

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

10000/109/ 677
(VOL. II)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/ 677
(VOL. II)

DISCIPLINE, ALLIED TROOPS
AUG. - NOV. 1945

CD Fiske.

209

Will you check w/ # 203 & # 196 with the
appropriate U.S. authorities to let me know
result.

MS (S)

209

CSO

8 November 1945

The troops referred to in 203 are evidently part of the command
of Peninsular Base Section.

I have written AMG Commissioner, Naples, who maintains liaison
with the Southern Headquarters, PBS.

196 refers to negro troops of the 92nd Division and since that
Division has since debarked for the United States, no further action
appears to be indicated.

3795

7

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive Commissioner

(213)

CSO

Letter at 212 submitted for signature. This
forwards AFHQ's reply (at 211) to our 204, which
was the result of Col Selby's letter at 196.

FILE
CLOSED

H/10/22

199 to signature pas 1/10 3/10/10

200.

201

Ex Com. By Jolo 196. Before sending the enclosed letter, I direct your attention to the last para. of letter from R.C. Liguria. It is my opinion that this is a pretty safe date for declaring withdrawal of thousands of American troops over delays in redeployment. Certainly it could not be done for negro troops only. That R.C. would that we quote AFHQ saying the recommendation does not require 59 area point of view of HC with copy to 59 area. As to the revision in any event. Before letter I have your to copies of the doing so. many above points

ended 3/1/10

I agree

1/1/10

202

Ex Com. Herewith letter revised as per min. 201

ended

stability of morale. Certainly it could not
 in redeployment. Certainly it could not
 be done for negro troops only. It recom-
 mend that we write AFHQ saying that RC's
 recommendation does not suggest the
 point of view of AC with copy to 59 area.
 letter as to the revision in any event. Before
 doing so, may I have your co-writer of the
 above points

Emu 31/10

I agree.

11/11/11

202

Ex Com. Herewith letter revised as per

min. 201

Emu 2/11

205

Copy to L. H. R. 11/11/11

3891

206

Ex C. Please see 203 for info if you have not
 already seen it. It appears to have got
 very delayed. P.S. consider that AMG maps
 are taking sufficient action.

25/11

C.S.O. Ev. Com.

191

Imp. 1st at 15 P.M., as instructed in minute 13, submitted
for approval signature of C.C.

Dist. 20/9

F.M. 20/9

192

Chief Commissioner.

193

Approved
Attached is submitted for your signature
information

74/20/9

197.

C50 Pse 222 (196) and the report. Should
we send this to G.S. or will it go thro'
mil. channels to AFHQ?

E.P.

24/10

198

Capt. B. But is not there another file abt.
these coloured soldiers on which at 3793
request of Col. Selby we asked AFHQ for
some Provost Coy to go to Spezia?

F.M. 27/10.

185

Polad (B)

Ex. Comm.

I see no objection to sending a copy of Gen. Anderson's letter to Prime Minister in reply to his of Aug. 16.

J. Miller Jones

Pol. Ad. (Am) Sept. 18/45

186

I see no objection either.

18/10/45

H. Alfson
Pol. Ad. (Br.)

187

I agree. I should be grateful if we might have copies of the correspondence for our records.

H. Alfson
Sept. 18.

E.C.

189

Do put up covering letter to P.M.

20/9

JWS
3792

cc

190

eso Action

M. (11/5)

172

M. Jones - Poted A.

Ref from 171, at 168 on the
file is the only security
report I know of at the
H.Q. It is the official
XIII Corps story.

14/3/45

14/3/45

173

Many thanks - This is what I wanted

To see. J. Williams Jones - Pol. Ad (Am)

Sept. 25/45

176

CBs: Draft case to P.M. submitted for approval as result of this 175

20/10/45

8/177

Mr. Kennedy Approved. 18 Dec.

24/10/45

XIII Corps Staff.

STANDARD

14/3/45.

Rev. 23/4. 173

Many thanks - This is what I wanted

To see.

J. M. Williams - Pol. Ad. (Am)

Sept. 25/45

176 ~~477~~

CB. Draft: att to P.M. submitted for approval as result of file to 175
 177. 24/5

Mr. Kennedy Approved. 18 Dec.

Ex. Com.

9 178

(in reply to 6)

C. S. D. Here with letter for submission for signature

25/5/45

25/4

25/4

180

Chief Commissioner

179

Submitted for signature

25/5

25/5/45

156

C.S.O.

1. Submitted for C.C.'s signature, reply to P.M.'s letter at 134 on behavior of N.Z. Troops at-Pemungin
2. For approval draft letter to Nemi in accordance with C.O.S.'s instructions at 153.

20K 90/8

157

Mr. Kewster

2 approved 24/1/56
27.31/8

160.

C.S.O. 2 letters as at minute 156 submitted for C.C.'s signature
20K 90/8

161

Chief Commissioner

1. Letter to P.M. in answer } 185
- to him at 134 for your signature } 185

2. Draft letter to Nemi in compliance)

May Kemster

2 approved upon June 156.

LS 31/8

160.

CSO 2 letters as at minute 156 submitted for C.C.'s signature
208K1113

161

Not for
[Signature]

Chief Commissioner

1. Letter to P.M. in answer } See
to him at 134 for your signature } 158

Ex. Comm. letter to Kermi in compliance } See
with para 2 of Cos Aff'd letter } 158
at 153 for your signature.

LS 31/8

208K1113
[Signature]

Ex-lunum

136

Attached drops letter for approval of the

Ex-lunum

137

CSO

No. Send the letter of PD to the Director

Concerned and tell the PD what we have done.

138

138

May. Kewley:-

What you please follows this in action suggested by

Ex-lunum at min 137

Ex-lunum

139

At CSO

Drops acknowledgment of M's 134 for approval

Ex-lunum

140

Ex-lunum

3788

Concerned and tell the P.D. what we have done.

W/ 27/8

138

Mr. Kennedy:-

Will you please forward this in action suggested by
Ex-bureau at min 137

Ex-bureau
S-27/8

137 140

A/C 50

Draft: Amended agreement M's 132 for approval

Ex-bureau 27/8

Ex-bureau
S-27/8

~~Ex-bureau~~

Mr. Kennedy.

134

3789

Will you please prepare a draft of a letter to
the Lt. Col. embodying the info as suggested in para 153,
for the Ex-bureau signature.

Ex-bureau
S-27/8

(117)

Ask H. L. O. to PO Div to come to see me
Ref 103

MS 16/18

(118)

Ex Com can be let de Latis in 16 Aug - see letter received

(119)

12/4

124
Cust Analyst Draft letters submitted for E.C. approval - follow 122 & 123
12/10/8

125

Ex Comm - As per min 124 for your approval.
12/1

126

24/8 Drafts approved. 7

Dep Ex Comm
Two letters submitted for E.C. signature in approved 12/10/8
12/10

127

Ask the L.O. to PO. Div to come to see me
 117
 103

MS 11/18

Ex. Com. can be told de Latis in 16 Aug. - see letter received

119

124

124
 Draft- letters submitted for E.C.'s approval - follow 122 & 123
 121620/8

125
 Ex. Com. - no per min 1st for your approval.

126
 21/8

21/8 Drafts approved. 7

127
 Dep. Ex. Comm.
 Two Letters submitted for E.C.'s signature, in response 126
 128-218

at the 1191
 124
 Draft letters submitted for E.C. approval - follows 132 & 133
 DATE 20/8

Ex Comm
 as per min 1st for your approval.

at the 21/8

12.

26/8 Drafts approved. 7

129.

Dep Ex Comm

Two Letters submitted for C.E. signature, in approved 36 min, 126.
 36 20/8

130.

REC 22/8
 1707
 1707

Chief Commissioner.
 27/8 For signature. 7

135.

A/Executive Commissioner
 follows 132 & 133 for information. would suggest that it is not worth
 forwarding to A.F.H.Q as it deals only in quantities and states that the local
 military command has been approached.
 36 20/8

Mr J. Karsley.
 26/8, has P.O.'s letter should be acknowledged.
 20/8

104

C.S.O. and 99 & 98
7-10-83 T102, report further trouble in Police troops in the
Kusacata area.

- Drafts submitted are:
1. from CC to AFHQ forwarding reports
 2. acknowledgment to Dr. Pinner by CC.
 3. acknowledgment to Nenni by E.C.

RW 9/8

Approved as amended

Σ 9/8

C.S.O.

105

Letter as in minute 104, now amended, submitted for signature
RW 11/8

106

Ex Com

Ref 99 and 103 ^{two} ~~three~~ letters
Submitted for signature of CC and
also for your signature 3/8

Σ 11/8

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

212

Ref: 3609/212/20

15th November 1945

SUBJECT: Lawlessness

TO : Regional Commissioner,
HQ AMG Liguria Region

D/4

Reference your letter HQ/114 of 23 October 1945 to 59 Area, copy to this Headquarters on the subject of the conduct of American Negro troops.

A reply has been received from AFHQ to my letter 3609/199/20 dated 5 November 1945 to AFHQ, copy to you, on the same subject, which is herewith forwarded to you.

For the Chief Commissioner:

203

[Signature]
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
Commander, 59 Area
GA Sec (for Public Safety S/C)

FILE
CLOSED

see M.213 3786

[Handwritten initials and marks]
16
11

3609 90
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Ex Comm
211
NPS/COB/jrs

G-5: 370.

10 November 1945

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops.

9461 81 1945
NOV 13 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394. 204

Reference your 3609/199/EC dated 5 November.

1. The problem of the discipline of Allied troops in La Spezia has also been referred to this Headquarters through Headquarters 2 District. 210

2. A copy of this Headquarters letter AG 250.1/794 C-0 dated 6 November addressed to the Commanding General Peninsular Base Section, indicating that action is being taken, is forwarded.

3. It is understood that the Provost Marshall, Peninsular Base Section is now operating a jeep patrol from Leghorn to Genoa and return.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

Norman P. Seagrave
NORMAN P. SEAGRAVE,
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.

Encls: as above.

1 SPARE HELD

See 212
M. 213
3785

(Capt. R. B. Seagrave)

CONFIDENTIAL
COPY

3609 91

260

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

6 November 1945

In reply
refer to AG 250.1/794 G-0

SUBJECT: Lawlessness

TO : Commanding General
Peninsular Base Section
APO 782

1. Reference is made to letters, Headquarters Number 2 District, CMP, file 2019 G(0), dated 13 September 1945, 25 September 1945 and 25 October 1945, subject as above, information copies of which were sent to your headquarters.

2. It is desired that necessary action be taken to prevent recurrences of the robberies and shootings which have occurred in the La Spezia area between US colored troops and British personnel as reported in the above cited letters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RIDWAY:

/s/ D. C. Kirley
D. C. KIRLEY
Captain, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

copies furnished
PMG
G-1 7308
G-3

See 21

3784

CONFIDENTIAL

208

Ref: 3609/208/20

8 November 1945

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops

TO : AMO Commissioner
Naples Commune

203

1. I refer to the memorandum report of 27 October from SCAP, Naples.
2. It is our understanding that the troops involved are under the command of Peninsular Base Section and that you have brought this matter to the attention of the Commanding Officer.
3. Please report what action, if any, has been taken by Peninsular Base Section and whether or not the action taken has been effective.

/s/ NORMAN E. WISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

22/11
B/11
11/11
11/11

See 224

3782

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

204

Ref: 3609/129/20. 6

5 November 1945.

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops.

TO : Allied Forces Headquarters.
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. I refer to a letter AG/14080/1/75 dated 10 Oct 45 signed by the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission, in which a request was made for a detachment of Military Police to control the disorderly behaviour of the American coloured troops in the LA SPEZIA-GENOA zone.

2. The Regional Commissioner, LIGURIA states that he has already asked the Commander, 59 Area, for strong action to be taken by the concerned authorities, but nothing has so far been done.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M S ENSH

Regadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Commander, 59 Area.
EC, Liguria Region
CA Sec (for Public Safety S/O).

See 211 212
See 230

3782

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

27 October 1945

MEMORANDUM REPORT :

Nov 1 1945

TO : Director Public Safety S/C.

FROM : Major Luckman SCAPD Naples AMG by phone.

1. At approximately 1800 hours 26-10-45 near the corner of Corso Garibaldi and Via Poggia Reale, several P.S. Agents and several M.Ps (American) were on patrol duty in connection with protection against pilfering of Allied vehicles previously experienced in that neighborhood. The P.S. agents noticed some flagrant solicitations being made by some prostitutes toward several negro American soldiers. The P.S. Agents berated the prostitutes and proceeded to arrest them. The negroes interfered. The M.Ps instructed the negroes that the P.S. Agents were right. The fight started with considerable noise as a result.

A negro battalion, of which these negroes were part, is billeted within easy sound of the fight. A crowd of armed negroes issued forth from the billets and started firing weapons of all kinds. The M.Ps also fired. Results -

- 1 negro dead
- 1 " wounded in hospital
- 1 P.S. Agent injured by blow on head
- 1 M.P. injured by gunshot on shoulder.

It should be noted that in this billet there is supposed to be posted a strict regulation against the possession of any arms by the colored troops. It is rumored that the C.C. is already

3781-208

M 209

- 2 -

202

under questioning by A.F.M.Q. for laxity in controlling his men.

Later) The same night F.S. Agents at Garibaldi Square were attacked by an armed negro soldier. The soldier was disarmed but eluded capture.

Later) 1 M.P. was attacked by negroes. A brawl ensued but no injuries or arrests reported.

Later) At 0305 - 27-10-45

5 negro soldiers forced their way into Foggiorale prison and took the keys from the guard, made their way through the mens' quarters and into the womens' jail with expressed intent to release the prostitutes confined therein. Prison officials called the Questura and American M.Ps arrived and arrested the five negroes.

