

785016

ACC

10000/142/828

KILLING  
ACTION  
APR. - JU

KILLING & WOUNDING OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS AT MERCATELLO,  
ACTION AGAINST CC/RR  
APR. - JUN. 1944

1369

FILE CLOSED 19 June 1944

31

*Felix*

JW/da

(10A)

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394

19 Jan 44

REFERENCE : AGC/4136/L.

SUBJECT : Court of Enquiry. Mercatello shooting incident.

TO : Major B.E. Garrick, D.J.A., Canadian Sect., Hq 1  
Sqn. AAI.  
Major Green, P.R.C.O., Salerno Province, A.C.C.  
Capt. J.S. Tyson, 30 Wushires.  
Capt. Paolo Franci, Capt. CI.RR. ✓

1. Attached for your retention is a released copy of the signed report of the above Court of Enquiry.

J. MORE,  
Capt.,  
CH. ACC.

HEAD HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Legal Subcommission  
APO 594

*Sgt Pappas*  
*original taken by hand*  
*to 94 Sub-area*  
*JW/gat* **9A**

ACC/1136/L

19 Jun 44

SUBJECT: Court of Enquiry into shooting incident of 5 April 1944.

TO : 94 Sub-Area.

1. Reference Order 516/18/A of 29/5/44.
2. The above Court of Inquiry was held on 12th, 14th and 15th June 44, under presidency of the undersigned.
3. The following documents are enclosed herewith:
  - (a) Form M.P.R. 305 signed by members of the Court.
  - (b) Original signed report summarising evidence, and putting forward recommendations of the Court.
  - (c) Boneo copy of (b).
  - (d) President's manuscript Record of Proceedings.
  - (e) Exhibits "A" to "K" inclusive referred to in Record.

J. MORE,  
Capt. HQ, ACC.

32



372

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

8A

COURT OF INQUIRY CONCERNING MERCATELLO SHOOTING INCIDENT  
REPORT BY THE COURT.

1. This Court has examined 15 witnesses, three Canadian, two British, five Italian police and five Italian civilians and, except as mentioned in the accompanying Record of Proceedings, all the evidence has been taken on oath. The Court was informed that the two Canadian witnesses involved in the incident had already been tried by court martial, and it proceeded on the footing that they would not be in any way affected by the result of the present inquiry. These two witnesses were informed of this fact by Major Carrick, Canadian representative on the Court, before they gave their evidence.
2. The Court had the advantage of reading copies of a number of statements previously taken from witnesses. Certain of these statements were read over to the witnesses and are included as exhibits to the Record. Two other statements not taken on oath and a rough sketch plan of the scene of the incident are also included as Exhibits.
3. The following summary is agreed by the Court as giving a correct picture of the evidence.
  - (a) During the evening of 5 April 44 a number of complaints were lodged by Italian civilians with Guido Gianelli, the Maresciallo of the Carabinieri at Mercatello, that they had been subjected to armed robberies on the Salerno - Battipaglia road by persons in uniform of the Allied Forces. As a result of such complaints Maresciallo Gianelli with some Carabinieri, questura agents and civilians proceeded in a lorry from Mercatello to San Leonardo, where they turned, and on the way back to Mercatello at a point south of the long bridge stopped the lorry. There some shooting occurred as a result of which a Canadian Lance Corporal Gillis was killed; Pte Charette, another Canadian, was wounded through the shoulder by a bullet; and Pte Bourassa, a third Canadian, suffered some slight bruises about the face. The Court has directed its attention mainly to the circumstances surrounding the shooting incident in order to ascertain the facts on which an opinion can be based as to the responsibility, if any, of the persons involved.
  - (b) When Maresciallo Gianelli left Salerno about 2245 hours on 5 April 44, he took with him civilians from two vehicles who had complained to him about having been robbed. The facts can be best indicated by dealing separately with the civilians in each vehicle prior to their arrival at Maresciallo Gianelli's office.
  - (c) (i) The complainants of one vehicle were three Italian civilians:- Alfredo Trapani; his brother Guisepppe Trapani; and his nephew Andrea Trapani. They were driving a cart along the Battipaglia - Mercatello road, when at approx. 2250 hours, they were held up by a group of 7 Americans at a place (south of the bridge on the Mercatello road) known as Il Miglio. The evi-

1373

result of such complaints Maresciallo proceeded in a lorry from Mercatello to San Leonardo agents and civilians proceeded in a lorry from Mercatello to a point south of the long bridge stopped the lorry. There some shooting occurred as a result of which a Canadian Lance Corporal Gillis was killed; Pte Charette, another Canadian, was wounded through the shoulder by a bullet; and Pte Bourassa, a third Canadian, suffered some slight bruises about the face. The Court has directed its attention mainly to the circumstances surrounding the shooting incident in order to ascertain the facts on which an opinion can be based as to the responsibility, if any, of the persons involved.

