, very much surprised at being arrested, he says he is a student going from Siena to Sicily and that he has done nothing to justify his arrest. Having been asked where he had met Zerboni, he confesses what I have related in the detailed interrogatory document, and that Sciortino and Aiello are still in Rome, lodged at a Boarding House in Via Vicenza 23.

After this, having locked up Perelli, we went with Zerboni to the above address Zerboni invited them to go out with him. At the front door they were stopped and taken to the CC.RR. Command. Questioned, they too said they were students going from Siena to Sicily; but, confronted with Zerboni, they began revealing the truth.

None of the three said a false story.

None of the three revealed which particular sabotage they had been charged with.

All three admitted having been able to find potassium cyanide, to kill themselves in case of capture.

Perelli admitted they were out for sabotage.

The Sansone brothers that the sabotage should have been on the Via Cassia, against Allied columns.

They all three admitted having been on the Via Appia, to locate the depot, but not being able to make sure of it.

THE CC.RR. MARCELLINO MAGLIORE RUCCA, of the S.I.M., makes the following DECLARATION.

He makes the same declarations as made by Captain Menichetti, and joins the list of the following objects found in the prisoners' rooms in Via Vicenza:

- Toilet things -
- A box of fitina, under the lid of which were hidden two tiny packets of potassium cyanide.
- A small box of potassium cyanide.
- Two small parcels of potassium cyanide.
- Two blocks of special railway tickets, for the Rome-Viterbo line.
- A box of varnish.
- A suitcase label addressed to Sansone Agostino.
- A letter written by a certain Musciotto to a Miss Conti.

THE CC.RR. ERIC DIETZ LA SARMARA, makes same declarations as the above.

Translation ABC

P.M.151 19/9/44

C S.*Security Branch*

No 45109

Answer to No SB/149.01 of 14th inst.

Subject : Procedure against the following enemy saboteurs:

- PERELLI Franco
- SANSONE Agostino
- SANSONE Alfonso

To A.C.C. H.Q. P.S. Subcommission.

Security
Branch
Rec'd 24/9
Book No 2217
File No 149.01.
Action

We herewith join the following informations requested by that Commission with sheets Nos 1-2-3-4-5- of the above numbered letter; these informations were given by Lt Zerboni Aldo, by Cpt Menichetti Sabino, by maresciallo maggiore Rocca Livio and by brigadiere La Saponara Stefano.

The proof of the finding of the explosives mentioned in No 6 must be furnished by the S.C.I.-Unit, which had, at a time, evoked to itself this duty.

To No 7 we have given no answer, as the vicebrigadieri Marino Vincenzo and Pisano Sebastiano have no elements apt to give further proof of what mentioned in the other numbers.

Translation ABC

DECLARATION GIVEN by Lt di Coplemento del Genio ZERBONI Aldo, concerning the following:

- PERELLI Franco
- SANSONE Agostino
- SANSONE Alfonso

Lt. ZERBONI Aldo makes the following declarations:

On the 23rd of march, with 3 other Granatieri officers belonging to the Clandestine Front of Resistance, I went to the S.D. German Command in Rome, to follow a German sabotage course, so as to acquire informations which might be useful.

We followed the course near Belgrad, from April till the beginning of June, and then returned to Bologna; from there, with 2 other officers, I was sent into liberated Italy, with the charge of performing several sabotages.

As soon as we got to Rome we reported to our superiors of the Clandestine Front of Resistance, and then, on the 12/7/44 at the S.I.M.

I only met the 3 above mentioned, for the first time, in April at the German Embassy when we applied for the course. Though we were all under false names, I managed to learn their real ones.

At 9 o.c., in the morning of the 15th/7/44, while I was crossing Piazza Indipendenza, somebody called me. It was Perelli. We had a friendly conversation, and I learned that he had been sent to Rome with the 2 Sansone brothers with orders of sabotaging an explosives depot on the Via Appia. At Siena they had found some potassium cyanide to kill themselves in case of capture. He had sewn in his jacket a S.D. document so as to be able to cross the lines again, but said he was going to throw it away, as he did not seem so certain, any more, about a German victory. But he thought sabotage a useless thing, against the great strength of the Allied means. He intended to go to Sicily and stay with the Sansone family, until he saw what side the wind was blowing.

I managed to get an appointment with him for mid-day. Then I immediately went to report to the S.I.M. where plans were made for his and the other two's capture.