Major Luckman stated that joint patrols will be used regularly from Monday night on, with a special crew working to night and Sunday night, as this Secondigliano area has been a bad spot for some times.

FEB/G

3780

3609
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LIGURIA REGION

23 October 1945

LIG/HQ/114

SUBJECT : Breaking and Entering by American Negro Soldiers

TO : Commander, 59 Area.

1. I attach herewith a Carabinieri report on the breaking and entering of the car park belonging to H.Q. Liguria Region on the night of the 21st October.
2. The lawlessness and lack of control of American Negro soldiers of the 92 Div appears to be increasing in this Region. I have already reported the incidents which have been taking place in LA SPEZIA and have asked for strong action to be taken by the concerned authorities. So far nothing has been done.
3. An Italian civilian was recently held up and robbed on the street by an armed Negro in daylight in the city of GENOA. American Negro soldiers make a practice of going into shops, selecting goods and tendering cigarettes and rations in payment. If the shopkeepers refuse to accept these the soldiers walk out with the goods without paying.
4. I again request that GENOA and LA SPEZIA be placed out of bounds to all Negro troops and that the American authorities take steps to prevent their vehicles entering the Region on Highway 1. It is not unusual to see a jeep containing Negro troops in the remote villages on small side roads in this Region where they cannot possibly have any lawful purpose.

26 OCT 1945

3770

1. I attach herewith a Carabinieri report on the breaking and entering of the car park belonging to H.Q. Liguria Region on the night of the 21st October.
2. The lawlessness and lack of control of American Negro soldiers of the 92 Div appear to be increasing in this Region. I have already reported the incidents which have been taking place in LA SPEZIA and have asked for strong action to be taken by the concerned authorities. So far nothing has been done.
3. An Italian civilian was recently held up and robbed on the street by an armed Negro in daylight in the city of GENOA. American Negro soldiers make a practice of going into shops, selecting goods and tendering cigarettes and rations in payment. If the shopkeepers refuse to accept these the soldiers walk out with the goods without paying.
4. I again request that GENOA and LA SPEZIA be placed out of bounds to all Negro troops and that the American authorities take steps to prevent their vehicles entering the Region on Highway 1. It is not unusual to see a jeep containing Negro troops in the remote villages on small side roads in this Region where they cannot possibly have any lawful purpose.

JGS/Ech

Copy to : H.Q., A.C. (Att Executive Commissioner)

PA 10

(for reference) 200-10

J. G. Smith
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

26 OCT 1945

See 212
3789

3609
TRANSLATION

Legione Territoriale dei CC. RR. Genoa. Tenenza di Genova-
Piazza Principe. 195

Genoa, 22nd October 1945

Subject: Shooting among CC. RR. and a coloured soldier.

To : Comando Generale dell'Arma dei CC. RR., Rome.
Comando di Divisione CC. RR. Pastrengo, Milano.
Comando di Brigata CC. RR., Torino.
Comando del Presidio Militare, Genova.
R. Prefettura, Genova.
Comando Legione CC. RR. Uff. Servizio, Genova.
P.S.O., Genova.
R. Questura, Genova.
Comando del Gruppo Interno, Genova.
Comando della Compagnia Interna CC. RR. Genova.

On the 21 inst. at about 23.50 hrs. a group of about 8 Allied coloured soldiers overcame opposition of CC. RR. on service and disarmed them, and stole a jeep and a six-wheeler truck parked in an Allied car-park situated in Salita Provvidenza.

At 00.40 hrs. a coloured soldier, MILTON BEAVERS belonging to 365 Infantry American Battalion, attempted to take away from the same car-park another car. He was prevented from doing this by the CC. RR. on service there, and he put up an armed resistance. A violent fight ensued in the hall of the contiguous railway station (Principe) where the Allied soldier having wrenched himself free opened up against the CC. RR. who returned the fire with the support of a railway Policeman BOTTI Gino who had come to their assistance. In the fight 2 CC. RR., one railway Policeman, 2 civilians who were standing by were wounded and the coloured soldier who bolted was overtaken by another railway policeman who handed him over to the Military Police who had come on the scene.

The list of the Italian casualties taken to the local S. Martino Hospital follows:

Auxiliary Carabiniere VERGATI Bartolomeo, born 1923, of

Comando Legione CC. RR. Uff. Servizio, Genova.
P.S.O., Genova.
R. Questura, Genova.
Comando del Gruppo Interno, Genova.
Comando della Compagnia Interna CC. RR. Genova.

On the 21 inst. at about 23.50 hrs. a group of about 8 Allied coloured soldiers overcame opposition of CC. RR. on service and disarmed them, and stole a jeep and a six-wheeler truck parked in an Allied car-park situated in Salita Provvidenza.

At 00.40 hrs. a coloured soldier, MILTON BEAVERS belonging to 365 Infantry American Battalion, attempted to take away from the same car-park another car. He was prevented from doing this by the CC. RR. on service there, and he put up an armed resistance. A violent fight ensued in the hall of the contiguous railway station (Principe) where the Allied soldier having wrenched himself free opened up against the CC. RR. who returned the fire with the support of a railway Policeman BOTTI Gino who had come to their assistance. In the fight 2 CC. RR., one railway Policeman, 2 civilians who were attending by were wounded and the coloured soldier who bolted was overtaken by another railway policeman who handed him over to the Military Police who had come on the scene.

The list of the Italian casualties taken to the local S. Martino Hospital follows:

Auxiliary Carabinieri VENGATI Bartolomeo, born 1923, of Genoa Sent Ugo Station: 2 bullet wounds in the left ringfinger and the left wrist and a bullet graze over the left eye; prognosis is of recovery in 15 days unless complications arise.

Carabinieri GIRIGLIANO Domenico, born 1921, Genoa, Sant'Ugo station; bullet wound in the head and forehead, prognosis is of recovery in 12 days unless complications arise.

Railway Policeman BOTTI Gino, born 1921, of the Section Genoa Principe, bullet wound in the right, prognosis in of recovery in 20 days unless complications arise.

P.T.O.

(not necessary)

BISOCCHI Giovanni di Cesare and Ugolini Filomena, from S. Marino, born 1904, porter; bullet wound in the right parietal bone; fracture of the bone, bullet inside; reserved prognosis of recovery.

SAMMARTINO Luigi; not better identified, a bullet graze in the left knee, prognosis of recovery in 15 days unless complications arise, he was dismissed from the hospital.

American soldier BEAVERS wounded in the head and right arm, was taken to the Allied hospital under surveillance.

The local Allied Police have requested CC. RR. of Savona to arrest soldiers guilty of the theft of a/m cars. It appears that the soldiers have escaped towards that direction.

193

3609/53

26 September 1945

121

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I refer to your letter 30437 of 16 August 1945 on the subject of incidents between Polish soldiers and civilians in the Provinces of Ascoli Piceno and Macerata.

124

A copy of your letter was read by General Anders, G.O.C., Polish Corps, and as a result he wrote me a personal letter, a copy of which I am enclosing for your information.

Yours very truly,

HILARY N. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

7189-196 191
192

Handwritten signature and initials, possibly "H. Stone", with a date "9/21/45" written below it.

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

785017

Chief Counsel

Attached is submitted for your ^{approval} signature information

→ TIS 15/5

3775

MINUTES
185-186
187

REFERENCE
To Files
181 To 184

3.0.2. 2 POLISH CORPS

DŁWÓDCA
2 KORPUSU

Ref 3805/Inf-0/14/45.

Wł. Stachurski

SEP 17 1945

cc 1627

Mac 9 1945

I have received from our Liaison Officer a copy of the letter of the Italian Prime Minister, Signora Parri, dated 16 AUG 45, concerning incidents ascribed to Polish troops in the Provinces of ASCOLI PICENO and MACERATA, and I wish to inform you that I have ordered a thorough investigation of the cases in question, with the following results:

1. It is true that on 12 AUG 45, two Polish soldiers broke into the seat of the communist party at SAN BENEDETTO del TRONTO; the offenders were immediately arrested and severely punished. According to their statements, they were induced by the continuous insults of the communist paper L'UNITA and by provocations of the local communists.

2. However, my troops had nothing to do with the fire at the seat of the communist party at PERMO. This charge is not only unfounded, but I am convinced that if the Italian Government would investigate this case, it could, in my opinion, find out that it was caused by the communists themselves as a provocation or possibly, to conceal their financial irregularities.

3. An extension of this accusation as to "other numerous incidents which took place lately" is so pointless that I shall not attempt to deal with it.

It is natural, that with such a large number as 100,000 troops some incidents may occur and actually do occur in every country. But the morale and discipline of my soldiers are on a high level which has been repeatedly stated by impartial observers as well as by our superiors, headed by Field Marshal

ALEXANDER.

AUG 45, concerning incidents ascribed to Polish troops in the Provinces of ASCOLI PICENO and MACERATA, and I wish to inform you that I have ordered a thorough investigation of the cases in question, with the following results:

1. It is true that on 12 AUG 45, two Polish soldiers broke into the seat of the communist party at SAN BENEDETTO del TRONTO; the offenders were immediately arrested and severely punished. According to their statements, they were induced by the continuous insults of the communist paper L'UNITA and by provocations of the local communists.

2. However, my troops had nothing to do with the fire at the seat of the communist party at PERMO. This charge is not only unfounded, but I am convinced that if the Italian Government would investigate this case, it could, in my opinion, find out that it was caused by the communists themselves as a provocation or possibly, to conceal their financial irregularities.

3. An extension of this accusation as to "other numerous incidents which took place lately" is so proofless that I shall not attempt to deal with it.

It is natural, that with such a large number as 100,000 troops some incidents may occur and actually do occur in every country. But the morale and discipline of my soldiers are on a high level which has been repeatedly stated by impartial observers as well as by our superiors, headed by Field Marshal ALEXANDER.

4. I have to object most categorically against the taking of the Italian Press as a witness to these incidents, because there is, as far as I know, only one paper, the communist paper L'UNITA, which for a considerable time has been attacking Polish soldiers, by lies and slanders.

I cannot identify the communist organ L'UNITA with the whole Italian Press and the Italian population, which has pro-

- 2 -

D WÓDCA
2 KORPUSU

M. P. ON

ved that it holds quite a different opinion.

Many Polish soldiers speak Italian, we are in the most cordial relations with the local population, hundreds of my soldiers have Italian wives, the greater part of the Adriatic coast was liberated by the fighting of our soldiers and people know perfectly well how their lives and properties were saved and protected at that period.

5. I am completely perplexed as to what the Prime Minister intends to convey when he writes on the influence of some political parties. But I do know that the only policy of the 2 Polish Corps - if this can be called a policy - is to fulfil our duty and to return to a really free Poland.

I have issued categorical orders prohibiting any interference with the internal affairs of any country through which we pass on our way home. It is the fervent desire of the whole Corps to be on the best terms with the Italian population and I am very glad to say that this has been achieved. But the Polish soldier cannot understand what the communist party has in common with the Italian people, when he reads leaflets agitating for his in - subordination and desertion, which are distributed by party HQs, mostly marked with the Soviet emblems. Moreover, there were cases of individual soldiers and persons in their company being attacked. It is sufficient to read the editions of the L'UNITA paper issued during the past several weeks, in order to see the worst possible slanders and calumnies invented against the men of my Corps, and comparing them to the hitlerites, the SS and Fascists. In my opinion the paper should be prosecuted against for these excessive attacks aimed at the Polish Army, which forms part of the Allied Armies. On the other hand, the Polish Army is esteemed by reasonable elements, even in the communist party, as is proved by the at-

coast was liberated by the fighting of our soldiers and people and protected at that period.

5. I am completely perplexed as to what the Prime Minister intends to convey when he writes on the influence of some political parties. But I do know that the only policy of the 2 Polish Corps - if this can be called a policy - is to fulfill our duty and to return to a really free Poland.

I have issued categorical orders prohibiting any interference with the internal affairs of any country through which we pass on our way home. It is the fervent desire of the whole Corps to be on the best terms with the Italian population and I am very glad to say that this has been achieved. But the Polish soldier cannot understand what the communist party has in common with the Italian people, when he reads leaflets agitating for his in - subordination and desertion, which are distributed by party HQs, mostly marked with the Soviet emblems. Moreover, there were cases of individual soldiers and persons in their company being attacked during the past several weeks, in order to see the worst possible slanders and calumnies invented against the men of my Corps, and comparing them to the hitlerites, the SS and Fascists. In my opinion the paper should be prosecuted against for these excessive attacks aimed at the Polish Army, which forms part of the Allied Armies. On the other hand, the Polish Army is esteemed by reasonable elements, even in the communist party, as is proved by the attached proposal for a poster which the Italian Communist Federation at MACERATA sent to HQ 2 Polish Arm Div.

I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Field Marshal Alexander.

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

R. C. M. B.

3783

Copy HQ, Army

182

Translation

COPY

Italian Communist Party

Macerata Provincial Federation

For some time, there have been unpleasant incidents between the civilian population and the Polish soldiers. We deeply regret such a state of things which is in contrast with the sympathetic feelings of the population for the brave Polish soldiers. The communists have been the greatest adversaries of fascism and fought against it ever since the beginning; therefore, more than anyone else, they appreciate the heroism of the Polish soldiers who generously shed their blood on all battlefields in the war against fascist barbarity. If we also consider that Poland and Italy knew the terrible and bloody torture of nazi-fascist oppression, lines of brotherhood between the Italian and Polish nations appear even more obviously.

