

ACC 10000/143/2621 149.05

ENEMY AGENTS - (65th ARMY)

NOV. 1944 - MAY 1946

FULL
PIENO

~~The~~ next file has not
yet been made because
we think that the case
is already over. — 156

Amber

SECURITY DIVISION

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

8888

No. sheet Date File No. of From to Subject
and'd Ltr.

1-1 5 Jan.

COSTA Carla
BONI Filippo
SEMINO Franco
MACISTRELLI Adolfo
FABBI Aristide
AGOSTINI Raffaele
MARTINELLI Mario
DIONISIO Francesco
DEVILAKOVA Emilio
FERRARI Giuseppe
BARDANI Ivo
ZAMPERINI Fernanda
VENTURINI
PAGANOTTO Fabio
MATTEUCCI Adolfo

2. 3 Jan. 44

3. 16 Feb.

4. 5 March

5. 19 March

FERRARI Emanuele
PAGANOTTO Fabio
MUSCATELLO Domenico
BENVENUTI Rinaldo
ZAMPINI Carlo

SPY TRIALS IN FIFTH ARMY

DE BRENTI Anna Maria
RAGABRI Natale

MARTINELLI, Maria
 DIONISIO Francesco
 BEVILACQUA Emilio
 FERRARI Giuseppe
 BARDANI Ivo
 ZAMPERINI Fernanda
 VENTURINI
 PACANOTTO Fabio
 MATTEUCCI Adolfo

2.	3 Jan 44	-	-	-	FERRARI Giuseppe
3.	16 Feb.	-	-	-	PACANOTTO Fabio MUSCATELLO Domenico BENVENUTI Ernesto ZAMBINI Carlo
4	5 MARCH	-	-	-	SPY TRIALS IN FIFTH ARMY
5.	19 March	-	-	-	DE BRENTI Anna Maria RACABVI Natale BARTOLINI Oliva
6.	28 April	-	-	-	Spy Trials in Fifth Army Area (18 March to 28 April)

TRANSLATION *File*

cm/

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direz. Gen. della P. S.

Rome, 16 May 1946

Div. A.G.R. Sez. III
443/60630

SD/149.05.6
2 May 1946

ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/C
Security Division
R O M E

SUBJECT: PAGANOTTO Fabio.

Ref the a/m note we beg to inform your Commission that the Ministry of Grace and Justice will forward to you the information concerning PAGANOTTO Fabio, as this is not a matter for our Ministry.

FOR THE MINISTER
illegible

155

Security Branch
Rec'd 22/5
Book No. 353
File No. 149.05.6
Action

2416

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Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione A.G.R. Sez. III^a
Prot. A 443/60630 *Allegato*

OGGETTO PAGANOTTO Fabio.=

Roma 16 maggio 1946

Alla COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
S. Comm. ne per la P.S.
Div. Sicurezza

R O M A

Rapporto al f. del 2.5.
Div. Sez. n° SP. 149.05.6

In relazione alla nota suindicata, si comunica che, per l'espiiazione delle pene inflitte ai condannati, competente è l'Autorità Giudiziaria, epperò, com'è noto, è stato interessato il Ministero della Giustizia perchè fornisca a codesta Commissione le notizie richieste nei riguardi di Paganotto Fabio.=

PEL M I N I S T R O

TRANSLATION

cm/

URGENT

MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

Direz. Gen. per gli Istituti
di Prevenzione e di Pena

Uff. 6°

138416/54718

Rome, 6 May 46

DIREZIONE DELLA CASA PENALE DI
PORTO LONGONE

SUBJECT: Fabio PAGANOTTO.

attn ALLIED COMMISSION

Public Safety S/C (note SD/149.05
dated 3 Apr. 46)

R O M E

attn

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Direz. Gen. della P.S. (note 443/60570
19-4-46)

R O M E

Will you please inform us, as soon as possible, of the treatment used against subject, who is detained in Portolongone prison sentenced to life imprisonment.

FOR THE MINISTER
illegible

152

9/5

132

149.05

2418



Biglietto Urgente

Mod. 1345 M.G.

Roma 6-5-1946

*Ministro
di Grazia e Giustizia*

DIREZIONE GENERALE
PER GLI ISTITUTI DI PREVENZIONE E DI PENA

Uff. VI

Rel. N° 138416/54718

Proposto dal

Dir. Sec. A

Oggetto detenuto Paganotto Fabio

e p.c. alla Commissione Alleata- Sottocommissione
di P.S. (Rif. nota SD/149.05 del 3-4-46)

" " " Ministero dell'Interno - Direzione Genera-
le P.S. (Rif. nota 443/60570 del 19-4-46)

ROMA

ROMA

Si prega di far conoscere, con la massima ur-
genza, se l'ergastolano in oggetto sia sottoposto
a speciale regime carcerario, specificando se
qualche sanzione eccezionale adottata contro lo
stesso sia stata ora mitigata o se egli viene
trattato ora con maggiore severità degli altri
detenuti condannati all'ergastolo.

Fel Ministro

Security
Branch

Rec'd 7/5
Book No. 127
File No. 149.05
Action ... 151

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

REF : D/149.05-6

2 May 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

TO : Ministry of Interior, General Direction of Public Safety

1. Reference your 143/60570 dated 19 April 46.
2. It is noted that Subject was transferred to PORTOLONGONE gaol, but this Headquarters is still without information whether or not he is still in solitary confinement or treated in a more severe way than other prisoners sentenced to "life imprisonment".
3. I am instructed to point out that our original request for information was forwarded to your Ministry on 26 January 46 and ask that this matter be expedited.


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

AHE/nb

TRANSLATION

te/cm

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale della P.S. -Divisione A.G.R. -Sezione 3.

448/60570

Rome, 19 April 1945

SUBJECT: Fabio PAGANOTTO

MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
Dir.Gen.Istituti di Prev. e di Pena
R O M A

attn ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/C
Security Division R O M E

The Allied General Court, Florence, on 14 March 1945, sentenced Fabio PAGANOTTO to life imprisonment. He was transferred to Portolongone jails.

The Allied Commission -Public Safety S/C, with letter SD/149.05 dated 3 inst., a copy of which herewith enclosed, requires informations about the treatment adopted for the s/m detainee.

As your Ministry is involved on the matter, please directly notify the Allied Commission of the informations requested.

Please treat this as urgent, giving us assurances.

FOR THE MINISTER
illegible

*Vps please
4/29*

Mod. 839

B.

Security

Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA P.S. - DIVISIONE A.G.R. - SEZIONE 3^a

N. 443/60570 di Prot.

Roma, 11 19 Aprile 1946

OGGETTO: PAGANOTTO Fabio.

AL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
Dir.Gen. Istituti di Prev. e di Pena

R O M A

e p.o. *→* ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.
Divisione Sicurezza

R O M A

Il 14 marzo 1945 la Corte Generale Alleata di Firenze condannava alla pena dell'ergastolo tal Paganotto Fabio, il quale veniva poi tradotto nello stabilimento penale di Portolongone.

La Commissione Alleata - Sottocommissione per la P.S. - con nota 3 c.m., n.SD/149.05, che si unisce in copia, chiede ora notizie in ordine al trattamento che viene usato attualmente al predetto condannato.

Poichè la questione rientra nella esclusiva competenza di codesto Dicastero si prega di voler direttamente corrispondere, con cortese urgenza, alla richiesta della Commissione Alleata, favorendo un cenno di assicurazione a questo Ministero.

AL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
Dir.Gen. Istituti di Prev. e di Pena

R O M A

e p.c. ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
 Sottocommissione per la P.S.
 Divisione Sicurezza

R O M A

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La Commissione Alleata - Sottocommissione per la P.S. - con nota 3 c.m., n.SD/149.05, che si unisce in copia, chiede ora notizie in ordine al trattamento che viene usato attualmente al predetto condannato.

Poichè la questione rientra nella esclusiva competenza di codesto Dicastero si prega di voler direttamente corrispondere, con cortese urgenza, alla richiesta della Commissione Alleata, favorendo un cenno di assicurazione a questo Ministero.

PEL M I N I S T R O

148

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149.05

MINISTERO DELL' INTERNO

Direzione Generale Della Pubblica Sicurezza

Div. A. G. R.

Sez. III

Prot. N. 443/60518

W/ite
Ca/
ROME, March 8, 1946

ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/c

ROME

23. 2. last
N.SD-1949-05-6

SUBJECT: FAGNOTTO FABIO

Referring to the letter Feb. 23 last, N.SD-1949-05-6, we inform you that about the letter of this On. Commission N.SD- 149.05-4 Jan. 26 last, relating to the subject, informations have been already required to the Prefettura of Florence.

Nothing results in the acts of this Ministry on the matter. The said Prefettura, at the same date, has been solicited.

An answer to you, as soon as possible, will be forwarded.

FOR THE MINISTER

Illeg.

2424

Traduzione
FPS 0/



Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Sevint
Roma 8 Marzo 1946

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommiss. per la P.S.
ROMA

Divisione A.G.R. *Sez* 3^a
Prot. N. 443/60518 *Allegati*

Paganotto del 23.2.u.s.
Per N° SD-1949-05-6

OGGETTO: Paganotto Fabio.

Con riferimento alla nota suindicata, si comunica che sul contenuto della lettera di codesta On. Commissione n. SD-149.05-4 del 26 gennaio scorso, relativa alla persona in oggetto, sono state già richieste informazioni alla Prefettura di Firenze, nulla risultando, al riguardo, negli atti di questo Ministero.

In pari data è stata sollecitata la predetta Prefettura, per cui si fa riserva di fornire la risposta appena possibile.

PEL MINISTRO

[Signature]

15/3
3550
149.05-6
146

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

REF. : SD/149.05-6

15 March 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

TO : Ministry of Interior
General Direction of Public Safety.

1. Reference to our letter of even number dated 26 January and 23 February 1946.

2. It is specially requested that a reply to our enquiry be expedited.

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

AHE/lm.

URGENT

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

REF. : SD/149.05-6

15 March 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

TO : G-2 (C1) A.F.H.Q.

1. Reference your GHI.389.701/FF/448 dated 23 January, and subsequent correspondence.

2. The Ministry of Interior has again been requested to expedite a reply to our original enquiry of 26 January 1946.


JOHN W. CHAIRMAN,
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission

SECRET

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

GBI.389.701/FF/448

13 March 1946

SUBJECT: PAGANOTTO Fabio

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

Reference this HQ's letter of 23 Jan and
20 Feb 46.

Will you please urge the Italian authorities
to supply the information requested in the earlier letter
as soon as possible.

Earle B. Nichols
EARLE B. NICHOLS,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Acting AC of S, C-2

CJHF/

SECRET

14/3143

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149.05-5

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

REF : SD/149.05-6

23 Februar 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

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

1. It will be appreciated if an early reply could be sent to our letter of 26 January 1946 regarding the above named.

JOHN F. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.F.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

AHE/nb

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

GBI.389.701/PF/448

20 February 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio.

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

1. It would be appreciated if an early
reply could be sent to this HQ's letter of 23 Jan 46,
subject and reference as above.

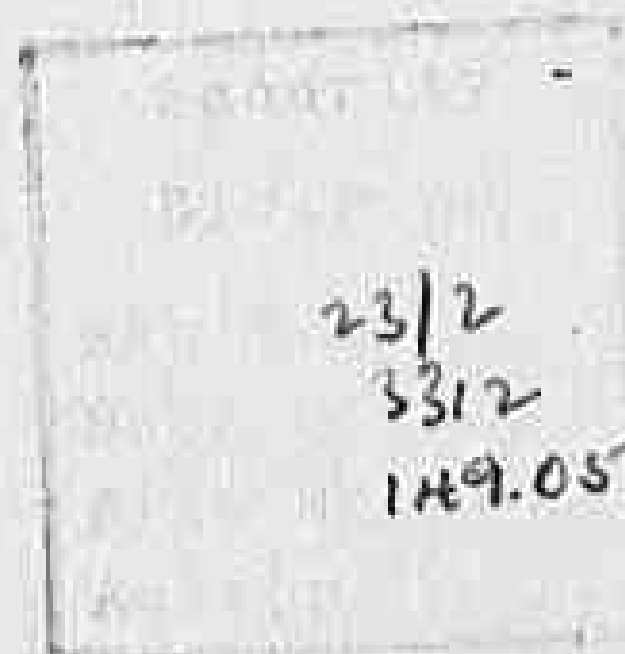
For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Earle B. Nichols
h EARLE B NICHOLS,
Colonel, G.S.C.
Asst/AC of S., G-2

CJHF/epf

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SECRET



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

REF : SD/149.05-1/6

26 January y 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

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

1. Subject was brought to trial before at AMG Court in Florence on charges of espionage in February 1945, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

2. Owing to the special circumstances of his case and particular security requirements at that time this Headquarters requested 15 A.C. to arrange with you that he be kept in solitary confinement in an Italian prison "until the end of the war".

3. Will you please inform this Headquarters whether steps were taken to enforce this recommendation, whether any special sanctions taken against subject have now been lifted, or whether he is now being treated more severely in any way than other prisoners sentenced to "life imprisonment".

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

CJHF/lb

1
SECRET

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

GBI-389.701/PT/448.

23 January, 1946.

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO, Fabio.

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

1. Subject was brought to trial before an AMG Court in FLORENCE on charges of espionage in February, 1945, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

2. Owing to the special circumstances of his case and particular security requirements at that time this Headquarters requested 15 A.G. to arrange with you that he be kept in solitary confinement in an Italian prison "until the end of the war".

3. Will you please inform this Headquarters whether steps were taken to enforce this recommendation, whether any special sanctions taken against Subject have now been lifted, or whether he is now being treated more severely in any way than other prisoners sentenced to "life imprisonment".

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

C. B. Nichols
EARLE B. NICHOLS,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst/AC of S, G-2.

SECRET

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Director, Public Safety.

This is a summary of the work of Major Ronnie
in espionage cases, this winter.

*See
file
in
file*

St. Lawrence
Major,
Security Division.

A. M. G.

FIFTH ARMY

File
by [signature]

28 April 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission.

Subject: Spy Trials in Fifth Army Area (Period 18 March
to 28 April)

1. During the period under review the below named
persons appeared before General Allied Military Courts in
Florence:

BAROTTI Angelo	- Found not guilty
BENEDETTI Vittorio	- Found not guilty
PICKEL Liselot	- Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment

2. This concludes the series of trials in Florence
in respect of 5th Army cases. It has been arranged that
Major Ronnie will continue to advise G-2 (CI) with regard
to agents now being captured in the North and will, if
necessary and practicable, prepare cases for trial and
submit them through the usual channels to the appropriate
Regional or Provincial legal officers.

3. Twenty cases have been examined since the sub-
mission of the last report; one I am submitting with rec-
ommendations regarding the nature of the evidence needed
to bring the case before a court and suggesting that the
trial can be held in Florence under the auspices of the
Toscana Regional Legal officer; two others I consider *maybe brought*
to trial at a suitable venue in the North (combat troops
are involved and it is obviously impracticable to bring
them back to Florence); in the remainder of the cases I
have, for various reasons (explained in a covering report
on each case), recommended internment.

2 4 3 4

persons appeared before General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

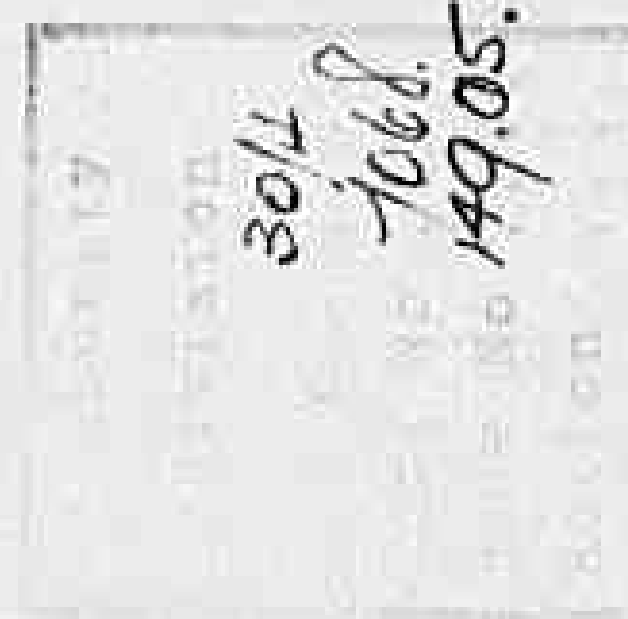
BAROTTI Angelo - Found not guilty
BENEDETTI Vittorio - Found not guilty
PICKEL Liselot - Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment

2. This concludes the series of trials in Florence in respect of 5th Army cases. It has been arranged that Major Ronnie will continue to advise G-2 (CI) with regard to agents now being captured in the North and will, if necessary and practicable, prepare cases for trial and submit them through the usual channels to the appropriate regional or Provincial legal officers.

3. Twenty cases have been examined since the submission of the last report; one I am submitting with recommendations regarding the nature of the evidence needed to bring the case before a court and suggesting that the trial can be held in Florence under the auspices of the Toscana Regional Legal officer; two others I consider *maybe brought* to trial at a suitable venue in the North (combat troops are involved and it is obviously impracticable to bring them back to Florence); in the remainder of the cases I have, for various reasons (explained in a covering report on each case), recommended internment.

4. I submit herewith a report setting out in detail the results of all the cases tried in this area from December to April (including the subsequent findings of the reviewing authority - so far as they are known.)

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W. Ronnie
W. RONNIE
Major

A. M. G.

FIFTH ARMY

28 April 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission

Subject: Results of Fifth Army espionage cases tried in
Florence between December, 1944 and April, 1945.

No	Name of accused	Date of Trial	Finding of the court	Finding of the reviewing authority
1	COSTA Carla	13/14/18 Dec 44	20 years imprisonment	Sentence confirmed
2	MARTINELLI Mario	15/16 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
3	SEMINO Franco	18/19 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
4	BONI Filipo	19 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
5	DIONISIO Francesco	2/8/9 Jan 45	Death	Life imprisonment
6	AGOSTINI Goffredo	29/30 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
7	FABBI Aristido	2/3/4 Jan 45	Death	25 years imprisonment
8	MAGISTRELLI Adolfo	2/3/4 Jan 45	Death	10 years imprisonment
9	BEVILACQUA Enilio	9/10 Jan 45	20 years	Sentence confirmed
10	VERGAMONT	16/17	Death	Sentence

	accused	Trial	the court	viewing authority
1	COSTA Carla	13/14/18 Dec 44	20 years imprisonment	Sentence confirmed
2	MARTINELLI Mario	15/16 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
3	SEMINO Franco	18/19 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
4	BONI Filipo	19 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
5	DIONISIO Francesco	2/8/9 Jan 45	Death	Life im- prisonment
6	AGOSTINI Goffredo	29/30 Dec 44	Death	Sentence confirmed
7	FABBI Aristido	2/3/4 Jan 45	Death	25 years imprisonment
8	MAGISTRELLI Adolfo	2/3/4 Jan 45	Death	10 years imprisonment
9	BEVILACQUA Emilio	9/10 Jan 45	20 years	Sentence confirmed
10	VENTURNI Ulisse	19/17 Jan 45	Death	Sentence confirmed
11	ZAMPERINI Fernanda	15/16 Jan 45	Death	Life im- prisonment
12	BARDANI Ivo	12/13 Jan 45	Death	Life im- prisonment
13	CIAPPI Alberto	23/24/25/26 Jan 45	Death	Conviction quashed

-2-

No	Name of accused	Date of Trial	Finding of the court	Finding of the reviewing authority
14	PAGANOTTO Fabio	29 Jan 3 Feb 45	Life imprisonment	Sentence confirmed
15	SORGI Giuseppe	25 Jan 45	Acquitted	
16	FERRARI Giuseppe	21/22/23 Jan 45	Death	15 years imprisonment
17	MUSCATELLO Domenico	6/8 Feb 45	Death	Sentence confirmed
18	BENVENUTI Ermote	22/23 Feb 45	Death	Sentence confirmed
19	ZAMPINI Carlo	26/27 Feb 45	Not guilty	
20	PAGLICCI Rino	1/2/3/5 March 45	Death	Conviction quashed
21	DE BRENTI Anna Maria	8 March 45	20 years imprisonment	
22	RAGAGNI Natale	12/13 March 45	Life imprisonment	
23	VAROTTI Angelo	4/5/6 April 45	Acquitted	
24	V BENEDETTI Vittorio	4/5/6 April 45	Acquitted	
25	PICKEL Liselot	23/26 April 45	20 years imprisonment	

Analyses:

Number of cases examined, analysed and investigated	Number of cases tried

			Death	Sentence confirmed
18	BEAUVENOTI Ermete	22/23 Feb 45		
19	ZAMPINI Carlo	26/27 Feb 45	Not guilty	
20	PAGLICCI Rino	1/2/3/5 March 45	Death	Conviction quashed
21	DE BRENTI Anna Maria	8 March 45	20 years imprisonment	
22	RAGAGNI Natale	12/13 March 45	Life imprisonment	
23	VAROTTI Angelo	4/5/6 April 45	Acquitted	
24	V BENEDETTI Vittorio	4/5/6 April 45	Acquitted	
25	PICKEL Liselot	23/20 April 45	20 years imprisonment	

Analasys:

Number of cases examined, analysed and investigated	Number of cases tried
120	25
Death Life Other terms 433 t.	
Sent. Impt. of impt.	
15 2 4 4	
As Confirmed or revised by reviewing authority	7 5 7 6

S. Baker
W. J. Baker

SECRET

AIC
FIFTH ARMY

Florence
March 18, 1945

To: The Director Public Safety Sub-Commission. Allied Commission.

Subject: Six trials in Fifth Army Area. (Period 4th - 18th March 1945)

1. Since the submission of report dated 5th March 1945, the below named persons (2) have been charged as enemy agents before Allied Military Courts in Florence:

DE BRANTI Anna Maria - Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment
BAGAGNI Natale - Sentenced to imprisonment for life

2. The trial of two other agents, BENIDETTI and BAROTTI, was to have opened on 15th instant, but owing to the illness of witnesses had to be postponed to a date not yet fixed.

3. Another case, that of BARTOLINI Alvares, is being prepared for prosecution in the very near future while four others are in the process of investigation. Files in respect of a number of other suspects have been received and perused in the course of the past two weeks, but in the absence of evidence necessary to insure a successful prosecution, internment has been recommended.

4. Forwarded herewith are copy reports relative to trials mentioned.

S. A. Edwards

P. A. EDWARDS
Captain

21/3

March 19, 1945

To: The Director Public Safety Sub-Commission. Allied Commission.

Subject: spy trials in Fifth Army Area. (Period 4th - 15th March 1945)

1. Since the submission of report dated 5th March 1945, the below named persons (2) have been charged as enemy agents before Allied Military Courts in Florence:

DE BRENTI Anna Maria - Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment
HAGAGNI Katala - Sentenced to imprisonment for life

2. The trial of two other agents, REMIDETTI and BAROTTI, was to have opened on 15th instant, but owing to the illness of witnesses had to be postponed to a date not yet fixed.

3. Another case, that of BARTOLINI Alvaro, is being prepared for prosecution in the very near future while four others are in the process of investigation. Files in respect of a number of other suspects have been received and perused in the course of the past two weeks, but in the absence of evidence-necessary to insure a successful prosecution, internment has been recommended.

4. Forwarded herewith are copy reports relative to trials mentioned.

S. A. Edwards

F. A. EDWARDS
Captain

213.
6000
149.05

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HEADQUARTERS,
A. C.
Security Branch.

3rd March, 1945.

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

Subject: DE BRENTI, Anna Maria, (Confessed enemy agent)

1. At about 11.30hrs on 10th November, 1944, a man and a young woman (subsequently identified as the above-named) were detained by partisans at an advanced outpost in the region of Outigliano. Questioned by partisans, they said that they had crossed the line from NOT, and they were therefore conducted by partisans to their leader - one FOSCO - for further questioning. To the latter the man explained that he had been "traced in" by the Germans and taken to Udine, but had fled in company with the girl DE BRENTI. When questioned, DE BRENTI said that she was a refugee from Livorno, and had come to Udine, but now wanted to return to her home. She gave FOSCO an address at which she said she lived in Livorno, but the latter of his own knowledge knew that this was false, inasmuch as there were no dwelling houses in the street named. She was challenged and gave another address. FOSCO decided that the girl was lying, and conducted her to the British CP nearby.

(Evidence by Partisan leader FOSCO.)

2. She was next interviewed by Captain John BARCLAY, RA, to whom they admitted having crossed the line from NOT, and said that owing to bad weather had sheltered in a shed en route. In view of the partisan FOSCO's suspicions, Barclay took them to the CIC office at San Marcello.

(Evidence, if necessary, by Capt BARCLAY.)

3. The man, named RACONI, was at San Marcello interviewed, and after having first told a cover story which was not believed, confessed to having been sent over by the Germans as an agent, and told the interrogating officers that the girl DE BRENTI was also an enemy agent.