(b) When Maresciallo Gianelli left Salerno about 2245 hours on 5 April 44, he took with him civilians from two vehicles who had complained to him about having been robbed. The facts can be best indicated by dealing separately with the civilians in each vehicle prior to their arrival at Maresciallo Gianelli's office.

(c) (i) The complainants of one vehicle were three Italian civilians:- Alfredo Trapani; his brother Giuseppe Trapani; and his nephew Andrea Trapani. They were driving a cart along the Battipaglia - Mercatello road, when approx. 2230 hours, they were held up by a group of 7 Americans at a place (south of the bridge on the Mercatello road) known as Il Miglio. The evidence indicates that the three Canadians were not a part of this group. Alfredo Trapani was robbed of 27,500 lire and his brother and nephew lost a ring and a considerable amount of other property. The Americans were all armed.

(ii) After being released by the American soldiers they proceeded along the road, and after having gone about five hundred meters, they were again stopped by four soldiers at a place called the Rago property. There were four soldiers in this group and from the description given by the witnesses they were probably dressed in Canadian uniforms. Two at least carried pistols and were wearing a white belt and a holster, according to the evidence of Alfredo Trapani. Andrea Trapani saw no weapons, and it is impossible to say definitely on the evidence, whether this was the same group of Canadians who were later involved in the shooting episode. The place where the cart was stopped is in close proximity to where the shooting incident took place. Having been already robbed by the Americans of everything they had, the Trapani family had nothing for the second group to take and were permitted to proceed towards Mercatello.

(c) The other vehicle was a lorry driven by Raiola, who was accompanied by Della Femina and Casino in the front of the lorry, and Fiore and an unknown civilian in the back of the lorry. Their lorry was being driven on the Battipaglia - Mercatello Road, when it was stopped by a group of either three or four soldiers near the Rago property at about 2300 hours. One of the witnesses, Della Femina, is certain that there were four soldiers. Whatever the exact number may have been, Charette, Bourassa and Gillis were

undoubtedly engaged in this holdup in which some ears and a small quantity of fish were taken. None of the witnesses say that they saw any firearms on the Canadians. Several testify that the Canadians held their right hands inside their tunics, from which they inferred that they had a pistol inside their tunic. Raiola and his party were permitted to proceed to Mercatello, where they contacted Maresciallo Cianelli of the Carabinieri and reported what had happened.

(e) Besides the incidents mentioned above, other instances of holdups on the same road had been reported to Maresciallo Cianelli during the evening of 5 April 44. He had sent four of his men out to telephone 66 S.I.S. but they were unable to make contact until after the shooting incident. When Raiola arrived at his office, Cianelli decided to go himself to the scene of the holdup. He gave orders to the two Carabinieri and two Questura agents who were to accompany him that they must not fire unless anyone fired at them first. He then set off in Raiola's lorry towards Battipaglia. In the front with him were Raiola, the driver, Lebrutto (a Carabinieri) and Della Femina. In the back were the three Trapanis; Veltre (a Carabinieri); Vuolo and Torracone (two Questura agents); Casinò; and a student from Bari, and a soldier, both of whose names are unknown.

(f) After leaving Mercatello, as they proceeded in the direction of Battipaglia, they passed the spot where Raiola and his companions had been held up, and some soldiers were sitting on the right hand side of the road. Alfredo and Andrea Trapani identify the place as the same spot at which they had been held up on the second occasion; Raiola and his companions also identified it as the spot where they were held up; it is therefore possible that the soldiers that held up Raiola and are known to be Canadians were the ones who also held up the Trapanis. Alfredo Trapani is definite that four men were sitting on the right, and he says that although he saw no pistols in their hands he saw the holsters with the pistols in them. Andrea Trapani says he saw three or four men but as it was dark he saw no arms. Casinò and Della Femina say they saw some soldiers crouching against the wall on the right hand side of the road but they saw no firearms. Maresciallo Cianelli on the other hand says that he saw three or four soldiers and two at least had pistols in their hands. Veltre says he saw four soldiers and three had pistols in their hands. This was all the evidence which the Court thinks worthy of credence adduced before it on this point and it is impossible to say exactly how many soldiers were present and whether they were armed.

(g) Having passed the spot where Raiola had been held up, the lorry with the Carabinieri proceeded to San Leonardo, where it turned and returned to the same spot proceeding in the direction of Mercatello. It is at this point that the evidence becomes inconsistent and somewhat obscure as to what happened.