It is obvious that the misunderstandings which took place are the work of enemies of the Italians and of the Poles, bent in placing the communists who are the most sincere expression of the Italian people in its fight against fascism in a difficult position.

Today, the Italian nation is working at the moral and material reconstruction of the country, work in which the communists are participating, as Party of order, legal Party, Government Party, and they therefore demand to exercise their activity without anyone trying to oppose them.

We want the soldiers of the Polish Corps to know of our feelings towards them, feelings of esteem and cordial hospitality, and we trust that their feelings towards us will be similar.

The Communist Federation

Macerata, 22 August 1945

trans. e/o

3772

(181)
C O P Y

Partito Comunista Italiano
Federazione Provinciale di Macerata

Da qualche tempo si verificano circostanze che creano spiacevoli malintesi tra la popolazione civile ed i militari Polacchi. Noi deploriamo vivamente un tale stato di cose, che è in contrasto con i sentimenti di profonda simpatia nutriti dalla popolazione tutta per i valorosi soldati Polacchi. I comunisti sono stati i più irriducibili avversari del fascismo e lo hanno combattuto strennuamente sin dal suo sorgere, quindi proprio essi, più di chiunque altro, apprezzano l'eroismo dei soldati polacchi che hanno versato il loro sangue più generoso su tutti i campi di battaglia nelle guerre per lo sterminio della barbarie fascista. Se si considera infine che la Polonia e l'Italia hanno insieme conosciuto il tremendo e sanguinoso travaglio dell'oppressione nazi-fascista, appare ancor più evidente quali vi colli di fraternità si siano sterzati tra popolo Italiano e popolo Polacco.

E' certo che i malintesi sorti sono dovuti ad opera di gente nemica sia degli Italiani sia dei Polacchi ed interessata a porre in difficoltà specialmente i Comunisti, che sono stati e sono la più genuina espressione del popolo Italiano nella lotta contro il fascismo.

Ogni il popolo Italiano e tutto intento all'opera di ricostruzione morale e materiale della Patria, opera alla quale i comunisti danno tutto il loro apporto di Partito dell'ordine, di Partito legale, di Partito di Governo e quindi vogliono poter svolgere la loro attività senza che nessuno sorga ad ostacolarlo.

E' nostro vivo desiderio che i soldati del Corpo Polacco sappiano che i nostri sentimenti nei loro confronti sono improntati alla più incondizionata stima ed alla più cordiale ospitalità e ci auguriamo che tali sentimenti vengano ricambiati.

La Federazione Comunista.

Macerata, 22 agosto 1945.

OF THE UNITED STATES

anti-fascista, appare ancor più evidente che il fascismo è un solo Polacco.

Ogni il popolo italiano è stato tenuto opera alla quale i comunisti

tito di Governo e quest
di catacolario.

che tutti sono
comunisti.

August 1945.

3291

3609/80

26 September 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I refer to your letter 51204 of 20 August 1945 regarding incidents between New Zealand troops and the civilian population in the Province of Perugia.

I am assured by the General Commanding No. 3 District that this question has been under active consideration and that representations have been made to the New Zealand Commander. As a result the New Zealand Military Police in Perugia and District have been considerably strengthened and the situation has improved.

Yours very truly,

MILTON R. WYNN
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

3770

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3609
Subject :- Disruptive - Allied Forces

Executive Commander ✓
Headquarters Allied Coordination
A.P.O. 504

Ex Comm (5)
HQ. No. 1 District 5. 1/14

15 Sept '45

(110) SEP 18 1945

Reference your 309/170/20 dated 12 Sept '45.

This HQ is now disbanded and there is no trace of
the letter mentioned. Please take the matter up with HQ 3 District
or 3 District.

In the Field.

(At Kenner) 257 PA

3769

M. S. S. S. S.
1 Col 1/c Adm.
HQ. No 1 District.

44532

3609

Ex Comm 175

SUBJECT: - Discipline - New Zealand personnel

HQ Allied Commission

3 District
Tel Ext 36
146/27A
16 Sep 45

Reference your 3609/139/EC dated 27 Aug 45.

1. The question of discipline in PERUGIA has been under active consideration ever since the arrival of 2 N Z Div. in that Area. Complaints have in fact been received from the Prefect of PERUGIA on the lines of that forwarded with your above-quoted letter.
2. Representations have been made to 2 N Z Div. through staff channels and AFM of the Area concerned has made frequent visits to the N Z Pro authorities as a result of which the N Z Military Police in PERUGIA and district have been considerably strengthened and the situation has improved.

/ARG

20 SEP 1945

Maj Gen
Comd

376

369
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Political Adviser (A)

171
SEP 14 1945

To : Executive Commissioner

Subject: Reported incidents during Supreme Allied Commander's Visit to Pola, August 4, 1945

112

With reference to your memorandum of August 14, 1945 (3609/EC) to G-5, AFHQ, ^{enclosing a} ~~for the~~ report of incidents which allegedly occurred during the visit of Marshal Alexander to Pola on August 4, 1945, I would be grateful if you could obtain for me, or tell me where in AC I might find, the security reports on this visit giving the official version of the incidents.

J. Wesley Jones
J. Wesley Jones

Rome, September 12, 1945

See my 172-1173
3782 172-1173
2/7
7

170

Ref: 3609/170/EC

12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Discipline -- Allied Troops

TO : Headquarters, No. 1 District

An early reply would be appreciated to our 3609/139/EC dated
27 August 1945 on the above subject.

For the Chief Commissioner:

R. W. KISSLEY
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

13/0
See File 1945
Noted

3766

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3009
9
Subject : POLA Demonstrations

3381
169
RESTRICTED

Ex Comm.

Main HQ 13 Corps
20/1/GSI
2 Sign
21 Aug 45

116
HQ ALLIED COMMISSION
(Office of the Executive Commissioner)

SEP - 6 1945

Ref your 3609/EC dated 15 Aug 45

Herewith copy of this HQ letter 20/1/GSI dated 20 Aug 45, as requested.



162
3763
1744 Taylor
Lt. Col.,
General Staff.

(1945 Kinsley) Ruck on

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3609
Subject : POLA Demonstrations

3387
RESTRICTED

169
Ex Comm.

Main HQ 13 Corps
20/1/GSI
2 ~~Sub~~
21 ~~AUG~~ 45

HQ ALLIED COMMISSION
(Office of the Executive Commissioner)

SEP - 6 1945

Ref your 3609/EC dated 15 Aug 45

Herewith copy of this HQ letter 20/1/GSI dated 20 Aug 45, as requested.



3785
Y. L. Taylor
Lt. Col.,
General Staff.

(Not Ransley) Dick 20

C O P Y

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735017

RESTRICTED

Main HQ 13 Corps
20/1/53I
12 Aug 45

Subject : POLA Demonstrations

AFHQ for G-2 Section

1. Attached are translations of articles from the Communist pro Yugoslav papers IL MISTRO GIORNALE (POLA) and GLAS ISTRE (PIUMBE) of 5 and 7 August.

2. BELGRADE Radio reported the incident with the same tendentious slant on 10 August.

3. The following comments are made :-

a) As the Field Marshal's object was to visit 167 BDE the civil authorities were not told until 1000 hrs on the day of the visit. It was by then obvious that the people knew of the visit and the Presidents of the pro Italian CCR, the pro Yugoslav PUPL and the pro Yugoslav CPL were sent for by the Area Commissioner and told that there must be no demonstrations. The FUPL President could not be found and did not receive the information.

b) There was much spontaneous cheering and applause from spectators, the majority of whom were Italian.

c) A pro Yugoslav procession appeared later and at about 1245 hrs the two opposing factions came face to face on opposite sides of the main square. The crowds were ordered by the police to disperse as trouble appeared likely, but as neither did so the infantry company was called in. A Bren carrier and some trucks driving up and down were used to assist in the dispersal. The pro Italian crowd dispersed but the pro Yugoslav one became obstructive and 11 arrests were made. In the scuffles many of the pro Yugoslavs attempted to impede the military with the flags which they carried.

d) The Presidents of the CPL and PUPL have been unable to produce any specific cases of maltreatment of individuals.

4. Although it is possible that rather more force appears to have been used than absolutely necessary, the article

2. tendentious slant on 10 August.

3. The following comments are made :-

- a) As the Field Marshal's object was to visit 167 BDE the civil authorities were not told until 1000 hrs on the day of the visit. It was by then obvious that the people knew of the visit and the Presidents of the pro Italian CCP, the pro Yugoslav PUPL and the pro Yugoslav CPL were sent for by the Area Commissioner and told that there must be no demonstrations. The PUPL President could not be found and did not receive the information.
 - b) There was much spontaneous cheering and applause from spectators, the majority of whom were Italian.
 - c) A pro Yugoslav procession appeared later and at about 1245 hrs the two opposing factions came face to face on opposite sides of the main square. The crowds were ordered by the police to disperse as trouble appeared likely, but as neither did so the infantry company was called in. A Bren carrier and some trucks driving up and down were used to assist in the dispersal. The pro Italian crowd dispersed but the pro Yugoslav one became obstructive and 11 arrests were made. In the scuffles many of the pro Yugoslavs attempted to impede the military with the flags which they carried.
 - d) The Presidents of the CPL and PUPL have been unable to produce any specific cases of maltreatment of individuals.
4. Although it is possible that rather more force appears to have been used than absolutely necessary, the article is typical of the wilful mis-interpretation for propaganda purposes of Allied actions and as such is passed to you for information.

Signed T.J.C. TAYLOR

Major for

Lt.Gen.,

Cord.

3764

Il Messico Giornale.

Field Marshal Alexander's farewell-visit to the English Occupation-troops.

The Allied Police tries to repress the popular manifestation with violence.

Serious incidents at the Arena and Port'Arena: numerous arrests and injuries, the crowd charged with light tanks and trucks; our adversaries' demonstration undisturbed.

Among the people waiting to salute the Marshall the workers were looking being in complete ignorance of his visit... While the Marshall was still in the Arena, a crowd in a gay mood made for it, singing in the honour of the Allies, liberty and democracy, and waving Allied, Yugoslav and Italian flags with the red star. Opposite No. 15 of Via Carducci they were stopped by the Allied police, and pressed back on to the pavement by Allied trucks. We do not know why, because they were all honest anti-fascists, who had fought the same war as the Allies. Amidst the murmur of the crowd desirous of saluting the Field Marshal the English policemen became more threatening, going so far as to strike some of the demonstrators with their fists and to lower their pistols.

The anti-fascist crowd unable to salute Alexander.

Suddenly 3 policemen appeared and arrested 4 persons. Why? For recognizing the People's Government? Then, while the crowd was with difficulty advancing towards the Arena, Marshall Alexander came out and sped off along the large Chardai. Consequently the anti-fascists were unable to express their enthusiasm to him. Only a small group of persons of the type that had certainly not collaborated on the battle-field with the Allies was able to pay tribute to the Marshall. An Italian flag without the red star caused a crowd to collect, which demonstrated undisturbed under the benevolent gaze of the English police, waving the tricolour and applauding the Allies - a political demonstration that did not provoke any intervention from the smiling and approving police.

The police charge the people.

Meanwhile the others, though disappointed, proceeded in an orderly march to the same spot. Suddenly the Allied police dashed up and forced the people back upon the pavement. The group of demonstrators of the other side continued shouting undisturbed and, protected by the Allied Police, provoked the anti-fascists. When the two groups of demonstrators were about to join up, the Allied police hurled themselves against the workers in an effort to drive them back and thus prevent the continuance of the manifestation. The crowd was punched and beaten by the Allies. Meanwhile the other demonstrators, exultant at their support by the Allies and glad to see the people beaten up, lined up on the opposite pavement of the Via Chardai and clapped their hands for joy. The police, seeing that they could not reverse the people's determination to extol their victories, threw against the

and pressed back on to the pavement by Allied troops. They were all honest anti-fascists, who had fought the same war as the Allies. Amidst the murmur of the crowd swarms of snatching the Field Marshal the English policemen became more threatening, going as far as to strike some of the manifestors with their fists and to loosen their pistols.

The anti-fascist crowd unable to salute Alexander.

Suddenly 2 policemen appeared and arrested 4 persons. Why? For recognizing the People's Government? Then, while the crowd was with difficulty advancing towards the Arena, Marshall Alexander came out and stood off along the large Cheridan. Consequently the anti-fascists were unable to express their enthusiasm to him. Only a small group of persons of the type that had certainly not collaborated on the battle-field with the Allies was able to pay tribute to the Marshall. An Italian flag without the red star caused a crowd to collect, waving demonstrated undisturbed under the benevolent gaze of the English police, waving the tricolour and applauding the Allies - a political demonstration that did not provoke any intervention from the smiling and approving police.

The police charge the people.

Meanwhile the others, though disassociated, proceeded in an orderly march to the same spot. Suddenly the Allied police dashed up and forced the people back upon the pavement. The group of demonstrators of the other side continued shouting undisturbed and, protected by the Allied Police, provoked the anti-fascists. When the two groups of manifestors were about to join up, the Allied police hurled themselves against the workers in an effort to drive them back and thus prevent the continuance of the manifestation. The crowd was punched and beaten by the Allies. Meanwhile the other demonstrators, exultant at their support by the Allied and glad to see the people beaten up, lined up on the opposite pavement of the Via Oberdan and clapped their hands for joy. The police, seeing that they could not repress the people's determination to extol their victories, threw against the crowd the light tank and the trucks, and profiting by the panic used every means to split them up, punching, kicking and striking them with sticks.

Violence and arrests.

