

ACC 10000/143/2616

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RAVERO VALERIO

MAR. - Ap. 1944

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HEADQUARTERS ACC.
Security Branch.
C.M.F.

7 April 1944
WRH/tf

Subject: Enemy Agents (RAVERO Valerio, An Italian).

To: A.C. of S., G-2, (CI), Fifth Army.

1. On the 31st March 1944 the above named appeared before a General Allied Military Court at Santa Maria, on a charge of Espionage at Pozzili on 6th March 1944 and was found "Guilty" and sentenced to be "Shot to Death".

2. The Court was:-

Lt. Col. Carter, U. S. Army (President)
Major W. F. Waugh, U. S. Army
Major Elder, British.

3. The Prosecution was conducted by:-

Lt. Col. Willis, British.

4. The Defence was conducted by:-

Capt. H. Jones, British.

5. A plea of Not Guilty was entered by the Court on the accused behalf but after leaving the evidence for the Prosecution and the Defence returned a verdict of Guilty, and sentenced the accused as stated. The hearing lasted two days - 30th and 31st March 1944.

6. The case will be reviewed, and confirmation or otherwise, of sentence is awaited.


W. R. HARE,
Security Branch, A.C.C.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

Office of the A.C. of S., G-2.

A.P.O., No.464, U.S.Army.

27th. March , 1944.

SUBJECT. Enemy Agents. (RAVERO Valerio, an Italian)

TO. A.C. of S., G-2 (C.I) Fifth Army.

I. Attached are the statements relating to the finding of
RAVERO Valerio at Pozzilli at 0600 hrs on the 6th. March, 1944,
under such circumstances as to suggest he was an Enemy Agent.

He later made a confession that he was an Enemy Agent, and the
witnesses whom are available , and what they will say in evidence,
are as follow:-

A. LOLLINI Fiorina, a married woman, who resides at
Victor Emmanuel Street, Pozzilli, from whom a statement
has been taken, copy attached, will say that at about
0600 hrs on the 6th March, 1944, the Subject called at
her house at Pozzilli, and asked for a light. During
the course of the conversation Subject asked where Troops
were bivouaced in the area. These questions and the fact

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fact/

that Subject spoke with a North Italian accent, aroused the suspicions of the witness, who communicated with the Civil Police.

B. CARDARELLI Guiseppe, a Civil Police Officer of Pozzili, from whom a statement has been taken, copy attached, will say that at about 0615 hrs on the 6th. March, 1944, as the result of information received from witness A, he went to the address of that witness, and as a result of what she told him he searched the neighbourhood for Subject, who by this time had left the house of witness A. This witness found Subject near the Church in Pozzili, and after interrogating him, detained him and informed the Commissario Prefectisio of Pozzili, who in turn informed the Carabinieri at Venafro, to whom this witness handed the prisoner.

C. RICCARDI Alfieri, an Appuntato of the Carabinieri stationed at Pozzili, from whom a statement has been taken, copy attached, who will say that as ⁴⁹the result of information received from witness B at 0830 hrs on the

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the/

6th. March, 1944, who handed over Subject to this witness, this witness ~~was then interrogated~~ detained Subject and handed him over to the next witness.

D. MAS Henry, Commissaire a la Brigade de Surete aux Armees du Corps Expeditionnaire Francais, from whom a statement has been taken, copy attached, who will say that at 0930 hrs on the 6th. March, 1944, he received Subject from witness C. Witness told this witness what had led up to him bringing Subject to this witness. The Subject was immediately searched and the following property found in his possession:-

A pocket book, containing
One bill of one thousand lire,
One bill of one hundred lire,
Four bills of forty lire,
Four bills of five lire,
Six bills of one lire.
Four bills of ten lire.

This witness then interrogated Subject and made notes of what Subject said, which will be given in evidence. A copy
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of these notes is attached. It will be seen from these notes that no mention is made that Subject said he had ever

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ever/

been approached by the German Intelligence Service, let alone actually working for them. In fact it is a statement to the effect that it had taken him (Subject) from July, 1943, until the time of his arrest on 6th, March, 1944, to get from Calabria to Pozzilli, where he states he intended to cross the Lines to join his mother at Frisinone, which is on the German side of the Lines. This witness was not at all satisfied with Subject's story, and told him so. Subject was then sent to the French Military Prison, and at 1900 hrs on 6th. March, 1944, witness received a message that Subject would like to tell an interesting story. The Subject was brought to the Office of this witness, and there made a confession that he was an enemy agent. This confession, a copy of which is attached, is a lengthy document and is self explanatory. In brief, it deals with Subject's life and his association with the German Intelligence Service, in some detail. As far as his mission within the Allied lines was concerned, he stated that he had been instructed to note the insignias on vehicles and as worn by the troops,

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troops,/

which he had to remember, having had ~~xxxxxx~~ strict instructions not to make any notes. It will be seen from the confession of Subject that he was invited by this witness to write down some of the insignias he had seen and what he knew about them. This Subject did and it will be produced in Court by this witness. A copy of subject's description of the insignias is attached.

3. There appears to be ample evidence here to substantiate a charge of Espionage against Subject.
4. It will be appreciated that in this case it will be necessary to have both a French and an Italian Interpreter.
5. I am informed that Subject understands French, and most of the interrogation took place in that language, although a French - Italian interpreter named LUCIANI was present, and assisted when the services of an interpreter was necessary. This interpreter will be available for Court as a witness, should it be thought necessary to call him.

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W.R. Hare
W.R.Hare. Capt.

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CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS
BUREAU DE LA SURETE
AUX ARMEES

TRANSLATION

The year nineteen hundred and forty-four, the twenty-fourth of the month of March,

We MAS, Henry, Commissaire a la Brigade de surete aux Armees du C.E.F. representing Monsieur le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement,

Assisted by the Inspecteur FERRANDES, interpreter for the Italian language, went to Pazzili to hear the following named individual, who upon interrogation stated:

"My name is LOLLINI Fiorina, Italian, 30 years old, married to BARTI Paolo, and residing in POZZILLI, Victor Emmanuel Street,

"On 6 March 1944 at 0600 hours a young man about 18 years old came to my house and asked me for a light. During the course of the conversation which followed, this individual asked me where the American and French troops were bivouaced around Pozzili. Considering this a question subject to suspicion, I asked him for what reason he was asking this information. He told me he wished to go to the bivouac area of an Allied unit to secure some matches. I then asked the young man from where he came and he answered that he came from Mignano. Since I remarked that he did not have the accent of the locality but that of Northern Italy, he admitted that he had lied and told me that he had come from Genoa.

"I then sent for a civil police, to whom I conveyed my suspicions."

Statement made, witnessed and signed

/s/ Lollini, Fiorina. /s/ Ferrandes /s/ Henry Mas

Following this we heard CARDARELLI Giuseppe, Italian, aged 22, civil police in Pozzili,

"On 6 March 1944 around 0615 hours Lollini, Fiorina who had been summoned to her house conveyed to me the suspicions that she had concerning a young man who had just left her home. I immediately went in search of this individual whom I stopped near the church.

"I then asked him what he was doing in this locality. He answered that he came from the front, from AG. VAPORATA, then asked me why I was interested in him. I then told him what my official status was and asked him to follow me to the Municipio.

"The Commissario Prefectizio then arranged to have the Carabinieri of Venafro called, who requested that we take the young man to them. ⁴⁵ then took subject to Venafro and handed him over to the appointed RACCOMANDI Alfiero."

Statement made, witnessed and signed

/s/ Cardarelli, Giuseppe /s/ Ferrandes /s/ Henry Mas

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CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS
BUREAU DE LA SECURITE
AUX ARMEES

T R A N S L A T I O N

The year nineteen hundred and forty-four and the twenty-fourth of the month of March,

We, MAS, Henry, Commissaire a la Brigade de Surete aux Armes du C.E.F., representing Monsieur le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement,

Assisted by Marechal des logis major LUCIANI Ange, interpreter for the Italian language,

Summoned and heard RICCARDI Alfieri appuntado of the CCRR at Venafro, who upon interrogation stated:

"On 6 March 1944, at about ⁰⁸³⁰~~230~~ hours, two civil police of POZZILLI brought to me a young man who had made suspicious statements to a woman of Pozzilli.