(h) It is agreed that the lorry driven by Raiola stopped on its own side of the road. It is asserted by all the Italian witnesses that just opposite the Raiola lorry another lorry facing in the direction of Battipaglia was stopped on its own side of the road. The Canadian witnesses Charette and Bourassa say they do not know of any such truck being there. They are not definite however that no truck was there and the Court is of the opinion that



they saw some of the lorry. Maresciallo Giandrea says the road but they saw no firearms. Maresciallo Giandrea says that he saw three or four soldiers and two at least had pistols in their hands, and three had pistols in their hands. Veltre says he saw four soldiers and three had pistols in their hands. This was all the evidence which the Court thinks worthy of credence adduced before it on this point and it is impossible to say exactly how many soldiers were present and whether they were armed.

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(i) As the Raiola lorry was approaching the place of the previous holdup, one of the Canadians, probably Charette, stepped out on the road and held up his left hand to stop it. His right hand was inside his tunic. The Raiola lorry came to a halt; the Carabinieri and Questura agents and some of the civilians jumped off the lorry and the shooting started. On the question whether the Canadians or the Carabinieri fired the first shot, there is a clear conflict of evidence.

(j) The evidence that the Canadians did not fire the first shot may be summarised as follows. Both Bourassa and Charette say that neither they nor Gillis were armed; there were only the three of them present and they did not fire. Raiola in his first statement made to Sgt. Day, 66 S.I.S., stated that the first shots came from the Carabinieri party, but he admitted in evidence that in reality he was completely uncertain regarding this point. Evidence was given by Captain Novitt, Adjutant of No. 1 Cdn Convalescent Depot, that the Canadians ought not to have been armed, and that precautions were taken at the depot to see that they did not have access to arms. No revolvers

376  
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

or revolver ammunition was introduced to the court as having been found anywhere near the scene of the incident, in spite of a careful search. Nothing has been made by Sgt. Day and Sgt. Madgettts 66 S.I.S.

(k) The evidence of most of the Italian witnesses is that the Carabinieri and Questura agents did not fire first and the first single shot came from a point where it must have been fired by the Canadians. Alfredo Trapani says he saw a soldier standing at the right side of the parked lorry who raised his pistol in his direction and immediately after he heard the explosion. He did not see the flash because he had ducked. Casino says that the first shot was fired from well in front of Raiola's lorry but he saw no fireworks on the Canadian soldiers and he saw no flashes. Della Femina is definite in his evidence that the first shot was fired from behind the parked truck and he saw the flash and heard the whistle of the bullet over his head. Marasciello Giannelli who was in front of the Raiola lorry at the time says he saw the flash of the pistol in front of him coming from a point between himself and the direction of Mercatello. Lobrutto, a Carabinieri says he saw a flash about forty metres in front and to the left of his vehicle and heard the bullet whistle past him. Veltre says he saw three soldiers run from the parked lorry in the direction of Mercatello and when about fifteen metres away he saw the flash of three pistol shots come from that general direction. Vuolo says that he saw the burst from the second pistol shot coming from the direction of the parked lorry where he had observed the soldiers. It should be added that according to the evidence of some Italian witnesses after the first shots had been fired, Giannelli gave the order to fire.

(l) The evidence as to the position of the soldiers at the time the shooting took place is confusing and inconsistent. Bourassa's position alone is fairly clear. He was seized by some of the occupants of Raiola's lorry and by some of the civilians in the parked lorry (if any were present) and placed in the cab of the Raiola lorry. Alfredo Trapani who was riding in the rear of the Raiola vehicle said he saw only two soldiers. One was standing at the right front part of the parked lorry with a pistol in his hand. The other (presumably Bourassa) was by the left front door of the parked lorry. He hid behind the Raiola lorry when the shooting began and did not see what happened to the soldiers. Andrea Trapani says he saw some soldiers standing by the parked lorry but he cannot say how many there were and he did not see what happened to them. Raiola, the driver of the lorry is indefinite about the position of the soldiers but says that one came into the road and with his right hand in his battle dress held up his left hand for his lorry to stop. Casino could not say where the soldiers were standing. Della Femina, who was riding in the front of the Raiola lorry, says he saw four soldiers standing on the left of the parked lorry. One approached the lorry in which he was riding to stop it. He cannot say what happened to the other three but the fourth ran in the direction of Salerno. Marasciello Giannelli saw only two soldiers, one standing beside the left hand door of the parked vehicle and the other who came out to stop Raiola's lorry. Bourassa, the one best known to the parked lorry, was seized by Giannelli's party and the other disappeared behind the parked lorry. Lobrutto says the only soldiers he saw were the one who was put in the cab of the Raiola lorry and the one who stopped the lorry. Veltre says that there were four soldiers present, three standing beside the parked lorry and the