And while the others, the persons whose police had always been one of absenteeism and collaboration with the Germans and fascists, were floating over the spectacle of women and children being struck and men being arrested and beaten up, the Allied police seemed to plunge ever further into violence. Was a man not hoisted up on to the footboard of a car and held by the hair and the neck while the car raced down the Via Oberdan? Did an English Lieutenant not kick a woman? Was a comrade, bruised and bleeding and hoisted aboard a truck, where other blows were given him? Did not five soldiers attack a woman and slap her? And while one pavement cried to the other: "Fascists and SS spies!", did not a woman reply: "Better to be Fascists than anti-fascists like you! And the attempts of the tanks to crush people?"

Seeing that they were weak against the will of the people, the Allies asked for the help of a rifle company. They politely had reactionaries leave the other pavement, and then the rifle company hurled itself against the crowd, striking out blindly against anyone within reach of their fists and trying to wrest from them the flag that they continued to wave. Driven back by superior force, the crowd took refuge towards the Olivo Green. To do not know if it was the red star on the flag that gave annoyance, because the Russian flags were also the target for violence. The bare chronicle of events cannot reveal all the details. But what we want to know is, how the elements adverse to anti-fascism were already waiting for Alexander at 1000 hrs and at the same hour leaflets were being thrown down from the second floor of the Bank of Italy's new palace, while the President of the CDE was informed only at 1100 hrs? The workers also wanted to see and honour the Field Marshal. Was only a certain category of persons invited to pay homage to Alexander? And is the Marshall aware of this important particular?

It must be emphasized that the anti-fascists know nothing of the Field Marshal's arrival. It was only when they noticed that groups of their opponents were throwing the streets to welcome him and to give an erroneous impression of the sentiments of the citizens of FOA, that they also came out to greet him and speak the truth on the situation at FOA. And they did so with perfect discipline.

The arrested.

At the time of going to press the following are the names of those arrested by the Allied Police during the manifestation-- (12 names)
Five released after interrogation.

down from the second floor of the Bank of Italy's new palace, while the president of the CP, was informed only at 1100 hrs? The workers also wanted to see and honour the Field Marshal. Was only a certain category of persons invited to pay homage to Alexander? And is the Marshall aware of this important particular?

It must be emphasised that the anti-fascists knew nothing of the Field Marshal's arrival. It was only when they noticed that groups of their opponents were thronging the streets to welcome him and to give an erroneous impression of the sentiments of the citizens of POLA, that they also came out to greet him and speak the truth on the situation at POLA. And they did so with perfect discipline.

The arrested.

At the time of going to press the following are the names of those arrested by the Allied Police during the manifestation:- (1) names)
Five released after interrogation.

3762

NOSTRO GIORNALE 3 & 5 AUG CONTD

The P.U.F.L. protests to AMG, Pola, against unjust arrests

- i) For not having been warned of the arrival of P.M. Alexandra.
- ii) For unjust and illegal maltreatment of antifascists on the part of your Police.
- iii) For violence against unarmed citizens.
- iv) For the unjust arrest of proved antifascists.
- v) For having offended the standards of our struggle and in particular that of the great allied Soviet Union.

The President: NICOLI GIUSEPPE
The Secretary: SERGIO SEGGIO.

The protest of the Popular Authority

On the occasion of P.Y. Alexander's visit there occurred incidents between the antifascists and the Police, which were provoked by the police itself.

Marshall Alexander is a "Condottiere" who has added glory to British arms. For the antifascists of the whole world he is a figure surrounded by a halo of glory... For the antifascist people of Pola P.Y. Alexander is a comrade in arms. More than anyone, therefore, they had the right to be presented to him.

The people is accordingly disappointed and exasperated that its penceful and spontaneous manifestation should have been impeded by the police; and its organ the CPL protests to AMG against the violence used towards honest antifascists citizens.

The Trade Unions protest against yesterday's arrests.

We labourers and clerical workers protest against the arrest of Comrade Caporali, member of the Citizens' Trade Union Council and a man who has suffered much for the cause of antifascism.

The hangman.

"War-crimeals will be tried in the countries where they committed their crimes." Pola therefore asks that the wild beast PRATS, O.C. the German SS, who made so many widows and orphans in his years reign of terror at Pola, be unearthed at Vienna and brought to our city to expiate his crimes. At least let the leaders be punished.

L'Arena di Pola

Explosion of Italianity on the occasion of Alexander's visit

The news of Alexander's arrival spread in a flash... The crowd

The Secretary: Sergio Sergio.

The protest of the Popular Authority

On the occasion of PV Alexander's visit there occurred incidents between the antifascists and the police, which were provoked by the police itself.

Marshall Alexander is a "Condottiero" who has added glory to British arms. For the antifascists of the whole world he is a figure surrounded by a halo of glory... For the antifascist people of Pola PV Alexander is a comrade in arms. More than anyone, therefore, they had the right to be presented to him.

The people is accordingly disappointed and exasperated that its peaceful and spontaneous manifestation should have been impeded by the police; and its organ the CPL protests to AMG against the violence used towards honest antifascist citizens.

The Trade Unions protest against yesterday's arrests.

We labourers and clerical workers protest against the arrest of Comrade Caporali, member of the Citizens' Trade Union Council and a man who has suffered much for the cause of antifascism.

The hangman.

"War-criminals will be tried in the countries where they committed their crimes." Pola therefore asks that the wild beast PRASS, O.C. the German SS, who made so many widows and orphans in his years reign of terror at Pola, be unearthened at Vienna and brought to our city to expiate his crimes. At least let the leaders be punished.

L'Arena di Pola

Explosion of Italianity on the occasion of Alexander's visit

The news of Alexander's arrival spread in a flash... The crowd followed him to the Arena to the cries of "Italy! Italy!". Italian Pola, recently compelled to suffer the bitterest mortification of its national feeling, exploded. The gates were forced open by the crowd and the police cordons broken.. After the ceremony the Marshall made for the exit between two lines of people. He was smiling and made much moved. He replied to the crowd's ovation with a gesture of pleasure. The citizens in a moment forgot anguish and fear to which they had been subjected in that vilest of hoaxes, and vented at last its Italian zeal.

385

GLAS ISTRE 7 August 45

Frightful terror against the population of Pola.

On the occasion of the arrival of Fieldmarshal Alexander, British policemen and soldiers assaulted the unarmed population with tanks beating them mercilessly with gun-butto and fists, tearing up red flags and Yugoslav, Italian and Croat banners with the red star; - Well known antifascist fighters arrested and beaten. - The people are expressing their abomination over such treatment.

Pola, 6th of August. Before his departure to Canada, Fieldmarshal Alexander on Saturday, the 4th of this month paid a visit to his soldiers in Pola to take leave of them. The news of the arrival of the illustrious Commander soon spread all over the town and in a moment the town was decorated with flags: Yugoslav and Croat banners with the red star on the white field, but also with Italian flags without the star. As the news of the arrival of Fieldmarshal Alexander came very suddenly the working masses of Pola were not informed so that only a rather ~~small~~ small group of about a hundred persons set out from Largo Oberdan towards the Arena to welcome the Fieldmarshal and to listen to his speech addressed to the soldiers.

The Fieldmarshal only arrived at 12.30 warmly greeted by the small number of people and the military formations waiting for him. After the military honours and the review of the troops, Fieldmarshal Alexander addressed a short speech to the soldiers in which he said among other things that they

should do their duty properly in this zone in which they are temporarily stationed until the decision of the peace conference towards which the eyes of the whole world are being directed at the moment.

After this short speech Fieldmarshal Alexander left the Arena having been warmly cheered

In the meantime while the Fieldmarshal still lingered in the Arena, the working masses, informed of the arrival of the Fieldmarshal, walked in dense, close ranks towards the Arena desiring to greet the famous Commander of the VIII Army. Cheering the Allies, freedom, democracy and carrying Allied as well as Yugoslav, Italian and Croat flags with the red star, the people approached the Arena. Meanwhile for some unknown reason, in Via Carducci the people were surrounded by the police ~~xxxxxx~~ of AMG and forcibly stopped. The people pressed by the police on to the pavement, protested since they wished to continue their way towards the Arena to greet the Fieldmarshal. The Allied police reacted very roughly threatening the use of arms and beating the demonstrators. Pressed on to the pavement and exposed to the roughness of the police the people continued cheering the people's authorities. At this time a new detachment of police arrived and threw themselves upon the demonstrators arresting well-known antifascist fighters who fought with the same soldiers shoulder to shoulder during 4 years against the common enemy. The following persons were arrested: Gino Ermita, Alvino Ferlez, Drusseta Ulderico, Scattaro Bruresia, Brearich Stefania, Bosac Ludmila, Caporali Antonio, Miserochi Bruno and further fifteen in addition to these.

GLAS ISTRE 7 August 45

Brightful terror against the population of Pola.

On the occasion of the arrival of Fieldmarshal Alexander, British policemen and soldiers assaulted the unarmed population with tanks beating them mercilessly with gun-butta and fists, tearing up red flags and Yugoslav, Italian and Croat banners with the red star; - Well known antifascist fighters arrested and beaten. - The people are expressing their abomination over such treatment.

Pola, 6th of August. Before his departure to Canada, Fieldmarshal Alexander on Saturday, the 4th of this month paid a visit to his soldiers in Pola to take leave of them. The news of the arrival of the illustrious Commander soon spread all over the town and in a moment the town was decorated with flags: Yugoslav and Croat banners with the red star on the white field, but also with Italian flags without the star. As the news of the arrival of Fieldmarshal Alexander came very suddenly the working masses of Pola were not informed so that only a rather ~~small~~ small group of about a hundred persons set out from Largo Oberdan towards the Arena to welcome the Fieldmarshal and to listen to his speech addressed to the soldiers.

The Fieldmarshal only arrived at 12.30 warmly greeted by the small number of people and the military formations waiting for him. After the military honours and the review of the troupes, Fieldmarshal Alexander addressed a short speech to the soldiers in which he said among other things that they

should do their duty properly in this zone in which they are temporarily stationed until the decision of the peace conference towards which the eyes of the whole world are being directed at the moment.

After this short speech Fieldmarshal Alexander left the Arena having been warmly cheered

In the meantime while the Fieldmarshal still lingered in the Arena, the working masses, informed of the arrival of the Fieldmarshal, walked in dense, close ranks towards the Arena desiring to greet the famous Commander of the VIII Army. Cheering the Allies, freedom, democracy and carrying Allied as well as Yugoslav, Italian and Croat flags with the red star, the people approached the Arena. Meanwhile for some unknown reason, in Via Caraducci the people were surrounded by the police ~~xxxxx~~ of AMG and forcibly stopped. The people pressed by the police on to the pavement, protested since they wished to continue their way towards the Arena to greet the Fieldmarshal. The Allied police reacted very roughly threatening the use of arms and beating the demonstrators. Pressed on to the pavement and exposed to the roughness of the police the people continued cheering the people's authorities. At this time a new detachment of police arrived and threw themselves upon the demonstrators arresting well-known antifascist fighters who fought with the same soldiers shoulder to shoulder during 4 years against the common enemy. The following persons were arrested: Gino Brmita, Elvino Perlez, Drusseta Ulderico, Seattaro Eruremia, Brocarich Stefania, Bosac Ludmila, Caporalin Antonio, Miseroconi Bruno and further fifteen in addition to these.

One group of demonstrators, however, succeeded in breaking the cordon of police and started marching towards the Arena. At the same moment Fieldmarshal Alexander was leaving the Arena and his car rushed with lightening speed across Largo Oberdan so that they were not even able to greet the Fieldmarshal. A little later a small group with ~~the~~ Italian flags without the star, which had been admitted to the Arena and in which there were several reactionaries, was returning towards Giardini. When this group which was protected by the Allied police, met the mass pressed aside by the police and maltreated, mockery started on one side and protest against such treatment on the other.

It is quite incomprehensible, why, at this moment the Allied policemen threw themselves with all cruelty on the antifascist demonstrators, flourishing their weapons and beating the people with gun-butts. In the meantime the police brought tanks and trained them on the mass. Neither the arrival of tanks nor the treatment which reflects no honour on the Allied police, deflected the people, who, conscious of their right, unceasingly protested against such treatment and manifested ~~for~~ the people's authorities.

The proceedings of the Allied police against the antifascist masses of Pola is not understandable; neither is the protection given to reactionaries. As well-known fascist decorated with Italian flags without the red star laughed and enjoyed the proceedings against the antifascist masses, the Allied policemen continued their violence in an ever greater degree. They dragged a partisan on to the running board of the car and seizing him roughly by his neck and hair rushed with him across Largo Oberdan in an unknown direction. A lieutenant kicked a woman; they beat another well-known fighter until the blood came and then dragged him on to the lorry, beating him with their fists; a group of 5 policemen mercilessly beat a woman.

The people could not look on calmly and ever louder protests were heard; all of a sudden the police tanks rushed towards the people wanting to crush them. But even this did not secure the people who evading single cars continued to manifest and give expression ~~in~~ of their dissatisfaction. A woman with an amputated leg hardly succeeded in falling back before a rushing tank and then she continued to cheer the people's authorities all the more fervently.

The Allied police seeing that it was not possible to break the people's will summoned a detachment of riflemen to their help; kindly and politely these first removed the reactionary demonstrators from the opposite pavement, but then they throw themselves furiously upon the other side beating blidly upon everybody they could reach and endeavouring to tear up flags which the people repeatedly hoisted in a victorious manner. The people, thus dispersed, attempted to protect themselves among the debris of the street Grion as they could not oppose such a force. Only about 2 o'clock p.m. the Allied police succeeded in occupying Largo Oberdan, but among the ruins of the street Grion shouts of protest and cheers for democracy and partisan songs continued to echo. Before the entrance of the United Front the detachments of Allied Police finally withdrew and peace and order again reigned in the town.

