

ACC 10000/143/2619 149.01/GA GUADAGNI ALFONSO - SORO GIOVANNI -

Apr. - May 1944

(ENEMY

FONSO - SORO GIOVANNI -

(ENEMY AGENTS)

p. - May 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH

Ref: SB/311.5/149.01

16 May, 1944

Subject: Prosecution of Enemy Agents

- GUADAGNI Alfonso, alias GUICCIARDINI Antonio
- SORO Giovanni, alias BARTOLOZZI Vito
- VIVIANI Ennio, alias VINCI Ennio

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

With reference to my report dated 6 April, 1944
regarding the above mentioned Italians :-

GUADAGNI, SORO and VIVIANI appeared before the
Allied Military General Court on 17 and 18 April, 1944, charged
with - "serving the enemy as spies" - the charge being framed under
Proclamation 2, Article 1, Paragraph 1.

The members of the Court were - Major W.F.Waugh (Am),
Major Collins (Am) and Major W.G.Elder (Br). The prosecution was
conducted by Lieut-Colonel J.L.Willis and the defence was represented
by Captain H.Jones, both counsel being British officers.

After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, named
in my previous report, and after hearing the case for the defence,
including the evidence on oath of the accused persons, the Court
returned a verdict of "Guilty" against each of the accused and they
were sentenced to Death. The sentence was confirmed by the
Military Governor on 5th May, 1944, but arrangements for the
execution of the three men have not yet been made.

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Louis R. Roe - Lieut.

Copy to Main S Army.

John A. McKay Captain
for Colonel A.E.Young - Director S.B. A.C.C.

1st April, 1944.

Statement of Corporal WILLIAM AUSTIN, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, who says:

In 11th March, 1944 at about 0300 hours, I was before sunrise I was in a house at the side of the railway which runs between ALMEIDA and LINDLEY. The house which we were using as an outpost (observation) post is about 2 kilometers from LINDLEY railway station. Inside the house with no more than other Polish soldiers, whilst one - Lance-Corporal JOHN MAHER - was placed on guard outside the house. I called out a warning that he had seen two men moving in the bushes near the house - about 50 metres away. I looked through my field glasses in the direction of the bushes and, in the dim light, saw the silhouette of two men behind a tree. To their right forested ruins of machine-gun fire in their direction, thinking that they were members of a German patrol. MAHER was sent behind the house to keep his eyes open to see if there were other about. Another Corporal then fired one round into the bushes surrounding the tree - with his "tommy" gun. Then two men were seen by us to run from the forest to the tree for further cover into the bushes. At this time I was with a patrol of four men moving into the bushes and became a little lighter by that time and we thought that we might find some enemy wounded by our previous firing. Soon we saw three men moving quickly in the bushes, lying on the ground near the bushes. They stood up with their heads raised as we ordered them with our "tommy" gun. We called out to us "Halt! Halt!" and the other said "Good night!" as the three men pointed to his leg, showing us that he was hurt. One of my patrol called MAHER and the other did not take ourselves as understood, or understood the three men, in that at any other language. We searched them at once for weapons but did not find any, although a few yards from where they had been lying we found a small but very heavy one. We took them back to LINDLEY railway station and gave them a further search. In this we found three valises, 3 identity cards and a compass of Italian origin. Each of the three men had about 10,000 lire in his possession. They were taken back by members of another patrol to 1st Battalion, Polish Brigade, LINDLEY. Up to that time nobody had been able to question or understand anything which the three men had said. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ WILLIAM AUSTIN

Statement taken down and read over by me, through Staff-Sergeant C. W. MAHER, 1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me

/s/ Louis V. Cole, Lieutenant

we have $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2 \cup \mathcal{D}_3 \cup \mathcal{D}_4 \cup \mathcal{D}_5 \cup \mathcal{D}_6 \cup \mathcal{D}_7 \cup \mathcal{D}_8 \cup \mathcal{D}_9 \cup \mathcal{D}_{10}$.

Ensigns Cooper will say that prior to interrogating the above-mentioned men at B-2 on 15-16 March 1944, he saw them at 11 3rd Corporation Division,

On his arrival at Carpinone the three men were purporting to be genuine refugees from the German lines and gave no indication of any connection whatsoever with the German authorities. They gave their names as - GIULIO MARI, ANTONIO BARRACCA, VITO and VINCI MIO. respectively.