4. After the admission of Racagni, DE BRENTI was told by CIC Agent J. M. R. that it was known that she had been despatched into NOT by the enemy on an espionage mission. The agent obtained the services of Miss Natasha ABRANOVA (an AIC employee) as an interpreter. DE BRENTI admitted almost immediately that she was a member of the GIC, and indicated to Miss Abranova that she was proud of the fact, but it was not until being interrogated at some

1. At about Livorno on 10th November, 1944, a young woman (subsequently identified as the above-named) were detained by partisans at an advanced outpost in the region of Cutigliano, questioned by partisans, they said that they had crossed the line from SOI, and they were therefore conducted by partisans to their leader - one Fosco - for further questioning. To the latter the man explained that he had been "trapped in" by the Germans and taken to Udine, but had fled in company with the girl De Brenti. When questioned, De Brenti said that she was a refugee from Livorno, and had gone to Udine, but not willing to return to her home. She gave Fosco an address at which she said she lived in Livorno, but the latter of his own knowledge knew that this was false, inasmuch as there were no dwelling houses in the street named. She was challenged and gave another address. Fosco decided that the girl was lying, and conducted her to the British CP nearby.

(Evidence by partisan leader Fosco)

2. The were next interviewed by Captain John BARCLAY, RA, to whom they admitted having crossed the line from SOI, and said that owing to bad weather they had sheltered in a shed en route. In view of the partisan Fosco's - suspicions, Barclay took them to the CIC office at San Marcello.

(Evidence, if necessary, by Capt Barclay)

3. The man, named RACCHI, was at San Marcello interviewed, and after having first told a cover story which was not believed, confessed to having been sent over by the Germans as an agent, and told the interrogating officers that the girl DE BRENTI was also an enemy agent.

4. After the admission of Racchi, De Brenti was told by CIC Agent [redacted] that it was known that she had been despatched into SOI by the enemy on an espionage mission. The agent obtained the services of Miss Matilda ABRAHOVA (an AIC employee) as an interpreter. DE BRENTI admitted almost immediately that she was a member of the CIC, and indicated to Miss Abranova that she was proud of the fact, but it was not until being interrogated at some length that she agreed to disclose her mission. She said that she

had attended an espionage school in EOT, and that her course of instruction was to have lasted 3 months, but she had completed in 1 month. She boasted that a considerable number of partisans had been killed as a result of her work against them. With regard to her mission, she said she was to take a package of money to Florence and hand it over to the owner of a radio shop there, and to observe movements of troops, road signs, insignias, during the course of her journey, and to pay special attention to the airforce near Florence. She was to spend 8-10 days in allied occupied territory, but had proposed having only two days in Florence, and then to follow up Route 65 on her return journey and observe troop movements there. She told Miss Abramova that had she not been captured she would have carried out her mission, and that before departing the German wanted to pay her 10,000 lire, but she had refused it at that time, telling them that she would collect it on her return. The money which she was to have delivered in Florence was seen to her girdle. This she handed over to Miss Abramova intact and unopened. DE BISMUTHI subsequently made a written confession which contained details of her training, briefing, and journey into ACT.

(Evidence by Agent ISHIER and Miss Matasha ABRAKOVA)

5. She was sent to SCI, Florence, where she was further interrogated by Major Malcolm SMITH. To him she repeated details supplied to previous interrogators, and said that she had great faith in Fascism, and had in EOT joined an anti-partisan group, eventually becoming known because of her zeal with which she rounded up "rebels". It was in view of this that her commanding officer suggested that she should remove to another area, partly for her own safety and also with a view to being assigned more important duties. During the course of the questioning by Major Smith she said "I don't ask me too much. I have a strong high sense of honour", and refused certain details of other employees of GIB.

(Evidence as required by Major Malcolm SMITH)

6. The circumstances of this case are somewhat unusual, in that DE BISMUTHI stated that at the time of the initial interrogation she freely admitted that she was in the employ of the GIB, and does not attempt to excuse herself. She has declared that she would have completed her mission had she not been captured. She should therefore be charged with attempting to obtain information with the intention of communicating it to the enemy.

J. A. Edwards
Captain.

told Miss Abramova that had she not been captured she would have carried out her mission, and that before departing the German wanted to pay her 10,000 lire, but she had refused it at that time, telling them that she would collect it on her return. The money which she was to have delivered in Florence was seen to her girdle. This she handed over to Miss Abramova intact and unopened. DE BERTI subsequently made a written confession which contained details of her training, briefing, and journey into AOI.

(Evidence by Agent IRELLER and Miss Natasha ABRAMOVA)

5. She was sent to SOI, Florence, where she was further interrogated by Major Malcolm SMITH. To him she repeated details supplied to previous interrogators, and said that she had great faith in Fascism, and had in 1941 joined an anti-partisan group, eventually becoming known because of her zeal with which she rounded up "rebels". It was in view of this that her commanding officer suggested that she should move to another area, partly for her own safety and also with a view to being assigned more important duties. During the course of the questioning by Major Smith she said "Don't ask me too much. I have a strong high sense of honour", and refused certain details of other employees of OSS.

(Evidence if required by Major Malcolm SMITH)

6. The circumstances of this case are somewhat unusual, in that DE BERTI other than at the time of the initial interrogation has freely admitted that she was in the employ of the SIS, and does not attempt to excuse herself. She has declared that she would have completed her mission had she not been captured. She should therefore be charged with attempting to obtain information with the intention of communicating it to the enemy.

D. A. K. L. L.
Captain.

2445

HEADQUARTERS

S. C.

Security Search

4 March 1945

For A. C. of C., G-2 (C2) Fifth Army.

Subject: BN MARYI Anna Maria (Enemy Agent)

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held in Florence.
2. The trial was held on 6 March 1945.
3. The court consisted of Wing Commander R. N. DILLIE (B), Lt. Colonel R. V. MURRAY (B), Major F. C. BROWN (A),
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Lt. F. J. KILIAN (A), and accused was defended by Captain A. H. HICKLEY (B).
5. Witnesses were:
FRANK WHITE
NATALIA ANNANOVA
Special Agent HUMBERT LAMAR (CIC)
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

P. R. Edwards

F. A. EDWARDS
Captain

Id: A.C. of 1, 6-2 (C1) Fifth Reg.

Subject: D. B. M. I. Anna Maria (Army agent)

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held in Florence.
2. The trial was held on 8 March 1945.
3. The court consisted of King Commander H. H. DUBOIS (D), Lt. Colonel M. V. WILHELMY (E), Major F. G. BAKER (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Lt. F. J. BROWN (A), and accused was defended by Captain E. H. HARRISON (E).
5. Witnesses were:
FACCH GUTER
KATASHA SIBIRNOVA
Special Agent FRANCIS L. LOR (C10)
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

P. A. Edwards
P. A. EDWARDS
Captain

HEADQUARTERS
A. G.
Security Branch

8 March 1945

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

Subject: RACCHINI Natale (Enemy Agent).

1. At about 11:30 hours on 16th November 1944, a man (subsequently named as above) and a young woman were detained by partisans at an advanced outpost in the region of CUTILLANO. They said that they had crossed the line from AF, and were therefore conducted to the partisan leader - one FOSCO - for interrogation. To the latter RACCHINI said that he was Italian, that he had been "raked in" by the Germans and taken to Udine and had fled from there in company with the girl (named DE KENNETH).

2. Having reason to disbelieve the story the partisan escorted them to the British Command Post in the vicinity.

(Evidence by Partisan FOSCO)

3. At the CP they were interviewed by Captain JOHN BARCLAY R.A. They said that they had crossed the line from the North, but in view of bad weather had taken shelter in route in a shed. In view of FOSCO's suspicion, Captain BARCLAY conducted them to the CIC office at San Marcella.

(Evidence by Captain BARCLAY)

4. Where the man was interrogated by SIS Agent HENRI BURNEL. RACCHINI told the agent that he had crossed into AF to escape from the Germans and intended to go towards Florence where he hoped to obtain work. He was in possession of 65,000 lire, 15,000 of which was in Allied Occupational Currency. He declared that he had bought the latter at Bologna, paying two Italian lire for each of the Allied lire. The numbers of the Italian lire ran in series. RACCHINI was told that his story was not believed, and thereupon confessed to having been sent over by the Germans as an agent, and said that the girl was an accomplice.

5. He added that he was to go to Florence and deliver 50,000 lire to an enemy agent there who was operating a T set and then, gathering military information enroute, go on to Rome, where he was to continue to act as a spy. He was to remain there for 4 or 5 months. He was to go to a restaurant, which he named, every day between 13:00 and 14:00 hours. Eventually, at the latter end of November he would be approached in the restaurant by a man who would say "Haven't we met in Milan?". It was from this man that subject would in any case receive his pay. While in Rome he was to observe the kind

2. Having reason to disbelieve the story the partisan escorted them to the British Command post in the vicinity.

(Evidence by Partisan FUSCO)

3. At the CP they were interviewed by Captain JOHN BARCLAY R.A. They said that they had crossed the line from the North, but in view of bad weather had taken shelter in route in a shed. In view of TROSCOE's suspicion, Captain BARCLAY conducted them to the CIC office at San Marcello.

(Evidence by Captain BARCLAY)

4. Where the war was interrogated by SIM Agent BRUNO MARCHI. MARCHI told the agent that he had crossed into AGT to escape from the Germans and intended to go towards Florence where he hoped to obtain work. He was in possession of 65,000 lire, 15,000 of which was in Allied Occupational Currency. He declared that he had bought the latter at Bologna, paying two Italian lire for each of the Allied lire. The numbers of the Italian lire ran in series. MARCHI was told that his story was not believed, and thereupon confessed to having even sent over to the Germans as an agent, and said that the girl was an accomplice.

5. He added that he was to go to Florence and deliver 50,000 lire to an enemy agent there who was operating a W/T set and then, gathering military information enroute, go on to Rome, where he was to continue to act as a spy. He was to remain there for 4 or 5 months. He was to go to a restaurant, which he named, every day between 1300 and 1400 hours. Eventually, at the latter end of November he would be approached in the restaurant by a man who would say "Haven't we met in Milan?". It was from this man that subject would in due course receive his pay. While in Rome he was to observe the kind of troops there, note what troops passed through the city, and note the location of the airports.

-2-

At the end of this interrogation he made a ^{written} ~~signed~~ confession relating details of his service in the G.I.S. and his journey into ROT.

(Evidence by SIA Agent HENRY BOUCHI, Interpreter KATASIA
ABRAKOWA, and CIA Agent CLAUDE R. GARDNER)

6. He was subsequently passed to CSDEK (Rome) for further interrogation. He told the interrogation officer there of many previous convictions recorded against him ⁱⁿ civil crime, and disclosed that he had previously successfully completed an espionage mission during June or July last when he and another were "left behind" by the Germans to obtain information in the Viterbo area surrounding airfields. He states that he did not intend to visit the districts for which he was ordered, but got his information second hand. He succeeded in returning to ROT and supplying information for which he was duly paid. He did not try and excuse himself in respect of the mission the subject of this report, and told the interrogating officer that he would have carried out this mission as he did the last.

(The information contained in the foregoing paragraph is included solely for purpose of information. CSDEK have refused to permit the interrogating officer to testify in court.)

7. BOUCHI no doubt intended to complete his mission, and I recommend that he be tried as an enemy agent.

S. A. Edwards

L. A. EDWARDS
Captain

*Seen
File*

HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security Branch

(X)

5 March 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Subject: Spy trials in Fifth Army Area.

1. During the period 16th February to date, the below mentioned cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

{ BENVENUTI Arneste - Sentenced to death
ZAPPINI Carlo - Not Guilty
PAGLIUCCI Rino - Sentenced to death

2. It is of interest to note in regard to the prisoner PAGLIUCCI Rino, that on the evening prior to the date of the hearing of the case, it was suggested that the prosecution be withdrawn as it was considered that there was little hope of obtaining a conviction, but with the approval of G-2, Fifth Army, I recommended that the hearing be proceeded with, and the accused was found guilty.

3. One Anna Maria DZ BENUTI is to appear before the Court on 8th March 1945, and six other cases are under investigation.

4. Attached hereto are summarised reports in respect of cases recently dealt with; together with copy of reports on results.

R. A. Edwards
P. A. EDWARDS
Captain

Security
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1. During the period 16th February to date, the below mentioned cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

{	BENVENUTI Erneste	- Sentenced to death
	ZAMPINI Carlo	- Not Guilty
	FAGLIUCCI Rino	- Sentenced to death

2. It is of interest to note in regard to the prisoner FAGLIUCCI Rino, that on the evening prior to the date of the hearing of the case, it was suggested that the prosecution be withdrawn as it was considered that there was little hope of obtaining a conviction, but with the approval of G-2, Fifth Army, I recommended that the hearing be proceeded with, and the accused was found guilty.

3. One Anna Maria DI BRUNTI is to appear before the Court on 8th March 1945, and six other cases are under investigation.

4. Attached hereto are summarised reports in respect of cases recently dealt with; together with copy of reports on results.

P. A. Edwards

P. A. EDWARDS
Captain

Security
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Book No. 3637
File No. 3637/19.05
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HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security Branch

5 March 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Subject: Spy trials in Fifth Army Area.

1. During the period 16th February to date, the below mentioned cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

SENVENUTI Emete - Sentenced to death
ZANFELLI Carlo - Not Guilty
FACLICCI Rino - Sentenced to death

2. It is of interest to note in regard to the prisoner FACLICCI Rino, that on the evening prior to the date of the hearing of the case, it was suggested that the prosecution be withdrawn as it was considered that there was little hope of obtaining a conviction, but with the approval of G-2, Fifth Army, I recommended that the hearing be proceeded with, and the accused was found guilty.

3. One Anna Maria D3 BALTI is to appear before the Court on 8th March 1945, and six other cases are under investigation.

4. Attached hereto are summarized reports in respect of cases recently dealt with; together with copy of reports on results.

P. A. EDWARDS
Captain

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch.

15th February, 1945.

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

Subject: BENVENUTI Ermete, confessed enemy agent.

1. On the morning of 6th November, 1944, Sgt R. STILL, of C Troop, 91st Recon Unit; was doing guard duty at an outpost on Hill 515 (MR 839275) in the vicinity of Monzuno, when he saw a male civilian come through the bushes about 50 yards ahead, on to a path which he had under observation. The sergeant stopped him and in answer to questions put to him the civilian said that he had come from Bologna and was going to Florence. Asked where the Germans were he replied that they were over the mountain. The sergeant knew that this was incorrect, and called another soldier, T/5 Bianco. Together they further questioned him; and were told that he had come from Bologna intending to go to his home in Florence. He said that he had left his home in Florence because of the Allied bombing. During the course of conversation he displayed Allied currency, which he said he had got from "other soldiers".

(Evidence can be given by Still and Bianco)

2. He was conducted to the PW Cage at Monzuno, where he was interrogated by SIA Agent SORRENTINO Mario and Special Agent John McDONOUGH, CIC. Before being interrogated he was instructed by Sorrentino to place all his personal possessions on a table. When this was done he was further searched by the agent, and he was found to be wearing a belt under his shirt. Agent Sorrentino found that this contained notes to the value of twenty-nine thousand lire; Benvenuti said that on 8th September, 1943, he was in a military prison at Gaeta. He escaped and went to Florence with his family. In January he was taken by the Germans from Florence to Bolzano Concentration Camp, from where after a short period he was again moved to Verona and employed on repairing railway lines. Later he was again taken to another district where he was made to work preparing machine gun positions. On 3rd November, 1944; he stated, he had escaped from forced labour, and had then succeeded in reaching the Allied lines. He was told by the Agents that his story was not believed. He then asked to be allowed to speak to an officer of high rank. Agent McDONOUGH told him that he was a Captain, and then BENVENUTI asked that he might speak to him alone.

2.

Finally he agreed to the interpreter remaining, and said that he was prepared to tell the truth.

5. BENVENUTI then admitted that he was an enemy agent, but that he had intended to present himself to an officer who spoke Italian at the earliest possible moment and confess. He further stated that he wanted to collaborate with the Allies and that he was willing to re-cross the lines on their behalf. He had; so he said, a great deal of information about the GIS and their methods. At this stage he commenced to tell his story which he said was the truth. He related, how in 1943, at the time of the armistice, he was in prison at Gaeta. From there he was transported directly to Innsbruck, Germany, where he was placed in a concentration camp. In February, 1944, while there, he was called before a German SS Major and told that if he was willing to work for the GIS he would be freed, paid well, given a permit to carry arms, and supplied with a motor car. He agreed, and signed an oath of secrecy. He then described his training with the German Intelligence Service, and said that from that time until October, 1944, he had remained in EC. In October he was given his first mission, which was to visit Rimini to obtain details of shipping; to go to Forli and Faenza for military information, Falconara and Iesi for details of aerodromes, and finally to Ancona for information respecting shipping. He related his journey to and through the lines up until the time of his capture.

At the conclusion of this interrogation the agent McDonough prepared a type-written confession based upon the oral admission of Benvenuti which he subsequently signed.

(Evidence by McDONOUGH and SIA Agent SCARFANTINO)

A. The following day, 7th November, 1944, Benvenuti was passed to SCI (Unit Z) for further questioning. This was undertaken by Pfc Hugh O Macaulay in Florence. Benvenuti gave his personal data to the interrogating officer, stating that his home address was that of his parents in Milano. He described his earlier life in the Italian Merchant Marine; and said that at the time of the armistice he was in prison at Gaeta employed on repairing bomb damage at Formia. He escaped on 16th Sept: and returned to his family who were then living in Florence. In December, 1943, he moved with his family to Verona. At this time he lived in fear of being conscripted or being sent on forced labour for the Germans. (Here, his story as previously related, changed.) He said that on 25th March, 1944, he met

3.

met casually in a Verona restaurant an Italian named FILACI, who was the means of introduction into the service of the GIs. Bonvenuti described his training with them, and the manner in which he passed the time until his despatch into AOT where he was arrested. He admitted that he was given the cover story which he related when he was apprehended; that of having fled from the Germans in Bologna. He said that he had lied originally as he wanted to be brought before an officer to whom he claimed originally to have told his true story and to have given information of German battery positions and minefields. Finally, Bonvenuti admitted to having completed 2 espionage missions on behalf of the Germans. At this stage the interrogation was adjourned.

5. He was later interrogated by the same agent. On this occasion he said that he intended telling the truth when he crossed the lines at the time of his capture, but the officer who interrogated him said he would be shot if he had completed previous missions across the lines. This impressed him, and he had not therefore admitted such.

He described his first - in July of 1944 - which was to Naples, to gather information in respect of shipping, to ascertain whether an Allied invasion force was preparing to land in southern France. On this occasion he was parachuted to earth in the region of Maddaloni. He made his way to Naples, stayed one night; and having obtained information successfully returned to AOT. He was duly paid; but states that he protested at the insufficiency of such payment, and was threatened with imprisonment. After leave he reported back to the Germans again for duty. On 15th August, 1944, he was given a further mission, that of going to Salerno to ascertain whether or not the Allies were preparing an invasion fleet from that port. He protested that it was too soon to send him into AOT again, and again complained that he was not being paid enough. He was told that he had signed an oath, and that if he did not obey orders he would be shot and his family suffer reprisals. He set out for Salerno, hitch-hiking this time, and eventually arrived there. He found the harbour practically empty, the invasion of southern France having taken place during the course of his journey south. He returned to AOT where he was again paid and given leave.

Finally, at the end of October, he was again briefed for the journey into AOT which resulted in his capture. He

4.

He once more protested as to pay etc, and the threats of death and family reprisals were renewed. Benvenuti therefore made up his mind that when next he crossed into AOT he would give himself up to the Allies.

(Evidence of interrogation by Pfc Hugh Macauloy. (SCI.Z))

6. It will be noted that when subject was first interrogated by combat troops he said he was going to Florence from Bologna. At the office of Agent McDonough he said that he was escaping from Germans and forced labour, but eventually admitted that he was an enemy agent. At that time he stated that he had been recruited from a prison camp in Innsbruck. On first interrogation by CI (Z) he said that he had been recruited in Verona, but admitted no previous missions until the conclusion of the interview. Finally he said that he had decided to give himself up before embarking on his last trip into AOT. He appears to have made the last decision solely because he considered he was not receiving enough pay from the Germans, and not as a result of any pro-Allied sentiments.

There is little doubt that Benvenuti changed his mind as regards his "intent" only after his capture, and had he been allowed to proceed would have completed his mission.

Under the circumstances I recommend that he be tried for espionage.

J. R. Adams
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security Branch

26 February 1945

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

Subject: DOMENICO BRASILE (Enemy Agent).

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 22nd and 23rd February, 1945.
3. The court consisted of Lieut. Col. S. F. SAUND, (A), Lieut. Col. G. H. WALSH, (B), and Major L. L. COLE, (C).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt. B. COLE, (A), and accused was defended by Major R. KETOLN, (B).
5. Witness were:
Sgt. R. Still
C/5 A. Bianco
Agent John McJannet
Mario Sorrentino (SIA)
Pfc. Hugh O. Macaulay (SOIL)
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

L. A. Edwards.
J. A. EDWARDS
Captain

to: A. C. of S., G-2 (C1) Fifth Army.

Subject: HANSEN, Eraste (Army Agent)

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 22nd and 23rd February, 1945.
3. The court consisted of Lieut. Col. M. F. WACH, (A), Lieut. Col. G. M. WELSHED, (B), and Major L. L. GUL, (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt. B. CARR, (A), and accused was defended by Major W. McCULL, (B).
5. Witnesses were:
Sgt. A. Still
S/5 A. Mance
Agent John McDonough
Mario Sorrentino (SIN)
Pfc. Hugh O. Macaulay (SOIL)
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

S. A. Edwards.

P. A. MANNING
Captain

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

15 February 1945

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

Subject: ZAMPINI Carlo, confessed enemy agent.

1. At about 1100 hours on 12 November 1944 near Oreglia at approximate MR-7020 Tullio Quadri, the Vice Commandante of the Garibaldi Brigade of Partisans operating with a unit known as ILH/KR (part of the 6 South African Armored Division), found in a shed an Italian civilian. The Italian was well dressed, of good appearance, and was found by the Partisan to be in possession of an identity card in the name of Zampini Carlo. He was threatened by the Partisan but refused to admit that he was an enemy agent.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Tullio Quadri.

2. Zampini was taken by Tullio to billets at Oreglia occupied by the Partisans, and he was there interrogated by Constantini Gino, the commander of this Partisan group. He told Constantini a story similar to that which he had already related to Tullio, namely, that he was going to Castiglione dei Pepoli for the purpose of joining his family. He was told by Constantini that if he admitted to being a spy he would come to no harm, but if he did not tell the truth he would be shot.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Constantini Gino.

3. On 15 November Constantini escorted Zampini to a company headquarters in the Collina area and handed him over to a Cpl Jacobson. He told the corporal that he knew of several German ammunition and aircraft factories which had never been attacked by Allied aircraft.

The foregoing evidence can be given by No. 31595-V Cpl Jacobson I.

4. On the same day Zampini was interrogated by acting S/Sgt Spear of the Intelligence Section of ILH/KR Regiment, 6 South African Armored Division. Zampini told the sergeant that he had come from Milano. He was on his way to Castiglione dei Pepoli to see his mother and to supply the Allies with information regarding a small arms factory and an airplane factory situated near Milan which had escaped Allied bombing and were producing material for the Germans. He had traveled to a point about 10 kilometers west of Bologna on Todt vehicles driven by Italians and at this point had crossed the river Po by means of a bridge. From there he had proceeded to the spot at which he had been apprehended by the Partisans on foot; the journey had taken eight days.

The foregoing evidence can be given by No. 2587-V Acting S/Sgt Charles Henry Spear.

5. Following this interrogation Zampini was sent to 66 South African Field Security Service, where he was interrogated by Cpl Eugene Pierre Raes. Zampini gave the corporal some details of his early history up to the point where in January 1944 he was called up for service with the Republican armed forces but ignored the order and went to live with his grandmother at Castiglione Olona, province of Varese. (This is his home town and is in Enemy Occupied Territory.) Whilst living here he received news that his mother had been seen going towards Castiglione dei Pepoli from Florence. He therefore decided to cross the lines and search for his mother, as he had not seen her since March 1944. Questioned as to how he learned that his mother was going to Castiglione dei Pepoli, Zampini said that he had been given the information by a man named Giuseppe, who knew his family and who had come from Sicily, where he had been serving with the Italian forces. Interrogated upon his journey from Enemy Occupied Territory into Allied Occupied Territory, Zampini described his route as far as Bologna and said that from there on, acting on the advice of passants who said that there were very few Germans in the vicinity of Riola, he crossed the lines at that point and encountered the first Allied soldiers at Carbone. He said that he tried to tell the Allied soldiers at Carbone that he had information regarding German factories, but they did not understand him. He then found a Partisan nearby whom he requested to take him to Allied headquarters. (Tullio's evidence is that he found Zampini in a shed and arrested him and took him to an Allied headquarters.) Cpl Raes was not satisfied with Zampini's story and sent him to the headquarters of the 66 South African Field Security Service at Castiglione.