The testimony of a beaten comrade.

Fiume, 6 Aug. Yesterday one of our comrades who has been severely beaten by the Allied police in Pola on the 4 th of August, reached Fiume. He testifies to the incredible scenes taking place in Pola on that day. He has been quite covered with blood in the disturbance and he reports how the British soldiers have torn up the red flags. The British policemen and soldiers also tore up Yugoslav and Italian tricolours with the star.

The ruthlessness with which British Policemen and soldiers beat the people passed all limits. A captain trod on a woman lying on the ground covered with blood and kicked her in the head.

To express their excitement against such un-heard-of treatment the people shouted: You are not British, you are SS-men. You are worse than fascists.

After these events in Pola there is a great hatred for these shameless assailants of the unarmed people. In this un-called-for and unjustifiable attack of armed formations of the AMG on the people of Pola, a great number of people were injured.

360990
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat

[Signature] Com (159)

2977

31 AUG 1945

30 August 1945

AUG 31 1945

SUBJECT: Behavior of Polish Troops.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your letter, 3609/128/EC, dated 24 August 1945, enclosing a copy of a letter received from the Italian Prime Minister on this subject. The allegations set out in the letter from the Prime Minister are substantially the same as those given in Signor Nenni's letter, 133/18 Gab, of 6 August, which you forwarded under your 3609/106/EC of 11 August.

2. I am directed to say that as this matter has substantially been covered by the Chief of Staff's letter to you dated 25 August 1945, no further reply is at present considered necessary.

[Signature]
J. E. EASTON, Jr.
Colonel, G.S.C.

Secretary to Supreme Allied Commander

108

153

[Signature]
3738/9

[Handwritten notes]
(Not Kensi...)
P/A
(Copy passed for cc files)

Ref: 3609/153/30.

September 1945

My dear Signor Nenni:

I refer to your letter No. 133/18 Gab of 6 August 1945 on the subject of incidents in the Provinces of Ancona-Pesaro and Macerata involving Polish soldiers and further to my reply in letter 3609/105/30 dated 10 August 1945.

[10] The contents of your letter and that of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have been brought to the notice of Allied Force Headquarters, who are causing investigations to be made with a view to disciplinary action being taken.

Yours truly,

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Signor Pietro Nenni
Vice President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

Copy to : Chief Commissioner
Civil Affairs Section.

3750

155

Ref: 3609/155/80.

31. August 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have received your letter No. 31204 dated 20 August 1945
enclosing a report from the Prefect of Perugia.

The report has been sent to the appropriate military author-
ities with the request that I be informed of any action taken.

Yours very truly,

/s/ ELLEN W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

Copy to: C.C.
C.A. Section

3755

3609
SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

3753
Ex Com
(153)

25 August 1945

AUG 28 1945

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Headquarters, Allied Commission.

(103) (99) (108)
With reference to your 3609/106/EC of 11 Aug 45 enclosing a copy of letter 133/18 Gab dated 6 Aug from Signor NENNI and a copy of letter 14924/35 dated 4 Aug 45, with report attached, from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, regarding the behaviour of Polish troops in the MACERATA-ASCOLI PICENO Area.

It is desired that you inform Signor NENNI that the contents of his letter, and of the letter from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, have been brought to the notice of this Headquarters who are causing investigations to be made with a view to disciplinary action being taken.

For your own information this Headquarters is satisfied that the Commander II Polish Corps is aware that certain breaches of discipline have taken place and is taking steps to prevent their recurrence.

By command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER:

W. D. Morgan
W. D. MORGAN
Lieutenant General
Chief of Staff

See 118

SECRET

3754

(Not Kensler)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
APO 394

Tel : 478134

August 45

AC/14030/1/2/P3

SUBJECT : Behaviour of Polish Troops in Italy. AUG 1 1945

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ. *N/REC*

1. Reference your letter G-5:250.1-7 dated 4th August 1945.

2. Transmitted herewith are brief details of incidents recorded at or obtained by this HQ in which Polish Troops were involved with Communists together with a copy (translation) of a letter written by the Secretary to The Communist Party at Macerata.

3. The incidents included in this report are incomplete and are only of a political nature but they do give a fairly accurate picture of the general attitude of Polish Troops towards the Communist Party in Italy.

4. It should not be thought that the Poles have confined their misconduct to the political field as they have also been responsible for numerous larcenies, assaults, etc.

5. It is also pointed out that AMG/AC Public Safety officers in the field have always arranged that the Civil Police would supply military Police with copies of all reports of incidents in which Allied Military Personnel were involved. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that OGA Districts and Areas are not unaware of the attitude and conduct of Polish Troops.

6. Information has also been received that the Commanding Officer of 61 Area has directed Major Dykes, 48 Town Major, (Macerata) and 26 BDU, attached Headquarters, Polcorps, to investigate the incidents.

For the Chief Commissioner :

M Carr
M. CARR
Brigadier,
VP CA Section.

C. Comm.

By Comm.

~~C. Sec.~~

(D. K. K. K.)

(15)

Details of incidents involving
Polish Troops and Communists

15/9/44 at Trani, Bari

Polish soldiers, in transit, slapped the face of a communist ZANELLI Giuseppe and forcibly removed his communist badge. They also tried to disfigure a mural inscription exalting Stalin and Russia.

17/9/44 at Fermo, Ascoli Piceno

Polish soldiers tried to take the red flag from some Communists who resisted. A soldier fired his revolver and wounded MAURIZI Alberto.

17/9/44 at Macerata.

Some members of the Communist Party assembled to greet Guido MOLINELLI, under Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. They were provoked by about 50 Polish Soldiers and a fight ensued. Stones were thrown and the Communist Enzo EVANGELISTA was struck on the neck. He died from the injury on 10 October 1944. A Carabinieri and a Polish Soldier also sustained injuries. The prompt intervention of CC.RR. prevented the incident from becoming much more serious.

22/9/44 at Casa Massima (Bari)

Some drunken Polish Soldiers forcibly entered the local Headquarters of the Communist Party. They used offensive language against Stalin and the Party.

28/9/44 at Civita Castellana (Viterbo)

Polish soldiers passing through the town tore down the Red Flag and tore it into small pieces, shouting "Long live Poland".

10/10/44 at Porta S Giorgio (A. Piceno)

A Polish Soldier saw the sign "Proletarians of all Italy-United" on the wall of the Socialist Headquarters. He

150
evidently thought it was a Communist Headquarters and demanded that the only person to remain should leave. This man slapped the soldiers face. Later several armed Polish soldiers came to the scene and with a machine gun caused considerable damage to the building and contents.

11/10/44 at Porta S. Giorgio (A. Pignano)

Some unknown persons entered the shop of Pirro SILENSI, a barber and caused considerable damage with a hand grenade. SILENSI is a member of the Communist Party and it is presumed that Polish soldiers were responsible.

15/10/44 at Foligno-Spello, Perugia

Two Polish soldiers fired several shots at a group of Communists who were carrying the Party banner. Giulio SABATINI was wounded.

6/11/44 at S. Geronzo (Florence)

Some Polish soldiers stole the red handkerchief from the breast pocket of three young communists.

25/12/44 at Gallipoli Lecce

The Communist, Francesco RICCO was hanging out the Party emblem at the Headquarters situated near the Polish Command when a patrol of Polish soldiers arrived. They fired several rounds with a machine gun but RICCO was able to escape without injury.

29/12/44 at Casadano Lecce

The farmer Angelo TOMA, was stopped and struck by a Polish soldier because he was a Communist. This act provoked another incident (details not known) and this was followed by reprisals against the civil population of the town by the Polish troops.

21/3/45 at Gallipoli, Lecce

A few Polish soldiers forcibly entered the Communist offices, took possession of three flags from which they stripped the emblems. This gave rise to further incidents between civilians and Polish soldiers. A civilian named Idalio GUASTA was wounded.

18/2/42 at Grotto Mare, Rome

A small number of Allied soldiers presumed Polish, removed the name plates from the doors of the Headquarters of Socialist Party and of the Communist Party.

22/2/42 at Campo Marino, Camerobasso

A few Allied soldiers believed Polish, rushed into the local Communist Headquarters and took away the picture of Stalin.

18/3/45 at Maglio, Lecce

A few Italian civilians were gathered in the wine shop of Chiara Vincenti singing Anti-fascist songs. Two Polish soldiers entered and demanded an explanation which was given by the Communist, Antonio COSSA. Later more Poles arrived and struck and injured COSSA and another named AVVANTAGGIATO.

18/3/45 at Pistrino, Frosina.

A meeting attended by 60 Communists was held. It was addressed by Orazio GALBO, leader of the local group. During the evening of that day Polish soldiers stopped and searched the pockets of some of the men who had attended the meeting and finding them in possession of Communist Propaganda, arrested them. They were soon released with the exception of GALBO.

19/3/45 at San Severo Foggia.

Two Italian soldiers of the 30th Company (Tele-radio) of the Friuli Division and two Polish soldiers of 4th Battalion were expressing Fascist sentiments and were attacked by members of the local Communist Party. Order was restored by the intervention of the Carabinieri.

13/4/45 at Pollenza

Riccardo VIDOTTO was surrounded and attacked by Poles who, by force of kicks and blows fractured his arm. Then he was taken with many others to Villa Lugli and locked in a cave. The Poles told them that all Communists would be

142

shot next morning, so Vidotto made up his mind to burn his Communist-card and not to run any risks of the kind.

3/5/45 at Noei, Bari.

Three Polish soldiers objected to the Red flag flying at the Communist Party Headquarters. The situation was saved by the removal of the flag.

3/5/45 at Casamassima, Bari.

A communist meeting was being held and Gioanni TURMASO, who was wearing a party badge, was struck by a Polish soldier.

3/5/45 at Putignano, Bari

A few Polish soldiers removed a Red Flag which was hanging from the balcony of a private house. A short time later two of the soldiers were assaulted and injured by members of the local Communist party.

3/5/45 at Gubbio, Perugia.

In the shop of Maria FERRETTI four Polish soldiers approached some civilians shouting "You are all Communists". A quarrel followed and two of the civilians were slightly injured. This caused indignation and other incidents followed.

5/5/45/ Montelupone Macerata

Some Poles belonging to Sereno Division, arrived at Montelupone to stay some days there. A few minutes after arrival they discharged two pistol shots. Afterwards three Polish soldiers, one of them armed with a machine gun, patrolled the village effacing all Communist emblems existing on the walls and causing ferment amongst the inhabitants. Meanwhile other soldiers got hold of one Addone Ambrosini a civilian living at Montelupone, asking him to point out the houses where Communists lived, for the purpose of making reprisals.

7/5/45 at Fermo A. Piceno

Three Polish soldiers ordered a girl to return to her home and remove a red blouse she was wearing. The same soldiers entered a building and removed Communist flags and other emblems. On leaving this small town they discharged a machine gun and threw a bomb which caused neither damage or injury.

8/5/45 at Rosella A. Piceno

Two Polish soldiers who were seeking billets ordered that the Red Flag be removed from the local Communist Headquarters.

10/5/45 at Urbisaglia Comune

Some Polish soldiers tore and trampled a socialist flag which was outside the seat of the party, and threatened the people who tried to prevent its destruction.

10/5/45 (about) at Piana di Valerone A. Piceno

Some Polish seeking billets compelled the local inhabitants to remove the Communist emblems which were on the walls or they would burn down the houses.

12/5/45 at S. Elpidio a Mare A. Piceno

Polish soldiers compelled the local inhabitants to remove all communist signs from the walls.

13/5/45 at Servigliano A. Piceno

A Polish unit arrived and the next day they took occupation of the Communist Party Headquarters. This was after the consent of the Mayor had been obtained. The premises belong to the Comune.

13/5/45 at Forta S. Giorgio a Piceno

The Hammer and Sickle emblem was stamped in red on Polish vehicles by Communists which was resented by the Poles. The following day a Polish soldier made a fruit vender remove Communist signs and the words "Viva Stalin". The Polish Command asked the Comune authorities to have all Communist signs removed to prevent further incidents. This was done.

13/5/45 at Galdarola

A Polish Officer passing through the village entered a general store where he purchased a picture of Stalin and then tore it up.

16/5/45 at Porta S. Eusebio a Mare, A. Piceno

Communist inscription was found on a Polish Route Board and the Commander of the Polish Force ordered the Communists to remove all Communist signs appearing on the walls.

19/5/45 Urcisaglia

Some poles soldiers stationed in this town were going around the town streets drunken, they stopped two citizens named Caraceni Sigismondo and Armadio Fernando, pretending from them that they had to accompany them in the houses where Communist of the town lived and threatened them with pistols. Caraceni and the Armadio although seriously manaced refused to obey. The Poles fired some shots with their pistols in the air to frighten them. The fact caused some panic and nothing else. Armadio before he was released was struck by one of them.

20/5/45 at Monterchi Arezzo

A Polish Officer named Galda Czek Paolo stopped two men who were displaying red ribbons on their coats and demanded their identification papers. The men, with the help of others, regained the ribbons and papers. The Officer was struck by one of the men.

3/6/45 at Paolita di S. Severino M.

Faccioni Guido, a seller of newspapers, was stopped by Polish soldiers who asked him to show them his personal documents, as he did not happen to have these, they searched him. When they found a stick on him they began shouting "you red" "you Communist"; The old man tried to get away from them but they beat him and carried him on one of their vehicles, to three, different Polish Commands where he underwent more whippings. The Poles repeatedly shouted "Russian spy", communist, bolshevik take this" This went on for about an hour.

106

13/5/45 at Calderola

A Polish Officer passing through the village entered a general store where he purchased a picture of Stalin and then tore it up.