Captain Cooper examined a ring on "BUTCHER" L's finger and found an inscription on the ring - "L.H.B. - 12.1.44" - which from information given by a previously employed confidential source, as far back as 19 February 1944, conclusively identified him as being Giovanni a former agent.

identified him as Don Giovanni, a former agent. Whilst Captain Cooper was there, he saw CALLEJO (himself charged as an enemy saboteur) identify SOTO as a member of the "Avia", whilst he identified VIVIANI alias VINO as having formerly been a member of another party of three enemy agents, then due to cross into Ilied territory on a mission. CALLEJO also said that he had seen the three men in question at an espionage Centre at Madrid. Also during the time that Captain Cooper was present at GALTIERIA a refugee, named Floriano BARRANCO, identified VIVIANI alias VINO as having been seen by him in the company of Germans. (It is understood that all these events took place in the presence and hearing of the prisoners and that up to that stage they had continued to represent the aliases as their true names and to purport to

Captain Geogor will go on to say that, under interrogation on 10-15 March 1944, the three men gave him details as follows, each admitting that his identity

Giuseppe Alfonso di Tommaso and LORENZO Harris, parents' address - Viale Venezia 20, R.I.N. Born 17 April 1925 at GENOVA; a student. Claimed that he was a "Bolshevik" and not a "Fascist". He joined Italian Army on 8 September 1944, and subsequently presented himself to the U.S. Army as a member of the 1st Pioneer for elementary military training. Later he was transferred to an SS Battalion in Flanders, and from there to the S.S. where he took part in activities against Italian partisans. On about 30 January 1944 he was passed by a "Militia Officer" to a German Espionage Center at Berlin.

Giuseppe Giovanni and Francesco Savino both parents residing in Italy. He "Lia". He was born on 25 March 1913 at 1000 St. Michael's. He stated that he was called up in 1934 to the Italian engineers and transferred to the 13th Regiment of Engineers and then to the 13th Regiment of Engineers, serving subsequently in the 13th, afterwards going back to the 13th, where he became employed as a "chief". In 1941, he was transferred to an assault battalion, in 1942, and at the time of the invasion of Sicily, he was still in the assault. He refused to give any details of his activities.

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L. L. Emilio di Giovanni and Maria Amelia; Parents deceased. Is Angelo
Giovanni 2, V. 30. Born 19 October 1926 at 10:00 AM. Stated that prior

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While Captain Cooper was there, he saw CALLIANO (himself charged as an enemy saboteur) identify 3000 as a member of the "Armiti", whilst he identified VIVIANI alias VINO as having formerly been a member of another party of three enemy agents, then due to cross into Allied territory on a mission. CALLIANO also said that he had seen the three men in question as air/espionage contacts at ALBANI. Also during the time that Captain Cooper was present at CALLIANO, a refugee, named FLORENZO P. CALLIANO, identified VIVIANI alias VINO as having been seen by him in the company of Germans. (It is understood that all these events took place in the presence and hearing of the prisoners and that up to that stage they had continued to represent the alliance as their true names and to purport to be refugees).

Captain Cooper will go on to say that, under interrogation on 15-16 March 1944, the three men gave him details as follows, each admitting that his identity card was false and bearing a false name:-

ALFONSO DI CORREO and ROBERTO MARIA, parents' address - Viale Garibaldi 20, Milan. Born 17 April 1925 at VIGEVANO; a student. Admitted that he was a "Republican" and not a "Fascist". He joined Italian army on 3 September 1944, and subsequently presented himself to two German prisoner pioneers for elementary military training. Later he was transferred to an SS Battalion in FLORENCE, and from there to the "E.O." where he took part in activities against Italian partisans. In about 30 January 1944, he was joined by a "Militia Officer" to a German espionage centre at ALBANI (Monte Carlo Keller) where he was enrolled as an agent.

ALDO GIOVANNI DI GIOVANNI and FRANCESCO MARINIA both parents residing in VIGEVANO. He was born on 25 March 1913 at LONGHENA, BOLOGNA. Admitted that he was called up in 1934 to the Italian Engineers and transferred to GABRIELLI where the 15th Regiment of Engineers was being formed, serving subsequently in VIGEVANO, afterwards going back to GABRIELLI, where he became employed as a "chisseller". In 1941, he was recalled to an assault Battalion, in 1942 and at the time of the mistle was still in the same area. He refused to give any details beyond this.