The foregoing evidence can be given by No. 240706-V Cpl Eugene Pierre Raes.

6. At Castiglione, Zampini was interrogated by Cpl Wolfson, to whom he repeated the story that he had already given to Cpl Raes. Cpl Wolfson decided to send Zampini to Fifth Army Refugee Interrogation Post for further questioning.

The foregoing evidence can be given by No. 31559-V Col Gerd Frick Wolfson of the 66 South African Field Security Service.

7. Zampini arrived at the Fifth Army Refugee Interrogation Post on 17 November 1944 and was first interrogated on the 19th of the month by Special Agent Rex Roth of the CIC, to whom he described his journey into Allied Occupied Territory in terms similar to those which he had used during previous interrogations. He was told that his story was not believed and thereupon admitted that he had been a member of the Eighth MVSN Legion at Varese and later had become a second lieutenant in the Brigade Nera at Brescia, where sometime during the month of September 1944 he met one Sandro, a recruiter for the German Intelligence Service, who offered him employment in that service. About the end of October, Zampini and a man named Giudici were introduced to a German Lt Platten, with whom they went to Legnago, where they took up residence in the villa and received instruction at an espionage school, mainly on unit insignia. On 14 November a German lieutenant at Ferrara told Zampini that his mission would be to cross the lines and go to Riola, Castiglione dei Pepoli, Grizzana, and Monte Salvaro, returning into Enemy Occupied Territory at the last named place; his task was to note the uniforms being worn and the insignia on soldiers and vehicles. He was to

return as soon as possible with a time limit of ten days. He was taken to Bologna by the German lieutenant and from there to the front. He was told to cross the river Reno and proceed via Riola, but instead he went to Carbons, where he arrived at about 0715 hours. In a cabin there he met four or five South African soldiers; leaving the cabin with some civilians, he walked into the mountains for about an hour and eventually arrived at another cabin in which his companions found some relations. He there inquired if there was an Allied headquarters nearby, as he wished to obtain a pass with which to circulate; but he was found by some Partisans who interrogated him and, according to him, put him in front of an execution squad and told him to start digging his grave in order to force him to admit that he was a spy. Zampini, however, persisted in his request to be taken to an English command and was eventually taken to a South African unit. During the course of the interrogation by Special Agent Roth, Zampini said that he realized as soon as he had come through the lines the impossibility of completing his mission, owing to the fact that the police system was extremely well organized. He intended to obtain employment in Allied Occupied Territory and remain until the war was over, when he would return to his home. He further stated that the only soldiers he saw were some wearing a blue ribbon with a small yellow triangle in it and maintains that he saw these only because he was taken to the unit of soldiers wearing the insignia. (The insignia to which he refers is very dark green, not blue, with a yellow triangle and is that of the 6 South African Armored Division.) Zampini made a brief written confession in which he merely recounts the fact that he had his orders from Lt. Flatten, the names of places he was to visit on his mission, and the fact that he crossed the lines in the vicinity of Carbons.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Rex Roth and/or Capt. Tomini and/or Luigi Cassetta of the Refugee Interrogation Post (not clear from which report just who can give the evidence; to be decided later after consultation with the witnesses).

8. On 30 November Zampini was interrogated by Lt. W. H. Bailey of No. 3 SCI unit, to whom he related in detail the circumstances of his early history, his recruitment in the German Intelligence Service, his schooling, his briefing, the departure on his mission, and subsequent events.

The foregoing evidence can be given if necessary by Lt. W. H. Bailey, No. 3 SCI unit.

9. CONCLUSION: Zampini on his own admission had crossed from Enemy Occupied Territory into Allied Occupied Territory on a short range mission for the Germans in the area occupied by the 6 South African Armored Division and was in that area when apprehended by Partisans. His mission was a simple one; and his story that he had intended to abandon his mission because of the strict police controls was a stupid one, inasmuch as he had not at that point so close to the line encountered any police controls. I suggest that Zampini, whose home and relations are in Enemy Occupied Territory and who had accepted this mission mainly for pecuniary motives, was in the act of carrying out his instructions at the time of apprehension; and there is no evidence to suggest that having come so far he did not intend to finish his journey and return to Enemy Occupied Territory. I suggest that he be charged with serving the enemy as a spy.

Sgt. W. Ronnie.
Major

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HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security Branch

28 February 1945

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

Subject: ZAMPINI Carlo, (Enemy Agent).

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 26th and 27th February 1945.
3. The court consisted of Lt. Col. P. MAHER (A), Lt. Col. R. V. MCDONALD (A) and Major L. I. CHAI (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Major D. B. COULDA (A) and accused was defended by Lt. F. J. MORAN (A).

5. Participants were:

Fullio Quadri
Comandante Gino
Col. L. Jacobson
Col. Eugenio Pietro Bacci
Col. Carlo Erich Holtsen
Special Agent Alex Roth
Lt. W. H. Bailey
Ginici Bruno

6. The accused was found NOT GUILTY.

L. A. Edwards.

P. A. STANLEY
Captain

2 4 6 3

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

Subject: LAGINI Carlo, (Enemy Agent).

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 26th and 27th February 1945.
3. The court consisted of Lt. Col. G. SAUPE (A), Lt. Col. R. V. HEDDERLEY (E) Major L. L. COL (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Major D. D. COLLIER (B) and accused was defended by Lt. W. J. WHELAN (A).
5. Witnesses were:
Tullio Quadri
Cassianini Gino
Cpl. L. Jacobson
Cpl. Eugene Pierre Racz
Cpl. Cord Erich Wolfson
Special Agent Max Roth
Lt. W. H. BARRY
Giulio Bruno
6. The accused was found NOT GUILTY.

J. A. Edwards.

P. A. EDWARDS
Captain

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HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security Branch

17 February 1945

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

Subject: PAGLIUCCI Rino, alleged enemy agent.

1. At 1700 hours on 28 December 1944, Carabinieri Del Gatto Apertaco, who was performing duty at a road block at Lagaro, stopped and interrogated one PAGLIUCCI Rino; finding that he was unable to produce identity documents Del Gatto handed him over to Carabinieri Valentini who escorted PAGLIUCCI to the FSS. PAGLIUCCI told Del Gatto that he was on his way from Vigo di Caravignano to Longhidoro to rejoin his family, he admitted that he had come from Brescia and had crossed the front lines on the previous day.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Carabinieri Del Gatto and Valentini.

2. Upon arriving at FSS Headquarters at Lagaro, PAGLIUCCI was interrogated by Corporal Dominy. He stated that he had been employed at a motor works at Brescia until 19 December 1944, and that he and a friend named Calante decided to make their way into IT to avoid deportation to Germany. They left Brescia on 20 December and made their way (in a manner which he described in detail) to Castel di Alaro (during the journey PAGLIUCCI lost a wallet containing his money and identity documents). On 22 December they continued their journey to Rocca (which is in No Man's Land) and were directed by civilians to apply at a Brazilian Division outpost for passes to cross the Allied lines. They approached a Brazilian sergeant who said he had strict orders not to let anyone pass, but offered to send them to a POW cage; alternatively, he suggested that they take a side road much used by civilians. He two men returned to Rocca but later obtained the services of a civilian who guided them across a small foot bridge over the river Iero just south of Rocca. They made their way to Vigo, and on the morning of 29 December, Calante parted from PAGLIUCCI as he had an opportunity to obtain a ride to Rome (where his family lives) but PAGLIUCCI, who wanted to find his relatives at Longhidoro, continued on foot until he was arrested by CC MR at Lagaro.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Corporal Dominy.

3. PAGLIUCCI was taken to FSS Headquarters at Castiglione dei Penoli and further interrogated by Cpl. Wolfson. His first story was similar to that told to Corporal Dominy but with a little more detail. He was told that his story was not believed and after prolonged interrogation he admitted that he had been a member of the Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana. He was accused

2 4 6 5

1. At 1700 hours on 23 December 1944, Carabinieri Del Gatto Spartaco, who was performing duty at a road block at Lagaro, stopped and interrogated one PAGLIUCCI Rino; finding that he was unable to produce identity documents Del Gatto handed him over to Carabinieri Valentini Filippo who escorted PAGLIUCCI to the PSS. PAGLIUCCI told Del Gatto that he was on his way from Vigo di Camusano to Longidoro to rejoin his family, he admitted that he had come from Brescia and had crossed the front lines on the previous day.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Carabinieri Del Gatto and Valentini.

2. Upon arriving at PSS Headquarters at Lagaro, PAGLIUCCI was interrogated by Corporal Dossini. He stated that he had been employed at a motor works at Brescia until 19 December 1944, and that he and a friend named Galante decided to make their way into OT to avoid deportation to Germany. They left Brescia on 20 December and made their way (in a manner which he described in detail) to Castel d'Alaro (during the journey PAGLIUCCI lost a wallet containing his money and identity documents). On 23 December they continued their journey to Rocca (which is in Mo'nan's land, and were directed by civilians to apply at a Brazilian Division outpost for means to cross the Allied lines. They approached a Brazilian sergeant who said he had strict orders not to let anyone pass, but offered to send them to a 100 cage; alternatively, he suggested that they take a side road much used by civilians. He then returned to Rocca but later obtained the services of a civilian who guided them across a small foot bridge over the River Reno just south of Biola. They made their way to Vigo, and on the morning of 29 December, Galante parted from PAGLIUCCI as he had an opportunity to obtain a ride to home (where his family lives) but PAGLIUCCI, who wanted to find his relatives at Longidoro, continued on foot until he was arrested by CC RR at Lagaro.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Corporal Dossini.

3. PAGLIUCCI was taken to PSS Headquarters at Castiglione dei Pepoli and further interrogated by Sgt. Molison. His first story was similar to that told to Corporal Dossini but with a little more detail. He was told that his story was not believed and after prolonged interrogation he admitted that he had been a member of the Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana. He was accused of having entered ROT on behalf of the Germans and at first would not admit this but after still further interrogation he admitted having attended an espionage school at Padova, and having been sent on a mission on 26 December.

He wrote a confession, and on 1st January he was further interrogated on the contents of this document and gave a detailed account of his history and activities. He told Corporal Wolfson that Galante never had any intention of completing his mission but intended re-joining his family in Rome; on the other hand he, FAGLIUCCI, intended to complete his mission (which he said was in the Iagaro, Monzuno and Longhidoro area, and consisted of obtaining information regarding armoured vehicles, troops and insignia etc.) particularly as his family still lives in SOT.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Corporal Wolfson.

4. Subsequently FAGLIUCCI was interrogated by SGI Unit 2, to whom he gave his story in detail and concluded by saying that as soon as he and Galante entered AOT they decided to abandon their missions because of the difficulties they encountered and because they considered that they had been badly briefed by the Germans. FAGLIUCCI's stated intention was to go to Florence and live with his aunt, Emilia Minacci, in Faccioli, Via Barbellai 35 or 37, without surrendering and without completing his mission.

The foregoing evidence can be given by W/Sgt. Victor J. Abbott, of SC:

5. CONCLUSION. FAGLIUCCI's Fascist background and activities; his admitted behaviour in the forward area when attempting to cross the Allied lines; the fact that he did not attempt to accompany Galante when the latter obtained a lift to Rome; his statement to Corporal Wolfson regarding his intentions and subsequent change of face when talking to W/Sgt. Abbott, and the fact that he was within the area in which his mission was to be carried out at the time of his arrest all point to the fact that he was engaged upon his task when he was apprehended. His aunt has been seen and states that she knew FAGLIUCCI and his brother to be staunch Republican Fascists, and that she last saw them some months ago when she refused them the hospitality of her home. I recommend that this man be charged with serving the enemy as a spy.

W. J. Abbott
W. J. Abbott
Major

2467

DISPATCHES
A. C.
Security Branch

5 March 1945

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

Subject: FALICCI RINO, (enemy agent).

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th of March 1945.
3. The court consisted of Lt. Col. M. P. HANSEN (A), Lt. Col. H. V. WILSON (S), and Major L. L. COLE (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Captain S. W. BLACKBURN (S), and the accused was defended by Captain R. GANN (A).

5. Witnesses were:
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Prosecution | Garabiniere DEL GATTO Spertago |
| | Garabiniere VALENTINI |
| | Col. Ernest J. DOLBY 3107692 |
| | Col. Gerald Rich WILSON 315592 |
| | Sgt. John CLARKSON 9588822 |
| | Sgt. V. J. ARSOTT - 351 (2) |

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| Defence | |
| Accused | BEVILACQUA Emilio |
| | Col. ADTS Bruno |

6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

L. A. Edwards.
F. A. EDWARDS
Captain

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

REF. : SD/149.05

3 April 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

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

1. Reference your 443/60570 dated 27 March 1946.
2. From the above letter it appears that subject is identical with Fabio PAGANOTTO who was transferred to PORTOLONGONE jail in June 1945 after being sentenced to life imprisonment by an Allied Military Court at FLORENCE in February 1945.
3. It is specially requested that this office be informed as soon as possible whether any special sanctions taken against subject have now been lifted, or whether he is now being treated more severely than other prisoners sentenced to "life imprisonment".
4. Please treat this enquiry as MOST URGENT.

John W. Chan Man
JOHN W. CHAN MAN,
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub Commission.

AHE/lm.

HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security Branch

16 February 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.
Subject: Spy trials in Fifth Army area.

1. Since my previous report (dated 2 February 1945) the following cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

PACANOTTO Fabio - sentenced to life imprisonment
RUSCATELLI Domenico - sentenced to death

2. The cases of BENVENUTI, Erneste and ZAMPINI, Carlo have been prepared and submitted and these men will be tried in the near future.

3. There are seven cases in the process of investigation, and it is understood that a number of spies have been caught within the past week in 13 Corps area; although this Corps is now under 8th Army again 15 Army Group is considering having the cases dealt with in Florence for the sake of convenience to witnesses most of whom are within easy reach of this city.

4. I submit herewith copies of final reports submitted to the A.C. of S., G-2 (CI), Fifth Army in relation to the two cases quoted.

Security
Division
201
Book No 5130
File No 149.05

W. R. R. R.
H. R. R. R.
Major

(3)

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Subject: Spy trials in Fifth Army area.

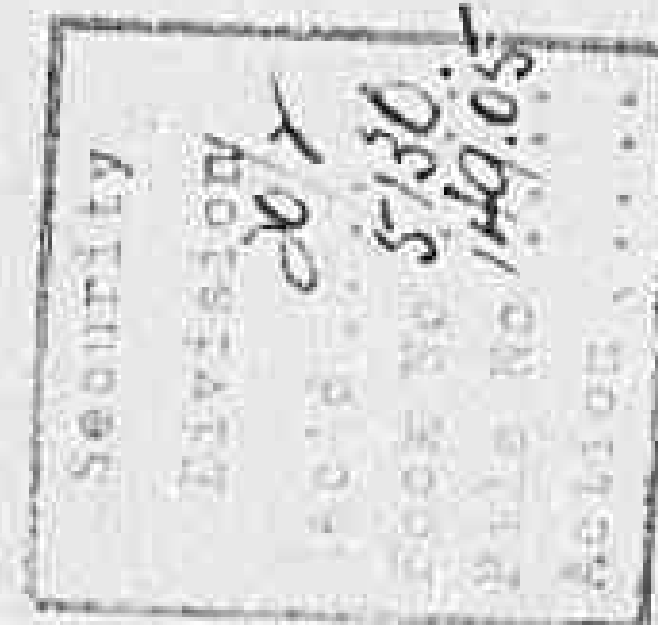
1. Since my previous report (dated 2 February 1945) the following cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

PACANOTTO Fabio - sentenced to life imprisonment
MUSCATSILIC Domenico - sentenced to death

2. The cases of BENVENUTI, Erneste and ZAMPINI, Carlo have been prepared and submitted and these men will be tried in the near future.

3. There are seven cases in the process of investigation, and it is understood that a number of spies have been caught within the past week in 13 Corps area; although this Corps is now under 8th Army again 15 Army Group is considering having the cases dealt with in Florence for the sake of convenience to witnesses most of whom are within easy reach of this city.

4. I submit herewith copies of final reports submitted to the A.C. of S., G-2 (CI), Fifth Army in relation to the two cases quoted.



W. Rennie
W. RENNIE
Major

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HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

6 February 1945

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

Subject: PAGANOTTO Fabio, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 29 and 30 January and 1, 2, and 3 February 1945.
3. Court members were Lt Col W. F. NAUGH, (A), Lt Col G. M. WELSFORD, (B), and Major L. L. COX, (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt H. GANN, (A). The accused was defended by Major G. DAVIS, (B).
5. Witnesses were:

Spl Agt INGARGIOLA
Spl Agt BIRKEL
Spl Agt HESSING
S.I.M. Agt MILELLA
Maj Malcolm SMITH, S.C.I.
W. O. ALLEN
Lorenzo RIGUTINI
CQMS CASEY
Bombardier Cecil HAMMOND
SICHI Annunziata
SICHI Arsenio
DANTI Raimondo
DANTI Francesco
Capt CHRYSTIE
Lt KING
Gunner SHIELDS
Spl Agt John MARINO

6. The accused was found not guilty on an espionage charge, and guilty on a charge of attempting to communicate with the enemy: he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

W. F. Edwards
W. F. EDWARDS, Capt
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

9 February 1945

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

Subject: MISCELLENEOUS DOMINICAN, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 6, 7, and 8 February 1945.
3. Court members were: Major H. M. DUBREUIL, (B), Lt Col R. V. WHELAN, (B), and Major P. S. BAKER, (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Major D. D. McCOMB, (B). The accused was defended by Capt E. N. BLACKLOCK, (B).
5. Witnesses were:

TADDEI Oreste
TADDEI Giovanni
TADDEI Norio
Sgt. SHIMMELSON
Sgt. ELIAS
Sgt. TROTT
Sgt. FRANK
BALLANTINE Ballino
De ARICIE Elia
De ARICIE Carsten
Spezchi, Elena Giuseppina

6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

W. ROBERTS,
Major

2 4 7 3

HEADQUARTERS
A. C.
Security French

26 March 1943

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

Subject: MACCHIATI Estate

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 12th and 13th of March 1943.
3. The court consisted of Col. F. T. HAMMOND (1), Lt. Col. G. H. NEAL (2), Major L. L. CUL (4).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Lt. F. J. MURPHY (A), and the accused was defended by Captain S. B. BLACKLOCK (B).
5. Witnesses were:
FOOTER CHITTI
Miss MARYANNA ABRAHAMOVA
CIC Agent CLARENCE E. GAGNON
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

J. A. Edwards

J. A. EDWARDS
Captain

2474

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECURITY BRANCH.

SD/144.05 file under
16 January, 1945.

To: A.C. of S., 3-2 (31), Fifth Army.
Subject: Manfredi Giuseppe - alleged enemy agent.

1. On or about 7th December, 1944, in the early morning, Leonelli Anacleto returned to his home at Urbino and found a stranger sleeping in the porch of the house. (It must be explained that Leonelli left his house over night and slept elsewhere as allied and German patrols both operated in this particular area and clashes had taken place around his house). Leonelli questioned the stranger and was told that he had come from Rome and was going to Vergato to see his relatives. Asked how he had made the journey or travelling was forbidden the stranger (Ferrari) said that he had come to Florence by vehicle with an Italian parachutist and had walked the remainder of the way. Leonelli told Ferrari that he could not go to Vergato as the Germans were still in occupation but Ferrari insisted that it had been liberated and he wanted to go there. Leonelli asked Ferrari to accompany him to the partisans of Urbino and that Ferrari reluctantly agreed to do; on the way he enquired the whereabouts of the German lines and Leonelli told him that the partisans would know. On arrival at the partisan headquarters Leonelli handed Ferrari over to a partisan whom he knew as Corneo.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Leonelli Anacleto.

At partisan headquarters Ferrari was interrogated by Chinni Armando ("Corneo") and his captain. He repeated the story that he had come from Rome and was proceeding to Vergato to stay with an uncle there. He also informed the partisans that Vergato was taken by the allies, and when he was corrected and asked why he had not made enquiries in Rome before beginning his journey he became confused. Searched by Chinni it was found that he carried documents in the name of Ferrari. Chinni took the suspect to an allied unit who, in turn, sent him to the POW at Casagrande.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Chinni Armando.

Interrogated by 1st Capt. Goddard, of the POW, Ferrari stated that he left Rome on 3 December, 1944, and travelled to Florence on an Italian military vehicle which bore the serial number 4. He gave the names of people who had assisted him in obtaining this ride but did not know their addresses. He stated that he arrived in Florence about 05 hours on 4 December and left on the same vehicle about 150 hours for Prato; at dusk he left Prato on foot and walked for three days with the intention of visiting relations living at Vereto (north of Vergato). He left Rome because of the high cost of living. Ferrari was placed in goal for the night of

7th and 8th December, and on the morning of 8th December was interrogated by Corporal Wolfson, P.M., and two Vice-Prigidiere Maggio, D.F. Ferreri told his interrogators that he lived at Treviso; that he was a student and had not performed military service; that in December, 1943, in order to avoid forced labour in Germany he left his home and went to Rome and lived with an uncle, Ignazi, Giorgio, at Piazza Trento 8, and there remained until 20 December, 1944, helping his uncle in his business, studying and amusing himself. In reply to questions he said that he thought the allies entered Rome in April; he gave vague and inaccurate replies regarding several incidents in Rome; he stated that two gold coins found in his possession he had purchased from a Jew in Rome with money provided by his uncle, and when interrogated about his journey from Rome to the front he told a story very similar to that which he had related to the Germans and to Major Goddard. He was told that his story was not believed but he insisted that he was telling the truth. On the following morning he was again interrogated and repeated his story for a short time, but eventually admitted that he had not been telling the truth for fear of being put in a concentration camp. He thereupon related that he had joined the Bersaglieri at Tortona on 1/ February, 1944, to avoid being taken to Germany for forced labour. He described his military experiences which concluded with desertion and changing into plain clothes before crossing into allied occupied territory in a part of the line held by Indian troops. He said that he had deserted with eight other men but lost contact with them whilst crossing the lines and finally made his way to Rome alone using military vehicles and a train. As regards to the two gold coins he now states that he had bought them from a Jew in northern Italy at the price of 10,000 and 8,000 lire respectively and had saved this sum of money from his pay as a soldier. He was again told that he was not believed and upon further interrogation he admitted that he was an enemy agent and wrote a confession (copy attached). He now described his military service with the Bersaglieri, and his enrolment in the German espionage service by one R. Valentini. He received training in the recognition of allied areas, ranks, vehicle markings, etc., and on 9th November, 1944, he was given two gold coins, 10,000 lire in notes and told to go to Florence to ascertain certain information such as the name of the Prefect, the cost of living, black market conditions, whether any Fascist partisan organisations existed, the position of partisans with regard to the Italian army; thousands of the Italian military commander in Florence, the state of re-organisation of the Italian army, make an estimate of the number of troops in the area through which he passed and how they behaved with civilians (particularly with reference to capture troops); he was also ordered to treat certain people in Florence. Ferreri started upon his journey and on 14th December he reached Arezzo and from there went on a refugee vehicle to a camp at Castiglione

Florentino. On the following day he travelled on a refugee train from Castiglione to Rome where he went to see his uncle. Towards the end of November he became worried about his family in Northern Italy and began to make preparations for his return to A.I. By persuading two friends of his uncle's to vouch for him he obtained a Postal Identity card at the Central Post office in Rome, and on 2nd December, he obtained a lift on an Italian military vehicle as far as Frosinone (this cost him 5000 lire). He arrived in Florence 4 days on 3rd December and left again at 1500 hours doing nothing in the meantime, he states, but wander around the city and consume a meal (he states that he made no attempt to contact the persons he had been instructed to find). He then proceeded to Frosinone on the same vehicle and from there proceeded north on foot closely following the main railway line for Bologna but avoiding main roads as far as possible. He then took to the mountains and on the evening of 21st December he arrived at the cottage in which he was found the following morning by the occupier, the witness Condelli.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Sgt. McLendon, Corporal Wilson, 1st Sgt. Maguire, and - if they can be traced - an official from the Refugee camp to prove that Ferrari stayed there, and one of the friends of his uncle who assisted him to obtain an identity card in Rome.

Particular reference is drawn to the following exhibits in this case - (a) copies of newspapers (b) tessera postale di riconoscimento issued in Rome (c) tessera ferroviaria issued at Treviro (d) a British sovereign and a Belgian 2 franc gold piece (e) an advertisement card from a Florence restaurant (f) a piece of paper bearing the name of the Prefect of Florence and the address of A.I. in Rome.

I recommend that Ferrari be tried on espionage charges.

W. R. [Signature]
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

20 January 1945

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

Subject: SORGI Giuseppe, alleged enemy agent.

1. At 1800 hours on 6 November 1944 a Partisan named Favali Ubaldo, who was then living in Teroglio, took to the carabinieri caserma at Bagni di Lucca a man who gave the name of SORGI Giuseppe, who had been found walking around the outskirts of Teroglio by the Partisan. (This Partisan has since been wounded and is believed to be in Enemy Occupied Territory). SORGI was interrogated by the Maresciallo Maggiore commanding the station, and he stated that he came from German Occupied Territory (to which he had been taken by the Germans from Rimini in August with his father and a brother). He was unable to produce any identity documents.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Simeone Nicola, Maresciallo Maggiore, carabinieri.