16/5/45 at Porta S. Elisabetta e Mare. A Piceno

Communist inscription was found on a Polish Route Board and the Commander of the Polish Force ordered the Communists to remove all Communist signs appearing on the walls.

19/5/45 Urbisaglia

Some poles soldiers stationed in this town were going around the town streets drunken, they stopped two citizens named Caraceni Sigismondo and Armadio Fernando, pretending from them that they had to accompany them in the houses where Communist of the town lived and threatened them with pistols. Caraceni and the Armadio although seriously annoyed refused to obey. The Poles fired some shots with their pistols in the air to frighten them. The fact caused some panic and nothing else. Armadio before he was released was struck by one of them.

20/5/45 at Monterotondo Arrezzo

A Polish Officer named Gaida Czek Paolo stopped two men who were displaying red ribbons on their coats and demanded their identification papers. The men, with the help of others, regained the ribbons and papers. The Officer was struck by one of the men.

1/6/45 at Paolista di S. Severino M.

Taccioni Guido, a seller of newspapers, was stopped by Polish soldiers who asked him to show them his personal documents, as he did not happen to have these, they searched him. When they found a stick on him they began shouting "you red" "you Communist"! The old man tried to get away from them but they beat him and carried him on one of their vehicles, to three different Polish Commands where he underwent more whippings. The Poles repeatedly shouted "Russian spy", communist, belshie take this" This went on for about an hour.

(145)

All attempts made by his comrades to save him were in vain.

Meanwhile Taceoni underwent all sorts of insults he was kicked and knocked about until he lost his senses. This went on from 8:00 hrs until 2 in the morning. In the morning he was dragged before an officer who threatened to send him to the "torture chamber" if he would not speak out. Whereas he was asked if he knew Russian and French, if he was a Russian spy etc. Finally he was made to sign a declaration which stated that he would no longer sell newspapers. The cross-examination over, he was taken to the CC.RR. station with orders to the Maresciallo to lock him up. Through our intervention with the CC.RR. Commander the poor man was set free.

These are the chief facts as stated by Taceoni himself, whose health is in a critical condition owing to his age (62).

6/6/45 At Meszolara di Badrio, Bologna

Polish soldiers were seen obliterating communist signs from the walls of houses. This was followed by their firing shots in the air.

10/6/45 Ascoli Piceno

At 2130 hours, in the 'Tornasacco' restaurant, in Ascoli Piceno, three Polish non-commissioned Officers, asked not very politely Prof. Barrera, Secretary of the Partisan Association, and a lady who was with him, dressed as a man, to remove the red handkerchief they had round their necks. The people who were present attempted to explain that they belonged to the Garibaldi Association, but the two non-commissioned officers could only be convinced by the persuasive intervention of a few members of the A.M.P.I. and of two CC.RR. officers.

11/6/45 at Antrodoco, Rieti

Nine Poles headed by an officer torn down all the posters put up by the Socialist Party in Commemoration of the death of Matteotti. The officer ordered that all pamphlets, inscriptions etc in praise of Russia and Communism were to be removed within a week otherwise ~~deaths~~ would follow.

1/7/45 in Macerata

at 1500 hours, a Communal Assessor was attacked by a Polish soldier who asked him to remove his socialist badge, kicking him and fired a pistol shot in the air.

1/7/45 in Macerata

at 2130 hours Polish soldier stopped the father of a heroic partisan who died in the war, and asked him to remove the red badge with a star which he wears as a sign of mourning. He was treated roughly by the Poles.

18/7/45 at Ascoli Piceno

A party of Communists, some under the influence of drink, entered an inn singing the "Red Flag" and praising Communism. Polish soldiers present took exception and a general fight followed. None seriously injured. In Macerata on July 18th Mr Carletti, Secretary of the Committee for Liberation had a difference of opinion with Polish soldiers because of his socialist badge. Further trouble was only avoided because of the energetic attitude of the attacked man and the intervention of a few passer by.

24/7/45 Potenza Picena

Last night unknown persons wearing Polish soldier uniforms entered the farm house of Davide Pietrella. In the lodging were living the 1/2 Pietrellis; his wife (each of them 72 years old) 10 year old daughter and a 13 year old apprentice boy. Pietrella and his wife were killed in their bed; the young woman was seriously wounded on her head and taken afterwards to hospital being at the point of death; also the boy was injured and taken to hospital but he was in a condition to give all information necessary to carry out the proper enquiries. Up to this day no circumstantial proof have appeared to identify the murderers. Yet the Police are actively working and it is believed that, through the boy's information the authors of the horrible murders will be found out. A son of Pietrellas' fell in this war; another one is prisoner of war in the U.S.A. The details and results of the enquiry will follow as soon as possible.

143

13th May 1945 at Casarano (Lecce)

Some Polish soldiers with local prostitutes were sitting in a room in the street. The civilians protested in order to cause the prostitute to return to her house.

A wrangle followed among civilians and Polish soldiers who shot a man seriously wounding him. The man, Alessandro, son of late Alessandro, 63 years old, shoemaker, who died soon after at the local infirmary of the Polish command.

Public order has been disturbed.

Measures have been taken to send reinforcement.

13th May 1945, at Urbino (Pesaro)

Unidentified Polish soldiers, seized a red flag hanging on the door of the Socialist Party and tore it to pieces. No reaction on the part of the Socialists.

20th May 1945 near Mercato Saraceno

A squad of partisans, coming from Roncole and going to Mercato Saraceno (Perù), was stopped by 4 Polish soldiers driving a "Jeep" and who claimed the delivery of the "red flag".

The partisans obeyed but on arrival at Mercato Saraceno they organized a meeting of protest against the Polish soldiers transmitting there. During the fighting which followed corporal GIOVANNI GIOVANNI was killed by pistol-shots. Corporal Giovanni Lodovicki and Stefano Refa were wounded.

The public order was normalized when the Polish soldiers left the village.

Investigations are in being made.

TRANSLATION COPY

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
Provincial Federation of Macerata
Secretariat

Macerata July 2 45

TO : Various addressees as per original.

The Provincial Federation at Macerata of the Italian Communist Party wishes to report the following:

1) It has been informed that Polish elements in uniform are engaging in intimidatory activities, in violent form, against members of both our Party and other progressive parties.

2) This violent anti-democratic action, already on record, is being conducted in various ways, both in the rest of the province and in its capital :

- a) by requesting, and very often forcing - even through the use of weapons - free citizens to remove the badge of the Italian Communist Party;
- b) by committing acts of violence against women, men and private property;
- c) by dishonouring our emblems, flags and the pictures of our Great Men;
- d) by occupying, ostensibly for military reasons, the HQ's of our Party, and ONLY for our Party.

3) Such acts are certainly not conducive to cordial relations between Polish troops and the civilian population.

4) Such an attitude evidences, furthermore, a partisan and intransigent attitude on the part of Polish troops, which forces the civilian population to compare it with similar policies which the better elements among the Italian people have fought with every possible means for over 20 years.

5) The Provincial Federation at Macerata of the Italian Communist Party asks for firm and decisive intervention by those concerned, in order that, at long last :

- a) the personal safety of free citizens be respected and protected;
- b) our symbols, emblems and flags be respected
- c) our HQ's not be occupied by Polish troops, or any other troops, since this impairs in too evident a fashion the equality among the parties, as essential

- 2 -

for the heavy task of reconstruction in which the whole Italian people is called upon to participate:

- d) these basic democratic principles be respected, for which the Polish and Italian people, jointly with the others, fought Nazi-Fascism until its utter defeat.
- 6) The Provincial Federation of the Communist Party, at Macerata, recommends that a delegation comprising the representatives of the various parties, the Prefect, the Chief of Police, the Carabinieri Commander, call upon Allied authorities in order to outline clearly the serious situation which is about to develop in our province.

Provincial Federation of the
Italian Communist Party
at Macerata

D. Elio Carelli, Secretary

139

Ref: 3609/159/20.

27 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops.

TO : HQ No. 4 District.

134

1. Attached is copy of a report by the Prefect of Perugia on the behaviour of New Zealand troops stationed in Perugia Province, together with copy of a covering letter from Prime Minister Parri.

2. Would you please inform this Headquarters of the action taken in order that a suitable reply may be made to the Prime Minister.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner
Civil Affairs Section

BU 7/9
See F175
See Min 135-6-7-8
140

3741

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior

n. 31204

Rome, 20 August 1945

AUG 24 1945

Dear Admiral,

I have lately received from the prefect
of Perugia a signal about incidents between New Zealand-
ers soldiers and the civilian population in this Pro-
vince.

I hasten to forward a copy of this signal for
your information.

I remain,

Yours truly,

B. Ferruccio Farri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

trans. e/o

See File 15
cc List - 24 Aug 45
(3609/155)

ACTION: EX COMAR
INFO: CHIEF COMAR
C A JON

See 153
155

see M 135+136
3249/1394155

(1 SPARE COPY)

(At KENSLET)

Translation

COPY

133

R. PREFECTURE OF PERUGIA

Perugia, 10.8.1945

P.S. Division n. 104027

Subject : Incidents between Neo-Zelandese soldiers and the civilian population.

To : Interior Department - Cab.
" " Dir. Gen. of P.S.
R o m e

The Neo-Zelandese soldiers now stationed in this province often cause incidents with the civilian population; this brings about real brawls.

On the 6th of the current month, in the centre of this town, incidents of this kind took place. There might be more serious consequences if they occurred again.

Some bar-tenders of this city have even been obliged to keep their saloons closed to avoid their being damaged.

Unfavourable comments are publicly made about such incidents.

The local Allied Military Command has been informed to enable it to exercise the necessary surveillance and take action against such inconveniences.

THE PREFECT

S. PEANO

Trans. o/o

See F 134

3739



IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

ROMA, 20 agosto 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

Mi è testè pervenuta dal Prefetto di Perugia una segnalazione riguardante incidenti fra militari neozelandesi e popolazione civile in quella Provincia.

Mi affretto ad inviarle copia di tale segnalazione, per doverosa informazione.

Con molta cordialità

Federico Luni

Al Signor

Caro Ammiraglio,

Mi è testè pervenuta dal Prefetto di Perugia una segnalazione riguardante incidenti fra militari neozelandesi e popolazione civile in quella Provincia.

Mi affretto ad inviarle copia di tale segnalazione, per doverosa informazione.

Con molta cordialità

Enrico Bani

3832

Al Signor
Ammiraglio ELLERY W. STONE
Commissario Capo della Commissione
Alleata

R O M A

131
copia

PREFETTURA DI PERUGIA

Perugia, 10.8.1945

Divisione P.S. nro. di prot. 104027

Oggetto: incidenti fra militari neo-zelandesi e popolazione civile.

Al Ministero dell'Interno = Gab.

" " Dir.Gen P.S.

ROMA

I militari neo-zelandesi attualmente accampati in questa Provincia, provocano spesso incidenti con la popolazione civile, dando origine a vere e proprie zuffe.

Anche in questo capoluogo, al centro, si sono dovuti lamentare il 6 corrente incidenti del genere, che col ripetersi potrebbero dar luogo a più gravi conseguenze.

Alcuni esercenti di questa città sono costretti perfino a tenere chiusi i loro caffè per scongiurare danni alle cose come già si è purtroppo verificato.

Tali incidenti sono sfavorevolmente commentati in pubblico.

E' stato informato il locale Comando Militare Alleato perchè adotti opportune misure di vigilanza atte ad evitare gli inconvenienti deplorati.

IL PREFETTO

Oggetto: incidenti fra militari neo-zelandesi e popolazione civile.

Al Ministero dell'Interno - Gab.

" " Dir. Gen. P.S.

ROMA

I militari neo-zelandesi attualmente accampati in questa Provincia, provocano spesso incidenti con la popolazione civile, dando origine a vere e proprie zuffe.

Anche in questo capoluogo, al centro, si sono dovuti lamentare il 6 corrente incidenti del genere, che col ripetersi potrebbero dar luogo a più gravi conseguenze.

Alcuni esercenti di questa città sono costretti perfino a tenere chiusi i loro caffè per scongiurare danni alle cose come già si è purtroppo verificato.

Tali incidenti sono sfavorevolmente commentati in pubblico.

E' stato informato il locale Comando Militare Alleato perchè adotti opportune misure di vigilanza atte ad ovviare gli inconvenienti deplorati.

IL PREFETTO

F. PEANO

3737

128

Ref: 3609/128/87.

24 August 1945

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
Attn: Chief of Staff.

Further to our letter 3609/105/80 dated 11 August 1945,
enclosing copies of letters received from Signor Eami and the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the above subject, enclosed is
copy of a letter number 30437 received from the Prime Minister.

ELLERY W. STONE

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to 1

CHIEF COMMANDER
C. A. SEC.

BU 3/9 NOTED

3730

Ref: 3609/127/NO.

24 August 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your letter, Number 30487 of 16 August 1945 in which you refer to incidents in the Provinces of Ascoli-Piceno and Macerata involving Polish soldiers.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the Supreme Allied Commander.

I have already forwarded letters of a similar nature which I received from Signor Menni and Dr. Prunas.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

C. A. To :

C. H. C. C. C.
C. A. Sec.

3732

123

D R A F T

Ref: 3609/ /EC.

August 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your letter, Number 30487 of 16 August 1945 in which you refer to incidents in the Provinces of Ascoli-Piceno and Macerata involving Polish soldiers.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the Supreme Allied Commander.

I have already forwarded letters of a similar nature which I received from Signor Nenni and Dr. Prunas.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parré
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

Handwritten: Please JPM All Rmk

3734

D

Ref: E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

DRAFT

122

Ref: 3609/ /EC

August 1945.