VIVIANI alias di Giovanni and Luca Maria, parents address - La Spiga, Profforlo 2, VINO. Born 13 September 1926 at VIGEVANO. Admitted that prior to the mistle he was employed by Società Cattolica di assicurazioni, 7 Milan. Whilst on a visit to FLORENCE to make purchases for his father, he met an Italian named "Nello" (known to be an intermediary with the German command) who suggested that he should work for German intelligence and thereby avoid being called up, saying that he would be paid 1800 lire per month and a bonus on return from each mission. VIVIANI stayed in FLORENCE for about three weeks, receiving instruction in wireless transmission under German directions. In early January he went to ALBANI for 2-3 days with "Nello" and others, afterwards going on to ALBANI, where the question of gathering military information was discussed, as against earlier discussion of sabotage. He said that he spent a considerable time at ALBANI with the other two men (ALDO and FRANCESCO), where they received the instructions for their mission, which was to obtain information from shoulder signs, vehicle markings, etc. CALLIANO was allotted to the ALBANI area. 3000 was allotted to the VIGEVANO area. VIVIANI himself was allotted to GABRIELLI. They were instructed to return within 12-13 days and their return passcards were "R.L.", "A.L." and "L.A.L." respectively. Each was paid 10,000 lire on expense and they were to receive a premium of 5,000 - 7,000 lire on return, according to results. They took a route towards the Allied lines via VIGEVANO and BIELLA.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(SECURITY BRANCH)

SB 911.5/149.01

6 APR 44

Subject:-- Prosecution of Enemy Agents.

- (i) GIULIACCHI Alfonso, alias GUICCIARDINI Antonio,
Born 17 Apr 1925 at IFRACOLA, Italy.
- (ii) SORO Giovanni, alias PARGOLOZZI Vito,
Born 26 Mar 1913, at DORIANE, Sardinia.
- (iii) VIVIANI Emilio, alias VIRCI Emilio,
Born 13 Sep 1926, at VERONA, Italy.

To: Colonel A.E. YOUNG,
Director, Security Branch, HQ, A.C.C.

1. With reference to the above mentioned Italians who are held in custody by GSI(b) Eighth Army, under directions of Lt.Col. W.D. GIBSON, D.C.S.(I), as enemy agents.
2. The circumstances of this case are that, shortly before sunrise, at about 0500 hrs on 11 Mar 44, a party of 2nd Coy, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, was in a house, used as an outpost for observation, at the side of a railway which runs between ALABILLA and MONTEFALCONE.
3. The party consisted of two Corporals and four men, Corporal STELLINGSMA being in charge. In a statement (copy attached - marked "A") Corporal STELLINGSMA says that five of the party were inside the house, whilst one was placed on guard outside. At about 0500 hrs the sentry called out a warning that he had seen two men moving in the bushes at the side of the house - about 30 metres away. Corporal STELLINGSMA looked through his field glasses and, in the dim light, saw the outline of two men behind a tree at the edge of the bushes.
4. Thinking that they were members of a German patrol, the Corporal had machine gun and "Tommy" gun fire directed into the bushes around the tree. On ceasing fire, the two men were seen, by the Corporal, to run from the direction of the tree, further into the bushes.
5. There was no answering fire and, after about twenty minutes, Corporal STELLINGSMA with Corporal LAMMELC, carrying "Tommy" guns, went into the bushes and made a search. By that time it had become a little lighter and they thought that they might find some enemy wounded. Within a few moments they came upon three men wearing civilian clothes lying among the bushes. These men stood up and raised their hands, one calling out "Buono Inglese" and another "Good Inglese". The third man pointed to his leg, showing that he was wounded.

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2. The circumstances of this case are that, shortly before sunrise, at about 0500 hrs on 11 Mar 44, a party of 2nd Coy, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, was in a house, used as an outpost for observation, at the side of a railway which runs between ALUMEN and JACHOWICE.