"These two police told me that according to the statements of the woman who had had him arrested he was securing information on the bivouac areas of the Allied troops.

"I considered that this individual might be a spy and therefore brought him over to your section.

"I did not interrogate this individual but simply took his name which was RAVERA, Valerio, Italian, born 28 December 1926 at VINTIMILLE."

This statement made, witnessed and signed.

/s/ Riccardi Alfieri, appto.

/s/ Luciani

/s/ Mas, Henry

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SECURITE MILITAIRETRANSLATION

The year nineteen hundred and forty-four and the twenty fifth of the month of March,

I, MAS Henry, Commissaire a la Brigade de Surete aux Armees du Corps Expeditionnaire Francais, representing Monsieur le Procureur de la Republique, state that:

On 6 March 1944 at 0930 hours the appuntado RICCARDI Alfieri presented himself to us and declared through the medium of sergent major LUCCIANI Ange, interpreter for the Italian language, that he had received an individual named RAVERA Valerio from a civil policeman of POZZILLI. He also declared that, according to a woman named LOLLINI Florina, RAVERA had been looking for the bivouac areas of the French and American units. The appuntado also told us that he had not searched RAVERA. His statements were not made in the presence of RAVERA.

We immediately searched subject and found on him in his pocketbook the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty six (1,366) lire (a sum which has been itemized in detail in the statement of 7 March 1944).

We then proceeded to the first interrogation of subject (copy attached). At 1145 hours we had RAVERA taken to the prison of the military police so that he could be carefully guarded.

At 1430 hours we took RAVERA again to whom we stated that we were suspicious of his statements which, because of their illogicality and doubtfulness, made us question their truth.

At 1515 hours RAVERA was returned to the prison of the military police, but before this we asked him to think the matter over carefully and to let us know when he had decided to state the truth.

At 1900 hours, we were informed by telephone that RAVERA had an interesting statement to make to us.

Inspecteur GEORGE therefore went to the headquarters of the Provost Marshal and brought back RAVERA who made the declaration reported in our statement of 7 March 1944.

* PROPERTY. One bill of one thousand lire.
One bill of one hundred lire.
Four bills of fifty lire.
Four bills of five lire.
Six bills of one lire.

Four bills of ten lire

Le Commissaire

/s/ Henry Mac

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CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS

T R A N S L A T I O NCOPY OF NOTES TAKEN DURING THE COURSE OF THE FIRST INTERROGATION OF
RAVERA Valerio

RAVERA, Valerio; Italian; born 28 December 1926 at VINTIMILLE (Italy):
son of feu Attilio and GARELLI Victorine; student; residing in FROSINONE.

"I followed a grammar school course at VINTIMILLE at the Scuola di
Aviamento Professionale a Tipo Commerciale until May 1941. I enrolled in the
"Ballilas" in 1932 and graduated to the "Avant Guardista" in 1941.

"My mother, widowed in 1936, remarried in January 1940 to GENOVESE
Vincenzo.

"In 1941 my family moved to Frosinone. I continued my studies in order
to obtain my diploma as "magistrale inferiore" until June 1943.

"In July 1943 I left my parents to spend my vacation with one of my
uncles in Calabria. I was in Calabria upon the arrival in Italy of American
troops and my uncle was killed during the combat. I then worked in the kitchen
of an American unit. Knowing that my mother was sick I decided at the beginning
of last month to return to the North and to attempt to cross the lines in order
to reach her side. Since I had no money I sold my gold fountain pen, which
was a souvenir given to me by my uncle, for 3000 lire. I went through Naples
and then crossed the Volturno at Capua. Traveling first on foot and at times
in military trucks I eventually arrived at POZZILI on 5 March 1944. During
that night I attempted to cross the lines but lost my way because of the dark-
ness and the rain and found myself the next morning at Fozzili where the
police arrested me and then led me to you."

Copy certified as conforming to the original

Le Commissaire

/s/ Henry Mas

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TRANSLATION

CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE FRANCAIS
SURETE AUX ARMEES

7 March 1944

The year nineteen hundred and forty-four and the seventh of the month of March, we, Lieutenant Ras, Henry, commissaire a la Brigade de surete aux Armees du C.E.F., auxiliaire de Monsieur le Procureur Commissaire du Gouvernement, assisted by Sous Lieutenants Inspecteurs George Raoul, Avalli Rene, Urie Ives et du Sergeant Major Luciano Ange, Italian interpreter, Interrogated subject who stated:

"My name is RAVERA, Valerio, Italian, born 28 December 1926 at Vintimille, in Attilio and CARELLI Vittorina, who lives in Rome at 53 Via Arno.

I studied at Vintimille at the school of commercial aviation from my earliest years to May 1941. I was graduated and received a diploma.

I enrolled in the Ballila, 1932, following courses in this organization and in 1941 I was promoted to "avan-guardiste".

My mother, widowed, remarried in January 1940, this time to GENOVESE, Vincenzo, who comes from Velletri.

My step-father who had a large amount of capital and spent his time buying and selling all sorts of things, decided to set up business in Rome where he thought he could have greater success. Therefore in September, 1941, my mother, my step-father and I moved to 53 via Arno.

I then took up a correspondence course with the "Istituto Volonta" from January 1941 to June 1943. On this latter date I received the diploma of "Magistrato Inferiore".

Since I wanted to perfect my training and become a "raggioniere", I continued to work alone at home. Nevertheless, my position of being dependent on my family became untenable. My parents were always criticizing me and to put an end to their worries, I decided to enlist in the "Battaglione de la Morte". On 3 January 1944 I became a member of this unit located in Rome. Its headquarters were at the Mussolini Barracks, via alla Cameluccia, and was commanded by Colonel DE ROSA at that time.

I there met Corporal DE GIORGIS Armando. He disappeared around 10 January 1944 and did not return until 31 January or 1 February. I later found out that his job was to recruit individuals who are willing to cross the lines and secure information for the Germans. His membership in the battalion was merely a cover.

On his return he told me that he had just come back from a mission to the Allied lines, and that his work was very dangerous but well paid. Since this work conformed with my interests, I immediately asked DE GIORGIS to have me enrolled in the service. My friend immediately told me that he would present me

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to the German command, and promised to make the necessary arrangements to have me put on civilian clothes so that I could carry out this work and free myself from the "Battaglione de la Morte".

On 5 February 1944 DE GIORGIS, who in the meantime had left, returned carrying a letter in a red envelope, addressed to "Commanding Officer of the Mussolini Barracks", a statement in German which I did not understand, and ending with the following sentence "I agree on my own responsibility to travel in a German vehicle in Italy", followed by the signature and the seal of the German command at Frosinone. He handed this letter to Colonel De Rosa and gave me the statement, in German.

A short while thereafter, about 1700 hours, I was summoned by the Colonel, who stated in the presence of De Giorgis "You are to report at the German Command at Frosinone and you are free".

I then went home, after having made arrangements to meet De Giorgis, the next morning at my house. I told my family I was going to Frosinone to work for the Germans, that I would be better paid, and that was the only reason that led me to take this step.

On 6 February after having put on civilian clothes, I went to the Mussolini Barracks to clear up my military status. I there saw my friends who asked me numerous questions but, pretending that I was in a hurry, I left them saying simply that I was to leave Rome to work for the German command at Frosinone.

De Giorgis came to my house at 1000 hours. After some refreshments, we left on the Cassilina road on foot. I was carrying some old civilian clothes in a package, to be used when crossing the lines. We waved at all passing vehicles for a ride. At last, around 1230 hours, before a gasoline station, we approached an open German vehicle seating 8 people and asked the driver if he was going to Frosinone. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, we showed him our cards and left with him.

This driver took us to the main crossing at Frosinone after having made a ~~short~~ day tour to a farm on the right of the road between Fuiggi and Ferentino where he went to call on a lady he knew.

At the intersection De Giorgis, who knew the road, stopped another German vehicle, similar to the one we had just left, and which was apparently heading to Alatri. After riding for four or five kilometers, we left the vehicle and walked along a path to a farm about one kilometer from the left hand side of the road. We arrived about 1800 or 1900 hours.