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Allied Forces Headquarters,
Attn: Chief of Staff.

Further to our letter 3609/106/EC dated 11 August 1945,
enclosing copies of letters received from Signor Nennd and the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the above subject, enclosed is
copy of a letter number 30487 received from the Prime Minister.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Please type

3733

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
30487

Rome, 16 August 1943

AUG 20 1943

Dear Admiral,

I have already had the opportunity of drawing your personal attention on the incidents which go on happening because of the Polish soldiers, especially in the Provinces of Ascoli Piceno, and Macerata.

Also lately, in the commune of Fermo and in that of San Benedetto del Tronto, in the said province, some people broke into the seats of the communist sections, and tried to set fire to them, burning documents and registers. Of the two fires, the one in the seat of San Benedetto del Tronto, which took place on the 12th, can certainly be ascribed to the Polish soldiers, from what the Prefect says.

These and other numerous incidents which took place lately are unfortunately causing a reaction of considerable bearing, of which the press has made itself interpreter; part of it expressed the opinion that, because of their attitude, some Polish elements might prove to be acting under the influence of some political party.

Preoccupied by a situation which is getting more and more delicate, I must ask again, my dear Admiral, for your kind intervention, begging you to intervene without delay, because of the urgency of the case, for the possibility of transferring the Polish troops from the Ascoli Piceno and Macerata Provinces, or, at least, of reducing their number, to be examined.

I shall be most grateful if you let me know your answer.

S. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. e/c

See 1927 + 128
Folio 193
Action: Ex Comm
1943: Comm Comm
C. A. Sec 3732

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

M 30487

AUG 18 1945

120

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

ROMA - 16 agosto 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

già ho avuto occasione di richiamare la Sua personale attenzione sui continui incidenti che si susseguono ad opera dei militari polacchi, in specie nelle provincie di Ascoli Piceno, *Macerata*.

Anche recentemente nel comune di Fermo ed in quello di S. Benedetto del Tronto, siti in detta provincia, sono state forzate le sedi delle sezioni comuniste, che si è poi tentato d'incendiare, bruciando documenti e registri. Dei due incendi, almeno quello della sede di S. Benedetto del Tronto, avvenuto il 12 corrente mese, è certamente addebitabile, e quanto informa il prefetto, a militari polacchi.

Questi ed altri numerosi incidenti verificatisi in questi ultimi tempi vanno purtroppo provocando una reazione di vasta portata, di cui si è resa interprete anche la stampa, parte della quale ha espresso il parere che taluni elementi polacchi, con il loro contegno, possano dimostrare di agire sotto l'influenza di qualche partito politico.

Preoccupato da una simile situazione, che si va facendo sempre più delicata, sono costretto, caro Ammiraglio, a ricorrere di nuovo al Suo autorevole interessamento, pregandola vivamente di voler intervenire, con tutta l'urgenza che il caso richiede, perché sia presa in esame la possibilità di trasferire le truppe polacche dalle provincie di Ascoli Piceno ^{Mac} o, quanto meno, di ridurre il loro numero.

Le sarò molto grato di un cortese cenno di risposta.

All'Ammiraglio ELLERY W. SPONE

nui incidenti che si susseguono ad opera dei
nelle provincie di Ascoli Piceno, e Macerata.

Anche recentemente nel comune di Fermo ed in quello di S. Benedetto del Tronto, tutti in detta provincia, sono state forzate le sedi delle sezioni comunali, che si è poi tentato d'incendiare, bruciando documenti e registri. Dei due incendi, al ano quello della sede di S. Benedetto del Tronto, avvenuto il 12 corrente mese, è certamente addebitabile, e quanto informa il prefetto, a militari polacchi.

Questi ed altri numerosi incidenti verificatisi in questi ultimi tempi vanno purtroppo provocando una reazione di vasta portata, di cui si è resa interprete anche la stampa, parte della quale ha espresso il parere che taluni elementi polacchi, con il loro contegno, possano dimostrare di agire sotto l'influenza di qualche partito politico.

Preoccupato da una simile situazione, che si va facendo sempre più delicata, sono contretto, caro Ammiraglio, a ricorrere di nuovo al Suo autorevole interessamento, pregandola vivamente di voler intervenire, con tutta l'urgenza che il caso richiede, perché sia presa in esame la possibilità di trasferire le truppe polacche dalle provincie di Ascoli Piceno e o, quanto meno, di ridurre il loro numero.

Le sarò molto grato di un cortese cenno di risposta.

All'Ammiraglio ELLERY W. STONE
Comissario Capo
della Commissione Alleata

R O M A

Ferruccio Lami

3731

119

Ref: 3609/112/80.

16 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Incidents caused by Polish Troops.

TO : Liaison Section.
Advance A.P.H.Q.
(Attn: Lt.Col de Salis).

1. Reference conversation Lt.Col. de Salis - Brigadier Lush.
2. I should be grateful if the attached letter from Signor RENNI could be brought to the attention of the Polish Liaison Officer.

103

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

REL/JC.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

2 Park

PA
16/8
37308

Ref: 3609/RC

15 August 1945

SUBJECT: Demonstration during Supreme Allied Commander's visit
to Pola -- 4 August 45

TO : Headquarters XIII Corps

With reference to your 20/1/OSI of 12 August 1945 addressed to
AFHQ for G-2, we should be grateful if you would send us a copy for
information, in order that we may complete our files on this subject.

R. W. KEMSLEY

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

(See 169)

³⁶⁰⁹
INCOMING MESSAGE
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: 15
Date/Time of Origin: AUG 14 1945

Message Centre No: 7/3922
Date Time Rec'd: AUG 15 0410Z
Precedence: SP-PRIORITY

FROM: LAIN 13 COMB
TO: THEODORE TITS MURDER AND MURDER INFO ALCON

15 1945

UNCLASSIFIED.

Subject is demonstrated during SAILED visit to POLA. Ref 05
unlabeled letter dated 11 August. The incident was at POLA not
TRIESTE. This answered by our 20/1/051 of 12 August to AFHQ for 02.

See Form 116 + 162

DISP

INFO-ACTION
INFO

EX COMMISSIONER
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE
FOOT

RECORDED

15 AUG 1945

INFO - ACTION

3728

(as Keroses)

PA RUK 148

3609

1336

(114)

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

11 August 1945

AUG 14 1945

SUBJECT: Reported incidents at Trieste in connection with Visit
of F. M. Alexander on 4 August.

TO : Headquarters, XIII Corps.

(113)

1. PWB Monitoring Report of 10 August contained the attached
report taken from an English broadcast made from the Yugoslav Tanjug
Radio on 9 August.

2. In order to determine whether a protest or other action
should be taken by this HQ in respect of the broadcast it is neces-
sary to have the facts from the Allied point of view.

3. It is requested that a full report be submitted to this HQ
as a matter of urgency covering all the points alleged.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

F. G. A. Parsons

F. G. A. PARSONS,
Colonel, G. 5.

Incl:
as above

Copy to: HQ Allied Commission ✓

110-112 mfa

3721

COPY

(113)

NEWS ITEMSMP's Maltreat Anti-Fascist Demonstrators, Says Tanjug.

Ljubljana - On Saturday 4th August Fieldmarshal Alexander visited his soldiers in order to greet them prior to his departure for his new post in Canada. At the time of the Fieldmarshal's arrival in Trieste, large masses of people who were only subsequently informed of his coming, went to the arena cheering the Allies, freedom and democracy and carrying Allied Flags. For unknown reasons, the demonstrators were intercepted by Allied Military Police in Carducci Street, surrounded and stopped by force. The Allied Police used brute force to restrain the crowds from proceeding towards the arena where they wanted to greet Fieldmarshal Alexander. The Police threatened the crowds with their arms and beat up a number of people. Further Police detachments arrived on the scene and arrested several well-known anti-fascists who had fought for four years against the common enemy. A little later, a small group of reactionaries arrived who had been allowed to proceed to the arena. Blows were exchanged between the two groups of demonstrators. At this moment, police with tanks arrived.

While the police were pursuing the mass of demonstrators they were shielding the reactionaries. One partisan was lifted up by his feet and driven away. Another partisan was beaten up and then carried away. A Lieutenant beat up a woman. A group of five policemen relentlessly beat another woman. British soldiers tried to take away the flags and some demonstrators were flogged. The people continued to give vent to their feelings of resentment at this treatment when more Allied Police arrived and forced the crowds to disperse.

(tanjug in English - August 9)

(112)

Ref/3609/EC.

14 August 1945

SUBJECT : Incidents during Supreme Allied Commander's
visit to Pola - 4 August 45.

TO : G - 5, Allied Force Headquarters.

(110)

The attached copy of a report received via Public
Relations Branch is forwarded for your information.

For the Chief Commissioner :

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to : U.S. Political Advisor, A.F.H.Q.
Br. Resident Minister, A.F.H.Q.
U.S. Embassy
Br. Embassy.

See 171

1971

3609
ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(H)
AUG 9 1945
REDD
CC 1730

SUBJECT: Reference attached

File No. PRE/109/

TO : Chief Commissioner

August 9 1945

AUG 13 1945

10
Your attention is called to the attached despatch from TANJUG, the official Yugoslav agency. We received it from a friend of ANSA which wishes that you do not disclose how you obtained the despatch. They do not intend to carry it in their service.

pub
G. STEWART BROWN
Director
Public Relations Branch

E.C.
Pls quote to
Br Res Mem & US Polad
US to Embassy

3724

5 - RETURN TO
Chief Commissioner

C O P Y

(10)

Item 7 - From Pola on Saturday fourth August before his departure to new post in Canada, Field Marshall Alexander visited his soldiers in Pola in order to greet and take leave of them. Large masses of people who were subsequently informed of Marshall's coming, went to Arena cheering Allies, freedom and democracy, carrying Allied Flag. For no known reason mass of manifestators were intercepted in Carducci Street and surrounded by Allied Military Police and halted by force. Allied Police brutally reacted to desire of manifestators to continue their way towards Arena in order to greet Field Marshall Alexander. Police threatened with arms and beat manifestators. Then new detachment Police arrived and arrested several well known antifascist fighters who had fought common enemy four years.

Little later small group reactionary elements which was allowed to enter Arena was returning towards park. When this group, protected by Allied Police, arrived near manifestators who were surrounded by Allied Police, shouts were delivered from both sides. At this moment Police with tanks arrived and began to pursue mass of manifestators, while Allied Police on one hand were protecting reactionaries, one partisan on the other hand was lifted to footboard of car and driven away. One Lieutenant beat a woman with his feet while Police beat a fighter until he was smeared with blood and then lifted him into lorry. Group of five Police relentlessly beat one woman while English fusiliers furiously snatched at flags and flogged manifestators, but people continued to manifest and give vent to its dissatisfaction. Then Allied receive further reinforcements and increased mistreatment of manifestators so that they were forced to withdraw.

See F III

Ref: 3609/407/NO.

11. August 1945

Dear Dr. Prunas:

I have received your letter of the 4 August 1945, No. 14924/35 and the enclosed report upon the behaviour of Polish soldiers in Ascoli Piceno.

I am immediately forwarding a copy of your letter and enclosure to the Supreme Allied Commander.

I have received a similar report from Signor Nenni which I have also forwarded.

Yours very truly,

(Sgt) ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Renato Prunas
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Italian Government
Rome

copy to: CA Sec

3722

108

Ref: 3609/106/EG.

// August 1945

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters,
APO 542.

103

99

1. Further to our previous correspondence on the above subject, I enclose a copy of letter 133/18 Gab. dated 6 August 1945 from Signor Nenni and a copy of letter 14924/35 dated 4 August 1945, with report attached, from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. These enclosures are reports of more incidents provoked by Polish troops in the Macerata-Ascoli Piceno area.

2. Some of the allegations are very serious and I should be grateful if you would inform me of any action taken in order that I may make a suitable reply to the Italian Government.

(Sgt) ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

copy to CR Sec

(See 128)
153

3721

Ref: 3609/105/30.

10 August 1945

Dear Signor Nenni,

I have received your letter of 6 August 1945 No. 133/18 Gab. and have brought its contents to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

Your letter has been forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander in order that he may know of this most unfortunate state of affairs.

I have received a similar report from Dr. Prinas of Ministry of Foreign Affairs which I have also forwarded.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Sig. Pietro Nenni
Vice President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

Copy to: to A. Section

Translation

Council of Ministers
The Vice President

CAR/be n. 133/18 Gab

Rome, 6.8.1945

AUG 8 1945

Allied Commission
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Rome

Subject: incidents caused by the Polish troops -

In answer to your letter of July 13th, n. 3609/94/EC, I enclose further particulars on the nature and places of the incidents which happened in the Macerata and Ascoli Piceno province, and involved Polish soldiers.

- 1) On the evening of May 10th, in the Urbisaglia commune, some Polish soldiers tore and trampled a socialist flag which was outside the seat of the party, and threatened the people who tried to prevent its destruction.
- 2) On June 10th, at 21,30 hours, in the 'Tornasacco' restaurant, in Ascoli Piceno, three Polish non-commissioned officers, asked not very politely Prof. Barrera, Secretary of the Partisan Association, and a lady who was with him, dressed as a man, to remove the red handkerchief they had round their neck. The people who were present attempted to explain that they belonged to the Garibaldi Association, but the two non-commissioned officers could only be convinced by the persuasive interventions of a few members of the A.M.P.I. and of two CC.RR. officers.
- 3) On June 23rd, during a feast on the sea side organized by the Polish soldiers, and in which civilians also took part, a Polish soldier stabbed two citizens for a question of women; their wounds will be healed in twenty days.
- 4) On June 22nd, at Porto S. Elpidio, four Polish soldiers molested Miss offendant Alessandrina, who was walking in the street with her husband, Copponi Natale; he reacted by throwing at the soldiers a chair which happened to be within his reach..