3. The party consisted of two Corporals and four men, Corporal SZULCZINSKI being in charge. In a statement (copy attached - marked "A") Corporal SZULCZINSKI says that five of the party were inside the house, whilst one was placed on guard outside. At about 0500 hrs the sentry called out a warning that he had seen two men moving in the bushes at the side of the house - about 30 metres away. Corporal SZULCZINSKI looked through his field glasses and, in the dim light, saw the outline of two men behind a tree at the edge of the bushes.

4. Thinking that they were members of a German patrol, the Corporal had machine gun and "Tommy" gun fire directed into the bushes around the tree. On ceasing fire, the two men were seen, by the Corporal, to run from the direction of the tree, further into the bushes.

5. There was no answering fire and, after about twenty minutes, Corporal SZULCZINSKI with Corporal LATANIEC, carrying "Tommy" guns, went into the bushes and made a search. By that time it had become a little lighter and they thought that they might find some enemy wounded. Within a few moments they came upon three men wearing civilian clothes lying among the bushes. These men stood up and raised their hands, one calling out "Buono Inglese" and another "Good Inglese". The third man pointed to his leg, showing that he was wounded.

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6. They were at once searched for weapons but none were found, although a small but rusty axe was found a few yards from where they had been lying. There was no questioning as neither the Poles nor the three civilians could make themselves understood.

7. The three civilians were taken back to a post at KOPCZYNO Railway Station. There again no evidence is available as to what was said, as neither party was able to understand what the other was saying.

8. A further search was, however, made there and Corporal SZULCZINSKI says that each of the three men was found to have about 10,000 lire in his possession. Other articles found upon them were - three wallets, three identity cards and packets of Italian cigarettes. They were then sent back under escort to HQ 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, RIOMBO.

9. Corporal Karol LATANIEC, in a signed statement (copy attached - marked "B") confirms precisely the facts as given above by Corporal SZULCZINSKI.

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10. Sergeant Włodzisław KALININ, NCO i/c Intelligence Section, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, has made a signed statement (copy attached - marked "C") in which he says that he conducted an interrogation of the three civilians separately. He says that each of them claimed that the name shown on his identity card was correct (the names in question are shown as aliases in the heading of this report, as they were subsequently proved to be false).

11. Sgt. KALININ says that the two younger men - (VIVIANI and GUADAGNI) declared that they had fled directly from PESCIARA in order to avoid the Graziani "call-up". The older man (SORO) said that he was a native of CORSIOLA, that he joined the other two at PESCIARA and they decided to go into Allied territory, he, with the intention of later making his way back to CORSIOLA. The stories told to Sgt. KALININ by the three men, as to their recent movements, were greatly at variance both as to when they had left PESCIARA and where they spent subsequent nights. GUADAGNI (alias GUICCIARDINI) said that he had shared it with the other two men. This was confirmed by the other two men. GUADAGNI and VIVIANI also claimed to be old school friends, but they, in common with the other man only knew each others Christian names. Sgt. KALININ was not satisfied with their stories and sent them back for further interrogation.

12. The three men were next interrogated at ASI(b), HQ 3rd Carpathian Div, CARUTHORP, where they maintained for some time the pose of being genuine refugees, having no contact with the Germans. Captain John Vernon Cooper, No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit arrived there at that stage and identified SORO (still posing up till then as BARTOLOZZI) by means of an inscribed ring which the latter was wearing. Captain Cooper had obtained this information from previous interrogation of enemy agents.

13. At about that time, VIVIANI alias VINCI was recognised by a genuine refugee - PASSARELLI Florides - as having been seen by him in close association with the German military. No written statement has been made by PASSARELLI who was not available at the time of my enquiries. His attendance as a witness can, however, readily be secured through HQ 3rd Carpathian Div.

14. Further identifications were made at the same time by CALLIGARO Alfredo (himself now charged as an enemy saboteur) who recognised SORO as a former Italian "Ardit" (shock trooper) and VIVIANI as a member of another party of enemy agents from AIELLI, a German espionage centre. CALLIGARO also said he had seen all three at AIELLI.

15. In view of these disclosures, Captain J.V. Cooper, instructed that the three men be sent to him at No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit for further interrogation. Captain Cooper (a copy of his statement of evidence is attached marked "D") will be able to give evidence of the facts of the three men maintaining the pose of being genuine refugees, whilst at HQ 3rd Carpathian Division. He will also be able to give the brief details of the men's antecedents and history as given by themselves, under subsequent interrogation.