We were received by two German officers to whom De Giorgis presented me saying "Here is the boy about whom I spoke". The captain answered in Italian "Very well". "We will take care of him tomorrow morning".

We were fed and after having been given three blankets each we were led to a small room where we spent the night. The next day, 7 February 1944, around 0800 hours while we were breakfasting, the German captain came to see me and spoke to me of my new work. He urged me to be most discreet, point-

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ing out the seriousness of the mission and gave me a thousand lire as pocket money. He then promised me more money on my return from the mission. He then told me that it was not necessary for me to stay with him until my departure and that it would not be necessary for him to give me special training.

A short while afterwards, a vehicle drove me to a second farm about 500 metres northeast of the Frosinone-Alatri road, one kilometer from the intersection of the Cassilina highway. De Giorgis remained at the first farm. This farm was identified by a small placard in German which I could not reproduce. There were two stories, the office being located on the first.

The driver led me down a hallway on the first floor to the office of a captain who only knew a few words of Italian. This latter gave me to understand that I was perfectly free to come and go, and that I could wander around in Frosinone, but that I should return by curfew hour. He showed me my room not far from his office which I was to share with a Lieutenant Kurt Von Wachs (phonetic spelling). This latter did not speak any Italian and I consequently explained myself to him through gestures. I then went to buy some books in Frosinone and returned to my room. I went out infrequently to take a stroll in Frosinone and often ate in my room. Occasionally I ate on the main floor in a mess hall where officers and men ate.

I remained in this house under these conditions until 18 February. I was often visited by the captain of the first farm whose name I do not know and who never failed to urge me to be most discreet and to avoid contact with others. During one of these visits, around 1600 hours, he told me to hold myself in readiness for my departure was imminent.

On 18 February a driver took me to the first farm and led me to the office of the captain. This took place about 1000 hours. The captain told the secretary and the interpreter who were with him to leave, and I remained alone with him. He then showed me a document on which were reproduced the insignia marked on British and American vehicles and worn by Allied soldiers on the sleeve of their uniform. He told me to make a careful mental note of these insignias for I would probably observe some of them on my mission. Then he handed me a map and showed me the itinerary that I was to follow in Allied territory. This itinerary followed the following localities: Rivisondoli-Alfadena-Venafro-Piedimonte d'Alife-San Angelo Informis-Capua-Caserta-Naples-Arpaia-Airola-Milizzano, crossing the Volturno at the point where the Volturno and the Calore Rivers meet. I was to return by Piedimonte d'Alife, pass through Venafro and cross the lines between Mount Cisa and Mount Meta.

He gave me the password to use on my return, "Firenze".

My mission consisted of the single following objective: "Make note of the insignias on vehicles (front and rear) and on the arms of British and American soldiers and to remember the locality where I saw these vehicles and men stationed. I was to write nothing but simply to make mental notes of this information"

My mission was to last about 15 days with a supplementary leave³⁹ of 8 days. The captain gave me in addition before my departure, three thousand, five hundred lira (two bills of 1000 lire, ten of 100 lire, and 500 lire in fifty and ten lire bills). He made me repeat several times the purpose of this

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mission and the main points of my itinerary.

At about 1400 hours, I left by car with a driver for Rivisondoli. Before my departure I put on the old clothes which I had brought with me. It was on the advice of my friend De Giorgis that I had brought these old clothes with me from Rome. A package of my clothes was made in front of me. My name was placed on it and it was left at the first farm.

We passed through Sulmona just before nightfall. I then went to sleep and did not wake up until the next day, 19 February, at 1000 hours. We were not at that point far from our destination.

At noon the driver immediately upon our arrival at Rivisondoli presented me to a major. He did not seem satisfied and had me driven with two soldiers who had entered the vehicle to Roccaraso. At this place I was presented to a major who asked me once we were alone: "The password". I answered "Firenze", thinking that he had reference to the password to be used upon my return. He made a telephone call, had me fed, and then suggested that I go to sleep.

Upon awakening about 200 hours the major wanted to show me the road on a map but I gave him to understand that it was not necessary for I knew the route I was to follow. He then had my eyes bandaged and had me enter a vehicle. After about a twenty minute ride, I was told to get down and was made to walk, being led by the arm for about a quarter of an hour. The bandages then taken off my eyes and I found myself near a village with four German soldiers armed with tommy guns. The five of us went toward the Sangro River which was about a kilometre or two away. When we arrived at the bank of the river, the soldiers moved aside a boulder and exposed a rubber boat. They pushed this towards the river, we got in it and the guides left me on the other bank. They pointed out to me the British forward positions to avoid and the road to follow which led to the highway Castel di Sangro a Alfedena. They wished me good-luck and went toward the other side of the river while I started toward the English lines. The time was about midnight.

Shortly thereafter I reached the road to Alfedena which I had spotted on the map before leaving. Upon arriving at the outskirts of the village, I hid in some bushes until daylight.

At daylight I went toward the village but at the first house I saw a proclamation which stated that civilians were forbidden to circulate without passes and since I had left all my identification cards and had no pass (having put aside my identification cards before leaving Rome) I left Alfedena and headed south across the mountain. I wandered for three days trying to find Venafro, eating British and American canned food which the Germans had given me before leaving. I finally reached the Volturno at a spot where the water was very shallow, a spot which I might be able to find again.

At last about 0800 hours on 24 February, I arrived at the foot of a mountain not far from Pezzilli and Venafro. I went to the first village to

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to find out its name. It was Pozzilli. There I found an American soldier who was selling American cigarettes to the civilians at 30 lire a package and I bought two of them. I then followed on foot the road to Venafro and continued by road from there to Capriati and Pratella.

Since I no longer had any food, at about 200 hours I asked for some bread at a farm on the right of the road. I would judge that this farm is four or five kilometers before Pratella. A young fellow of about my age opened the door and I told him that I had come into this area to secure an answer to a business proposition which my father had made and I wished to purchase some bread. He gave me two kilograms of bread for which I paid him 100 lire a kilo.

I then continued toward Pratella and stopped two kilometers further in a partly destroyed and uninhabited house, located on the right along the road.

On 25 February I walked to Alife and Piedmonte d'Alife. I ate the bread which I had bought the evening before and upon arriving at Goia, I went into a demolished house in the center of the village in order to sleep.

On 26 February I bought 2½ kilograms of bread in a bakery in G6ia. This bakery does not look like a shop but rather a private country home. I paid 120 lire a kilogram.

I followed the road to San Angelo Informis, always observing the insignia of the Allied troops. In the evening I slept in a straw hut not far from the road.

On 27 February I arrived at San Angelo Informis, crossing the Volturno on the Hannibale bridge (it is thus called by the peasants of the region) around 1600 hours. I again spent the night in a straw hut in the neighborhood of San Angelis Informis.

On 28 February I went through Capua, Santa Maria di Capua Vetere where I bought 2 kilograms of bread at one hundred lire a kilogram at a bakery, and then went to Caserta where I ate at a restaurant where one must bring one's bread. This restaurant is located on a large street where few people pass and the meal cost me 65 lire. That night I slept in a former inn which I could find again but ~~was~~ the address of which I don't know. The price was 60 lire. On 29 February since my left foot bothered me I remained in Caserta, and spent some time at the main intersection and then at the Royal Palace, always observing. I ate and slept at the same restaurant-hotel, the cost being 150 lire a day. On 1 March I went to Naples eating some meat on the way at a restaurant in Cassoria. I arrived that night on the outskirts of Naples at the "Porta Capuana" and spent the night in a ruined house. On 2 March I spent a large part of the day in Naples observing vehicles and soldiers at the royal palace and at the post-office at the Umberbo Square. At noon I ate 2 eggs in a place not far from the Corso Umberto, the price being 40 lire and a piece of bread for which I paid 65 lire at a street-side stand.

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That night I ate in a restaurant on the road to Cancellia and then slept in one of the numerous demolished houses in that vicinity.

On 3 March I passed through Arpaia and Airola and before reaching Faggiani I slept in a ruined and uninhabited mill. On that day I ate two kilograms of bread bought at Arpaia for 90 lire a kilogram. On 4 March I passed Faggiani, Frasso, Milizzano and Amorosi. I crossed the Volturno holding my canteen in my hand and the American soldiers, presuming that I was a worker said nothing and let me pass.