2. Two or three days later SORGI was interrogated in the caserma by CIC agent Rodenhiser. SORGI stated that he was stopped by a carabiniere at the road block on a small foot bridge going into Bagni di Lucca and was taken to the local caserma to await interrogation. He said that he was taken to Rimini by the Germans for forced labor and afterwards was sent to Bologna, where he was engaged in digging holes for mine laying between Bologna and Abetone. He escaped from the Germans whilst working on roads south of Bologna. He said that the Germans never gave him any money but treated him like a prisoner. He traveled from Bologna to Bagni di Lucca over the mountains on foot. He had no papers to prove that he had ever been in Bologna or worked for the Germans and could not identify himself. Regarded as a suspicious character, he was sent to the RIP for further interrogation.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Edward F. Rodenhiser, CIC Agent, IV Corps, and corroborated by Scolletta Franco, who is an interpreter working with the CIC.

3. SORGI was received at the RIP on 16 November 1944 and interrogated by Special Agent Rex Roth on 17 November. He related the following story: He was born in Rimini on 19 March 1926 and lived there (earning his living as a radio repairman) until 1944 (except for a period of three years which he spent in Padova). In August or September 1944 when the Germans retreated they took with them him, his father, and his brother Pietro, together with fifty other people, to a small town in the vicinity of Rovigo, on the north side of the river Po. From there he was taken by truck to a German Todt official in Verona and from there to a town near Abetone where he remained until 6 November, on which date, after hiding in a ditch, he escaped and

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walked to Bagni di Lucca, where on 7 November the Partisans took him to the caserma, where he remained until 8 November. Reinterrogated, Sorgi was accused of lying, because he could not remember the names of towns where he claimed to have been and because of the manner in which he related his story. Because Agent Roth knew that a small town near Rovigo named Legnano is the site of a German espionage school, he accused Sorgi of being an enemy agent sent from Legnano and advised him to tell the truth voluntarily, as it would be discovered in any case. Sorgi then confessed to being an enemy agent, said that his home was in Abano Terme, Province of Padova, where his father, mother, and family lives. He said that he had studied radio repairing in Padova and worked there until October 1944, when he was recruited for the German Intelligence Service. He gave details of his recruitment and his schooling in Parma in the recognition of Allied insignia, arms, and vehicle types. On 5 November he was given the mission of going across the lines to the river Serchio (which was pointed out to him on a map) to see if there were any Italian troops there and to note insignia on troops and vehicles and return in three days. On his return he was to receive the sum of 20,000 lire. He told Agent Roth the password and cover name given to him and said that he was conducted by various German soldiers to the vicinity of the Abetone pass, which he walked through at night and arrived at Bagni di Lucca at about 1000 hours on 6 November. There he was stopped by a Partisan, asked for his documents, and taken to the local jail. Special Agent Roth asked Sorgi to write down the information he would have taken back to the Germans had he not been arrested, and a translation of this information is as follows:

"I saw at Bagni di Lucca soldiers who had on their arms this (a design was drawn), and they were carrying a machine gun. I saw an auto column of about 20 trucks which were carrying on the back this (a design was drawn). Inside there were colored troops--about 50 of them--going towards the front. I noticed a camp near Bagni di Lucca. There were about 15 tents of soldiers who carried this (a design was drawn) on their arms. Of Italian troops I saw only a naval officer and some carabinieri. I did not go near the river Serchio because there was too much vigilance on the part of the police. I went to Bagni di Lucca and there informed myself of the whereabouts of the river Serchio, but I could not go there and inform myself because they arrested me because I did not have any documents."

Later Sorgi stated that his intention was to go on to his uncle, Sorgi Antonio, whom he vaguely believed to be in Rome or Civitavecchia but could give no definite address for him. He was without documents and had only the sum of 500 lire in his possession.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Rex Roth.

4. On 22 November, Sorgi was interrogated by Lt. Bailey of SCI. He described in some detail the details of his recruitment in the German Intelligence Service, his training at spy school, the briefing for his mission, and the departure and route which he took to cross the lines prior to his arrest.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Lt. W. H. Bailey.

5. It would appear from the interrogation made by Lt. Bailey that Sorgi's object in accepting service with the German Intelligence Service was a purely mercenary one, as he hoped to obtain money for his family (who, it will be noted, live in Enemy Occupied Territory). Later, apparently in an attempt to persuade the interrogators that he did not intend to complete his mission, he said that he was going to Rome or Civitavecchia to find an uncle. It is a fact that in the short time in which he had been in Allied Occupied Territory he had to some extent attempted to carry out his mission, inasmuch as he had observed insignia and vehicle markings on his journey. It should also be noted that Bagni di Lucca is in the vicinity of the river Serchio, and a journey of a few kilometers from the town brings one to the river.

6. I recommend that Sorgi be charged with serving the enemy as a spy.

W. L. Lane
Major

HEAD OFFICE.

Security Branch.

5th January, 1945.

To: A.C. of S., G- (CI), Fifth Army.
Subject: Venturini Eliseo.

Not complete

1. About 15 October 1944 Special Agent John Marino, CIC IV Corps, made enquiries regarding information he had received concerning a suspect enemy agent named Venturini Eliseo, and in the course of these enquiries he visited Pietrasanta and Marina di Pietrasanta but with a negative result. He learned, however, that the subject of his enquiry had a brother living at Sarnano, a small mountain town four or five kilometres from Marina di Pietrasanta.

About 20 November, 1944, Special Agent Marino, together with Agent Invernizzi, of the CIC, interrogated a man named Venturini at the Albergo di Marina di Pietrasanta, after he had been detained by a carabinieri road block at Marina di Lucca for travelling without an A.C. permit. At the time of the interrogation Venturini had in his possession an identity card issued in Carravessa, Lucca, some years before; the surname on the card was Venturini but the christian name was not Eliseo. The witness is unable to recall what the first name actually was. Venturini stated that he had left his home in Carravessa on the evening of the same day as that on which he was detained at Marina di Lucca in order to make arrangements to marry his sweetheart (who lived at Marina di Lucca). He was questioned regarding Venturini Eliseo of Pietrasanta, and Venturini said he did not know anyone by that name, and that in the Pietrasanta area there were many families with the name of Venturini. He stated that he had been at his home in Carravessa since October 1944, and that the only relative he had in Northern Italy was a brother-in-law who lived at Verona, and who worked there as a mechanic.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Marino and Agent Invernizzi.

28 Nov. In 28th November, 1944, Venturini pleaded guilty to travelling more than 10 kilometres without an A.C. permit in the court at Marina di Lucca, and he was fined 1000 lire. Immediately upon payment of the fine he was released.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. J. J. Buckley, C.A., IV Corps.

2. On 2nd December, 1944, Agent Marino, of the CIC, Division, interrogated Venturini Eliseo in the CIC office at Cornaci di Lucca (he was threatened by witnesses who cannot now be traced; the place of arrest - "Carnovali" - retaken by the Germans in the recent counter attack). Venturini said that his reason for going north through the lines was to visit a wounded brother near Livorno which was in enemy occupied

territory. Because he was in an area where civilians were not supposed to be, and because he was attempting to cross the lines, Agent Morrison sent him to the A.I. for further interrogation. No search was made of him or his effects. At no time did Venturini admit that he had been sent across the lines by the Germans. The foregoing evidence can be given by Agent Morrison.

4. Upon arrival at the A.I. Venturini was identified as a man who had been interrogated there in September, 1944, on behalf of the Labour Office at Ardenza, Livorno. On that occasion he had told Special Agent Roth he told a story which concluded with the fact that he had escaped from the Germans on 10 August, 1944 (after filling out a lost worker's card) and had entered Allied occupied territory. During the interrogation by Capt. Tonini on 4 December he told a different story; he was confronted with the statements he had made during the first interrogation in September, whereupon he said that he had been taken by the Germans, re-crossed into A.I. and then brought to the A.I. He was also told that his identity was known and advised to tell a truthful story; after considerable hesitation he confessed to having completed one previous mission for the Germans and gave full details (these are included in the attached A.I. report). His first interrogation took place whilst he was engaged upon this mission and in his written confession is an admission regarding two shoulder patches which he re-embroidered and reporting to the Germans. He also gives details of his second mission and includes his conviction for travelling without a permit, the fact that he heard Allied ~~army~~ officers were searching for him (the result of Marino's enquiries at Pietrasanta), and then stated that he tried to return to the German lines because he was afraid. The foregoing evidence can be given by Captain

Tonini and Special Agent Alex Roth, and can be supported by Capt. Fairbrother, of A.I., who carried out a later and more detailed interrogation.

5. I recommend that Venturini be tried for assisting the enemy as a spy.

Major
Major.

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HEAD OFFICE.
A.C.
Security Branch.

6th January, 1945.

To: A.C. of S., G- (CI), Fifth Army.
Subject: VENTURINI Ulisse.

1. About 15 October 1944, Special Agent John Marino, GIC IV Corps, made enquiries regarding information he had received concerning a suspect enemy agent named Venturini Ulisse, and in the course of these enquiries he visited Pietrasanta and Marina di Pietrasanta but with a negative result. He learned, however, that the subject of his enquiry had a brother living at Carravazza, a small mountain town four or five kilometres from Marina di Pietrasanta. About 20 November, 1944, Special Agent Marino, together with Agent Invernizzi, of the GIC, interrogated a man named Venturini at the Albergo di Marina, Marina di Lucca, after he had been detained by a carabinieri road block at Marina di Lucca for travelling without an A.G. pass. At the time of the interrogation Venturini had in his possession an identity card issued in Carravazza, Lucca, some years before; the surname on the card was Venturini but the christian name was not Ulisse. The witness is unable to recall what the first name actually was. Venturini stated that he had left his home in Carravazza on the morning of the same day or night on which he was detained at Marina di Lucca in order to make arrangements to marry his sweetheart (who lived at Marina di Lucca). He was questioned as to why Venturini Ulisse of Pietrasanta, and Venturini said he did not know anyone by that name, and that in the Pietrasanta-Carravazza area there were many families with the name of Venturini. He stated that he had been at his home in Carravazza since September 1944, and that the only relative he had in Northern Italy was a brother-in-law who lives at Verona, and who works there as a mechanic.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Marino and Agent Invernizzi.

2. On 20th November, 1944, Venturini pleaded guilty to travelling more than 10 kilometres without an A.G. permit in the court at Marina di Lucca, and he was fined 1000 lire. Immediately upon payment of the fine he was released.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. F. Duckley, GIC, IV Corps.

3. On 23rd November, 1944, Agent Gervais, GIC, 4th Cavalry Division, interrogated Venturini Ulisse in the GIC office at Fornaci di Barga (he was threatened by a rifle as he cannot now be traced; the place of arrest - Verganoli - 84 retaken by the Germans in the recent counter attack). Venturini said that his reason for going north through the lines was to visit a wounded brother near Filiccia which was in enemy occupied

territory. Because he was in an area where civilians were not supposed to be, and because he was attempting to cross the lines Agent Morrison sent him to the AIF for further interrogation. No search was made of him or his effects. At no time did Venturini admit that he had been sent across the lines by the Germans. The foregoing evidence can be given by Agent Morrison.

4. Upon arrival at the AIF Venturini was identified as a man who had been interrogated there in September, 1944, on behalf of the Labour Office at Aldenham, Liverpool. On that occasion he had told Special Agent both he told a story which concluded with the fact that he had escaped from the Germans on 10 August, 1944 (after filling out a lost worker's card) and had entered Allied occupied territory. During the interrogation by Capt. Lenini on 4 December he told a different story; he was confronted with the statements he had made during the first interrogation in September, whereupon he said that he had been taken by the Germans, re-crossed into AIF and then brought to the AIF. He was also told that his identity was known and advised to tell a truthful story; after considerable hesitation he confessed to having completed one previous mission for the Germans and gave full details (these are included in the attached AIF report). His first interrogation took place whilst he was engaged upon this mission and in his written confession is an admission regarding the shoulder patches which he had ordered seeing and reporting to the Germans. He also gives details of his second mission and includes his conviction for travelling without a permit, that of that he heard Allied staff officers were searching for him (the result of Marino's enquiries at Pietrasanta), and then stated that he tried to return to the German lines because he was afraid.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Lenini and Special Agent Box both, and can be supported by Capt. Fairbrother, of AIF, who carried out a later and more detailed interrogation.

5. I recommend that Venturini be tried for assisting the enemy as a spy.

Lawrence
Major

HEAD QUARTERS.

A.C.

Security Branch.

6th January; 1945.

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

Subject: ZAMPERINI Fernanda - alleged enemy agent.

1. On 9 December, 1944, a woman named ZAMPERINI Fernanda was delivered at the POW cage, 1st FBC (1st Corps), and on the same day she was interrogated by two NCO's of 1st Corps Refugee Interrogation Point; she related the following story: She was a medical student at Padua University and - in common with all university students - had had her identity card taken away by the Germans; she had left Padua to avoid being taken to Germany for forced labour. She and two other girl students decided to cross the allied lines together but her friends changed their minds and she left Padua alone early on 6th December. She obtained a lift on a German truck to Bologna and from there she obtained another lift to Imola; on the evening of the same day she left this town on foot and reached British Infantry positions about 0.30 hours on 7 December; she spent the remainder of the night in a cottage with British soldiers and on 7th December she was taken to the FSS. She stated that it was her intention to go to Rome, where she had an aunt living, and there continue her medical studies. Her story was detailed and conclusive and the interrogating NCO's were satisfied that she was not an enemy agent; she was passed to the Refugee Camp at Vicchio for evacuation through refugee channels on the evening of 9th December. She was told that she would be sent south through Arezzo and expressed disappointment that she could not go to Florence. On 10th December Zamperini disappeared from the camp.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Sergt. Shepherd and Corporal Atkins, of 412 FSS.

2. About 10.30 hours on 14 December, 1944, at a spot about 5 kilometres from Piancaldoli, one Cavvichi Alceste, who was returning from Florence to Rovina Rossa on an AMG pass, met, on a mountain footpath, a girl (whom he subsequently identified from photographs as Zamperini); the girl was not carrying any luggage and she told Cavvichi that she had come from Siena and had crossed the Apennines to join her mother and grandmother who lived at Boschi di Bissano; they walked together and the girl asked if there were any soldiers at Bassoleone; she also enquired if there were any road blocks further ahead explaining that she did not possess a travel permit and was afraid of being stopped by the police. After walking three or four kilometres they crossed the road that leads to Piancaldoli and following the mountain path they arrived at the church of Casoli di Romagna about 1.30 hours. The girl asked a farmer for the road to Boschi di Bissano; the couple separated, and Cavvichi noticed that she took the road leading to Rotari.

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.

Security Branch.

6th January, 1945.

Zamperini (contd).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Cavvichi Alceste.

3. On 15th December, 1944, Montebugnoli Adelgisa of the farm Algerelle, Montebugnolo (refugee from Bologna) was walking in the direction of Biseno and in the woods, the vicinity of the farm Casetta, he saw a young girl standing near a tree. Montebugnoli stopped and the girl enquired if American or English soldiers stopped persons going into the village at the base of the Rio; she stated that she had come from Siena and had a mother and grandmother who had fled to a house in the woods of Biseno; she had not been able to find them but had learned that they had been evacuated to a house along the river; she had travelled from Siena to Florence by car and from Florence into the woods on foot. Montebugnoli said that he was going to Biseno and offered to show her the way. The girl enquired the distance from the front and was told 10 kilometres; she asked what travel permits were needed and was told that they were not required; she said that practically all her relations lived in Bologna and Padua, that she was born in Siena but often stayed in Bologna. At Lagone the couple were stopped and interrogated; Montebugnoli was released.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Montebugnoli Adelgisa

4. Prati Giuseppe, of Lagune di Biseno, received information on the morning of 15th December regarding a strange girl in the neighbourhood. Later he saw Zamperini and Montebugnoli walking together so he stopped them and interrogated them. The girl said that she hadn't an identity card, she was in the locality foraging food for her mother and grandmother who had been refugees for several months at Villa Serronere where they resided together with the youth who accompanied her. This story conflicted with knowledge already in the possession of Prati so he sent her to an American headquarters for interrogation by CIC. The young man had an identity card and Prati released him but later assisted the CIC in a search for him which was successful.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Prati Giuseppe.

5. Capt. Kenneth A. Willey, a battery commander, whose CP was located in the house of the last witness, was present during the interrogation, and was responsible for sending the girl to the CIC.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Willey.

6. At the 88 Division CIC Headquarters Zamperini was interrogated first of all by Major Martini 80

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Italian army member of 11 Corps CIC, afterwards by 2nd Lt. Thomas Lucid and Agent Michael Baglio. At first she maintained that she came from Sassonero, where she lived with her mother and grandmother, to Lagune where she had come in search of salt and food. She had come from Sassonero with the young boy who had been seen with her (the witness Montebugnolo) and that she had known him for the period of six weeks in which she had lived in that area. She, her mother and grandmother, she said, had fled to Sassonero from Bologna about 1st October to avoid aerial bombardment. She also said that her mother had her identity papers and that she had not thought it necessary to take them with her in her search for food. At this stage she was told that she had previously been described to the agents as an enemy agent - one of seven expected to cross the lines - and that she had been denounced by her "amante" Zirotti (who had been captured by another CIC detachment about 10 days previously). She was asked questions about Sassonero - such as the name of the local priest - and obviously knew nothing of the village, but still persisted in her story and refused to admit the truth. At this stage she was invited to make a written statement and this she did. In the meantime a statement had been obtained from Montebugnolo; she was confronted with him and his statement and she then wrote a second statement admitting that the first one was false. Interrogated again she still refused to admit that she was an enemy agent and denied having crossed the lines or having attended an espionage school. She stated, however, that the story about living with her mother and grandmother in Sassonero was false, and substituted the tale that she had come north on foot from Siena in search of her family whom she had reason to believe had settled somewhere in the vicinity of Bisarno. She still persisted in her denials regarding her identity as an enemy agent and when she was told that other persons who had been in her espionage class had been caught and had made confessions she - whilst not admitting the implication - declared that anyone who so acted was not strong and sincere in their loyalties to their training and their mission. It was noted that - although she gave little away to the American agents - she was even ~~xxx~~ less disposed to deal with Italians. After further interrogation Zamperini admitted that she had crossed the lines on the night of 15th December 1944. She then declared and reduced to writing the statement that she had been in Brescia from April 1944 to December 1944 and had been a member of the SAI (Servizio Auxiliario Femminile). She also declared that she attended school in Brescia in April and May and received military lectures (including espionage). On 12 December, 1944, with the intention of joining her family at San Quirico, near Grosseto, she left Brescia, passed through Verona in a German truck and reached Bologna. On the following day she left Bologna on foot, headed south on highway 65; passed the front lines at Pignolo; went through Loiano and reached the territory where she was discovered. At this stage of the interrogation Zamperini was

sent back to II Corps CIG Headquarters.

The foregoing evidence can be given by 2nd Lieut. Lucin, Agent Aschell Bello, Major Martini and Agent Barrett.

7. ~~Zampere~~ was delivered to the II Corps CIG HQ about 1800 hours on 15 December, 1944, and was interrogated for about five hours on the same evening by Special Agent Golden and Agent Sussman. She admitted that she had crossed the lines on an espionage mission for the enemy and wrote and signed a statement to that effect. Her mission was to ascertain the calibre, number and location of artillery pieces in the vicinity of Anacapoli, Casaleone and Bolvedere; to observe convoy movements and particular types of tanks (she had previously been given instruction in ways of identifying various types of British and American tanks). She states that she had no definite time limit for the mission and was dispatched by an Italian group working in co-operation with the Germans. She consistently denied having been sent by any of the Abwehr personalities known to them CIG.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Golden and Agent Sussman.

8. On 17th, 21st and 22nd December Zampere was interrogated by Capt. Fairweather, GCI and this officer can give evidence regarding her back ground, her recruitment into the espionage service, her training, mission, departure and capture. The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Fairweather, of GCI.

Zampere is a girl with a strong Fascist background; throughout her interrogations she has maintained an arrogant and proud attitude, and has denounced "traitors". She was interrogated on one occasion by GCI personnel of II Corps and was arrested on her return through our lines to enemy occupied territory. All these facts very clearly point to the conclusion that she intended to complete her mission, and recommend that she be brought to trial on charges of serving the enemy as a spy. I would draw the attention of the prosecuting officer to the fact that she maintains that she was working for an Italian organization closely co-operating with the Germans.

W. J. Lane
Major.

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.
Security Branch.

5th January, 1945.

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

Subject: BARDANI Ivo - alleged enemy agent. *Both said from F. to Bol.*

1. On the evening of 13 November, 1944, two strangers entered the house of Barbieri Gino in the locality of Spoluga and asked for shelter; they were allowed to warm themselves before the fire and were given bread. They stated that they had come from Florence and were going to Bologna where their families were living. A friend of Barbieri's, one Tatini Luigi, of Loiano, entered the house whilst the two men were eating and something in their bearing made him suspicious with the result that he reported their presence to the carabinieri of Loiano. Appuntato Vericelli, of the Fifth Army mobile carabinieri, arrested the two men (who were found to be BARDANI Ivo and CANCELLIERI Carlo) and took them to the CIC at Loiano.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Barbieri Gino, Vericelli Ettore and Tatini Luigi.

2. At the 91st Division CIC Headquarters Cancellieri was interrogated and made verbal and written statements to the agents who were conducting the enquiry. Bardani was confronted with these statements and thereupon related the following story:- At Padova is the Headquarters of the secretary of Fascio of Terni, a man named Pavolini. In the presence of a group of escaped Fascist Republicans from Terni Pavolini asked for a volunteer to go on a mission to Florence. The majority of the individuals who volunteered were married men with families but Bardani was young and single and he was chosen. The mission entrusted to him was to deliver one million lire in a sealed envelope to an unknown person whom he could contact at 1800 hours on any Friday at a certain spot in the Cinema Modernissimo in Florence. On his first visit to the cinema Bardani was not met by anyone but on the following Friday he entered the Theatre and met an individual who, because of the poor lighting, he can only vaguely describe. The man asked Bardani for a cigarette and the reply was that he hadn't any. The stranger then said "I know Napoleon" and Bardani replied "I know Napoleon also". The contact then said "Franca and Romeo godono ottima salute e aspettano" and upon hearing this Bardani delivered the sealed envelope to him. Bardani claimed to have been paid 45,000 lire for this mission, and said that he had given 10,000 lire to Cancellieri in order to allay suspicion regarding the carrying of such a large sum of money by one person. Bardani signed a written statement embodying the story related above, and concluded by saying that the statement had been drawn up, written and signed by him of his own free will without intimidation, coercion or promises of reward, and that it contained the truth.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special agent

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McGettigan, and 2nd Liout Coppola.

3. About 25th November, 1944, Bardani was interrogated in prison in Florence by Brigadiere Bonadonna Giuseppe, who is attached to the 412 FS section, and he described his early background and activities in detail. He then recounted the true story of his mission in allied occupied territory which was to go to Florence and there obtain an exact picture of the political and economic life of the city. Specifically he was to ascertain the behaviour of allied troops in relation to the population; relations between allied troops, partisans and National committees of Liberation; political parties, their identity and numbers; news of allied and Italian propaganda; whether Fascists have been killed or persecuted and by what authority; remarks made by the population on the former regime and its chiefs etc., relations between the clergy and allied troops; the names of principal Italian authorities in Florence. This mission was given to him by one M/LLO Zimmermann at the villa in which various agents were billeted on the outskirts of Verona; Bardani had first met this gentleman in the headquarters of the Sicherheits Polizei SD. Bardani was taken by car to a German divisional command south of Bologna and from there he proceeded to cross the lines; he arrived in Florence about 10th October and went to the house of his cousin, GORI Axum, at Via Pisani 221, whom he told he had been working for the German Todt organisation and had escaped to avoid deportation to Germany. He remained in Florence until 8th of November, making enquiries with the greatest discretion, talking with acquaintances, keeping personal observation, and by means of newspapers and radio. At some time during his stay in Florence Bardani made the acquaintance of one CANCELLIERI Carlo who, partly because of his political beliefs and partly because of his miserable economic conditions due to his being a known squadrista, wanted to go north into enemy occupied territory; and these two started off together for the line. There is no suggestion that Cancellieri was involved in Bardani's mission and I understand that he will probably be interned. He has made a statement regarding their movements and of his conversations with Bardani; he has been asked to give evidence for the prosecution in this case but is reluctant to do so. I consider that his evidence - showing as it does Bardani's intention to return to enemy occupied territory - is valuable although perhaps not essential. This is a point I should like to discuss with the prosecuting officer at the appropriate time.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Brigadiere Bonadonna, possibly GORI Axum, possibly Cancellieri

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4. I am told that the interrogation of Bardani was carried out by an Italian (Bonadonna) because Bardani is fanatically anti-British and refused to answer any questions put to him by

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the normal FSS personnel.