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16. SORO was obstinate and admitted nothing, but GUADAGNI gave a full account of himself, whilst VIVIANI made a full admission that the three had been sent on a mission by the Germans Command to obtain details of general military value, such as

interrogation.

12. The three men were next interrogated at GSI(b), Hq 3rd Carpathian Div, CAMPINONE, where they maintained for some time the pose of being genuine refugees, having no contact with the Germans. Captain John Vernon Cooper, No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit arrived there at that stage and identified SCRO (still posing up till then as PAROLOZZI) by means of an inscribed ring which the latter was wearing. Captain Cooper had obtained this information from previous interrogation of enemy agents.

13. At about that time, VIVIANI alias VINCI was recognised by a genuine refugee - PASARELLI Florides - as having been seen by him in close association with the German military. No written statement has been made by PASARELLI who was not available at the time of my enquiries. His attendance as a witness can, however, readily be secured through Hq 3rd Carpathian Div.

14. Further identifications were made at the same time by CALICARO Alfredo (himself now charged as an enemy saboteur) who recognised SCRO as a former Italian "Arditi" (shock trooper) and VIVIANI as a member of another party of enemy agents from AIELLI, a German espionage centre. CALICARO also said he had seen all three at AIELLI.

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16. SCRO was obstinate and admitted nothing, but GUADAGNI gave a full account of himself, whilst VIVIANI made a full admission that the three had been sent on a mission by the Germans Command to obtain details of general military value, such as shoulder signs, vehicle markings etc. He revealed that GUADAGNI was to carry out these activities in the CASOLI - PALERIA area, whilst SCRO was to go to MORICELLA and VIVIANI, himself, to CASOLI. Each was paid 10,000 lire, were to return within 12 - 15 days, and would then receive premiums of 6,000 - 7,000 lire, according to results.

17. There is no doubt that these three men had every intention of accomplishing their mission for the German Command. Firstly, they crossed our lines during the night, wearing civilians clothes, which is an indication that they originally intended to get through clandestinely, if possible. Only the fact that they were surprised by the Polish outpost caused them to abandon their original intention and to adopt the false pretence of being genuine refugees, do not normally make their way other than openly, along known roads, and do not unnecessarily (as in this case) stray from the road and hide in bushes.

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18. Furthermore, these men maintained their false pretence until the last possible moment, thus leaving the path clear to themselves, to carry out their mission, if their stories were accepted. The only way in which they could have demonstrated their lack of intention to carry it through, would have been to declare the full facts at the first opportunity, but they failed to do so.

19. It is therefore submitted that all three are "SPIES" within the meaning of Chapter 2, Article 29 of the Hague Convention, and should be made to pay the extreme penalty.

Louis V. Gale

LOUIS V. GALE, Lieut,
for COLONEL A.E. YOUNG,
DIRECTOR, SECURITY BRANCH,
H.Q., A. C. C.

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1st April, 1944.

Statement of Corporal STELINSKI Antoni, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, who says:

On 11th March, 1944 at about 0500 hours, just before sunrise I was in a house at the side of the railway which runs between ALFEDENA and MONTENARO. The house which we were using as an outpost (observation) post is about 2 kilometres from MONTENARO Railway Station. Inside the house with me were four other Polish soldiers, whilst one - Lance-Corporal Josef MAZUR - was placed on guard outside the house. MAZUR called out a warning that he had seen two men moving in the bushes near the house - about 30 metres away. I looked through my field glasses in the direction of the bushes and, in the dim light, saw the silhouettes of two men behind a tree. We then fired fourteen rounds of machine-gun fire in their direction, thinking that they were members of a German patrol. MAZUR was sent behind the house to keep his eyes open to see if there were other about. Another Corporal then fired some rounds into the bushes surrounding the tree - with his "tommy" gun. Then two men were seen by me to run from the direction of the tree further away into the bushes. Afterwards, all was quiet for about twenty minutes and the I went with Corporal LATWIEC into the bushes surrounding the tree and made a search. Each of us was carrying a "tommy" gun. It had become a little lighter by that time and we thought that we might find some enemy wounded by our previous firing. Soon we camp upon three men wearing civilian clothes, lying on the ground among the bushes. They stood up with their hands raised as we covered them with our "tommy" guns. One called out to us "Buona Inglese" and the other said "Good Englese". The third man pointed to his leg, showing us that he was wounded. None of my patrol could speak Italian and we could not make ourselves understood, or understand the three men, in that or any other language. We searched them at once for weapons but did not find any, although a few yards from where they had been lying we found a small but very rusty axe. We took them back to MONTENARO Railway Station and gave them a further search. On them we found three wallets, 3 identity cards and packets of Italian cigarettes. Each of the three men had about 10,000 lire in his possession. They were taken back by members of another patrol to HQ, 1st Battalion, Polish Brigade, PIGNARO. Up to that time nobody had been able to question or understand anything which the three men had said. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ STELINSKI Antoni