I went to Alife where I slept in a cave. I ate in a restaurant located at Alife in a main street for 35 lire.

On 5 March I went through Fratella and Capriati where I stopped two hours to rest. I went through Venafro where I headed for the mountains passing near Pozzili. All night I walked towards the front, but I must have been going around the mountain for at dawn on 6 March I found myself, completely soaked, at Pozzili. I must have appeared suspect for a civilian denounced me to the Italian police and I was brought to you.

When I was arrested I was making ready to cross the lines, but lost in the mountains because of the rain, I was not able to find my way. If I had not been arrested I would have tried again to reach the German lines.

Q. GIVE US THE EXACT DESCRIPTION AND ALL INTERESTING DETAILS CONCERNING YOUR FRIEND, DE GIORGIS, ARMANDO.

A. I confirm what I have already said about De Giorgis, and state that he gave me to understand that he was assigned to recruit from among the young men of the "Battaglione de la Morte" courageous and intelligent individuals for the German intelligence service.

De Giorgis, Armando was born at Modena (Emilie) around 1924. He studied at the school of industry in this town. Upon the signing of the Armistice he enlisted in the Italian army, and then transferred to the "Battaglione de la Morte" in Rome upon the reactivation of this unit. I have the impression that my friend is acting sincerely with the intent of serving his country, the existing government, and the Duce. He is thoroughly convinced of what he is doing.

Description: Height about 1.70 metres; medium build; close cut blond hair; thin nose; blue, gray eyes; pointed chin; normal teeth. Particular identification mark: Amputation of the first joint of the ring finger of the left hand.

Q. GIVE THE NAMES, SURNAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF YOUR FRIENDS IN THE "BATTAGLIONE DE LA MORTE" WHO ARE LIKELY IN YOUR OPINION TO BE RECRUITED BY THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

A. I cannot give you the names of the probable agents but here are ³⁶ those who are likely to be recruited in view of their qualifications:

MIRALLEGRO Gerolando - Age 19; native of Pavia; medium build; height about 1.80 metres; wavy black hair combed straight back; comes from a good family; well-educated: quite artistocratic:

VIALE PIETRO - age 18; born at San Miniato al Tedesco (Florence); 1.65 metres; thin; wavy fair hair; large forehead; nose slightly aquiline.

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VIALE Pietro - age 18; born at Garlasco (Lombardy); height 1.65 metres; medium build; brown hair combed with a part on the side; brown eyes; low forehead; thin nose; particular identification mark - scars on his right cheek near his lower lip.

Besides I can give you the names of my friends who volunteered for the "Battaglione de la Morte":

FARZARANO Guido
DI MARCO Michele
PRETI Eugenio.

Q. GIVE US SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE FARM WHERE YOU SPENT THE NIGHT OF 6-7 FEBRUARY AND OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN IT.

A. This farm is located at the north of the intersection of the Cassilina highway and the road from Frosinone to Alatri, one kilometer from this latter road and five kilometres from the intersection. It consists of two floors with five rooms on the first floor and offices including the captains on the second. It resembles all the other farms of the country. It is very luxuriously furnished. No civilians live there, and at my arrival there were officers and non-commissioned officers (German) whose names I do not know and whom I describe as follows:

1. Captain X - Age about 45; height about 1.75 metres; thin; typical German officer with cold appearance; yellow complexion; sparse greying hair; black eyes; speaks Italian.

2. Lieutenant Y - Age about 25; height 1.65 metres; medium build; blond hair; eyes dark-blue; close-clipped moustache; regular nose;

3. Warrant Officer Z - Age about 35; height 1.65 to 1.70 metres; heavy build; grey hair; brown eyes; thin nose; wears a small beard; he wears a heavy ring of white metal with a cross engraved on the index finger of his left hand.

I cannot give you details on the two other German officers who were there.

Q. ~~THE~~ DESCRIBE THE FARM IN WHICH YOU WERE SHELTERED FROM 7 to 18 FEBRUARY AND THE PERSONNEL WHO LIVE THERE.

A. This farm is located about 1 kilometer north of the intersection of the Cassilina highway and of the road running from Frosinone to Alatri, on a path leading off this last road. A sign written in German is posted along the road but I could not reproduce the inscription for I do not know German. Its a two story building, the first floor occupied by the soldiers and the second occupied by the officers who have their offices there. No civilians live there, there being only three officers and the men. Here are their descriptions:

1. Captain X "1" - Age 30-40, height 1.70 metres; rather thin, regular features; brown hair combed straight back; brown eyes; jovial; speaks only a few words of Italian.

2. Lieutenant Kurt Von Wachs - Age 25-26; height 1.65 metres; medium build; regular features; blond hair; dark blue eyes; beauty spot under right eye;

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elegant; very agreeable; wears on the index of his left hand, two rings, and two others on the ring finger of the left hand.

3. Lieutenant Y "1" - Age about 30; height about 1.65 metres; heavy-set; brown eyes; black hair.

Q. TELL US WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT THE "BATTAGLIONE DE LA MORTE".

A. These battalions existed before the armistice but have been reactivated and reorganized. They exist in all large cities. The individuals composing them are the former "Bahlila", students aged from 17 to 20.

Members of these battalions are submitted to the same training as members of regular units; exercise, maneuver, manual of arms, etc. The pay is 20 lire a day for the soldiers and 30 lire a day for the student officers. There exists various specializations which the men can select according to their aptitude; parachute section, sabotage section, etc. The uniform is the same as that of the regular army but beside the Fascist insignia is worn the letter "M". This unit is well thought of among the Fascist circles for it is composed of youths anxious to serve. Colonel De Rosa, retired, is commanding officer of the battalion in Rome.

Q. HOW MUCH MONEY DID YOU RECEIVE FROM THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AND HOW DID YOU SPEND IT?

A. Upon arrival at Frosinone, I had no money. The captain gave me 1000 lire of which I spent 940 while there on clothes and books. The remaining 60 lire was taken back by the captain before my departure. He gave me a receipt for it. The receipt is in the package with my clothes at Frosinone.

Upon my departure the captain gave me 3500 lire in denominations as I have already stated. I spent during my trip in the Allied lines between 19 February and 5 March two thousand one hundred and 34 lire for my food. I therefore have left 1 thousand 366 lire. Before my departure the captain promised me a large sum of money upon my return without specifying the exact amount.

Q. DID YOU MEET IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OTHER AGENTS AND CAN YOU GIVE THE NAMES OF THE VARIOUS OFFICERS WHO CONTACTED YOU?

A. I did not meet in the various headquarters of the German Intelligence Service any agents, either in military uniform or in civilian clothes. As for the officers who contacted me, I was never able to get to know them. It seemed to me that all precautions were taken to avoid just this. When I asked the name of the captain at the first farm at Frosinone, the chauffeur answered that he was called "Hauptmann". I remembered the name of Lieutenant Kurt von Wachs for since I lived in the same room with him I heard him speak on several occasions.

Q. GIVE US THE INFORMATION ON THE ALLIED UNITS WHICH YOU WERE GOING TO GIVE TO THE GERMANS.

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A. I will draw for you on a piece of paper the various insignia which I picked up on the mission.

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U. S. SECRET
Equals British MOST SECRET

Q. DID YOU NOT NOTICE OTHER INSIGNIA THAN THOSE WHICH YOU HAVE DRAWN?

A. If I had before me the document with all the Allied insignias which the captain showed me, I would be in a position to point out others, for there are certain insignias which I remember only vaguely.

Q. IS IT TRUE THAT WHEN YOU WERE ARRESTED YOU DISPOSED OF A PACKAGE? ~~XX~~

A. This accusation is false and besides the people who arrested me would surely have picked up this package.

Q. DID YOU NOT RECEIVE PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS FROM YOUR CHIEFS IN THE EVENT THAT YOU WOULD BE ARRESTED?

A. No, I received no instructions on this matter.

Q. HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO ADD TO YOUR STATEMENT?

A. I now remember that when De Giorgis left me on 7 February he told me that he was returning to Rome to secure other individuals for this service. The German captain gave me to understand upon my departure that the mission which I was to carry out was a trial mission, and that if I succeeded, I would be assigned more important work.