Capt. Fairweather later interrogated Bardani on the matter contained in the report submitted by Bonnadonna and Bardani repeated his story to the captain.

I recommend that Bardani be tried as a spy.

W. J. R. [Signature]
Major.

U.S. Army.
Security Branch.

5th January, 1945.

To: A.C. of S., G-2(CI), Fifth Army.
Subject: B.R. 111 live - alleged enemy agent.

1. On the evening of 13 November, 1944, two strangers entered the house of Barbieri Cino in the locality of Spelugo and asked for shelter; they were allowed to warm themselves before the fire and were given bread. They stated that they had come from Florence and were going to Bologna where their families were living. A friend of Barbieri's, one Tetini Luigi, of Lodi, entered the house whilst the two men were eating and something in their bearing made him suspicious with the result that he reported their presence to the carabinieri of Lodi. Appuntato Vericelli, of the Fifth Army mobile carabinieri, arrested the two men (who were found to be B.R. 111 live and CASCELLINI Carlo) and took them to the CIC at Lodi.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Barbieri Cino, Vericelli Appuntato Vericelli Ettore and Tetini Luigi.

2. At the 91st Division CIC headquarters Cancellieri was interrogated and made verbal and written statements to the agents who were conducting the enquiry. Bardani was confronted with these statements and thereupon related the following story:- At Padova is the headquarters of the secretary of Fascio of Ierni, a man named Favolini. In the presence of a group of escaped Fascist Republicans from Ierni Favolini asked for a volunteer to go on a mission to Florence. The majority of the individuals who volunteered were married men with families but Bardani was young and single and he was chosen. The mission entrusted to him was to deliver one million lire in a sealed envelope to an unknown person whom he could contact at 10.30 hours on any Friday at a certain spot in the cinema Modernissimo in Florence. On his first visit to the cinema Bardani was not met by anyone but on the following Friday he entered the theatre and met an individual who, because of the poor lighting, he can only vaguely describe. The man asked Bardani for a cigarette and the reply was that he hadn't any. The stranger then said "I know Napoleon" and Bardani replied "I know Napoleon also". The contact then said "France and Rome godono ottima salute e rispetto" and upon hearing this Bardani delivered the sealed envelope to him. Bardani claimed to have been paid 45,000 lire for this mission, and said that he had given 10,000 lire to Cancellieri in order to allay suspicion regarding the carrying of such a large sum of money by one person. Bardani signed a written statement embodying the story related above, and concluded by saying that the statement had been drawn up, written and signed by him of his own free will without intimidation, coercion or promises of reward, and that it contained the truth.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent

McGottigan, and and Lieut Coppola.

2. About 25th November, 1944, Bardoni was interrogated in prison in Florence by Brigadiere Bonadonna Giuseppe, who is attached to the 14th FS section, and he described his early background and activities in detail. He then recounted the true story of his mission in allied occupied territory which was to go to Florence and there obtain an exact picture of the political and economic life of the city. Specifically he was to ascertain the behaviour of allied troops in relation to the population; relations between allied troops, partisans and National committees of liberation; political parties, their identity and numbers; news of allied and Italian propaganda; whether fascists have been killed or persecuted and by what authority; remarks made by the population on the former regime and its chiefs etc., relations between the clergy and allied troops; the names of principal Italian authorities in Florence. This mission was given to him by one W.D. Zimmermann at the villa in which various agents were billeted on the outskirts of Verona; Bardoni had first met this gentleman in the headquarters of the Sicherheitspolizei etc. Bardoni was taken by car to a German divisional command south of Bologna and from there he proceeded to cross the lines; he arrived in Florence about 10th October and went to the house of his cousin, Gual Axum, at Via Pisoni 21, where he told he had been working for the German Test organization and had escaped to avoid deportation to Germany. He remained in Florence until 25th of November, making enquiries with the greatest discretion, talking with acquaintances, keeping personal observation, and by means of newspapers and radio. At some time during his stay in Florence Bardoni made the acquaintance of one Carlo Concillieri who, partly because of his political beliefs and partly because of his miserable economic conditions due to his being a known fascist, wanted to go north into enemy occupied territory; and there they started off together for the line. There is no suggestion that Concillieri was involved in Bardoni's mission and I understand that he will probably be interned. He has made a statement regarding their movements and of his conversations with Bardoni; he has been asked to give evidence for the prosecution in this case but is reluctant to do so. I consider that his evidence - showing as it does Bardoni's intention to return to enemy occupied territory - is valuable although perhaps not essential. This is a point I should like to discuss with the prosecuting officer at the appropriate time.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Brigadiere Bonadonna, possibly Gual Axum, possibly Concillieri

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3. I am told that the interrogation of Bardoni was carried out in Italian (Bonadonna) because Bardoni is fanatically anti-British and refused to answer any questions put to him by

the normal FSB personnel.

Capt. Fairweather later interrogated Bardani on the matter contained in the report submitted by Bonnadonna and Bardani repeated his story to the captain.

I recommend that Bardani be tried as a spy.

D. R. [Signature]
Major.

December, 1944.

Security Branch.

To: A.C. of S., G. (All), Fifth Army.

Subject: Devilness, U. S. (All), Fifth Army.

1. Towards the end of September, 1944, one Devilness, of San Felice, Perugia, made the acquaintance of U. S. (All) in a track (which Devilness had been driving and which had been involved in an accident) and left at his house in a damaged condition. In November, 1944, (according to Devilness's statement) Devilness called at U. S. (All)'s house and removed some of the more important parts of the vehicle and said that he was going to Rome. On the morning of 18th November, 1944, (such to the surprise of the family) Devilness reappeared at the U. S. (All) house; he said that he had come from Rome and had travelled as far as the cross roads at U. S. (All) in a military vehicle, and had walked from U. S. (All) to an U. S. (All) house carrying a suitcase, and had in his possession a U. S. (All) car, a compass and about 20,000 lire. He remained in an U. S. (All) house until the evening of 20th December, and during this time he lived in U. S. (All) house. The morning during his stay he left the house early and he returned later; he said that he had been to U. S. (All) and U. S. (All) to look up old friends who owed him money and he had made the journey on foot and by "secreto di fortuna" avoiding the main roads as he didn't have a travel permit. Devilness, as soon as he returned from this expedition (which, it will be seen, is in accordance with the mission he later admitted) decided to go to Florence to visit another friend, a shopkeeper (obviously U. S. (All) - see summary of this man's evidence later). He tried to obtain a list in a civilian vehicle transporting pigs to Florence but the driver refused to take him as he didn't have a travel permit. Devilness offered the driver money to allow him to take along the pigs but was again refused. The last time Devilness was seen was at U. S. (All) station on 20th December, 1944. Devilness was at U. S. (All) station and was given by U. S. (All) a U. S. (All) vehicle (if he can be trusted - see statement by the driver of the pig transporting vehicle (if he can be trusted - see statement by the driver of the pig transporting vehicle)).

On 25th December, 1944, U. S. (All) was seen to have his house in San Felice, Perugia, the home of U. S. (All) (see summary of this man's evidence later). U. S. (All) had at his house a U. S. (All) (see summary of this man's evidence later) and that he was to see U. S. (All) (see summary of this man's evidence later). Because he had to leave at such an early hour for Rome by the train, U. S. (All) suggested that Devilness should meet her in the square at U. S. (All) (see summary of this man's evidence later). Devilness had left her last

been involved in an accident) was left at his house in a damaged condition. In November, 1944, (hereinafter referred to as the "November 1944" or "November 1944" case) Devillacca called at Archetti's house and remove some of the more important parts of the vehicle and said that he was going to some. On the morning of 25th November, 1944, (which is the surprise of the family) Archetti reappeared at the Archetti home; he said that he had come from some and had travelled as far as the cross roads at Arcetola in a military vehicle, and had walked from Arcetola to his father's house carrying a rucksack, and had in his possession a 12.7 mm. machine gun and about 200 lbs. of live. He remained in an attitude until the evening of 26th November, and during this time he lived in Archetti's house. The morning during his stay he left the house early and he returned later; he said that he had been to Arcetola and was taking to look up old friends and cash his money and he had made the journey on foot and by "march of fortune" avoiding the main roads as he had not a travel permit. Devillacca, as soon as he returned from this expedition (which, it will be seen, is in accordance with the mission he later admitted) decided to go to Florence to visit another friend, a bookkeeper (obviously Archetti - the runner of this man's evidence later). He tried to obtain a lift in a civilian vehicle transporting pigs to Florence but the driver refused to take him as he didn't have a travel permit. Devillacca offered the driver money to allow him to ride along with the pigs but was again refused. The last time Archetti saw Devillacca was at Cassiglietta del Lago station on 26th November, 1944. The foregoing evidence can be given by Archetti's sister and by the driver of the pig transporting vehicle (if he can be traced - his statement is available at the moment).

On 26th November, 1944, when he gave his name as Devillacca called at Via Viterbi, the home of his sister. He enquired for Archetti's wife (she had at one time lived at their house). He said that he was in a hurry and that he had to see Archetti urgently because he had to leave as soon as possible for some by the 26th. He said by then he was employed; he added that Archetti was his cousin. He suggested that Devillacca should meet her in the Piazza square at 4 o'clock and she would then give him precise instructions as to the whereabouts of Archetti's store. After Devillacca had left her house and a communication to Major Smith. At 4 o'clock she kept the appointment and accompanied Devillacca to within a short distance of Archetti's store where she left him.

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The foregoing evidence can be given by both parties.

On the afternoon of 26th November, Archetti was alone in his store when Devillacca arrived. They had met in Venice in

In April 1944, Alagutti knew Deville was a known member of the Fascio organization. Deville was also a short account of his activities but warned him not to advise the "control station" of his - Deville's - activities or visit as he had been specifically ordered not to pass through Florence. He said that he was on his second mission and that his first mission (to Rome, Naples and Bari) had been so successful that he had been awarded the Iron Cross (second class) and had been received by Mussolini with whom he spent an hour. He said that he was firmly convinced of final victory for Germany and Italy. He described his capture (on his first mission) by the FBI and his escape in an automobile accident, and he complained about the prohibition by the control center on sabotage activity adding that on his first mission he had, on his own initiative, blown up the San Gregorio bridge near Perugia, on 1 November 1944, destroying seven vehicles. (His latter statement has been checked and found to be untrue - he was probably boasting and trying to make an impression). He said that on his previous mission and on this one he had been arrested by parachute, and he discussed with Alagutti various personalities in enemy occupied territory.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Alagutti.

4. At 11:30 p.m., on 5th December, Deville was arrested in Alagutti's shop by Capt. Major Anderson, of SOI. He said (in reply to questions) that he had been in Florence for two or three days and had known Alagutti a long time ago. He was taken by the Capt. Major to Capt. Fairweather, of SOI.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Major Anderson.

5. On 6th December, 1944, Castelli advised, a Public Safety agent serving with SOI, accompanied Deville to Via Borgo Pinti 6, the home of Mrs. Castelli, where Deville said that he had spent the previous night. Castelli showed the room in which Deville had slept and on the top of a small table he found a lamp and a pack of knee pads. He said, Deville admitted that these were his property and Castelli later handed the articles to Capt. Fairweather.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Castelli and Deville.

6. On 5th December Deville was interrogated by Capt. Fairweather, of SOI. He stated that he had been in Rome and had come to Florence after visiting Arezzo. He said that he had known Alagutti long ago in Venice and had merely stopped by to say "hello" to an old friend. He denied ever having been in enemy occupied territory; he denied having any association with the German Intelligence Service, and claimed to be ignorant on the subject of Alagutti's previous contact with the German service. He explained the considerable sum of money on his person by saying that he had sold his watch in Rome to

his first mission to him, on his own initiative, given up the Gregorio bridge near Perugia, on 1 November 1944, destroying seven vehicles. (This latter statement has been checked and found to be untrue. He was probably boasting and trying to make an impression). He said that on his previous mission and on this one he had been ordered by parachute, and he discussed with Alagutti various responsibilities in enemy occupied territory.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Alagutti.

4. At 4.00 p.m., on 5th December, Devillacca was arrested in Alagutti's shop by Capt. Major Anderson, of SOI. He said (in reply to question) that he had been in Florence for two or three days and had known Alagutti a long time ago. He was taken by the Capt. Major to Capt. Fairweather, of SOI.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Major Anderson.

5. On 6th December, 1944, Castelli ordered, a Public Safety Agent serving with SOI, accompanied Devillacca to Via Borgo Vinti 6, the home of Mrs. Castagni, where Devillacca told that he had spent the previous night. Castelli searched the room in which Devillacca had slept and on the top of a small table he found a message and a pack of knee pads. Questioned, Devillacca admitted that there were his property and Castelli later handed the articles to Capt. Fairweather.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Castelli and Alagutti.

6. On 5th December Devillacca was interrogated by Capt. Fairweather, of SOI. He stated that he had been in Rome and had come to Florence after visiting Arezzo. He said that he had known Alagutti long ago in Venice and had merely stopped by to say "hello" to an old friend. He denied ever having been in enemy occupied territory; he denied having any association with the German Intelligence Service, and claimed to be ignorant on the subject of Alagutti's previous contact with the German Service. He explained the considerable sum of money on his person by saying that he had told his sister in Rome to an unknown person. Capt. Fairweather accused him of lying, mentioned to him the names of people in the German system in SOI, said that he had heard all about him and he was an enemy agent. After about half an hour Devillacca confessed to being an agent and then told a story regarding his background, his work with the espionage service and the two missions in allied occupied territory which he had performed. The foregoing evidence (in such greater detail, of course,

can be given by Capt. Fairweather, of 801).

7. Points which, in my view, corroborate Devilacour's verbal statement to Capt. Fairweather regarding his mission are his visit to Ben Fatuschko, his visit to Foligno (Arboretum), in his statement, refers to a day's absence and Devilacour's explanation that he had been to Foligno), his visit to Malagutti (an old fellow member of the German espionage service - now working for the Allies) and his conversation with this gentleman where his knowledge of the methods are by the Germans; his request that Malagutti refrain from mentioning to control that Devilacour had visited him is a strong indication, in my opinion, that he intended to complete his mission inasmuch as he had disobeyed orders and would probably get into trouble for so doing, and he not intended to return to HQ if he could have been a matter of indifference to him whether or not the Germans knew that he had been to Florence.

8. I recommend that this man be charged with serving the army as a spy.

Lawrence
Major.

HEADQUARTERS

A.C.

Security Branch

10 January 1945

To: A.S. of S., G-2(CI), Fifth Army.
 Subject: Ciappi Alberto - alleged enemy agent.

1. On 30 November 1944 sapper Joshua Cairns was engaged in his normal duties of counting sand from the mountainside in the vicinity of Pian di Setta to a unit who were engaged in repairing a tunnel in the area of Lagaro. Engaged on this work with him were six Italian civilians, and during the morning sapper Cairns noticed one of the men make a sign towards a house situated about 200 yards from the sand pit. As this area was still under shell fire and sapper Cairns knew that the house was unoccupied, he became suspicious. He took no action, however, until about 1400 hours on the same day when he returned to the sand pit from a journey and saw his six laborers leave the house, where presumably they had spent their luncheon break. While they were loading up his vehicle with sand, sapper Cairns went to the house and there saw in front of a wood fire a young man dressed in civilian clothes. The sapper sat down beside the man and after some conversation about food the sapper asked him, "Can you Hollands pratt?" He looked up and said, "Sprechen sie Deutsch." He then said, "You South African." The sapper replied, "Ja." Shortly after this one of the Italian laborers told the sapper that the truck was loaded. The civilian spoke to the laborer and the laborer asked the sapper if the civilian could ride on the truck. To this the sapper agreed. After riding some distance the sapper pulled up to a military police information post and read a communication to a military policeman on point duty. In consequence of this communication a member of the Carabinieri was called. The civilian was pointed out to him and the Carabinieri took him into custody.

The foregoing evidence can be given by sapper Joshua Cairns.

2. The Brigadiere who detained the civilian asked the young man for his identity documents. He was briefly questioned, and it was established that he was Ciappi Alberto, born in Rome on 19 October 1920, resident in Florence at via Pisani 41. He at first stated that he was going to Guiseppe where he had some relations and that he had traveled from the German lines. Upon searching him the Brigadiere found a heavy dagger.

3. At about 1530 hours on 30 November 1944 a civilian was taken to the billet of Cpl Ernest James Dornay of the 66 South African Field Security Section by Brigadiere Savio and another Carabinieri. Brigadiere Savio informed Cpl Dornay that the civilian admitted crossing the Allied line the previous evening. Interrogated by Cpl Dornay, the civilian, whose name was Ciappi Alberto, stated that he had left Bologna on the morning of 30 November 1944 and had traveled to a point in the vicinity of Vergato in an ex-cart driven by one Bugatti Angelo, who Ciappi stated did the journey frequently. Ciappi and Bugatti crossed the river Reno over a foot bridge about 4 kilometers north of Vergato without being challenged by the Germans. They proceeded to a house on the slopes of M. Stanco, where Bugatti remained. Ciappi walked from this house to Pian di Setta, where he obtained a lift on the military vehicle carrying sand. He was arrested short-

tion, however, until about 1100 hours on the same day when he returned to the sand pit from a journey and saw his six laborers leave the house, where presumably they had spent their luncheon break. While they were loading up his vehicle with sand, sapper Cairns went to the house and there saw in front of a wood fire a young man dressed in civilian clothes. The sapper sat down beside the man and after some conversation about food the sapper asked him, "Can you Hollands pratten?" He looked up and said, "Sprechen sie Deutsch." He then said, "You South African." The sapper replied, "Ja." Shortly after this one of the Italian laborers told the sapper that the truck was loaded. The civilian spoke to the laborer and the laborer asked the sapper if the civilian could ride on the truck. To this the sapper agreed. After riding some distance the sapper pulled up to a military police information post and read a communication to a military policeman on point duty. In consequence of this communication a member of the Carabinieri was called. The civilian was pointed out to him and the Carabinieri took him into custody.

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4. Ciappi was interrogated by Vice Brigadiere Naggio Alessandro, and to this officer he said that on 7 September 1943 he was dismissed from the Maval

military hospital at Messameritum and sent on leave for an unlimited period. From then until 9 July 1944 he remained in Florence, except for a few visits to Milan, and was engaged in business. At first he said he had left Florence on 9 August and then amended this to 9 July. On that day he left for Milan with 60,000 lire in his pocket to buy a quantity of material. He arrived in Milan 11 July 1944 and bought 20,000 lire worth of stockings, leaving them at the home of his aunt. Being unable to buy other materials because they had been blocked by the Germans, he remained in Milan for 20 days courting a young lady and then left with the intention of joining his family in Florence. He arrived in Bologna on 25 July 1944 and found he could not reach Florence because a state of emergency had been declared. After a few days he was taken by the Germans, given a medical labor. He deserted after two days, was arrested by the Germans, given a medical examination, and sent to a caserma awaiting transfer to Germany. He escaped with three other men and remained in Bologna in hiding until 27 November, when, guided by one Magatti, he started out for Florence in an ex-car. After five hours travel they reached the outskirts of Vergato, traveling on side roads. Here, after crossing the river Reno on a wooden bridge guarded by a disarmed German soldier, he left Magatti and started for the Allied lines. Before parting Magatti told him that if he turned to the right he would meet Brazilian troops but if he turned to the left he would meet South Africans. At six o'clock on 30 November he reached a road where he saw Allied vehicles, and eventually by speaking to some workmen he obtained a lift in the direction of Castiglione, where, according to one of the workmen, he would find a man named Monticelli, who would possibly take him to Florence without a civilian travel permit. He gave details during the interrogation of the amount of money he had spent in Milan and on his journey, which amounted to a total of 81,700 lire. Actually found in his possession was 32,000 lire. Originally he had stated that he had started out with 60,000 lire, and when the discrepancy was pointed out to him he explained it by saying he had sold two gold rings for 32,000 lire. Following this interrogation Vice Brigadiere Maglio went to Florence and made certain inquiries. Upon his return to Castiglione he told Ciampi that his mother had said that her son had left Florence in the early days of September 1944 in despair because his fiancée had been killed by Allied shelling, with about 5,000 lire in his pocket. His two sisters both said that they were sure that he had left Florence a few days after Allied troops had totally liberated the city and about one month after the death of his fiancée. His aunt, when questioned, had said that her nephew had left Florence in the early days of September. Ciampi now said he was sorry that he had told lies but mentioned that he had left Florence in the early days of August when the Allies had not yet taken the northern part of the town. It was pointed out to him that his statement did not agree with that of his relations and Ciampi said, "Do all you please. I left Florence and went to Bologna because I feared that the Allies might arrest me, as I was attached to the Republican Fascist Party. I have nothing more to say."

The foregoing evidence can be given by Vice Brigadiere Mario Alessandrò. (Ciampi put into writing in very brief form the story which he had told to the Brigadiere).

5. On 9 December 1944 Ciampi arrived at the Fifth Army Headquarters. During his first interrogation at the HQ he told a similar story to that which he had told to the Brigadiere.

three other men and remained in Bologna in hiding until 29 November, when, guided by one Magatti Angelo, he started out for Florence in an ex-car. After five hours travel they reached the outskirts of Vergato, traveling on side roads. Here, after crossing the river Reno on a wooden bridge guarded by a disarmed German soldier, he left Magatti and started for the Allied lines. Before parting Magatti told him that if he turned to the right he would meet Italian troops out if he turned to the left he would meet South Africans. At six o'clock on 30 November he reached a road where he saw Allied vehicles, and eventually by speaking to some workmen he obtained a lift in the direction of Castiglione, where, according to one of the workmen, he would find a man named Venticelli, who would possibly take him to Florence without a civilian travel permit. He gave details during the interrogation of the amount of money he had spent in Milan and on his journey, which amounted to a total of 81,700 lire. Actually found in his possession was 12,000 lire. Originally he had stated that he had started out with 60,000 lire, and when the discrepancy was pointed out to him he explained it by saying he had sold two gold rings for 32,000 lire. Following this interrogation Vice Brigadiere Maglio went to Florence and made certain inquiries. Upon his return to Castiglione he told Ciampi that his mother had said that her son had left Florence in the early days of September 1944 in despair because his fiancée had been killed by Allied shelling, with about 5,000 lire in his pocket. His two sisters both said that they were sure that he had left Florence a few days after Allied troops had totally liberated the city and about one month after the death of his fiancée. His aunt, when questioned, had said that her nephew had left Florence in the early days of September. Ciampi now said he was sorry that he had told lies but mentioned that he had left Florence in the early days of August when the Allies had not yet taken the northern part of the town. It was pointed out to him that his statement did not agree with that of his relations, and Ciampi said, "Who all you please. I left Florence and went to Bologna because I feared that the Allies might arrest me, as I was attached to the Republican Fascist Party. I have nothing more to say."

The foregoing evidence can be given by Vice Brigadiere Maglio Alessandro. (Ciampi put into writing in very brief form the story which he had told to the Brigadiere).

5. On 9 December 1944 Ciampi arrived at the Fifth Army Refug⁶⁵ Interrogation Post. During his first interrogation at the RIF he told a similar story to that which he had related to the FSS. He was told that he need not recount his story in full, that it was known he was lying, and he was accused of having been sent by the Germans on an espionage mission. Eventually, after having recounted one false story, he admitted that he had been sent from RIF into a mission for the Germans. On 10 December he told the story of his recruitment into the espionage service, his attendance at an espionage school, and described his mission, which was to go to Florence and return with economic and political information concerning the city, covering the treatment of Partisans, the state of utilities, etc. He was given the password he was to use on his return, his cover name, the amount of payment he received, the route he followed, and related the story of his arrest. He said that it was his intention to convey the greetings

of a captain of the SS to a lady in Florence and then to go to his home and stay there without completing his mission. He added that the reason he did not tell the story near the front was because he wanted to get home.

The foregoing evidence can be given in detail by Captain Tordini, Special Agent Rex both of CIC, and CIN Agent Luigi Cossetta.