Statement taken down and read over by me, through Staff-Sergeant C. TESCHNER,
1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me

/s/ Louis V. Gale, Lieutenant

surrounding the tree and made a search. Each of us was carrying a "tommy" gun. It had become a little lighter by that time and we thought that we might find some enemy wounded by our previous firing. Soon we camp upon three men wearing civilian clothes, lying on the ground among the bushes. They stood up with their hands raised as we covered them with our "tommy" guns. One called out to us "Buona Inglese" and the other said "Good Englese". The third man pointed to his leg, showing us that he was wounded. None of my patrol could speak Italian and we could not make ourselves understood, or understand the three men, in that or any other language. We searched them at once for weapons but did not find any, although a few yards from where they had been lying we found a small but very rusty axe. We took them back to MONTENAPOLI Railway Station and gave them a further search. On them we found three wallets, 3 identity cards and packets of Italian cigarettes. Each of the three men had about 10,000 lire in his possession. They were taken back by members of another patrol to HQ. 1st Battalion, Polish Brigade, PIGNERO. Up to that time nobody had been able to question or understand anything which the three men had said. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ STELINSKI Antoni

Statement taken down and read over by me, through Staff-Sergeant C. TESCHNER,
1st Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me

/s/ Louis V. Gale, Lieutenant

APPENDIX "B".

2nd April 1944.

Statement of Corporal Karol LAMAWIEC, No. 9/111 2nd
Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade who says:-

At about 0500 hrs on 11th March 1944, when it was still rather dark, I was one of five members of a Polish patrol, who were inside a house we were using as an outpost or observation post. The house is about two kilometres from MOWINIERO Railway Station. We had left outside, on guard, a sixth member of our patrol - 1/Cpl. Josef MAZUR. At about this time, MAZUR called out to us that he had seen two men moving in the bushes on the left of the house, which faces the railway line. We all came out of the house and members of the patrol sent machine-gun and "Tommy" gun fire into these bushes, thinking that we had come upon a German patrol. There was ~~xxx~~ no return fire, and after about twenty minutes, when it was a little lighter, Corporal SIELICKI (who was in charge) and I went into the bushes, carrying "Tommy" guns to search for any enemy wounded who might be there. When we came to a bush and three men in civilian clothes jumped up from behind it with their hands raised, and we covered them with our "Tommy" guns. One of them pointed to his leg which was wounded. I later had one of the patrol place a field dressing on the wound. Another of the men called to us "Buona Inglese" and the third man cried out "Good Inglese". We searched them for weapons but found none. There was, however, a small rusty axe lying on the ground close to them. We could not understand them and they did not seem to be able to understand us. The youngest and tallest of the three asked in Italian "Parlati Francesi". One of our patrol asked if any of the three spoke German but they indicated that they did not. Therefore, we did not find ourselves able to interrogate them. We took them to a Permanent Polish outpost just near MOWINIERO Railway Station. There they could not be questioned owing to language difficulty. But they were searched and each of them was found to be in possession of 10000 lire. They had each a leather wallet and identity cards - also each had a large supply of Italian cigarettes. They were taken back to RIOMORO - 1st Battalion, Polish Brigade - by an escort sent out from Headquarters there. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

Sgt. LAMAWIEC Karol.

Statement taken down and read over by me, through S/Sgt. C. RESCHER, 1st
Polish Rifle Brigade. Signature witnessed by me.

Sgt. Louis V. GALT, Lieut.