With reference to my trip from Rome To Prosinone with De Giorgis, I remember that the vehicle which brought us was located at a gas station on the outskirts of the city. It was ready to go. I thought at the time that it was a coincidence but it is possible that De Giorgis had been advised that it was there waiting for us. Nevertheless the driver asked us for our passes.

Q. DID YOU KNOW BEFORE YOUR DEPARTURE WHAT ALLIED UNITS WERE IN THE LINE?

A. Before my departure the captain told me that in the Abruzzes the English and the Poles were located and that further south there were Americans and a few English units. I was not aware that there were Italian or French units on the front.

Q. CAN YOU TELL US WHY A POINT BETWEEN MOUNT CISA AND MOUNT META WAS SELECTED FOR YOUR RETURN? DID YOU KNOW WHAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR?

A. That was my itinerary, I have no ideas on this subject, and my chief told me nothing. I still do not know what Allied troops are fighting in the Meta sector.

Statement made, witnessed, and signed.

Subject
 /s/ RAVERA Valerio

Interpreter
 /s/ Luciani

Commissar
 /s/ Mas
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Equals British MOST SECRET

SECRET

TOP SECRETTRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH TRANSLATION

1. The axe is yellow. I saw it in the arm of an English soldier on a road leading out of the small town of Alfedena towards Venafro. At Alife in small numbers on English automobiles on the right hand fender. On English full tracked vehicles (recon) at Caizzo going towards the village of San Angelo. Also, in Naples on a few automobiles on the arms of English soldiers.

2. I saw this insignia on English automobiles on the road which goes from Fratella to Piedimonte d'Alife. On the road from Capua to Aversa on full tracked recon vehicles and on the road to Caserta. It should be noted that at that time I was located on a side road near this same road, and which these vehicles were using at a road crossing that I could observe with my naked eye, towards the road to Caserta. Nevertheless when I arrived at this latter town by another itinerary, the one that I had intended to follow, I did not see them for they may have stopped along the road or continued on their way beyond Caserta, and along highways from Caserta to Naples and even to Naples.

3. The color of the cross is yellow, the rest of the insignia is white. I saw them on vehicles in large numbers during my trip between Fratella and Naples. Particularly in large numbers between Fratella and Alife, at Capua, at Santa Maria, C.V., at Caserta and at Naples.

4. This insignia only differs from the preceding ones in the background color. I saw this type of insignia and even larger ones which were practically covered except for the corners during the above mentioned trip. Only it is to be noted that along the road between San Angelo Informis - Capua - Santa Maria C.V. their numbers are relatively fewer than above. I do not know if these two insignias were supposed to be different or the same insignia because the first was on a bluish-black background and as I stated above, the size of the interior design (principally the types under paragraph 4 were different).

5. This one I saw on vehicles, excluding isolated vehicles, in large numbers during my trip between Capua, Caserta, Naples and Arpaia, where I changed my route and went towards the north.

6. I noticed this only on vehicles, rather infrequently, at Capua and Caserta, and in larger numbers at Naples and Casoria. Rarely also in the vicinity of Piedimonte d'Alife and Alife. In general the number was not very great.

7. A black cat seated with his back turned. Stamped on a red background. Very rare in Naples, more numerous at Casoria and Caserta. Few on the road Alife-Fratella. It is also found on the arms of soldiers. 32

8. A red steer's head on a black back-ground. In small quantities at Caserta, more numerous in Naples and more ~~near~~ before the road leading from Santa Maria a Vico. In small quantities in the vicinity of Alife.

9. A black chain crossed by a yellow streak of lighting. In the lower part of the insignia, a dark color representing the ground. The rest of the background dark blue. I feel that I have not drawn this insignia correctly for I only saw it at Santa Maria C.V. on the arms of a few English soldiers.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

10. I have a vague idea of this insignia. I saw it only in Naples on the arms of English soldiers riding in buses across the City.

11. Representing a tree. The trunk is naturally brown in colour and the leaves green. Very rare in Naples and Caserta. I saw it again in small numbers around Alife and Pratella.

12. Very numerous during a trip between Capua and Caserta. Rarer between Naples and Arpaia on leaving Caserta. It was found again around Pretella and Alife.

13. I also have only a vague idea of this insignia, for I only saw it at one point and then indistinctly. I could recognise without any hesitation insignias of this type, which I saw along the road, if I were presented with a complete set of these latter. I can frankly say however, that there only exists two types of this insignia, one green and the other grey. I saw them on my return before reaching Pratella.

14. This insignia is not seen on vehicles, but only on the arms (at shoulder height) along all the roads which go from Pratella to San Angelo Informis. They are seen in large numbers in Capua and Caserta, rarely on the main highways between Naples and Santa Maria to Vico.

A few of the below mentioned insignias are accompanied by other insignias, among them "15" red or green with a number below, indicating probably the section or company. Other numbers which moreover I was not to observe and do not remember.

Other insignias which accompanied them were the following:-

a/	b/	c/	d/ Black Black. Yellow. Black.
	e/	f/	

and others which I do not remember without a set of them to refresh my memory.

Interpreter.

Le Commissaire

Sgd. (?)

/s/ Henry MAS.

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TOP SECRET

SECRET

TOP SECRET

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

STATEMENT OF THOMAS SAMUEL GREEN, JR., 2nd LT., MI, O-2053924, -TRANSLATOR

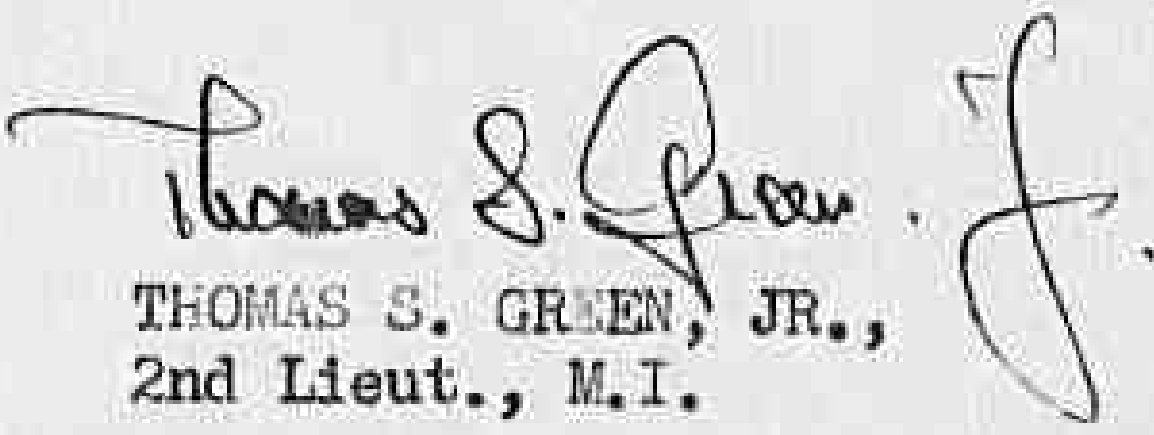
On 22 March 1944 I was handed by Commissaire Mas, French Army, the documents marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

In the case of the translation of the document marked F, I made an omission on page 9 of the original French document of the question: "D - Pour quel motif n'avez vous pas de pieces d'Identite sur vous?" and the answer thereto, which are as follows:

"Q. Why do you not have any identification cards on you?"

"A. I lost my identification cards in Rome, and when I wished to have others made at Frosinone, the captain told me that it was not necessary and that it would be better not to have one. As for the authority to travel in a German vehicle, I destroyed it at Frosinone."

I hereby certify that I have translated from the French to the English the documents referred to to the best of my ability.


THOMAS S. GREEN, JR.,
2nd Lieut., M.I.

This statement made in my presence and signature witnessed by me on 28 March 1944.


W. R. HARE,
Capt., Security ACC.

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TOP SECRET

SECRET

Name: P A V I L

Christian Names: Edward Alexander

Rank: ASPIRANT (2nd Lieutenant Junior)

Organisation: FRENCH MISSION ATTACHED TO 5TH ARMY U.S.