The Poles stabbed the couple, whose wounds will be healed in a month.

Your citizens who were to intervene in favour of the couple were all stabbed; their wounds will be healed in a month. The Polish soldiers and some of their companions who had joined them walked about the village throwing bombs, firing pistols, handling roughly the citizens whom they met, and damaging the doors and windows of the houses.

5) On June 26th, at 19,30 hours, in S. Benedetto del Tronto, while two young men of the village walked in the street, a Polish soldier on duty at the entrance of a cantonment, threw without motive a hand bomb towards them. Both citizens were wounded.

6) On June 30th, at 06.30 hours, in Porto Citanova, a few Polish soldiers asked Italian civilians the premises of the Giardino Giuana. a brawl followed, in which civilians and soldiers got blows. Later on, a Polish soldier wounded an Italian civilian by firing at him.

See also 158.

M104 101
33147908

- 2 -

7) On July 3rd, at 22 hours, in Ascoli Piceno, (S. Filippo and Giacomo district) three Polish soldiers attacked and knifed, for unknown motives, three young men, causing them serious wounds perhaps with a lesion of the lungs.

8) In Macerata, on July 1st, at 15, 0 hours, a Communal Assessor was attacked by a Polish soldier who asked him to remove his socialist badge, kicked him and fired a pistol shot in the air.

9) On July 1st, in Macerata, at 21,30 hours a Polish soldier stopped the father of an heroic partisan who died in the war, and asked him to remove the red badge with a star which he wore as a sign of mourning. He was treated roughly by the Poles.

10) On July 1st, at 23,30 hours in Portocivitanova, two Polish soldiers entered the lodgings of a young girl of twenty three, on the look out for 'Signorine'. Terrified, the young girl fled and took shelter in the barracks of the CC.RR.. Later on, two Poles came back and fired two pistol shots towards the bedroom of the young girl.

11) On July 2nd, in Portocivitanova, a Polish soldier threatened an Italian soldier who was escorting two women and threw a hand bomb at him, wounding him.

This brought about the reaction of a group of Italian soldiers who fired against the Polish barracks. The prompt intervention of an American officer and of a lieutenant of the CC.RR. prevented further consequences.

12) In Treia, on July 17th Polish soldiers threw two bombs at a group of women who were walking along the walls of the village. Five of them were wounded, one rather seriously.

13) In Macerata on July 18th, Mr. Carletti, Secretary of the Committee for Liberation, had a difference of opinion with Polish soldiers because of his socialist badge.

Further trouble was only avoided because of the energetic attitude of the attacked man and the intervention of a few passer by.

14) In the Urbisaglia commune, on the evening of the 18th, two Polish officers, obviously drunk, broke glasses and china, in a public place.

The sindaco, Mr. Camburri witnessed the fact; he tried to intervene with the two Polish officers who gave him a black eye.

Such are the news which I received up to now, and which I want to communicate to you, hoping that you may intervene with the competent Military authorities to avoid that this situation should go on.

E. C. DIST - 8 AUG 43

(Pietro Nenni)

ACTIONS Ex Comm

s. Nenni

INFO - CHIA Comm

3718

trans. o/c

CM-EE

(3 Spares)

Rc , 6.8.1945

748

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Ufficio del Commissario Esecutivo

R O M A

OGGETTO - Incidenti provocati da truppe polacche -

In risposta alla Vostra del 13 luglio n.3609/94/EC trasmesso ulteriori particolari sulla natura e sui luoghi degli incidenti avvenuti nelle provincie di Macerata ed Ascoli Piceno, nei quali sono implicati militari polacchi:

- 1°) La sera del 10 maggio, nel Comune di Urbisaglia, alcuni soldati polacchi stracciarono e calpestarono una bandiera socialista esposta all'esterno della sede di detto Partito, minacciando i presenti che tentavano di evitarne la distruzione.
- 2°) Il 10 giugno alle ore 21,30, al Ristorante "Tornasacco" in Ascoli Piceno, tre sottufficiali polacchi pretendevano, con modi inurbani, che il Prof. Barrera, Segretario dell'Associazione Partigiani di Roma ed una Signora che era in sua compagnia, vestita con abiti maschili, togliessero dal collo un fazzoletto rosso. I presenti cercarono di spiegare che i due personaggi appartenevano all'Associazione Garibaldini, ma i due sottufficiali si lasciarono convincere solo in seguito all'intervento persuasivo di alcuni appartenenti all'A.M.P.I. e di due ufficiali dei CC.RR.
- 3°) La sera del 23 giugno a Grottammare, durante una festa di mare organizzata da militari polacchi ed alla quale prendevano parte anche i civili di ambo i sessi, un militare polacco accolte-

CAR/be

N° 133 / 18.06.45

OGGETTO = Incidenti provocati da truppe polacche -

In risposta alla Vostra del 13 luglio n.3609/94/EC trasmetto ulteriori particolari sulla natura e sui luoghi degli incidenti avvenuti nelle provincie di Macerata ed Ascoli Piceno, nei quali sono implicati militari polacchi:

1°) La sera del 10 maggio, nel Comune di Urbisaglia, alcuni soldati polacchi stracciarono e calpestarono una bandiera socialista esposta all'esterno della sede di detto Partito, minacciando i presenti che tentavano di evitarne la distruzione.

2°) Il 10 giugno alle ore 21,30, al Ristorante "Tornasacco" in Ascoli Piceno, tre sottufficiali polacchi pretendevano, con modi inurbani, che il Prof. Barrera, Segretario dell'Associazione Partigiani di Roma ed una Signora che era in sua compagnia, vestita con abiti maschili, togliessero dal collo un fazzoletto rosso. I presenti cercarono di spiegare che i due personaggi appartenevano all'Associazione Garibaldini, ma i due sottufficiali si lasciarono convincere solo in seguito all'intervento persuasivo di alcuni appartenenti all'A.M.P.I. e di due ufficiali dei CC.RR.

3°) La sera del 23 giugno a Grottammare, durante una festa di mare organizzata da militari polacchi ed alla quale prendevano parte anche i civili di ambo i sessi, un militare polacco accoltellava, per questione di donne, due cittadini, entrambi feriti e guaribili in venti giorni.

4°) Il 22 giugno alle ore 23 a Porto S. Elpidio, quattro militari polacchi molestavano la Signorina Offidani Alessandrina che passeggiava nella pubblica via con il marito Copponi Natale. Costui

reagiva lanciando contro i militari anzidetti una sedia trovata e portata di mano.

I polacchi colpivano con un coltello entrambi i coniugi causando loro delle lesioni guaribili in un mese.

Quattro cittadini che stavano intervenendo a favore dei coniugi, vennero tutti accoltellati, riportando lesioni guaribili in un mese. Quindi i militari polacchi, con altri compagni sopraggiunti, percorrevano le vie del paese esplodendo bombe, sparando colpi di pistola, melinando i cittadini che incontravano e danneggiando porte e finestre di abitazioni.

5°) Il 28 giugno alle ore 19,30 in S. Benedetto del Tronto, mentre due giovani del luogo transitavano per una via cittadina, un soldato polacco di servizio all'ingresso di un accantonamento, lanciava, senza motivo, in direzione dei predetti, una bomba a mano. I due cittadini venivano feriti.

6°) Il 30 giugno alle ore 0,30 in Porto Civitanova alcuni militari polacchi invitavano civili italiani ad uscire dal locale di ritrovo "Giardino Cluana". Ne seguiva una mischia durante la quale civili e militari riportavano contusioni. Successivamente un militare polacco feriva con un colpo di fucile un civile italiano.

7°) Il 3 luglio alle ore 22 in Ascoli Piceno (Frazione S. Filippo e Giacomo) tre soldati polacchi aggredivano e colpivano con coltello, per motivi non accertati, tre giovani, producendo loro tre ferite gravi al torace con probabili lesioni pleuro-polmonari.

8°) A Macerata l'1 luglio alle ore 15,30 un Assessore Comunale veniva aggredito da un soldato polacco che lo invitava a togliersi un distintivo del partito socialista, lo colpiva con calci e pugni e sparava un colpo di pistola in aria.

loro delle lesioni guaribili in un mese. Quattro cittadini che stavano intervenendo a favore dei coniugi, vennero tutti accoltellati, riportando lesioni guaribili in un mese. Quindi i militari polacchi, con altri compagni sopraggiunti, percorrevano le vie del paese esplodendo bombe, sparando colpi di pistola, melenando i cittadini che incontravano e danneggiando porte e finestre di abitazioni.

- 5°) Il 28 giugno alle ore 19,30 in S. Benedetto del Tronto, mentre due giovani del luogo transitavano per una via cittadina, un soldato polacco di servizio all'ingresso di un accantonamento, lanciava, senza motivo, in direzione dei predetti, una bomba a mano. I due cittadini venivano feriti.
- 6°) Il 30 giugno alle ore 0,30 in Porto Cuitanova alcuni militari polacchi invitavano civili italiani ad uscire dal locale di ritrovo "Giardino Cluana". Ne seguiva una mischia durante la quale civili e militari riportavano contusioni. Successivamente un militare polacco feriva con un colpo di fucile un civile italiano.
- 7°) Il 3 luglio alle ore 22 in Ascoli Piceno (Frazione S. Filippo e Giacomo) tre soldati polacchi aggredivano e colpivano con coltello, per motivi non accertati, tre giovani, producendo loro tre ferite gravi al torace con probabili lesioni pleuro-polmonari.
- 8°) A Macerata l'1 luglio alle ore 15,30 un Assessore Comunale veniva aggredito da un soldato polacco che lo invitava a togliersi un distintivo del partito socialista, lo colpiva con calci e pugni e sparava un colpo di pistola in aria.
- 9°) Il giorno 1 luglio a Macerata alle ore 21,30 un soldato polacco fermava il padre di un eroico caduto partigiano inviandolo a togliersi il distintivo rosso con la stelletta che portava in segno di lutto.
Egli veniva malmenato dai polacchi.

./.

pag. n.2

10°) Il 1° luglio alle ore 23,30 in Portocivitanova due militari polacchi penetravano nell'abitazione di una giovane ventitreenne con l'intenzione di ricercare "signorile". La giovane spaventata fuggiva e riusciva a rifugiarsi nella caserma dei CC.MM.. Più tardi i due polacchi ritornavano e sparavano due colpi di pistola contro la camera da letto della giovane.

11°) Il giorno 2 luglio in Portocivitanova un militare polacco minacciava un soldato italiano, accompagnato da due donne, e gli lanciava contro una bomba a mano ferendolo. Ciò provocava la reazione di un gruppo di soldati italiani che sparavano colpi di moschetto contro la caserma polacca. Il pronto intervento di un ufficiale americano e di un tenente dei CC.RR. evitava ulteriori conseguenze.

12°) A Treia la sera del 17 luglio venivano lanciate da soldati polacchi due bombe a mano contro un gruppo di donne che transitavano lungo le mura del paese. Cinque di esse rimanevano ferite, una delle quali gravemente.

13°) A Macerata il 18 luglio il Sig. Carletti, Segretario del Comitato di Liberazione, veniva affrontato da soldati polacchi sempre per il solito motivo del distintivo socialista all'occhiello. Solamente per l'energico contegno dell'agredito e per l'intervento di alcuni passanti, la cosa non ingenerò in inconvenienti più gravi.

14°) Nel Comune di Urbisaglia la sera del 18 luglio due ufficiali polacchi, in stato di evidente ubriachezza, in un pubblico ritrovo, compiono atti di violenza rompendo bicchieri

tari polacchi penetravano nell'abitazione di una giovane ventitreenne con l'intenzione di ricercare "signorine". La giovane spaventata fuggiva e riusciva a rifugiarsi nella caserma dei CC.NN.. Più tardi i due polacchi ritornavano e sparavano due colpi di pistola contro la camera da letto della giovane.

11°) Il giorno 2 luglio in Portocivitanova un militare polacco minacciava un soldato italiano, accompagnato da due donne, e gli lanciava contro una bomba a mano ferendolo. Ciò provocava la reazione di un gruppo di soldati italiani che sparavano colpi di moschetto contro la caserma polacca. Il pronto intervento di un ufficiale americano e di un tenente dei CC.RR. evitava ulteriori conseguenze.

12°) A Treia la sera del 17 luglio venivano lanciate da soldati polacchi due bombe a mano contro un gruppo di donne che transitavano lungo le mura del paese. Cinque di esse rimanevano ferite, una delle quali gravemente.

13°) A Macerata il 18 luglio il Sig. Carletti, Segretario del Comitato di Liberazione, veniva affrontato da soldati polacchi sempre per il solito motivo del distintivo socialista all'occhiello. Solamente per l'energico contegno dell'agredito e per l'intervento di alcuni passanti, la cosa non ingenerò in incontri più gravi.

14°) Nel Comune di Urbisaglia la sera del 18 luglio due ufficiali polacchi, in stato di evidente ubriachezza, in un pubblico ritrovo, compiono atti di violenza rompendo bicchieri ed altre stoviglie.

Presente al fatto era il Sindaco, Sig. Camburri, il quale richiamò all'ordine i due ufficiali, ricevendo, per tutta risposta, un violento pugno all'occhio sinistro.

Queste sono le notizie, giunte a tutt'oggi, che io tengo a segnalarVi nella speranza che possiate interessare della questione le Autorità Militari competenti onde evitare che una situazione del genere abbia a perpetuarsi.

(Pietro Nenni)

Nenni