2nd April, 1944

Statement of Sergeant KALININ Wlodzimierz,
N.C.O. Intelligence Section, 1st Battalion, 1st Polish Brigade, who says:

At about 0730 hours on 11th March, 1944 I went to Headquarter Office of 1st Battalion 1st Polish Brigade and found three Italian civilians detained there. I was told that they had been arrested at about 0530 hours near the railway line between ALFEDENA and MONTEBELLUNA Railway Station by an outpost of the 2nd Company of the Battalion, who were at a house in the vicinity where the men were captured, used as an observation point. I questioned the three civilians separately. They were in possession of identity cards in the names GUICCIARDINI Antonio, BARTOLOZZI Vito and VINCI Emilio. They said that the names shown on their identity cards, as above, were correct. I asked them where they came from and the two youngest of them said that they had escaped from PESCHIERA to avoid the call-up for the Army proclaimed by GRAZIANI. The other, older man, said that he came from CORSICA (that he was born there) and that he wanted to go back there. He said that he met the other men at PESCHIERA and decided to go with them into Allied territory and then make his way back to CORSICA. They were asked whether they had any information of military value to impart, and this led to my asking questions as to their movements. All told different stories as to where they had spent various nights. The oldest one said that he left PESCHIERA, ten days earlier. I think the oldest man is BARTOLOZZI. But GUICCIARDINI the young one (unwounded) said they had left PESCHIERA, four days earlier. The wounded man - VINCI - also said about four days as far as I can remember. They maintained, throughout my interrogation that they were genuine refugees. The other young man - GUICCIARDINI - said that his father had given him 30,000 lire to escape, which he had shared with the other two men. The two young men said that they were friends from school-days. VINCI and BARTOLOZZI also said that they had got their money from GUICCIARDINI. I then sent them back to H.Q. 1st Polish Brigade at Forli for further interrogation. This statement has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ KALININ Wlodzimierz

Statement taken down and read over by me, through Staff-Sergeant C. TESCHNER.
Signature witnessed by me.

/s/ Louis V. GALE Lieutenant.

APPENDIX "D".

Statement of Evidence to be given by Captain John Vernon Cooper, No. 2 S.I.(b) Unit - re GUARDIANI Alfonso, SCRO Giovanni and VIVIANI Emilio.

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Captain Cooper will say that prior to interrogating the above-mentioned men at BELL on 15-16 March 1944, he saw them at HQ 3rd Carpathian Division, CARPINCHE.

On his arrival at Carpinone the three men were purporting to be genuine refugees from the German lines and gave no indication of any connection whatsoever with the German authorities. They gave their names as - GUICCIARDINI Antonio, BARTOLOZZI Tito and VINCI Emilio, respectively.

Captain Cooper examined a ring on "BARTOLOZZI's" finger and found an inscription on the ring - "LYDA" - 12.1.44 - which from information given by a previously captured enemy agent, as far back as 19 February 1944, "conclusively identified" him as SCRO Giovanni a German agent.

Whilst Captain Cooper was there, he saw CALUGARO (himself charged as an enemy saboteur) identify SCRO as a member of the "Arditi", whilst he identified VIVIANI alias VINCI as having formerly been a member of another party of three enemy agents, then due to cross into Allied territory on a mission. CALUGARO also said that he had seen the three men in question at an Espionage Centre at AIELLI. Also during the time that Captain Cooper was present at CARPINONE a refugee, named Florideo PASSARILLI, identified VIVIANI alias VINCI as having been seen by him in the company of Germans. (It is understood that all these events took place in the presence and hearing of the prisoners and that up to that stage they had continued to represent the aliases as their true names and to purport to be refugees).

Captain Cooper will go on to say that, under interrogation on 15-16 March 1944, the three men gave him details as follows, each admitting that his identity card was false and bearing a false name:-

GUARDIANI Alfonso di Tommaso and PICCHIO Maria, parents' address - Viale Briantea 20, MILAN. Born 17 April 1925 at ORAGOLA; a student. Claimed that he was a "Republican" and not a "Fascist". He joined Italian Army on 8 September 1944, and subsequently presented himself to the HQ German Panzer Pioneers for elementary military training. Later he was transferred to an 83 Battalion in FLORENCE, and from there to the "S.D." where he took part in activities against Italian partisans. On about 30 January 1944 he was passed by a "Milizia Officer" to a German Espionage Centre at AIELLI (Dienstalle Keiser) where he was enrolled as an agent.