↓/Sgt. Joseph A. Rinaldi A.S.N. 32618809
G-2 Sect. - 5th Army Hq.
~~A.S.N.~~

Aspirant (2nd Lt. y.s.) Edward A. PAVIL
French Mission attached to 5th Army U.S.

Cable Home.

Please get the following witnesses

Ravera Valerio

Lollini Fiorina
 Cardarelli Giuseppe
 Raccardi Alfiero
 Mas Henry
 Luciani Ange.
 Interpreter who translated R's statement
 into English.
 French Interpreter for court.

Asehieri Franco

Mas Henry
 Tedeschi Augustin
 Interpreter who translated A's statement
 into English.
 French Interpreter for court.

27 June 44

Whitely
 1566
 27

GENERAL ALLIED MILITARY
COURT.

S. MARIN 31-3-44

PRISONER RAVERO Valerio.

Interpreter (French-English) DAVIS Ed A. 2nd Lt

French Mission attached to 5th Army U.S.

Interpreter (Italian-English) RINALDI Joseph A. ASN 32418309

G-2 Sect 5th Army U.S.

(Resident)

Court. Col Carter. USA, Major Elder. Art;
Major Waugh. USA.Prosecution Lt Col Willis (Art) - ~~Art~~

Defence. Capt. Jones (Art)

Charge under Proc 2 EspionageIncapable
Capt Jones, objected to confession being
read in ~~Art~~ opening speech

305

I live at Posile, Campobasso. I have
seen the prisoner before at 4-6 & 7 in the
morning but I forget the date. He came
to my house and first asked for a light
for his cigarette & then he asked for
broccoli areas of South America. I suppose
he wanted to know the information because
he wanted to buy a box of matches. I asked
him for where he came and he said he
came from Higuano. He said he had to
go to Venafro for three days and return from
Venafro and go to Higuano. Since he said
he came from Higuano I questioned him
because I am from Northern Italy, and
I recognized his accent as being that of
a Northern Italian. Then he answered "Yes
I am from Genua". I have lived at Higuano
after he had left my house I went to
the Municipality to call the Commissioner.

25

2

X Defence

I told the Police man a boy came to my house.

(I don't want the whole story)

I did tell the Police man. He boy asked for Mable.

X Cont. - President

I did not ask the boy and he did not tell me how long he had lived in Hyman.

X Defence

I did tell the Police that the accused was securing information.

The accused did not tell me he was securing information.

Second witness

CAROARELLI Giuseppe

I am a Civil Police man and I have seen the accused before when I picked him up. I do not remember the exact date, but I do remember the hour which was about 4 o'clock in the morning. I did on that morning have a conversation with Lollini &

I found the accused in the center of the town. I said to him "Where do you come from?" and he replied "I come from the mountains from the front". He said he came from a town near Adouafoneta. The only other thing he said was "Someone has accused me". He did not say what he had been accused of but said "Someone has accused me or perjured me out". Our Commissioner interrogated him I handed the accused over to Macandé Alferi.

X Defence — Nil

X Cont. President

Endeavouring to ascertain date but nearest he could get was February. He did not say who had perjured him or accused him.

Cont. Major Elder.

I took the accused to my M. D. I did arrest him. I arrested him because of what a woman had told me. Cont. Major Elder. The name. As he was there.

82 Cont. Major Conti ³.
 The distance he Mangano & P. S.
 approx 20 K.

RICCARDI officers of Venafro.

I do know the last witness not
 Cardarelli Giuseppe. I have seen
 prisoner before except the day he
 brought before me by Cardarelli
 & Altomasi two civilian police.
 I handed the accused over to a Marshal.
 the French Military Police. ~~He~~ This
 was on March 4th 1945 at Venafro
 no X by defense or Cont.

MAS. (L. French) Before the war I was
 a member of French Police. Surell. ~~He~~
 I only saw he accused first on day
 he was presented to me on 6th March 1944.
 He was handed to me by Riccardi 09/42

I interrogated the prisoner at 6th Street
 in the presence of two other of my ⁵⁰
 Imperator. The accused understood French
 fairly well, and I understood fairly
 well and I only needed an interpreter
 during accused's first statement. When
 I searched accused I found money
 (1.366 lire) on the prisoner & the property
 I did not return. (Circ Ex H²-1) I

the interrogations the accused and I
 took his first statement. This was ~~about~~
 during the morning, a little before
 lunch. I cannot remember exact time
 accused made first statement (E).
 I told the accused that I did not
 know what he had said and I
 hoped he would tell the truth
 and if he had any thing of interest

226 tell me to let me know. The accused
was sent to prison on the occasion between
4th & 5th.

(Adjourned for lunch)

Just before the Ct adjourned I told the
Ct that accused was sent to prison
between 4th & 5th. Around 7 PM I received
a telephone message that Ravens had
something interesting to tell me. During
the time Ravens was in prison that
afternoon neither my assistant nor
myself had had any contact with
him. On receipt of the telephone message
I had a Inspector sent for him, and
the Ravens began to speak. The accused
made a statement which took about 7 (seven)
hours. It started shortly after his arrival
in my office. While he started making the
statement I was doing my normal work
of interviewing people. I had just

2293

finished with one and the next was
Covers. I had my evening meal ^{Si} usually
8 P.M. or 8:30 P.M., and at that time we also
fed the accused. During the remainder
of the interrogation I had sandwiches prepared
and we ate again at
and included in the evening. Caversa ate
with us the same as we ate. The men,
George Paul, Walli Rene, and the
interpreter Luciani. We did not use
the interpreter all the time as accused
spoke a ~~little~~ reasonably good French
& we understood a little Italian. When
the accused was brought in the accused
said he wanted to tell the truth and
say he was an Enemy Agent (Objection by
defence) that statement was made under
duress. Given a chance to carry on in the field
of lines and was on his way back.

5
Hearing, Evidence?

Archbold Criminal Practice, Page 393
12th Ed. 1927.

X by Court - Hope Wright

The accused was not at any time
~~threatened~~ or physical violence used towards
accused to make confession, I only
expressed to tell the truth. No
reward was offered if he made a
Confession.

X by Defence, on whether statement obtained
under duress or not

Prosecution

I heard all the evidence of
last witness. I heard him say he
did not stop me in the face ~~and~~ which
is false. I also heard him say
he did not let anyone else stop
me in the face. The last witness

did slap me in the face ⁸⁸
once or twice I am not sure what
this was before 1900 or 6th March.
This slapping took place about 12 o'clock
noon. Another person in the same
office slapped me in the face but
it was a light slap which was more
of a treat. I heard the last witness
say nobody slapped you. Somebody
did slap me. Some one did offer me
a job. ~~He~~ I do not know him
name but it was a French
Police Officer who wore glasses.

He offered me two jobs of which
I had a choice, one was to work
in the bar and the other was to
assist him to pass the lines & see
his notes & do Co. to Espionage
work for French. I had this

03 ⁶ ~~Confession~~ On March 1st 65
 11 to 12 o'clock. Before I made the
 Confession. They had put me
 in with death. This last alternative
 I did not understand and am
 not too sure of it but they threatened
 me several times. In case I did
 not ~~my~~ confess or did not tell
 the truth they would forget my name
 and like most of the prisoners.
 If I told the truth they said they would
 give me the offer they had made - job at
 base, & continue espionage. From the time
 I was captured I had nothing to eat
 until the last time I had eaten
 was 3 o'clock day before. I first told
 my confession which was about 8 o'clock
 on March 4th in the evening. They fed me

very well. They heated me very cold
 after I had said I would tell the truth.
 During the second confession and I
 forgot to tell the lawyer, the one with
 the glasses, who had hit me the first
 time, but me three or four more times.
 I was surprised (stopped)

X by Prosecution.

I had 1366 live in my possession
 when arrested. I could ~~not~~ have bought
 another meat on 5th March. But I did
 not know where to buy it at Vungro
 as food was short. I was arrested
 on March 6 about 7:50 or 8 o'clock
 in morning. I was first interrogated
 on that day about 4 o'clock in evening
 of same day. I heard the witnesses
 say I was examined in the morning of
 6th March. This statement is right. I
 was interrogated again after Midday by Kofin.

1.