THE CC.RR. OPT MENICCHETTI charged by the S.I.M. to arrest Peretti, makes the following declarations:

On the morning of the 15th/7/44/ Lt Zerboni told me of having met by chance Perelli, who, not knowing that the Zerboni had followed the Belgrade course only to learn interesting informations for the Clandestine Front of Resistance.

all under false names, I managed to learn their real ones.

At 9 o.c., in the morning of the 15th/7/44, while I was crossing Piazza Indipendenza, somebody called me. It was Perelli. We had a friendly conversation, and I learned that he had been sent to Rome with the 2 Sansone brothers with orders of sabotaging an explosives depot on the Via Appia. At Siena they had found some potassium cyanide to kill themselves in case of capture. He had sewn in his jacket a S.D. document so as to be able to cross the lines again, but said he was going to throw it away, as he did not seem so certain, any more, about a German victory. But he thought sabotage a useless thing, against the great strength of the Allied means. He intended to go to Sicily and stay with the Sansone family, until he saw what side the wind was blowing.

I managed to get an appointment with him for mid-day. Then I immediately went to report to the S.I.M. where plans were made for his and the other two's capture.

THE CC.RR. CPT MENICCHETTI charged by the S.I.M. to arrest Perelli, makes the following declarations :

On the morning of the 15th/7/44/ Lt Zerboni told me of having met by chance Perelli, who, not knowing that the Zerboni had followed the Belgrade course only to learn interesting informations for the Clandestine Front of Resistance, had confided to him about the sabotage business which he should have carried out, aided by 2 colleagues, Sciortino and Aiello.

Having received from Lt Zerboni a description of Perelli, at 11.30 I went to the appointment place, accompanied by the following:

M.M. Rocca Livio
Brig Pisano Sebastiano
" La Saponara Stefano
Vbrig Marino Vincenzo

I immediately recognised Perelli speaking with Zerboni, so I stopped them and asked for their identity documents and asked them to come to the nearby CC.RR. barracks.

Then, having sent away Zerboni, I proceeded to the first interrogatory

of Perelli.

At first, very much surprised at being arrested, he says he is a student going from Siena to Sicily and that he has done nothing to justify his arrest. Having been asked where he had met Zerboni, he confesses that I have related in the detailed interrogatory document, and that Sciortino and Aiello are still in Rome, lodged at a Boarding House in Via Vicenza 23.

After this, having looked up Perelli, we went with Zerboni to the above address: Zerboni invited them to go out with him. At the front door they were stopped and taken to the CC.RR. Command. Questioned, they too said they were students going from Siena to Sicily; but, confronted with Zerboni, they began revealing the truth.

None of the three said a false story.

None of the three revealed which particular sabotage they had been charged with.

All three admitted having been able to find potassium cyanide, to kill themselves in case of capture.

Perelli admitted they were out for sabotage.

The Sansone brothers that the sabotage should have been on the Via Cassia, against Allied columns.

They all three admitted having been on the Via Appia, to locate the depot, but not being able to make sure of it.

THE CC.RR. MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE ROCCA, of the S.I.M., makes the following DECLARATION.

He makes the same declarations as made by Captain Menichetti, and joins the list of the following objects found in the prisoners' rooms in Via Vicenza.

- Toilet things -
- A box of fitina, under the lid of which were hidden two tiny packets of potassium cyanide.
- A small box of potassium cyanide.
- Two small parcels of potassium cyanide.
- Two blocks of special railway tickets, for the Rome-Viterbo line.
- A box of varnish.
- A suitcase label addressed to Sansone Agostino.
- A letter written by a certain Musciotto to a Miss Conti.

THE CC.RR. ERIC DIETZ LA SARMARA, makes same declarations as the above.

All three admitted having been able to find potassium cyanide, to kill themselves in case of capture.

Perelli admitted they were out for sabotage.

The Sansone brothers that the sabotage should have been on the Via Cassa, against Allied columns.

They all three admitted having been on the Via Appia, to locate the depot, but not being able to make sure of it.

THE CO.RR. MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE ROCCA, of the S.I.M., makes the following DECLARATION.

He makes the same declarations as made by Captain Menichetti, and joins the list of the following objects found in the prisoners' rooms in Via Vicenza.

- Toilet things -
- A box of fitina, under the lid of which were hidden two tiny packets of potassium cyanide.
- A small box of potassium cyanide.
- Two small parcels of potassium cyanide.
- Two blocks of special railway tickets, for the Rome-Viterbo line.
- A box of varnish.
- A suitcase label addressed to Sansone Agostino.
- A letter written by a certain Musciotto to a Miss Conti.

THE CO.RR. ERIC-DIERE LA SAPONARA, makes same declarations as the above.

1

1850