SCRO Giovanni di Giovanni and FANCELLO Savinia both parents residing in SARDINIA. Wife "LYDA". He was born on 26 March 1913 at DORGALIS, SARDINIA. Stated that he was called up in 1934 to the Italian Engineers and transferred to CAGLIARI where the 13th Regiment of Engineers was being formed, serving subsequently in ARBONIA, afterwards going back to SARDINIA, where he became employed as a "chiseller". In 1941, he was recalled to an Assault Battalion, in ROCE and at the time of the armistice was still in the ROCE area. He refused to give any details beyond this.

VIVIANI Emilio di Giovanni and ROSA Amelia; parents address - Via Angelo Brofferio 2, VERONA. Born 18 September 1926 at VERONA. Stated that prior to the armistice he was employed by Societa Cattolica di Assicurazione, to the effect that he was to FLORENCE to make purchases for his father,

German/

enemy sabotage, identity SORO as a member of the ARMI, whilst he identified VIVIANI alias VINCI as having formerly been a member of another party of three enemy agents, then due to cross into Allied territory on a mission. CALLIGARO also said that he had seen the three men in question at an Espionage Centre at ALBILI. Also during the time that Captain Cooper was present at CARPINONE a refugee, named Florideo PASARICOLI, identified VIVIANI alias VINCI as having been seen by him in the company of Germans. (It is understood that all these events took place in the presence and hearing of the prisoners and that up to that stage they had continued to represent the aliases as their true names and to purport to be refugees).

Captain Cooper will go on to say that, under interrogation on 15-16 March 1944, the three men gave him details as follows, each admitting that his identity card was false and bearing a false name:-

GUADAGNI Alfonso di Tommaso and PICCHIO Maria, parents' address - Viale Briantea 20, MILAN. Born 17 April 1925 at ORAGOLA; a student. Claimed that he was a "Republican" and not a "Fascist". He joined Italian army on 8 September 1944, and subsequently presented himself to the HQ German Parzer Piorere for elementary military training. Later he was transferred to an SS Battalion in FLORENCE, and from there to the "S.D." where he took part in activities against Italian partisans. On about 30 January 1944 he was passed by a "Milizia Officer" to a German Espionage Centre at ALBILI (Dienststelle Keiser) where he was enrolled as an agent.

SORO Giovanni di Giovanni and MANUELLO Savina both parents residing in SARDINIA. Wife "LYDA". He was born on 26 March 1913 at DORCILE, SARDINIA. Stated that he was called up in 1934 to the Italian Engineers and transferred to CAGLIARI where the 15th Regiment of Engineers was being formed, serving subsequently in ARBESINCA, afterwards going back to SARDINIA, where he became employed as a "chiseller". In 1941, he was recalled to an Assault Battalion, in ROME and at the time of the Armistice was still in the ROME area. He refused to give any details beyond this.

VIVIANI Ennio di Giovanni and ROSA Anella; parents address - Via Angelo Profferio 2, VERONA. Born 13 September 1926 at VERONA. Stated that prior to the Armistice he was employed by Società Cattolica di Assicurazioni, VERONA. Whilst on a visit to FLORENCE to make purchases for his father, he met an Italian named "Nello" (known to be an intermediary with the German Command) who suggested that he should work for German Intelligence and thereby avoid being called up, saying that he would be paid 1800 lire per month and a bonus on return from each mission. VIVIANI stayed in FLORENCE for about three weeks, receiving instruction in wireless transmission under German directions. In early January he went to ROME for 2-3 days with "NELLO" and others, afterwards going on to ALBILI, where the question of gathering military information was discussed, as against earlier discussion of sabotage. He said that he spent a considerable time at ALBILI with the other two men (SORO and GUADAGNI) where they received the instructions for their mission, which was to obtain information from shoulder signs, vehicle markings, etc. GUADAGNI was allotted to the CASCOLI-FALENA area. SORO was allotted to the TORRICELLA area. VIVIANI himself was allotted to CASCOLI. They were instructed to return within 12 - 13 days and their return passwords were "REN", "ASSEL" and "LEOPARD" respectively. Each was paid 10,000 lire as expenses and they were to receive a premium of 6,000 - 7,000 lire on return, according to results. They took a route towards the Allied lines via VILLETTA DI SARONA.

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