6. Ciampi was later interrogated by Design Sergeant of SCI Unit 2. He told the design that on 2 August 1944, he left his home in Florence to join the Republican Fascist Gruppo Montemaggi in Sondrio, whence the Gruppe had fled. In route he was taken and employed as a common laborer by the German Army. He deserted and fled to Bologna, where he reported to the local Fascist Federation in an attempt to secure transportation to Sondrio. He was offered assistance by Lt. Ravasio and an unidentified Florentine art dealer and through their introduction he met a man named Mueller, to whom he told his story. He was placed under arrest and was interrogated several times by Mueller, accused of being a British spy and of having been on an espionage mission to Milan, from whence he was returning en route to SOF. At the beginning of October he was offered employment with the German SS, it being explained to him that a group of Italian men was being formed to remain in Bologna after the occupation of the city by the Allies to gather political, economic, and partisan movement information to be radio-transmitted to Verona. On the evening of 6 October he was taken by a German soldier in a military vehicle to a villa located near Carpi. He was there given a questionnaire of political and economic information which he was to study so that when he remained behind in Bologna he would know exactly what information he was expected to gather. He studied this questionnaire for three days from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., and at the end of the period he was given a memory test. On 11 October he was taken by a German soldier to Bologna, where he met other personnel assigned to the stay-behind group. On 26 November he was told that Lt. Weiss wanted to see him immediately. Upon reporting he was told by Weiss that the W/T situated in Florence was not operating and that he would shortly be sent from that city to gather the same political, economic, and partisan information as that incorporated in the questionnaire he had studied. On 29 November at 7:30 a.m. he received the note ordering him to report to Weiss immediately. Weiss told him that he would be leaving for his mission to Florence that morning and asked him whether he would prefer to cross the lines at Atestone or at Vergato. He was given the password for use on his return, was asked to convey a message to a lady in Florence from a German SS captain. He was given 25,000 lire but declined such a large amount for fear that the possession would arouse suspicion, and he accepted 15,000 lire. Weiss also offered him a red cloth Communist star, ordinarily worn by Partisans, and a tessera of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Bologna, both of which Ciampi refused. Weiss also showed him a vial of cocaine in powder form which was to be used as a stimulant in the event Ciampi weakened during the arduous trip across the lines. This Ciampi also refused, but he accepted a bottle of Cognac which he later consumed during his trip. He then described the departure for his mission and the method by which he crossed the lines. This he followed with the description of his arrest. During the briefing by Lt. Weiss he was instructed that in the event of capture he should immediately admit his espionage mission but substitute false identities and addresses in SOF. He would then be either interrogated or better still, be offered a mission as a double agent. In that manner he would be in a position to penetrate Allied Intelligence and give Weiss counter-intelligence

under arrest and was interrogated several times by Italian, American and British spy and of having been on an espionage mission to Milan, from whence he was returning en route to ROT. At the beginning of October he was offered employment with the German SS, it being explained to him that a group of Italian men was being formed to remain in Bologna after the occupation of the city by the Allies to gather political, economic, and partisan movement information to be radio-transmitted to Verona. On the evening of 6 October he was taken by a German soldier in a military vehicle to a villa located near Carpi. He was there given a questionnaire of political and economic information which he was to study so that when he remained behind in Bologna he would know exactly what information he was expected to gather. He studied this questionnaire for three days from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., and at the end of the period he was given a memory test. On 11 October he was taken by a German soldier to Bologna, where he met other personnel assigned to the stay-behind group. On 26 November he was told by Weiss that it was wanted to see him immediately. Upon reporting he was told by Weiss that the W/T situated in Florence was not operating and that he would shortly be sent from that city to gather the same political, economic, and partisan information as that incorporated in the questionnaire he had studied. On 29 November at 7:30 a.m., he received the note ordering him to report to Weiss immediately. Weiss told him that he would be leaving for his mission to Florence that morning and asked him whether he would prefer to cross the lines at Abetone or at Vergato. He was given the password for use on his return, was asked to convey a message to a lady in Florence from a German SS captain. He was given 25,000 lire but declined such a large amount for fear that its possession would arouse suspicion, and he accepted 15,000 lire. Weiss also offered him a red cloth Communist star, ordinarily worn by Partisans, and a tessera of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Bologna, both of which Ciampi refused. Weiss also showed him a vial of cocaine in powder form which was to be used as a stimulant in the event Ciampi weakened during the arduous trip across the lines. This Ciampi also refused, but he accepted a bottle of Cognac which he later consumed during his trip. He then described the departure for his mission and the method by which he crossed the lines. This he followed with the description of his arrest. During the briefing by Lt. Weiss he was instructed that in the event of capture he should immediately admit his espionage mission but substitute false identities and addresses in ROT. He would then be either interned or better still, be offered a mission as a double agent. In that manner he would be in a position to penetrate Allied Intelligence and give Weiss counter-intelligence information as well.

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7. On 3 January 1945 whilst they were escorting Ciampi to the Isolate Prison, Florence, he told two Publica Sicurezza agents that whilst they were collaborating with the Allies they should not harm anyone in order that they might be sure that when the Germans returned to Florence they would not be betrayed. He further stated that he was one of the first to become a member of the Republican Fascist Party and that he still believed in a German victory. The agents told Ciampi not to talk in that manner and also told him that they would report his remarks to their commanding officer.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Publica Sicurezza agents Giuliano Quercetani and Francesco Camagna.

Subscribed
Italo

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

REF : SP/149.05

17 June 1946

SUBJECT : PAGANOTTO Fabio

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ

1. Reference your GHI-389.701/PP/448 dated 23 January 1946.
2. Information received from PORTOLONGONE jail shows that no special sanctions have been taken against subject. At the present time he is not treated more severely than other prisoners serving "life" sentences.

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

AHE/nb

Translation -

According to information received from Portolungone Jail we beg to inform you that no special sanctions have been taken against Subject -

At present, he is not being treated more severely than other prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment.

2507



Ministero
di Grazia e Giustizia

DIREZIONE GENERALE
PER GLI ISTITUTI DI PREVENZIONE E DI PENA

UFF. 71

Prot. N° 141380/54715

OGGETTO: condannato Paganotto Felice.

urinale
Roma 7 GIU 1946 114
Alla Commissione Altesta
Sottocommissione P.E.
Direzione di Sicurezza

Mod. 1345 M.G.

ROMA

Rapresentant f. del 3-4-46

Da. Sc. ASD/122.05

Con riferimento al foglio sopra indicato, si comunica che la direzione della casa penale di Portofino, all'uopo interpellata, ha fatto conoscere quanto segue nei riguardi del condannato in oggetto:

" In riscontro alla nota suddetta, si comunica che, fin dal suo ingresso in questo istituto, il condannato in oggetto non è stato mai sottoposto a regime speciale.

Il trattamento cui è stato sempre sottoposto è quello prescritto, secondo regolamento, per i condannati della sua categoria.

Nei riguardi del Paganotto non risulta siano state mai adottate sanzioni eccezionali."

Per il Ministro

[Signature]

13/6
665
149.05.6

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2508

SECRET

EX 25433
FEB 121530A

D/1645
FEB 122145A
PRIORITY

FREEDOM SIGNED SACRED CITY BEING NAGAT PHGRC
CG PAAC FOR USC INFO AICOM

SECRET.

Subject is execution enemy agent re our radio EX 88873 and your radio PCA/3 ? in the case of AGOSTINI CORFREDO. You are hereby delegated authority to conduct the execution this individual at the earliest practicable date pursuant to your announced selection Company A 101 Military Police Bn will perform this mission under the immediate suspension of the U.S. Provost Marshal. Procedure will be substantially as announced in WD Pamphlet 27/4 subject Procedure for Military executions dated 12 June 1944. Render report to this Hq of the execution conducted as soon as possible.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Dist

Info-Action - Legal SC
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
C o S
CA Sec
P Safety
File

Security
Division
Sec. No. 132
Book No. 4891
File No. 149
Action

SECRET

2509

SECRET

FC 004
RBB 13/1000

7 SAFETY
FOR INFORMATION ONLY

D/1762
FEB 13/1950
ROUTINE

CG HQ FLORENCE COMMAND (USC)

CG AMMO, INFO: ALCON.

File
Off

SECRET.

Subject is execution enemy agent, reference urad PX 25433 dated 12 February. Sentence of death by musketry in the case of AGOSTINI GONFERRIO was carried out at 0900 hrs 13 February 1945 under direction of USA Provost Marshal this Hq. Place of burial is TRUSIANO approx 6 km north of FLORENCE on route 65 coordinate S 535760. Request report required by para 20, Section 4 of pamphlet 27-4 dated 12 June 1944 be made by your Hq. Advise if further information is needed. All pertinent papers are returned to ALCON.

TO	INIT	DATE
COL. CHAPMAN	<i>W</i>	<i>14/2</i>
COL. YOUNG		
LT. COL. W. FOX		
MAJ. LICK	<i>W</i>	<i>14/2</i>
MAJ. WILSON		
MAJ. H. (BU)		
MAJ. BAL		
MAJ. P. W.		

CHAL. HARKLEY

DIST

Info-Action: LEGAL S/C
Info: A/PRESIDENT
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
C O S
CA SECT
P SAFETY
FILE

Security
Division
Rec'd... *14/2*
Book No *4941*
File No *149.05-*
Action.....

HEADQUARTERS
14 FEB 1950
58

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

A.C.

Security Branch

2 February 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Subject: Spy trials in Fifth Army area.

1. Since my previous report (dated 16 January 1945) the following cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

FERRARI Giuseppe - sentenced to death
CIAPPI Alberto - sentenced to death
SORGI Giuseppe - acquitted
PAGANOTTO Fabio - sentenced ~~to death~~ postponed until 3-3

2. The case against MATTEUCI Adolfo, referred to in my last report, was prepared for trial and was in the hands of court officials when I discovered that the confession in the case had been obtained by means of force. In my opinion the independent evidence available to corroborate a confession obtained in this manner was insufficient; and accordingly, with the approval of G-2 Fifth Army and the JAG's department Fifth Army, I withdrew the case and later recommended that this man be interned.

3. The same circumstances applied to the case of SORGI Giuseppe, and Colonel BLOM of G-2 Fifth Army (when I told him that in my opinion the case would be dismissed) suggested that this also be withdrawn. I pointed out to him that there were a number of similar cases in all of which I had recommended internment and that I thought we might make a test case in this particular instance. In this connection I inclose herewith for information a copy of a letter I have received from Major GLENN, legal officer for the province and the city of Florence, which prompts me to believe that the prosecution of this test case has drawn attention to a point which appears to me to be worthy of consideration by higher authority.

4. The trial of MUSCATELLO Domenico commences on the 6th inst.; there are two other cases in the final stage of preparation and 10 cases in the inquiry stage.

5. I submit herewith copies of the summaries which I prepared for counsel in the cases quoted above, together with those relating to the cases mentioned in my last report. I also inclose copies of final reports submitted to the A.C. of S., G-2 (CI), Fifth Army in relation to cases quoted.

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CIAPPI Alberto - sentenced to death
SORGI Giuseppe - acquitted
PAGANOTTO Fabio - sentenced to death *postponed until 313*

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Incls:

Copy of ltr from Maj GLENN
Copies of summaries prepared
for counsel
Copies of final reports submitted to A.C. of S.,
G-2 (CI), Fifth Army

W. Ramsey
Major

56

4/2
4658
149.05

Major Ronnie:

Will you read this please and telephone me (1578) whether you agree or disagree.

HENRY L. GLENN,
Major, JAGD.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
FLORENCE PROVINCE
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FL/16

31 January 1945

SUBJECT: Espionage cases - SORGI Giuseppe

TO : R.L.O. HQ., AMG., Toscana Region

1. I am forwarding herewith record of General Military Court trial of SORGI Giuseppe, who was acquitted of the charge of espionage. While it is not clear whether records of acquittals are to be reviewed by the person who would be the reviewing authority if there had been a conviction, I feel that the record in the instant case should be forwarded to the Legal Sub-Commission, so that a decision may be obtained as to whether the Court properly construed Art. 22, Par. 3 (b). I am inclined to think they did not.

2. The record shows that the accused failed to make any incriminating admissions until the interrogator Roth made him take off his clothes and struck him with his fist about two times in the stomach, as a result of which the accused "did not scream or double up or fall down." It further showed that he was naked for three or four minutes, but that it was not very cold although there was no stove in the room (the interrogation having taken place on the 17th November 1944). Immediately after this the accused made certain admissions which, but for the application of force, would have been admittedly sufficient to sustain a conviction of espionage. Subsequently, on or about the 22nd of November, the accused was interrogated by a second person, Lt. Baily, who did not apply any force whatsoever, or make any threats or offer any inducement or reward. The accused at this interrogation (at which Roth was not present) confirmed that all he had said to Roth at the previous interrogation was true (or at least sufficient to make out a prima facie case).

3. On this record the court granted the motion of defense for a finding of not guilty on the ground that the admissions made to Lt. Baily were not the kind of corroboration required by Par. 3 (b) of Art. 22 of the Consolidated Instructions which read: "There is no rule of law in Allied Military Courts that a man may not be convicted on an uncorroborated confession; but if there is evidence that a confession was obtained by force, corroboration is obviously necessary." It seems to me that this ruling is based upon too narrow a construction of Par. 3 (b), and that 3 (b) should be read in conjunction with 3 (a) which states that the issue for the court is whether or not the confession, even though not made freely and voluntarily, is true. Notwithstanding the possible fear of a second beating by the second interrogator at the second interrogation, it would seem that the admissions then made should be sufficient

2 5 1 4
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4. If the foregoing is not a proper interpretation of Par. 3 (b) and the Court's interpretation is the proper one, then I submit that the rule should be modified because otherwise the accused may have told the truth and thus be

in fact a spy without even having to take the stand to deny that he told the truth. Certainly he ought not to be afraid in open court to deny the truth of his former admissions, and in such event the court might well conclude that it is not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that his previous admissions are true. But the accused in the instant case might (and probably, defense counsel says, would) have admitted on the stand that his previous admissions were true, in which event he ought not to escape punishment. Under the rule as construed by the Court he will escape punishment in almost any case in which our intelligence personnel apply force, as there can rarely be any other kind of corroboration. Thus the intelligence personnel will have to make the choice as to whether to abstain from applying force and obtain neither security information nor evidence on which to convict, or apply force and obtain security information but forego the possibility of conviction of espionage.

5. The suggested rule is certainly consistent with the conception of a fair trial as contemplated by international law; and it seems to me to be a rule of which we need not be ashamed and which at the same time may prevent the escape of a spy. Where a man is innocent, all he would have to do is to deny the truth of what he had been forced to say and convince the court that there is reasonable doubt of the truth of the former admissions.

6. If it meets with your approval, may this letter be forwarded with the record to HQ., AC.

HLG/FV

Encl.

C.C. to W/Cdr. Dickie
Lt.Col. Waugh
Lt.Col. Welsford
Major Cox

HENRY L. GLENN, Major, JAGD.,
Legal Officer for the Province
and City of Florence

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Lt.Col. Naugh
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Major Cox

HENRY L. GLENN, Major, JAGD.,
Legal Officer for the Province
and City of Florence

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-2-

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

14 January 1945

To: A.C. of S., G-2(CI), Fifth Army.
Subject: Paganotto Fabio - alleged enemy agent.

1. On 27 September 1944 in consequence of information received from a man named MAGLIFI, Special Agents Ingargiola and Burkel arrested Paganotto Fabio in his apartment in Rome. They submitted Paganotto to an interrogation, as a result of which he made a lengthy confession in which he described his activities with the German Intelligence Service and the mission which had been given to him in Allied occupied territory in the vicinity of San Marino. On 29 September Paganotto accompanied the two agents to the Albergo Miravalle at San Marino and in the basement there he showed them where a radio set was hidden under a pile of rubble.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agents Ingargiola, Burkel, Messing, and S.I.L. Agent Milella.

2. In view of the circumstances of the case it was decided by the appropriate authority that in all probability Paganotto and his friend Magini had no intention of completing their mission, and for certain reasons it was decided to make use of their services on behalf of the Allies. For this purpose both men were billeted in a villa on the outskirts of Florence under the charge of W.O. Allen, and at first a 24-hour guard was placed over the two agents; later, owing to lack of personnel, this guard was withdrawn and the responsibility for their safety was placed upon W.O. Allen and others living in the villa. Paganotto's task was to operate his wireless set under the control of S.C.I. and this work he carried out in accordance with the instructions given him. After some time, owing to their very poor and continued association, Paganotto and Magini began to get on each other's nerves, and in consequence Magini was taken from the villa and placed elsewhere on 15 December 1944. Shortly after this, Paganotto offered to work as a driver for S.C.I. because his radio work did not keep him occupied all day, but on security grounds this offer was rejected.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Major Malcolm Smith of S.C.I.

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3. On the evening of 23 December W.O. Allen and C.W. Casey were playing cards in a room in the villa until about 1:30 a.m. At this time they retired to their respective rooms, which are next to and on the same floor as Paganotto's. W.O. Allen locked into Paganotto's room and saw him lying in bed. On the following morning about 7:30, as the result of a communication made to him, W.O. Allen made a search and found that a Bedford truck, No. 49370, which had been left immobilized in front of the villa, was missing; furthermore, Fabio Paganotto could not be found in the house. Upon further search being made, it was discovered that W.O. Allen's trench coat, in the pocket of which had been left the rotor arm of the truck, a side cap, a luger automatic pistol, a card signed by the officer

in the basement there he showed them where a radio set was hidden under a pile of rubble.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agents Ingersoll, Purkel, Messing, and S.I.M. Agent Mella.

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The foregoing evidence can be given by Major Malcolm Smith of S.C.I.

51

3. On the evening of 23 December M.O. Allen and O.W. Casey were playing cards in a room in the villa until about 1:30 a.m. At this time they retired to their respective rooms, which are next to and on the same floor as Paganotto's. M.O. Allen looked into Paganotto's room and saw him lying in bed. On the following morning about 7:30, as the result of a communication made to him, M.O. Allen made a search and found that a Bedford truck, No. 473700, which had been left immobilized in front of the villa, was missing; furthermore, Fabio Paganotto could not be found in the house. Upon further search being made, it was discovered that M.O. Allen's trench coat, in the pocket of which had been left the rotor arm of the truck, a side cap, a luger automatic pistol, a card signed by the officer commanding S.C.I., granting permission to Lorenzo Magutini to drive a WP vehicle, and a pair of ski boots had all been stolen. During the search it was discovered that Paganotto had left personal letters addressed to Major Smith, M.O. Allen, and the other occupants of the villa, which indicated that he intended returning to German Occupied Territory, and that he had stolen the truck and other property to assist him in his escape. These facts were notified by M.O. Allen to his commanding officer. It will be noted that he (Paganotto) apologized in his letter to Major Smith for having to hit M.O. Allen and the others on the head so as to

get away. Actually no violence took place, but among the property found on Fagnotto when he was later arrested was a length of rubber tubing filled with earth. This, he stated, was the weapon he had intended to use had the necessity arisen.

The foregoing evidence can be given by W.O. Allen, Lorenzo Rigutini, and CQIS Casey.

4. At about 9:30 on a morning of a day shortly before Christmas Bombardier Cecil Hammond was driving a truck from San Marcello to Catigliano, and he noticed a Bedford wireless truck parked at the side of the road. The tail board was down and there was no one in or near the truck. During the day the bombardier made three trips along this road, and on each occasion he saw this apparently abandoned vehicle. Later, as a result of a telephone message received, he informed his sergeant major that he had seen a vehicle and described its position. In consequence of this Hammond and one Gunner Keith examined the vehicle, and on a front seat they found an empty leather revolver holster; in the rear of the car there was some rubber tubing filled with sand and put inside a stocking. There was only about one inch of petrol in each tank, the truck had been left in gear, and from damage to a wing and the right rear part of the vehicle it appeared that it had probably been recently involved in some sort of accident. The truck was driven by Bombardier Hammond to the CP of the 110th Battery at San Marcello, where on the 2nd of January it was identified and taken possession of by W.O. Allen.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Bombardier Cecil Hammond and W.O. Allen.

5. At about 1500 hours on 24 December at Fian degli Ontani one Sichi Annunziata was approaching her home when on a by-path she saw an unknown man who asked her if he could enter the house to rest for a time. Sichi asked him where he was going. He replied that he hoped to spend Christmas at his home and that he had to pass Abetone. Sichi told him that it was impossible to pass Abetone because the front lines were there. To this he replied that he had no fear of that. He entered the house, made himself comfortable by the fire. Sichi, unknown to the stranger, informed her nephew Danti Francesco of the stranger's presence and later made a similar communication to another nephew Sichi Arsenio.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Sichi Annunziata.

6. Upon receiving this communication from his aunt, Sichi Arsenio together with his friend Danti Raimondo went to his house and armed himself. They then went to the room in which the stranger was sitting, pointed a gun at him, and told him to raise his hands. The stranger said that they must have made a mistake because he was a Partisan and added that Sichi should have made himself known because "that is the way it works." Upon instructions from Sichi, Danti Raimondo searched the stranger and found upon him a German pistol. Asked if he had any other weapons, he replied in the negative; but upon a further search a Beretta pistol was found in a pocket of his vest. While the search

was proceeding the stranger maintained that he was a Partisan and mentioned the names of alleged commanders of Partisan formations. However, Sichi told him that he would take him to the English Command at Pian degli Ontani. With Danti and two other friends who had arrived in the meantime Sichi began the journey to the English Command. On the way the stranger threatened serious consequences for Sichi in the event of his being freed and said that he was an officer of the Bersaglieri of the Ariete Division who had fought in Libya for the Fascist idea and had stolen a vehicle in Florence to flee across the lines. He said that he had left the vehicle at Bacino di Lape and had continued on foot by by-paths until he reached Sichi's house. He added that he had fled from the English in order to get to Verona and that if his plan had succeeded, many serious things would have befallen the Allied commands and civilians. Upon arriving at the CP of LAA Battery, Sichi handed the stranger over to Captain Chrystie and handed to the captain the two pistols and the identity documents which they had taken during the search. The identity document referred to had been handed to Danti Raimondo.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Sichi Arsenio and Danti Raimondo.

7. The previous witnesses had been assisted in the search by Danti Francesco, to whom the stranger had also offered his identity documents. This witness can corroborate, if necessary, the details of the search and part of the conversation which took place.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Danti Francesco.

8. Some form of interrogation in very poor Italian and French took place at the LAA Battery CP, and the stranger told Captain Chrystie and Lt. King that he was going through the lines on a mission for the British Army and that his objective was Verona. He was wearing a British Army issue leather jerkin and a British Army issue field service cap. In a despatch case he was carrying underwear and rations, all apparently of British issue, and had in his possession three passes: one authorizing the holder to draw 40 gallons of petrol, the second authorizing him to drive a WD vehicle, and the third stating that he was an employee of the British Army. All three passes were signed and marked as having been issued by No. 3 S.C.I. He also carried an Italian identity card. Upon Captain Chrystie's instructions the man was placed under escort and sent to the next higher authority for further investigation.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Captain Chrystie and Lt. King.

9. Later in the day Gunner Shiels together with Gunner Kallol and Major Jones took the civilian by car in the direction of San Marcello. On the way the stranger asked if the vehicle could be stopped. Gunner Shiels pulled up. The stranger got out of the jeep, started walking off down the road. Under the impression that he was trying to escape, Gunner Kallol covered him with his rifle, and the civilian then jumped down into a hole on the left side of the road. Telling Kallol to keep him covered as the man might try to use a hand grenade, Shiels approached him, and the civilian called out, "No grenade, no

grenade." Shiels was then able to see that the man had picked up in the hole what appeared to be a number of Bakelite plugs or sockets. He continued rummaging in the hole as if he were looking for something. He was returned to the jeep and taken to the Executive Officer of the 107 AA Group, a Major Doherty. On the return journey Gunner Shiels together with an American sergeant dug in the hole in which the man had been searching, but they were unable to find anything.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Gunner Shiels.

10. From the 107 AA Group the man was taken to the C.I.C. office at San Marcello and was there interrogated by Special Agent John Marino. The man immediately confessed that he was Paganotto Fabio and stated that he had left Florence at 0200 hours on 24 December in a stolen English truck with the intention of reaching the front lines, entering Enemy Occupied Territory, and then presenting himself to the nearest German Headquarters. He said that he had abandoned the stolen vehicle several kilometers south of Cortigliano at 0730 hours and had then taken to the mountains, avoiding all towns and stopping at only two isolated houses during his journey.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent John Marino.

11. At 1330 hours on 25 December in the S.C.I. office in Florence Paganotto was interrogated by Major Smith. The major asked him if he had anything to say with regard to his attempted flight into German-occupied Italy. He replied that he thought that the letter he had left behind addressed to Major Smith sufficiently explained his motives. Major Smith asked him if he had any further information to give on the subject of the enemy espionage organization, because the letter which Paganotto had left behind stated that he had revealed only items of news which he understood were already known from other sources. In reply to this Paganotto said that he had put this paragraph in his letter in order to cover himself in case we sent the letter across the lines for the Germans to read and added that he had no other information regarding the German service. He was shown a piece of rubber tubing taken from his suitcase and asked what it was intended to be. His answer was that he had prepared it by packing it with dirt as a means of silencing Sergeant Major Allen or CSM Casey had they awakened when he was making his final preparations for escape from the villa on the morning of 24 December.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Major Malcolm Smith of S.C.I.

This is a very unusual case, inasmuch as Paganotto had been accepted by the Intelligence Service for work on behalf of the Allies as a result of a thorough investigation of his previous activities; this investigation apparently convinced the authorities that Paganotto had no intention of completing his mission. Whether his eventual attempt to return to the Germans was the result of a change of heart or part of the original plan there is no means of knowing. It is a fact, however, that had he succeeded in returning into Enemy Occupied Territory (and it will be noted that he was actually picked

up in a forward area by Partisans) the damage which he could have done to our Intelligence Service and to the Allied effort generally would have been very considerable indeed.