61 The time ~~to~~ I cannot remember.
After the second interrogation they took
me back to prison and threatened to
shoot me the same night. The same man
who wore glasses made this threat. I
was in prison about 5 or 6 hours. I was
with many persons about 20 for various
offences. During those five hours I was
not with the South Police. After I
had been in prison after four or five hours
I did not send a message to Mrs. it was
they who had come to take me for another
interrogation. I went to prison between the 1st
& second interrogations. I heard Mr. [unclear]
Mrs. say that at 2100 he received a
message that I wanted to tell truth.
They had put me in solitary and said
they would not feed me until I spoke.
I did not precisely tell her I just asked

for someone saying that I wanted
 to confess. Yes I did tell the Court
 I was put with an other person & prison
 I was first stopped at 10 AM on March
 4th I heard this witness (man) say
 he interrogated me on 6th March.
 I was first ~~there~~ interrogated on 6th March
 at 4 PM. I was first stopped was AM
 of 4th March. ~~The witness was~~ On evening
 of March 6th all questions I answered
 were that I came from Colombia & some
 man took notes. I do ^{not} remember if this
 was present, but the one who took notes
 was an elderly man. I was offered
 two jobs, I had my choice, one was
 to work at the bar & the other was
 to work as Latin Espionage. (Court adjourned
 to consider advisability of confession)

8

81

^{1 1/2} Prosecution addressed Court & said evidence
has been made - the driver of car not available
but another person who was present during all interviews
will be called

How. I have made attempts to trace driver of
this car, but the Office in question has been sent
on a secret mission and I cannot even say
where he is, but I have found another
officer who was present during the whole time.
I was present during the whole interrogation.
I did not stop the accused and I did
not see any other person stop or threaten the
accused. I did not offer the accused a
job or jobs and I did not hear anyone
else do it. Neither I nor anyone else
threatened the accused with death. Neither I
nor anyone else said to the accused
that unless he confessed more drastic
measures would be taken. The written statement

7 - 107. -

was finished at about 4 in the morning
 of 4th March having commenced at
 1 AM on 7th March. Whilst he occurred was
 in prison between the 2nd & 3rd interrogation
 none of my officers ^(staff) had any communication
 with the accused whilst he was in prison
 so far as I know. The primary reason for
 taking this statement was for Combi
 Espionage purposes, as I belong to a
 Combi Espionage Service, but in the
 French procedure they can also serve
 for other purposes.

X by Defence.

Q Are you telling the Court that you
 kept this boy in the Guild up until
 4 o'clock in the morning for Combi
 Espionage purposes?

A Of course it is my job and
 my duty. (The answer is yes I
 presume? The answer is yes)

9

X by President.

Q Was he accused ever refused food?

A At all he accused that our service was not obliged to feed him but we did not refuse him food, in order to help the interrogation we fed him with us.

Q Did the accuse ever ask for food?

A No.

Q How can you say accused was refused food?

A I can't say that as he was fed with us.

There is no question about that we know he was fed at 7 o'clock.

X by Elder.

Q. How long did it take to get statement from accused?

12 Do begin Questioning at 7:00 on 6/16/64
and of course we asked questions and
took answers down in writing until
11:00 then we typed statement until
4:00.

Q For 12:00 was accused in cell?

A He remained with us until 4:00.

Q Did you get the statement as
result of questioning?

A Even if he accused - stopped.
Answer "Yes".

Q Did the accused volunteer
any info in statement or was it
all obtained as result of questioning?

A When the accused arrived they
told him "Tell us all you know" and
he volunteered all the statement.

(Witness handed statement)

Pro. Q How many pages in statement

10

91 D There are six pages of statement made by accused & four pages of ~~statement~~ Question & answers.

Q by Elder
Were first six pages obtained as result of Question & Volunteered?

A They were obtained following the Question. I have already said "Tell us the truth."

Q Is statement in French?

A Yes. I have noted the accused speak fairly well French. But when

Q Who dictated contents of six pages to typist?

A I dictated it according to statement made by accused. Under French procedure

Q Offi statement was amplified was it translated to accused in Italian. 18

A Yes the statement has been read by the accused and signed on each page.

Q But in Italian.

A The accused read the statement himself and when he had a difficulty, there was an interpreter to help him.

Q Did he make any alteration?

A Yes.

Q Do they show in the statement - 5

A According to French procedure we typed the corrected copy.

X by Elder.

Q Was it the typed part or written part that was read by him?

A Type with statement read by accused as well as written part.

11

76 by Peto

Q. On completion of statement was he
sent back to prison

A. I heard he returned to French
M.D.

Q. Normal procedure would be to
send him to jail.

A. Yes it is normal procedure
according to French, but we have
to detain him.

VH RICH YVES. Infr in French Dept-
Cops Exp. Francin.

I have seen the accused before
on the 6th March 1944. On that
day he was interrogated twice. On
both those occasions I was present.
I did not stop him. I did not see
anyone else stop him.

I did not hear any one else and
 I did not offer him a job. I do not
 know of any one offering him a pass
 to see his parents. I did not hear
 anyone & did not myself threaten
 accused with death. I did not
 hear, & did not myself threaten
 accused with drastic measures
 if he did not confess. The first
 interrogation at which I was present
 commenced at about 0930. I myself
 arrived a little later. The questioning
 had already begun by Lt. Hov.
 The second - the afternoon was 2
 or 2:30 p.m.

X by Defence.

Q Did you or any of the other Case
 Office for national purposes?

A I cannot exactly remember but it

12

81 is possible myself or some of my
friends did.

Q by Pres

Q How many of his office
interrogated accused?

A Sometimes 4, 3 or 2.

Q & all how many interrogated
accused at one time or another?

A Maximum of four.

x by Waugh.

Q Were you present when he was
questioned in evening of that day?

A Yes.

Q What time did that begin?

A I had only spoke about two first
ones. I remember the last because
they did not give any results.

Q Do you remember name of Officer who brought prisoner for 2nd George
 A Lt. George

Q Did you ~~see~~ see accused being 2nd Geo & he being brought back by Lt. George for 8th Geo.

A No.

Q Do you know if he was interrogated at any time in his prison cell

A I do not know.

Defence. — asked to put accused back in the box on own request.

Prosecution objected on lines of procedures set up by RMG. Major Mough said he would be called as Court witness.

Accused called ~~by~~ the ~~prosecution~~ defense asked questions & prosecution objected. Cont the questioned accused

13

21 The last witness claims that he is not certain or did not know that I had been threatened. This is not true he was present when the officer who has appeared threatened me with death. (Prosecutor objected) (Overruled)

Q^W What did Officer say to you when he threatened you with death?

A He told me that if I did not talk I should be shot the same night & interpreters asked if I wanted a chaplain.

Q Did he say punishment for spying was death.

A He said if I did not confess I should be shot.

Q You were accused of spying were you not?

A Yes.

Q Do you know that the punishment
for spying is death?

A I imagine it was.

Q Did he say to you that if you
confessed that you were a spy
you would not be shot?

A Yes.

Q I understood you to say a month
ago that if you did not confess
you would be shot.

A Yes, he said that if I did not
confess I would be shot.

Q You did not say in your
previous testimony that if
you did confess you would
not be shot.

A Yes but it was understood.

14

II Q They did not say you would
not be shot if you confess

A No.

Q What office said that to you

A

Q Do you remember Lt. Mer.

A (Merident is Capt.)

Q Did you know it was a change
of interrogator

A No

Q Did you ask about these
things

A No!

Q Did you ask 14 if you
would be shot if you confessed

A No

Q Did you ask 14 if your life
would be spared if you confessed

A NO

Q - Pres.

At what hour & what day
did the official threaten you
with death

A About 10 AM on 7th March

Q That was after you had made
statement -

A No the first one before I confessed.

01 ¹⁵ (It appears secured is dated by ^{interrogation} with date).

Q. You did not note compromise until 7 PM.

A. about 7 PM.

Q. Did you find anything ^{when} from which what you would like.

A. I did not have time to think. I was interrogated quite freely & liberally.

Q. Was he stopped or knocked down.

A. he just stopped.

Q. Were you stopped any longer than if you were at home.

A. Certainly.

Q. Did you feel your life was in physical danger from stepping?

A. No because I knew I would be continually threatened if I did not confess. After the Office came to take me to prison.

Q. Pres.

Who was it who promised you job in Bureau or CB for friend?