I recommend that this man be brought to trial on espionage charges, and in this connection I would suggest to prosecuting counsel that in addition to the usual charge in these cases they prefer a further charge of attempting to communicate with the enemy under proclamation No. 2, article 1 (2).

W. R. Lums
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

29 January 1945

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

Subject: FERRARI Giuseppe, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

2. The trial was held on 21, 22, and 23 January 1945.

3. The court members were Lt Col W. F. WAUGH, (A), Major LOUIS L. SOX, (A), and Lt Col G. F. WELSFORD, (B).

4. Counsel for the prosecution was Capt E. H. BLACKLOCK, (B). The accused was defended by Lt F. J. MORAN, (A).

5. Witnesses were:

LEONELLI Anacleto
CHIANI Armando
S/Egt GODLONTUN
Cpl WOLFSON
SIM Agent MAGGIO

6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

29 January 1945

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

Subject: SORCI Giuseppe, alleged enemy agent.

1. The above named alleged enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 25 January 1945.
3. Court members were Lt Col W. F. WADGH, (A), Major L. L. COX, (A), and Major G. M. WEISFORD, (B).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt E. B. BLACKLOCK, (B), and the accused was defended by Capt W. T. FIELDING, (B).
5. Witnesses were:
SISONE NICOLA, Maresciallo Maggiore, carabinieri
EDWARD F. EODENHISER, CIC Agent, IV Corps
SCOLLETTA FRANCO, interpreter working with CIC
REX ROTH, Special Agent
LT W. H. BAILEY
6. The accused was acquitted.

Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

29 January 1945

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

Subject: CIAPPI Alberto, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 23, 24, 25, and 26 January 1945.
3. The court members were Major F. G. BAKER, (A), Major G. F. DAVIS, (B), and Lt Col R. V. WHITNEY, (B).
4. Counsel for the prosecution was Capt S. C. CAMP, (A), and the accused was defended by Capt G. F. OSLERIDGES, (A).
5. Witnesses were:
 - 1. Joshua CAMPBELL
 - Vice Brigadiere MAGGIO Alessandro
 - Capt TUNNI
 - Spl Art Hox ROTH, CIG
 - SIN Agt Luigi COSETTA
 - Pubblica Sicurezza Agt Giuliano GUERCIANI
 - Pubblica Sicurezza Agt Francesco CAMERIA
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Major

2526

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

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

Subject: AGOSTINI Goffredo, enemy agent.

9

A. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial was held on 29 and 30 December 1944.

C. The court members were Major W. F. WAUGH, (A), Major G. A. BAILEY, (B), and Major G. H. WELFORD, (B).

D. The counsel for prosecution was Capt E. N. BLACKLOCK, (B), and the accused was defended by Capt G. P. DILLIDGE.

E. Witnesses were:

Pfc BLANKNEY
Pfc HORSHEAD
Agent MCSTIGAN, CIG
Agent LUCCHESI
Capt TOMINI
Agent R. BOTH
Lt BAILEY

F. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to death.

W. R. Linnell
Major

Security
Division
24/Jan
88076
Book No 73625
File No 149.05
Approved: [Signature]

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

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

Subject: BONI Filippo, enemy agent.

A. BONI Filippo (enemy agent) appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial was held on 19 December 1944.

C. The court members were Major W. F. HAUKE, (A), Major F. J. BURNS, (A), and Major G. M. WEISFORD, (B).

D. Capt L. L. COLE, (A), was prosecuting counsel, and the accused was defended by Capt W. T. FIELDING, (B).

E. Witnesses were:

MALAGUTTI Mario
Major MALCOLM SMITH, (B)
Andre ROLAND, S. M. P.
Lt W. BAILEY, (B)

F. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

W. R. Smith
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

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

Subject: COSTA Carla, enemy agent.

A. COSTA Carla--enemy agent, appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial opened on 13 December 1944, continued on 14 December, and was adjourned until 18 December 1944, when it concluded.

C. The court members were Wing Comdr H. M. DICKIE, (B), Lt Col E. H. HOLMSTEDT, (A), and Capt F. C. RADDER, (A).

D. Prosecuting counsel was Capt R. GARR, (A), and Capt W. T. FIELDING, (B), defended the accused.

E. The witnesses were:

MARTINELLI Marco
Capt R. CHEYSTE, RA, (B)
BARBIERI Gabriela
BARBIERI Alfonso
BARBIERI Gastone
Agent G. HAZON, CIC
Agent J. H. RICHARDSON
Agent MESSING

F. The prisoner was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

W. Kenney
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

To: A.C. of S., G-2 (C1), Fifth Army.

Subject: FABBI Aristido and MAGISTRELLI Adolfo, enemy agents.

A. The above named enemy agents appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial was held on 2, 3, and 4 January 1945.

C. The court members were Lt Col W. F. SAUGH^(A), Major G. M. WELSFORD^(B), and Capt L. L. COX.^(H)

D. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt B. CAHN^(A), and the accused were defended by Capt G. DAVIS.^(B)

E. Witnesses were:

Ernesto LANDI
Rustico UMBIDI
Ada PAPRI
Santino GUARDUCCI
Carabiniere B. COTTURI
Agent R. J. CUNNINGHAM
Agent J. A. De SIMONE

F. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to death.

W. Ramsey
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

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

Subject: MARTINELLI Mario, enemy agent.

A. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial was held on 15 and 16 December 1944.

C. The court members were Major H. F. WAUGH, (A), Major G. M. WELSFORD, (B), and Capt L. L. COX.

D. Capt B. GAMB, (A), was counsel for the prosecution. Capt C. F. DEL-
BRIDGE, (A), defended.

E. Witnesses were:

Capt CHRISTIE, RA, (B)
Agent MASON, CIC
BARNIERI Gabriella
BARBURI Alfonso
BARBURI Gastone
CONGIULIO S.
Agent McGRUBER
Major J. LUCAS
Agent J. H. RICHARDSON
CONGIULIO Giuseppe

F. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

W. R. Rimmer
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

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

Subject: DENISIO Francesco, enemy agent.

A. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial opened on 2 January 1945 and adjourned to 8 January 1945. The court continued on the latter date and concluded on 9 January 1945.

C. Court members were King Comdr H. M. DICKEY, (B), Lt Col R. V. WHINERAY, (B), and Major F. C. BADER, (A).

D. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt E. N. BLACKLOCK, (B), and that of the defense Lt F. J. MORAN, (A).

E. Witnesses were:

Pfc Elmer JOHNSON
Pvt Jack LUOMA
Sgt Peter H. RICHTERS
August HERNARDI
Agent J. McDONOUGH
Agent W. HICKEY

F. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

W. J. *Amel*
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

19 January 1945

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

Subject: SEMIRO Franco, enemy agent.

A. SEMIRO Franco appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

B. The trial was held on 18 and 19 December 1944.

C. The court members were Wing Comdr H. M. DICKIE, (B), Lt Col E. N. HOLMES, (A), and Capt F. G. BAKER, (A).

D. The prosecuting counsel was Capt G. DAVIS, (B) and Lt P. J. MORAN, (A) defended.

E. Witnesses were:

Signorino CATARELLI I.
PASTORI Gina
S/Sgt R. L. BROAD
Major MALCOLM SMITH
Q.M.S. D. CASEY
Agent Peter GORDON, CIC
Agent E. SEYMOUR, CIC

F. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

W. R. Rame
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

20 January 1945

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

Subject: BEVILAGUA Emilio, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 9 and 10 January 1945.
3. Members of the court were Wing Comdr H. M. DICKIN, (B), Lt Col WHINERAY, (B), and Major F. G. BAKER, (A).
4. The counsel for the prosecution was Capt C. F. DELMER, (A), and that of the defence Capt W. T. FIELDING, (B).
5. Witnesses were:

MARCHOTTINI Quinto
TOSI Massimo
BELAGUTTI Mario
S/M ANDRESCHE (SCI)
RASTELLI Rolando
Capt J. G. FAIRWEATHER
6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

W. J. Miller
Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

22 January 1945

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

Subject: ZAMPARINI Fernando, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.
2. The trial was held on 15 and 16 January 1945.
3. The court consisted of Lt Col W. F. BAUGH, (A), Major F. BURKE, (A), and Major G. F. WHITFORD, (B).
4. The prosecuting counsel was Capt H. CANN, (A), and the accused was defended by Major GORDON DAVIS, (B).
5. Witnesses were:

Sgt SHEPHERD (412 FOS)
Cpl MARINE (412 FOS)
CAVIGHI Aloise
BENTISCHIO Adalgisa
FRATI Giuseppe
Capt RENNETH S. WILLY
Agent MICHAEL BAGGIO
Major MARTINI
Agent BARNETT
Special Agent GOLDEN
Agent MASON
Capt FAYTHAMER (SCI)

6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Major

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

22 January 1945

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

Subject: BARDANI Ivo, enemy agent.

1. The above named enemy agent appeared before a General Allied Military Court held at Florence.

2. The trial took place on 12 and 13 January 1945.

3. The court consisted of Lt Col W. F. WAUGH, (A), Major F. BURGESS, (A), and Major G. F. WELSPERD, (B).

4. The counsel for the prosecution was Lt FRANK J. MORAN, and the accused was defended by Capt E. N. BLACKLOCK, (B).

5. Witnesses were:

BARBIERE Gino
Agent McGETTIGAN
Agent COPPOLA
Brigadiere BONADONNA
Capt FAIRWEATHER, (SCI)

6. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Major

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

REF : SD/149.05
SD/149.01-GP

12 November 1945

SUBJECT : ACQUA Gaetano
BENTING UA Emilio

TO : Legal Division.

1

1. The attached AFHQ letter GEL. 389.701/PF/31, dated 8 November 1945 and enclosures are forwarded for information and any action you deem advisable.

2. ACQUA appeared before an Allied Military Court on 27 March 1944 charged with "serving the enemy as a spy". He was convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted on 22 April 1944 to one of 20 years imprisonment.

3. BENTINGUA appeared before an Allied Military Court at FLORENCE on 10 January 1945 charged with espionage and was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

EJB
E.J. BYE,
Colonel,
Director,
Public Safety Division.

Enclosures :- AFHQ letter GEL. 389.701/PF/31
dated 8.11.45 and two copy letters from
relatives.

25

AME/n

547

HEADQUARTERS
A.C.
Security Branch

16 January 1945

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.
Subject: Spy Trials in Fifth Army Area.

1. Since my previous report (dated 5th January, 1945) the following cases have been dealt with by General Allied Military Courts in Florence:

DIONISIO Francesco	-	sentenced to death.
BARDANI Ivo	-	sentenced to death.
BEVILAQUA Emilio	-	sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.
ZAMPERINI Fernanda	-	sentenced to death
VENTURINI	-	sentenced to death

2. Cases against PAGANOTTO Fabio, MATTEUCI Adolfo, FERRARI Giuseppe, and CIAPPI Alberto are complete and are in the hands of the court officers and counsel; several other cases are in the final stages of preparation and will be ready within a few days.

3. The total number of cases received from Colonel Blom to date is 69; all have been examined, an analysis made, and the necessary enquiry work has been done by the CIC officers attached to me. I now have on hand 23 cases; the remainder have been returned to Colonel Blom on the grounds that the evidence available is not sufficiently strong to afford a reasonable expectation of a conviction before a court.

4. During the period under review I have attended a conference at 15 Army Group with Colonel Gibson, Colonel Thill, and Colonel Blom. The object of the meeting was to discuss ways and means of bringing espionage cases before the courts more rapidly than hitherto, and Colonel Gibson's solution was that the cases should be submitted to me several stages nearer completion than they now are; e.g., obviously required statements and evidence will be secured and submitted to me with the case itself. In this connection I now have a shorthand-typist (an American enlisted man) who is of very great assistance to me indeed and enables me to spend more time on the preparation of cases and less on the actual mechanics of putting them on paper.

5. I enclose copies of the summaries which I had prepared for counsel in the cases quoted above.

W. J. [Signature]
Major

Security
Division
File No. 19/Jan.
Serial No. 17258
Date 14.9.05
Action

HEADQUARTERS.

A.C.

Security Branch.

5th January, 1945.

To: The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.
Subject: Spy trials in Fifth Army Area.

1. During the month of December the following cases were brought before General Allied Military Courts in Florence and were disposed of in the manner shown below.

COSTA Carla, age 17 years - sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.
BONI Filippo, age 20 years - sentenced to death.
SEMINO Franco, age 34 years - sentenced to death.
MAGISTRELLI Adolfo, age 16 or 18 years - sentenced to death.
FABBI Aristide, age 34 years - sentenced to death.
AGOSTINI Goffredo, age 22 years - sentenced to death.
MARTINELLI Mario, age 26 years - sentenced to death.
DIONISIO Francesco - adjourned for the presence of the final witness (a CIC agent who was sent to Naples on an urgent enquiry)

2. Cases against BEVILAQUA Emilio, Ferrari Giuseppe and BARDANI Ivo are complete and are in the hands of the court officers and counsel; five other cases are in the final stages of preparation and will be ready within the next two or three days.

3. Seventeen other cases have been studied, enquiries have been made and statements obtained but - for a variety of reasons - I have decided that they are not strong enough to take before a court with a reasonable expectation of conviction. These cases have been returned to Colonel Blom, A.C. of S., G-2(CI)., Fifth Army, and the persons concerned will be interned.

4. I have on hand 26 other cases concerning which enquiries are being made and statements obtained, and these cases are in varying stages of preparation.

5. I submit herewith statements of evidence (not necessarily complete cases) relating to the prisoners who have appeared before the courts to date. I realise that from the point of view of neatness and tidiness they leave much to be desired but this is due to the fact that I have been obliged to make use of a number of typists in all sorts of different places each using a different machine, different paper and different methods. There will be an improvement in this direction as Colonel Blom has promised me the services of one of his enlisted personnel as from Sunday next, and I understand that this man will work with me until the present back log of cases has been eliminated.

2.

6. I understand that Colonel Blom is negotiating with Colonel Thill for a vehicle and driver to assist Capt. Edwards and I in our work, and I will report the result of these efforts when I hear something definite.

W. Ramsey
Major

Complete sets of statements not readily available at the moment; I therefore enclose instead a copy of the precis which I prepare in each case before submission to the J.A.G., and which also acts as a guide for counsel.

W. Ramsey
Major

HEADQUARTERS.
A/C.
Security Branch.

11th December, 1944.

To: A.C. of S., G-2(CI)., Fifth Army.
Subject: Case against BONI Filipo - alleged enemy agent.

1. At 0930 hours on 24th October, 1944, Boni called at the shop of one Malagutti in Florence; he said that he had been entrusted with the mission (by the German Intelligence Service) of turning over 50,000 lire, and this he did. He gave details of his journey and the difficulties he had encountered and asked Malagutti questions of a military nature. He made notes of the replies on a piece of paper which apparently already bore some writing. He spoke of the certainty of Germany winning the war; the rumour of an offensive in mid-November with new weapons; the safe return after a successful mission by a saboteur who had been decorated for his work, and he suggested to Malagutti that in his contact with "the Central" he should send a message describing the position of English batteries, the state of a certain bridge, the necessity for shelling or continuing to shell a certain spot as it was impeding road work and bridge repair work by the English. He also referred to the position of an American gasoline dump. He left the shop in search of food and said that he would return before the premises closed for the night.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Malagutti.

2. At 1715 hours Boni returned to the shop and at 1730 hours Major Smith and Officer candidate Roland arrived. Major Smith interrogated Boni who stated that he had entered Allied occupied territory in order to return to his family at Ancona. The two men - Boni and Malagutti - were taken to Major Smith's office in Florence in the Major's jeep. Upon arrival there Boni was again questioned but he maintained that he had only come across the lines in order to rejoin his family. He was then told that Malagutti had revealed the fact that he, Boni, had brought money from the Germans for Malagutti, and that he had asked Malagutti questions regarding Florence airfield - noting the replies on a piece of paper. Boni then admitted that he had been sent by the Germans. He was asked for the piece of paper on which he had made the notes and he said that he had thrown it away upon capture.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Major Smith and Officer candidate Roland.

3. About 1900 hours Major Smith and Officer candidate Roland searched the major's jeep and found a slip of paper (produced) on which were some notes of a military nature.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Major Smith and Officer candidate Roland.

4. An identification handkerchief was found in Boni's possession and tested in his presence and according to his directions by Lieut. Bailey, i.e., it was heated over a candle. Vague letters appeared but no complete words as the handkerchief was badly burned in several places (to be produced).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Lt. Bailey.

5. Evidence regarding Boni's background, training at spy school, mission (which included obtaining unit signs on military vehicles and whether allied bombers were using Florence airfield), and related matters can be given by Lt. Bailey as a result of his subsequent interrogation.

6. It can be presumed that Boni intended to complete his mission by

(a) the fact that he delivered the money to Malagutti; the point here is that he was told that the envelope he was given contained 25,000 lire (actually it contained 50,000) and had he not intended to return to EOT he could have converted the money to his own use and hidden up somewhere until the war was over.

(b) the fact that he made notes of military information and

(c) his retention of the handkerchief.

7. I recommend that Boni be charged with acting as an enemy agent at Florence on 24th October, 1944.

Additional points.

W. Lane
Major

8. Boni made a brief confession which was witnessed by Major Smith and Lieut. Bailey.

9. On 25th October Boni was shown the piece of paper which had been found on the bottom of Major Smith's jeep, and he admitted that he had thrown the paper where it was found, that it contained military information obtained by him and that the note was in his handwriting. He later made a written statement to this effect.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt Lucas, CIC

HEAD QUARTERS.
A.C.
SECURITY BRANCH.

5 December, 1944.

To: A.C. of S., G-2(CI)., Fifth Army.
Subject: MARTINELLI Mario - alleged enemy agent.

1. I submit herewith copies of statements by witnesses in this case together with a précis of the evidence which I have prepared.

2. Martinelli states that his mission was to engage in espionage activities in the vicinity of Grosotto, Orbetello and Civitavecchia.

3. I suggest that his intention to carry out his mission is made clear by:-

(a) his arrangement to meet his companions at the Barbieri home in order that they might return across the lines together (it can be proved that two people did, in fact, call and enquire for him and one of them, Costa Carlo, is now awaiting trial as an enemy agent).

(b) his determined efforts to secure a bicycle.

(c) His arrest when travelling south from Florence and in the general direction in which his mission would have taken him.

(d) His repeated story (with its variations) about buried art treasures at Civitavecchia, Siena and Milan to the civilians with whom he came into contact. His false story to the carabinieri, SDM and CIC when first arrested and interrogated; his note to the Countess Barbieri asking her to support his false story, and then - and only after his Barbieri alibi had been broken and he had been detected in a number of lies - his final and extremely verbose confession.

(e) The fact that he retained the handkerchief which the Germans had given him as an identification device.

(f) His admission of a previous mission (which is supported by the Barbieri family's statements regarding his previous visit in September).

4. There is a great deal of matter in the statements which is hearsay evidence and cannot possibly be used in court, but I have left them as they were taken as the information may assist the prosecution to understand something of the background of the case.

5. I suggest that Martinelli be charged with acting as an enemy agent in the vicinity of Florence and Tavernole between 15th and 19th October, 1944, and attempting to obtain information. I further suggest that consideration be given to the possibility of charging him jointly with Costa Carlo (with regard to whom 15 case has been submitted).

5. Ramsey
Major.

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.
Security Branch.

11th December, 1944.

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

SUBJECT: Preparation of case against SEMINO Franco - alleged enemy agent in Livorno.

1. During the month of June, 1944, in Livorno, one SEMINONE Fulvio was introduced to CATARELLI Iolanda, of Piazza Rossa, No. 4, 2nd floor. SEMINONE said that he had come from Genoa in search of lodgings and signora Catarelli, who had been left in charge of an apartment at Piazza Magenta No. 8, belonging to one Alfredo PASTORI (who had fled north from the city), offered SEMINONE the use of this apartment without any question of payment. SEMINONE subsequently visited Signora Catarelli from time to time - apparently socially. (To avoid confusion it should be made clear that the Piazza Magenta is also known as Piazza della Vittoria).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Signora Catarelli.

2. On 15th September, 1944, after the allied occupation, SEMINONE applied on the appropriate form to the housing authority for permission to remain in 8, Piazza Vittoria, and stated that his family consisted of 2 males and 2 females (application form produced). Documents from the files of the Commissariato per gli alloggi della città di Livorno and from the office of the Prefetto are produced to show that SEMINONE was granted permission to occupy these premises (the names of the officials who will produce the documents are not at the moment available but enquiries are being made with a view to obtaining statements from them). Evidence is also available to prove that SEMINONE paid half the rent for the month of October to two women named Pastori (sisters of the owner of the apartment). These women had returned from the country (whence they had fled during the allied attack) and discovered that their own home was in the "black zone"; they accordingly went to the house of their brother and there found SEMINONE; they received from him the sum of 81 lire.

The foregoing evidence has been obtained to prove SEMINONE's occupation of the premises in which the radio set was later discovered, and can be given by the sisters Pastori and officials dealing with the application and the forms granting the application.

3. On 7th November, 1944, S/Sergt. Broad went to Via Maggi 18, Livorno, and interrogated two men and a woman. Whilst he was so engaged SEMINONE arrived and joined the group. Sergt. Broad questioned him and SEMINONE produced an identity card showing that he had been born in Genoa. Asked how and when he had arrived in Livorno he stated that until January, 1944, he had lived in Genoa where he had his own electrical equipment and repair business. In that month his premises suffered as the result of allied bombing and he, with

his wife and baby son, removed to Cecina where they lived with his wife's mother. At the end of May Cecina was evacuated by the Germans and Schenone's baggage, together with that of other people, was placed on a military truck for removal. Schenone mounted the truck to guard his property and suddenly, without warning, the vehicle moved off leaving his wife and child behind. He was left at Livorno. At the conclusion of this story, he was asked by S/Sergt. Broad to turn out his pockets and it was found that he had 50 American dollars and 4000 lire in Italian notes, several allied military work permits and some loose photographs of himself.

The foregoing evidence to be given by S/Sergt. Broad.

4. At this stage of the interrogation Major Smith arrived and asked Schenone for the key of his flat. S/Sergt. Broad continued his interrogation whilst Major Smith, Lt. Haft and Brigadiere Bonadonna went to Schenone's apartment at Piazza della Vittoria 28. They searched the premises and found a wireless aerial, three dry cell wireless batteries and some tools. One of the cupboards was locked and upon being broken open it was found to contain a wireless transmitter and receiving set. Major Smith returned to 28 Via Maggi; he told the four Italians who were being interrogated by S/Sergt. Broad that they were all under arrest and would be taken to goal. Schenone (without any intimation from Major Smith as to what his errand had been or what he had discovered) said "The comedy is finished - it is no use arresting all these people - I alone am to blame".

The foregoing evidence to be given by Major Smith and corroborated (in part and if considered necessary) by S/Sergt. Broad, and Lt. Haft (from whom no statement has been taken).

5. Major Smith then went into a separate room with Schenone who stated that his real name was Emilio, and that he had been sent to Livorno by the German Intelligence service. His mission was to collect information on allied shipping, installations, units, etc., and to send back the information by wireless transmitter; he said that he was a qualified wirelessoperator and had served with the Italian navy. He had used the name of Fulvio Schenone and had an identity card in that name; his battle name was "Mirio". Cecina was taken to CIC HQ in Ardenna where he made a confession of his own freewill admitting that he had been engaged upon an espionage mission.

The foregoing evidence to be given by Major Smith.

6. The radio set remained in the possession of Major Smith until 9th November, 1944, when he handed it to Sergt. Casey, of 100 4. Sergt. Casey examined the set and found it to be in good working order and capable of transmitting messages up to 500 miles.

The foregoing evidence to be given by Major Smith and Sergt. Casey.

7. Cecina was employed at military establishments in the Livorno area, and I have obtained a statement covering the period

3.
17th October until the day of his arrest during which time he was employed by the 605th Ordnance Base Ammunition Maintenance Bn.
The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. J.H. Sevier.

8. On 14th November, 1944, in Livorno Prison, Sosino admitted to Special Agents Gordon and Seymour that he had concealed a second radio set at Via G. Marradi 1, Livorno. Sosino drew diagrams to show the location of the set and upon a search being made by the agents a transmitting set was found hidden above the fireplace in one of the rooms on the third floor at this address (this was a mains operated set).

The foregoing evidence to be given by Special Agents Gordon and Seymour.

9. On 17th November, 1944, Sosino was interrogated by Lt. Bailey, of SGI., and then gave details of his mission; the preparations he made to carry it out; the number of messages that he sent, the times at which he broadcast, the information contained in the messages, and other relevant matter.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Lt. Bailey, SGI.

10. I suggest that Sosino be charged with acting as an enemy agent at Livorno.

W. Lane

27th December, 1944.

MEMORANDUM.

A.C.

Security Branch.

To: A.C. of S., C-2 (51), Fifth Army.

Subject: Adolf Hitler and Adolf Hitler - alleged enemy agents.