A. The Office who I described yesterday is not present.

Q. Yesterday you did not say you were shackled at that time. Do you say several times.

A. He has hit me once but he hit who was not here grabbed the leg chain in a threatening fashion and hit me many times.

16

6 Defence addressed Court on
trial with a view to the statement
statement - can be admitted.
Prosecution made reply.
(Court adjourned to decide whether
statement admissible or not) 30 mins.
Court returned & Major W. Laird
the Court had decided to admit
the evidence of Mrs. oral ~~with~~
with statement of accused.
In ruling that evidence the
Court will take into consideration
the circumstances under which it
was taken. In view of the ruling
the Court believes it is not
necessary to discuss at this time
whether statement was V or involuntary
etc.

Now recalled by him.

This statement was made by the accused. I signed each page as did the accused in my presence. There is another signature on the document - that of the interpreter, LUCIANI. This statement was made under the circumstances as described in the Cont. The folder shown to me bears a manuscript in the writing of the accused, written in my presence. The accused made the drawings. The accused & myself signed each of the pages. The last sheet is a translation in French of what is written in Italian by accused.

State
Ex 2

Drawn
Ex 3.

X by Defence

Q Having started to tell his story was he open & frank

A I have no impression on that, but

18

under Fascism. Through the efforts coming
to these lines I have seen that the
propaganda fed me was wrong and
my ideas have changed naturally. I
had to return to my family, at home,
as here I had no one. I could not
confide in any one here because the
consequences would have been
disastrous. Therefore I decided to return
to my family, and naturally. I could
have been interrogated by German Command
I believe. Where did he intend to
return to family?

Q. I decided that when I was
returning from my mission
I did not intend remaining
here

Therefore on my return I was turned in
by a civilian and later questioned by the
French.

Q by Defence. Can you say further
why you did not intend
to give info to Germans?

A. Because my political ideas
had so changed after seeing
how we acted here.

I did not tell all this to the French
because I did not think they would
believe me. The French interpreter who
interrogate me was willing to aid
me and bring forward these points but the
French authorities stopped it. My trip here
was more of an adventure on my part.
I was also forced into this by family
circumstances. I came here also to
secure some money.

2320

~~I translated the station to Land~~
L in ex 3. (Sheet of ~~imprisoned~~)
RAVIL Capt W R Hare ^{T.C. Ex 4}
^{T.M. Ex 5}
~~President of~~ ^{Ex 6} ~~Put in~~ ^{Ex 6}
his confession & other documents
translated in his presence.
RAVIL He gave evidence
of his interpretation of documents.
— RAVIL —

The Confession of Accused read by
Major Waugh. Plan list of prisoners
accused warned of his rights
as to whether he gives evidence or not etc.

~~Accused~~

I am the accused in this case.
I did not intend to divulge to the
Germans any information I obtained.
Because I would like to say, I was
born in a secret country & have lived

17.
 when he said he would tell the
 truth I wrote down what he said

Q Does this statement contain
 helpful information to C.I. Service
 of allies.

A. I do not know as I sent
 the information forward, all the I
 do know that one part has
 been corroborated

LUCIANI

(Interpret)
 Italian

I am attached as interpreter
 to Siméon Francais. I have seen
 him accused before when he
 was interrogated. I was present
 as an interpreter when he made
 a written statement — at the end
 of it. My signature appears on
 document Ex 2.

19

9 Q by defence anything further as to why you didn't intend to give info to Germans?

A No just what I have said but my ideas had changed I was going home.

Q Had you been interrogated by Gerson. what would you have told him?

A I would have given him a false statement on my mission.

Q by Pres.

For example

A I would have avoided telling him the different messages I had seen.

X by Pros.

What was it that made you see that the prop you had been fed on was wrong?

D. The propaganda that we had been fed that Communists were pulling was wrong.

E. The Prop we were fed spoke of raping women, ^{rape of} throat ^{terror} etc in this part of country

I joined the B & M because of family reasons. ~~But~~ My father did not want me to work for anybody, because he was afraid people would talk. My family was one where they did not have to send me out to earn a living. He was not my real father but my step father & many fights between us.

20

5

No my family knew that I worked
 for German HQ but did not know
 I was a spy. So, all I told them was I
 worked for German Command. It was at
 Naples - a big city - that I decided
 not to tell the Germans anything.
 I went through a road that is not
 frequented very much up to Asbrin
 about 100 km from Naples. I look at
 drawing 11-5. I have with me
 that I saw this is large number etc
 I did see 4th or 5th vehicles near Asbrin
 I have had a good education and
 I said this was that I imagined
 that the penalty was death. ~~see~~
 It was not a risky mission all I had
 to do was walk. The German Command
 told me they would have me cross the
 lines where there was no fighting
 at all.

21

7

desconfianza and I replied yes. I answered this was because I tried to find a way to protect myself. He was only asking me the town from which I came from. It was a story I had formed on the way from Italian Police to French Police. I denied that I came from desconfianza because that info could have been easily checked and the said Colombia. This Batt Norte has no political scope it is holding & teaches youths to use all types of weapons. I have nothing to do with Espionage. Yes I did receive pay when I was in the Batt de la Norte I had to turn over almost all that money to my family.

Q. L. Pres. You stated earlier that family did not need money
A. I did not get along well as I

my father + he wanted to take all
 the money I earned from B.H.
 He was a man very greedy for money.
 D.C. had spoke to me about this
 and asked if I wanted to volunteer.
 I joined the spy service as a
 volunteer. I ~~to~~ did not meet any
 one who had completed a mission
 across the allied line. The price of
 bread in some areas with ~~for~~ type
 of bread from 60 to 100 lire. Today
 I was asked for the first time whether
 I intended divulging the info I
 obtained from Allied Lines to Germany.
 by my defending officer. ^{My statement} ~~is~~
 important if the Court believes it. ^{the statement}
 Ex 5 (statement) is true and the
 Germans would not have known

22.

8

I do not know what punishment they would have given me. I have said that as a result of the trip the Gernon book is wrong. I did not tell the French the truth because I was afraid to.

Q by defense.

Did you see me day before yesterday,

Yes.

Did you tell me then you had no intention of telling Gernon what you had discovered.

No.

Where did you see me day before yesterday,

I saw you in the City Prison.

Q Did I ask you to tell me
whether you intended to
disclose the info to Germans

A I do not remember I do not think so

Q By the way You said earlier that if
you were at Naples you decided
not to give the info to Germans
yes

What date were you in Naples

A It was end of February

Q How do you reconcile that
with another statement you
made about being lost in
Houston & had you not been
arrested would have returned
to Germany line.

A ———— no reply.

23

Address by Defence - 4-25A-4-30E

" Prosecution, 4-30E -

Application between 18² & 6³ did
act as spy. Charge amended
to read area occupied by Allied
forces in Italy.

Guilty

Speech of few words in mitigation
of sentence by Defence Officer.

Few words by Prosecution as to safety
of troops and discomfiting spy.

President: The sentence of the
Court is that you ~~Prison~~ shall
be shot to death.

Explained that findings & sentence must
be confirmed & app. by ~~AMG~~ with 6. for etc

X for Pusine
 1000 hi Where is Valimelli? (On Lend border
 940 and Lend ~~is~~ ^{is spoken})
 60 - What is want to see yourself from
 3500 hi Battalion della Morte are you there observed
 2130 hi You did not write anything of what
 1366 You saw?

But you remembered what you saw?

You were on your way back when caught?

When did you decide not to give
 German's up obtained?

Did you meet any agents before
 you came who had been across
 the line?

Did you ask the first witness
 where the Lend & American were?

Why adventure with death?

What were formal, since that
forced you?

Described accused as a child.
Let show himself in witness box
as a very intelligent & self
confident individual, older mentally
than physically.

He admitted sitting lines with
INTENT, but said he changed
his mind on the way. Does this
really take him out of class of
Spy. Does he place really
matter whether ~~for~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
or traps, or between lines
and traps or outward pointing.

2 3 3 3

2 3 3 3