1. On 14th October, 1944, one about 18 years of age, called upon one Adolf Hitler, of Adolf Hitler, in the province of Adolf Hitler, and asked to be given accommodation for the night. They said that they had come from Adolf Hitler, and spoke of deaths in their families; they intimated that they might stay in Adolf Hitler or might go on to come to study at the University. They left a note (produced as an exhibit) signed with false names (as will be seen later) thanking Adolf Hitler for his hospitality.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Dr. Landi (or, in the event of continued ill health, by his wife).

2. On 14th October, 1944, two men arrived at the Adolf Hitler in Adolf Hitler, and stayed at the hotel until the morning of 15th. They registered in their false names (page from the hotel register produced), showed the proprietor identity cards issued at Adolf Hitler (particulars of which were copied into the register).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Adolf Hitler.

3. On 20th October, two men called at the house of Adolf Hitler at Adolf Hitler, via Adolf Hitler, and said that they had come from Adolf Hitler, that they had been deaths in their families, and that they were going to come to study at the University. They said that they had no documents being burned them for fear of being detected as partisans (the younger man boasted of his exploits with the partisans). The older man expressed concern regarding their lack of documents and said that he was afraid that they might be stopped at road blocks. The men left on and Adolf Hitler's daughter gave them a letter to deliver to her sister-in-law at Adolf Hitler (this letter is produced as an exhibit having been found on the men at the time of their arrest).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Adolf Hitler.

4. On 22nd October, the two men were stopped by carabinieri at a road block at Adolf Hitler. They said that they had no identity documents or travel permits, that they had come from beyond the front and that their parents had been killed by the Germans. They added that they were going to Adolf Hitler to look for a family of which they could not remember the name.

The foregoing evidence can be given by carabinieri Adolf Hitler.

said that they had come from Reggio Emilia, and spoke of deaths in their families; they intimated that they might stay in Lucca or might go on to Rome to study at the University. They left a note (produced as an exhibit) signed with false names (as will be seen later) thanking Landi for his hospitality.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Dr. Landi (or, in the event of continued ill health, by his wife).

2. On 14th October, 1944, two men arrived at the Albergo la Luna, Lucca, and stayed at the hotel until the morning of 19th. They registered in their false names (page from the hotel register produced), showed the proprietor identity cards issued at Borgo di Pini (particulars of which were copied into the register).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Austici Orlando.

3. On 20th October, two men called at the house of Papiri Ada at Ardenna, via Facinotti 4, and said that they had come from Reggio Emilia, that they had been deaths in their families, and that they were going to Rome to study at the University. They said that they had no documents having been burned the fear of being detected as partisans (the younger man boasted of his exploits with the partisans). The older man expressed concern regarding their lack of documents and said that he was afraid that they might be stopped at road blocks. The man left on and Papiri's daughter gave them a letter to deliver to her sister-in-law at Cecina (this letter is produced as an exhibit having been found on the men at the time of their arrest).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Papiri Ada.

4. On 22nd October, the two men were stopped by carabinieri at a road block at Castiglione. They said that they had no identity documents or travel permits, that they had come from beyond the front and that their parents had been killed by the Germans. He added that they were going to Cecina to look for a family of which they could not remember the name.

II

The foregoing evidence can be given by carabinieri Guarducci.

5. At the carabinieri barracks they were identified as Fabbi and Magistrelli; they still stated that they had come from Reggio Emilia because the Germans had killed their parents, and that they were going to stay with an acquaintance at Cecina. They showed the carabinieri the letter which Papiri had given them and which was addressed to a person in Cecina. They were detained for interrogation by CIG.

The foregoing evidence can be given by carabinieri Coturri.

I cannot think the evidence disclosed in the statements of which none of this report is a precise prove the first part of the definition of a spy, i.e., "acting clandestinely or on false pretences," etc.

6. Interrogated by the CIG Magistrelli told a very similar story (only in greater detail) to that which he and his companion had already given. It was found that he possessed four new 1000 lire notes of one series and three new 1000 lire notes of another. When his identity card was compared with that of Fabbrì it was discovered that, although both had been issued at Bagnolo in Pistoia the podesta's name was signed "G. Galletti" on one and "G. Galletti" on the other (but apparently in the same handwriting); both cards bore the series number Cat. AV, n. 12. There were also slight discrepancies in the stories told by the two men. Fabbrì was found to have fifteen 1000 lire notes of the same series. These points gave rise to suspicion and the two men were separated and placed under guard. Magistrelli was subjected to a strong interrogation and admitted that he had been sent into Allied occupied territory for the purpose of committing acts of sabotage and obtaining military information. Fabbrì, confronted with Magistrelli's statement and after two days, also confessed. Their mission was to go to a point north of Cepur, dig up a buried store of explosives and make use of them in a manner detrimental to the Allied effort; they also had a secondary espionage mission inasmuch as they had to gather information regarding new weapons, troop movements, the behaviour and morale of the public, and particularly were they to obtain information regarding the documents necessary for circulation in Allied occupied territory.

7. A search was made in the vicinity of the spot described by the two men but the explosives were not found. It was, however, discovered that in January of this year a hidden dump of explosives was found in this general area (a map showing the location is produced) and this dump is very similar to that described by Fabbrì and Magistrelli. It may be argued that this is not one and the same dump but it will prove to the court that there things do exist and in the area to which the men were making their way.

The foregoing evidence (in paras 6 and 7) can be given by CIG agents Cunningham, de Bienco, Coen, Cornacchi and Stevens (or Balavin).

8. Magistrelli told Major Springern, of Fifth Army HQ that he intended to complete his mission but had told his fiancée in enemy occupied territory that it would be his last. Fabbrì told Major Springern that he came through the lines with the intention of completing his mission but was claiming to have changed his mind when he saw the good relations between Allied troops and the population, and heard stories of German atrocities from the Italians. The fact

men were separated and placed under guard. He admitted that he had been sent into a strong interrogation and admitted that he had been sent into allied occupied territory for the purpose of committing acts of sabotage and obtaining military information. Faberi, confronted with Magistrelli's statement and after two days, also confessed. Their mission was to go to a point north of Capua, dig up a buried store of explosives and make use of them in a manner detrimental to the allied effort; they also had a secondary espionage mission inasmuch as they had to gather information regarding new weapons, troop movements, the behaviour and morale of the public, and particularly were they to obtain information regarding the documents necessary for circulation in allied occupied territory.

7. A search was made in the vicinity of the spot described by the two men but the explosives dump could not be found. It was, however, discovered that in January of this year a hidden dump of explosives was found in this general area (a map showing the location is produced) and this dump is very similar to that described by Faberi and Magistrelli. It may be argued that this is not one and the same dump but it will prove to the court that these things do exist and in the area to which the men were making their way.

The foregoing evidence (in paras 6 and 7) can be given by CIG agents Cunningham, de Leone, Cohen, Benvenuto and Stevens (or Baldwin).

8. Magistrelli told Major Springarn, of First Army, that he intended to complete his mission but had told his fiancée in error occurred territory that it would be his last. Faberi told Major Springarn that he came through the lines with the intention of completing his mission but as claims to have changed his mind when he saw the good relations between allied troops and the population, and heard stories of German atrocities from the Italians. The fact remains that Magistrelli said that he intended to complete his mission and there has been no suggestion that Faberi tried to persuade him to do otherwise or conveyed to him his change of heart; furthermore, they were caught proceeding towards the immediate object of their mission, and Faberi did not tell the truth until two days after his arrest when he was confronted with the confession previously made by Magistrelli.

9. Attention is drawn to the background of these two men

men (as revealed in various reports in my possession which can be seen by the prosecuting officer), and particularly the fact that that both entered the GLS from the A Flotilla MAS.

10. I recommend that these two men be charged
- (A) with wilfully doing an act in aid of the enemy or hostile to the Allied forces and
 - (B) serving the enemy as spies.

H. J. R.

27 December, 41

UNCLASSIFIED
A.C.

Security Branch.

To: A.C. of 3, G-2 (C.I.), Fifth Army.

Subject: AGOSTINI Goffredo - alleged enemy agent.

1. On the night of 1 November, 1944, near Cassino, Italy, Pte. Blakney, of 90st Division, was called by Pte. Goffredo, of the same division, who had just relieved him at his outpost, to assist him with a man who had spoken in German and who had jumped behind a tree. The man was taken as prisoner and taken to the company CP.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Privates Blakney and Goffredo.

2. On 2nd November, 1944, Special Agent Goffredo, of the 91st Division, received the prisoner from the company CP. After interrogation he gave him name as Agostini Goffredo, and said that he had been a forced worker for the German East Organisation (although an examination of his hands failed to reveal any signs that he had been engaged in hard work), and that he and two other men had escaped from the Germans with a view to reaching their home in Alsace occupied territory. The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Goffredo.

CIC., 91st Division.

3. From Division Agostini was sent to Corps HQ where he was interrogated by Special Agent Goffredo to whom he repeated verbatim the same story as that which he told Goffredo (a statement from Goffredo is not immediately available but is in the post and will arrive in a day or so).

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Goffredo, CIC., 11 Corps.

4. Upon arrival at Fifth Army HQ, Agostini was interrogated by Capt. Tonini and Special Agent Rex Roth. November Agostini was interrogated by Capt. Tonini and Special Agent Rex Roth. In consequence of information received from a confidential source he was told that it would be best for him to tell the truth (although no promises were made). He at once admitted that he was an agent in the employ of the Germans and proceeded to give details of his recruitment and schooling in espionage matters and details of the persons he had encountered during this experience. He said that he had been sent from Bologna to obtain information regarding tanks and troops in the area of Lorraine, that he had been captured by American soldiers on the morning of 1st November, and that during previous interrogations he had referred to his cover story (which was that described above, i.e., that he had escaped from German forced labour with a view to returning to his home). After his interrogation Agostini made a written statement (which was witnessed by Capt. Tonini and Rex Roth) in which he told his story in greater detail and which ends with the phrase "I realise that what I did was not the right thing but I did it with the hope of again seeing my mother, and also because I was lured by the thought of money".

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Tonini and Special Agent Rex Roth, CIC., 11 Corps.

5. On 10th November Agostini was again interrogated - this time by Lieut Bailey, of GCI - and he now recounted his history in at some length. He told this officer that he had every intention of fulfilling his mission and of returning to his mother.

2. On 10 November, 1944, Special Agent Tompkins, of the First Division, received the prisoner from the command MP. After interrogation he gave him name as Augustin Agostini, and said that he had been a forced worker for the German Luftwaffe (although an examination of his hands failed to reveal any signs that he had been engaged in hard work), and that he and two other men had escaped from the Germans with a view to reaching their homes in Alsace occupied territory. The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Tompkins, C.I.C., First Division.

3. From Division Agostini was sent to Camp 100 where he was interrogated by Special Agent Luchetti to whom he repeated practically the same story as that which he told Tompkins in statement from Luchetti is not immediately available but is in the set and will arrive in a day or so.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Luchetti, C.I.C., First Division.

4. Upon arrival at Fifth Army Prisoner Interrogation Unit on 2nd November Agostini was interrogated by Capt. Tonini and Special Agent Fox Roth. In consequence of information received from a confidential source he was told that it would be best for him to tell the truth (although no promises were made). He at once admitted that he was an agent in the employ of the Germans and proceeded to give details of his recruitment and schooling in espionage matters and details of the persons he had encountered during this experience. He said that he had been sent from Bologna to obtain information regarding tanks and troops in the area of Tolosa, that he had been captured by American soldiers on the morning of 2nd November, and that during previous interrogations he had adhered to his cover story (which was that described above, i.e., that he had escaped from German forced labour with a view to returning to his home). After his interrogation Agostini made a written statement (which was witnessed by Capt. Tonini and Agent Roth) in which he told his story in greater detail and which ends with the phrase "I realize that what I did was not the right thing but I did it with the hope of again seeing my mother, and also because allured by the thought of money".

The foregoing evidence can be given by Capt. Tonini and Special Agent Fox Roth, C.I.C., H.Q., Fifth Army.

5. On 10th November Agostini was again interrogated - this time by Lieut. Bailey, of S.C.I. - and he now recounted his history in a completely different way. He told this officer that he had every intention of fulfilling his mission and of returning to his home.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Lieut. Bailey, S.C.I.

6. Agostini was captured by our troops and did not surrender himself; he told his false cover story to C.I.C. agents at Division and Camp 100 at the time he said that he did not intend to complete his mission (on the contrary he specifically told Lieut. Bailey that he was going to do so), and therefore recommended that he be tried on charges of serving the enemy as a spy.

in for.

HEADQUARTERS.

A.C.

Security Branch.

21st November, 1944.

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

Subject: Summary of evidence in the case of DIONISIO FRANCESCO.

1. About 0030 hours on 4 November, 1944, Private Jack LUOMA, and Pfc Elmer Johnson, of an American forward unit, who were on outpost duty in a foxhole in the vicinity of L-88770, saw a man in civilian clothes approaching them. Pfc Johnson called the man to come into the trench and he was kept there as small arms fire could be heard close by. The man spoke to the soldiers in a foreign language and all that they could gather was that he was going to Florence and Rimini. He remained with the soldiers for ten or fifteen minutes and was then taken away by S/Sergt. Peter Richter (who had visited the outpost in the course of his duties) who delivered him to his platoon CP where arrangements were made for him to be sent to the rear.

The foregoing evidence can be given by S/Sergt Richter, Pfc Johnson and Private Luoma.

2. At 0200 hours the man (now known to be Dionisio Francesco) was interviewed at the Prisoner of War cage maintained by CGA of the 1st Armoured Division by 1st Lt. August Bernardi in consequence of Dionisio requesting the corporal in charge of the cage to be brought at once before an Intelligence officer (it is hoped to be able to obtain a statement from the corporal but at the moment he has not been traced). Bernardi said that he represented the Intelligence service and Dionisio at once - without any prompting or questioning - said that he was an enemy agent. He added that he had become an agent in order to cross the lines and visit his family in Florence. He spoke very rapidly and gave the lieutenant very few opportunities for interrogation, but he added that he would be more than willing to return across the lines into enemy occupied territory for the purpose of seeking information that would be of value to the allies. In this connection he claimed friendship with a young woman who was acting as interpreter for a German officer working in the German Intelligence service and through whom he would have access to information valuable to the allied cause.

and Pfc Elmer Johnson, of an American forward unit, who were on outpost duty in a foxhole in the vicinity of L-82/78, saw a man in civilian clothes approaching them. Pfc Johnson called the man to come into the trench and he was kept there as small arms fire could be heard close by. The man spoke to the soldiers in a foreign language and all that they could gather was that he was going to Florence and Rimini. He remained with the soldiers for ten or fifteen minutes and was then taken away by S/Sgt. Peter Nichter (who had visited the outpost in the course of his duties) who delivered him to his platoon CP where arrangements were made for him to be sent to the rear.

The foregoing evidence can be given by S/Sgt Nichter, Pfc Johnson and Private Luoma.

2. At 0200 hours the man (now known to be Dionisio Francesco) was interviewed at the prisoner of war cage maintained by OCA of the 1st Armored Division by and Lieut August Bernardi in consequence of Dionisio requesting the corporal in charge of the cage to be brought at once before an Intelligence officer (it is noted to be able to obtain a statement from the corporal but at the moment he has not been traced). Bernardi said that he represented the Intelligence service and Dionisio at once - without any prompting or questioning - said that he was an enemy agent. He added that he had become an agent in order to cross the lines and visit his family in Florence. He spoke very rapidly and gave the lieutenant very few opportunities for interrogation, but he added that he would be more than willing to return across the lines into enemy occupied territory for the purpose of seeking information that would be of value to the allies. In this connection he claimed friendship with a young woman who was acting as interpreter for a German officer working in the German Intelligence service and through whom he would have access to information valuable to the allied cause. At this stage Lieut. Bernardi called in the CIC to deal with the case.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Lieut. Bernardi and - if he can be traced - the corporal in charge of the cage.

3. Later on the same day Dionisio was interrogated by Special Agent John McDonough, CIC., to whom he stated that he had voluntarily enlisted in the 1st Flotilla MAS in November, 1942, continued his training until August, 1944, and had then been enlisted into a German espionage service receiving instruction at Verona. He said that the mission given to him was to observe Allied insignia, troop concentrations, etc., in the vicinity of Florence; he was to remain in the city until the end of November and was then to return to Verona by way of Lucca (where there were fewer Allied troops).

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He then described the means by which he was taken through the German lines, and finished by saying that his sole motive for accepting a position in the espionage service was to enable him to see his family in Florence, and that he had intended from the start to surrender to the allies as soon as he had crossed the lines. He was sent from the POW cage to the HQ of II Corps CIC at 1745 hours on the same day.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent John McDonough, CGA., 1st Armoured Division.

4. Later on the same day, Dionisio was again interrogated - this time by Special Agent Hickey, of II Corps CIC, assisted by MARTINI Mario, an Italian officer working with this command. Here Dionisio repeated (only in greater detail) the story which he had previously given to McDonough, and written notes in Italian were made by Martini. Dionisio read these notes and signed each page; Hickey and Martini signed also. Dionisio was then interrogated on certain discrepancies between his story and certain information already in possession of the interrogating officers, and was told that lying to officials of the American army was an offence under AMG proclamations. He then said that he wanted to revise his story and stated that the entire episode regarding Goebbels and Schmitt at Ivrea (which includes his training and briefing for his mission - in other words, the story he had told up to this point) was untrue and he thereupon endorsed the notes in the following manner "The information contained in these nine pages is true up to the point of my activity at Ivrea. From this point on the information must be changed". (The difference in handwriting between Martini and Dionisio is most marked - it is perfectly obvious that the person making the endorsement was not the person who wrote the notes). (In the absence of a second written confession of the true mission I consider this endorsement to be of the utmost importance). He then went on to describe his true mission - which was to surrender to the allies, tell the story which he had already related to three interrogating officers, gain our confidence, and thus penetrate allied intelligence agencies by offering to perform a mission for us (by this means he would inevitably obtain information regarding our agencies, their method of working, names and descriptions of allied officers engaged in this work; possibly, also, names and descriptions of some of our agents. He admitted that Schmitt - after he had finished his sabotage training - gave him this mission of penetrating our intelligence service and coached him in the cover story he was to tell when he contacted our personnel - and this is the story that he actually did tell to three separate interrogating officers.

Dionisio repeated (only in greater detail) the story which he had previously given to Mc Donough, and written notes in Italian were made by Martini. Dionisio read these notes and signed each page; Hickey and Martini signed also. Dionisio was then interrogated on certain discrepancies between his story and certain information already in possession of the interrogating officers, and was told that lying to officials of the American army was an offence under AMG proclamations. He then said that he wanted to revise his story and stated that the entire episode regarding Goebbels and Schmitt at Ivrea (which includes his training and briefing for his mission - in other words, the story he had told up to this point) was untrue and he thereupon endorsed the notes in the following manner "The information contained in these nine pages is true up to the point of my activity at Ivrea. From this point on the information must be changed". (The difference in handwriting between Martini and Dionisio is most marked - it is perfectly obvious that the person making the endorsement was not the person who wrote the notes). (In the absence of a second written confession of the true mission I consider this endorsement to be of the utmost importance). He then went on to describe his true mission - which was to surrender to the allies, tell the story which he had already related to three interrogating officers, gain our confidence, and thus penetrate allied intelligence agencies by offering to perform a mission for us (by this means he would inevitably obtain information regarding our agencies, their method of working, names and descriptions of allied officers engaged in this work; possibly, also, names and descriptions of some of our agents. He admitted that Schmitt - after he had finished his sabotage training - gave him this mission of penetrating our intelligence service and coached him in the cover story he was to tell when he contacted our personnel - and this is the story that he actually did tell to three separate interrogating officers.

The foregoing evidence can be given by Special Agent Hickey and Martini Mario.

5. On 7th November, 1944, Dionisio was again questioned - this time by Ensign Charles Siragusa, of Unit Z, SCL, and to this officer he described, in greater detail, how he joined the Intelligence service, how he was coached in his cover story (the main and essential features of which were as follows: that Goebbels had to present himself as and

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and demand to speak to an intelligence officer declaring at once that he was an enemy agent), started on his mission, and carried out his instructions until he was "broken down".

The foregoing evidence can be given by Ensign Charles Siragusa, Unit 2, SUI.

6. Dionisio will probably state that he did not intend to complete his mission; to rebut this it can be stated by witnesses that he confessed to being an ardent Fascist; that he joined the German intelligence service because he was "tired of doing nothing with the 14th Flotilla MAS", and the claim that he may make to having surrendered to the allies will not hold water as that is precisely what he was instructed to do; he also clung to his cover story with three interrogators.

7. This is a rather unusual case and one that will have to be well presented to the court; I feel, however, that an agent of this kind could, if successful, be a source of great danger to allied intelligence operations and particularly to the lives of agents ~~in~~ working for us, and I recommend that he be tried as an enemy agent.

W. R. King
Major.

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.
SECURITY BRANCH.

5 December 1944

To: A.C. of S., G-2(CI)., Fifth Army.
Subject: COSTA Carla - alleged enemy agent.

1. I submit herewith copies of statements by witnesses in this case, together with a precis of the evidence.

2. Costa states verbally that her mission was to go to Rome and collect political information - when arrested she had a number of newspapers and pamphlets published in Rome by Communist and other anti-Fascist organisations. She has not stated her precise mission in writing and merely refers to "receiving instructions" in her confession.

3. I do not think that there can be any doubt that she intended to complete her mission, and in support of this I draw attention to the following points:

(a) Her possession of Roman newspapers and political pamphlets when she was arrested a few miles from the front and heading in the direction.

(b) Her call at the Barbieri home on her return from Rome and her named departure in the direction in which she was caught.

(c) The care she took of her identification handkerchief i.e., wrapping it in another handkerchief.

4. The statements are not entirely complete but I have indicated by whom certain facts can be proved, and the evidence which is lacking from individual statements will be forthcoming shortly.

5. Costa is a juvenile in the eyes of the law - she is 17 years of age. She is, however, a fanatical believer in Fascism, has been received by Mussolini and congratulated on the success of her previous espionage missions, and has been decorated with the Iron Cross (second class). She is, I am told, quite prepared to become a martyr to the cause. I suggest that she be charged and tried as an enemy agent in the vicinity of Pontepetri on 23rd October, 1944, and I further suggest that she be charged jointly with Martinelli Mario (against whom a case has also been submitted) or that serious consideration be given to this possibility.

W. Ramey
Major.

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.
Security Branch.

6 December, 1944.

To: A.C. of S., G-2(CI)., Fifth Army.
Subject: COSTA Carla - alleged enemy agent.

STATEMENTS AVAILABLE
AND
PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE,

To be proved.

By whom or in what
manner.

1. On 14th October, 1955, Costa, Martinelli and another crossed the lines into AOT below the Abetone Pass. Statements by Martinelli and Costa.
2. In Pian degli Ontani they were stopped by partisans and asked if they could give any combat information. ditto.
3. They were taken to Capt. Chrystie, of 107 AAA Group, and were questioned by him through a woman interpreter. They were allowed to proceed. ditto and statement by Capt. Chrystie.
4. ~~XXXXXX~~ They continued on foot to San Marcello and from there to Montecatini where they spent the night of 14th October. They slept in an unidentified house. On the following day Martinelli parted company with the other two and Costa and her companion made their way to Siena (where he decided to remain). Statements by Martinelli and Costa.
5. Costa proceeded to Rome to carry out her mission which was to obtain political information and procure newspapers, etc. She does not mention the nature of her mission in her two written statements but told Special Agent Messing during interrogation, and he can give evidence to this effect. She spent several days in the city (it is hoped to bring a woman from Rome to give evidence on this point and to prove Carla's visit to Rome during her previous mission - a statement is not available at the moment but a report is in the post). Statement by Special Agent Messing and by Signora David.
6. On 22nd October, 1944, Carla called at the

2.

Barbieri home and asked for Martinelli by his names "Monello" and "Righi"; told that he was out she left stating her intention of going to Pistoia on urgent business. Statements by the Barbieri family.

7. On 23rd October, 1944; whilst riding on the handlebars of a cycle on highway 66 just south-west of Pontepetri and travelling towards the enemy lines Costa was arrested by Special Agent Mason. (Map Ref - Q 498988). Statement by Special Agent Mason.
8. Amongst her effects were discovered a number of Communist and other anti-fascist newspapers, pamphlets, etc., published in Rome, and a plain white handkerchief carefully wrapped in another handkerchief. Heated over the candle secret writing emerged which read (in German) "Member of the Army. Take to Air Corps HQ". CIC statements
9. Carla was confronted by Martinelli and he identified her as the girl with whom he had crossed the lines and as an enemy agent. She denied being an agent and said that she had never seen Martinelli before. CIC statements.
10. Later she was given detailed information of her known espionage activities and shown the handkerchief which had been found in her possession. She then admitted being an enemy agent and on her third mission. CIC statements.
11. She was further interrogated and on 25th October she prepared and signed a brief statement of her activities. CIC
12. On 28 October she was told of further information which had come to light regarding her background and activities, and she wrote a second and more detailed statement.

W. J. J. J.
Mason

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