vehicle said he saw only two soldiers. One was standing at the right front part of the parked lorry with a pistol in his hand. The other (presumably Bourassa) was by the left front door of the parked lorry. He hid behind the Raiola lorry when the shooting began and did not see what happened to the soldiers. Andrea Trapani says he saw some soldiers standing by the parked lorry but he cannot say how many there were and he did not see what happened to them. Raiola, the driver of the lorry is indefinite about the position of the soldiers but says that one came into the road and with his right hand in his battle dress held up his left hand for his lorry to stop. Casino could not say where the soldiers were standing. Della Femina, who was riding in the front of the Raiola lorry, says he saw four soldiers standing on the left of the parked lorry. One approached the lorry in which he was riding to stop it. He cannot say what happened to the other three but the fourth ran in the direction of Salerno. Marosciello Gianelli saw only two soldiers, one standing beside the left hand door of the parked vehicle and the other who came out to stop Raiola's lorry. Bourassa, the one best known parked lorry, was seized by Gianelli's party and the other disappeared behind the parked lorry. Lebrutto says the only soldiers he saw were the one who was put in the cab of the Raiola lorry and the one who stopped the lorry. Veltre says there were four soldiers present, three standing beside the parked lorry and the fourth who stopped the Raiola lorry. As soon as the soldiers saw the Carabinieri they started to run towards Salerno. One was caught and after having got fifty metres up the road he saw the flash of three pistol shots coming from that direction in which the three soldiers had disappeared. Vuolo says he saw four soldiers. One stopped the truck and he saw him reach into his blouse, presumably to draw a revolver. One of the other three was seized and the remaining two ran in the direction of Salerno.

(2) It is apparent from this summary of the evidence on this point, that it is impossible to fix either the exact number of soldiers who were present, or their position or movements. It will be borne in mind that the version given by the Canadians, Charette and Bourassa is entirely different from the Italian evidence. If the evidence of the Italian witnesses is to be believed, then as the Raiola vehicle approached, one of the Canadians got out on the road and held up his left hand for the Raiola vehicle to stop and had his right hand in his blouse. Bourassa, a Canadian soldier, was present and was seized by the Carabinieri. The soldier who had held up the Raiola lorry then dashed in the direction of Salerno accompanied by any other soldiers who were present. This is borne out to some extent by the evidence of Charette that he dashed towards Salerno and climbed over a wall on the right hand side of the road and by the fact that Gillis' body was found fifty metres or so from the Raiola lorry in the same direction. Since he was shot through the back and the bullet pierced his heart, he must have died almost instantly at the place he was hit.



(n) The rest of the narrative is clear. After Bourassa had been placed in the cab of Raiola's lorry he struggled and about fifty metres ahead the Raiola lorry stopped and Bourassa escaped. This was at a place where the body of Gillis was being placed in a fifteen hundred weight driven by an American officer. Gillis was taken to 58 General hospital but was dead on arrival. Bourassa climbed over a wall on the left looking towards Salerno and found his way back to 1 Canadian Convalescent Depot. Charette after washing himself in a brook and leaving his belt case out on the main road and got a ride on a vehicle back to 1 Gen Depot. He had been shot in the back on the left side and the bullet had passed through the muscle of his left arm.

4. With respect to the credibility of the Canadian witnesses, their account of what happened at the time of the shooting is not clear. It is beyond doubt that during the evening they had been engaged with Gillis in holding up vehicles and had taken money and other property. They affirm that no fourth soldier was with them at any time during the evening. They assert that they never at any time stopped any vehicle proceeding in the direction of Battipaglia from Salerno and never sat on the right hand side of the road. The court is of the opinion that, due to indulgence in wine, these two witnesses have no very clear recollection of what actually happened at the time of the shooting.

5. With respect to the Italian witnesses the testimony of Ferracane is not believed and some of the witnesses such as Raiola gave to the court a version different in important particulars from the version given in a previous statement. There was a uniformity in the main outline of the evidence on the following points

- (a) on the point of the soldiers sitting on the right hand of the road as the Raiola vehicle was proceeding from Mercatello to San Leonardo;
- (b) on the presence of a parked lorry opposite to where the Raiola lorry stopped on the way back from San Leonardo; and,
- (c) on pistol shots having been fired by the Canadians or from the direction in which they had disappeared.

If such evidence is to be disbelieved, the court would be compelled to regard it as a fabricated story concocted by the numerous Italian witnesses. The court is of the opinion that in its main outlines such evidence is truthful.

6. The court is in some difficulty with respect to the firing by the Canadians and the Carabinieri. There were produced to the court six spent and one misfired round of moschetto ammunition. The only persons who could be identified as having fired were Veltre and Ferracane who each fired one round only. Witnesses said that they heard four or five rounds fired by the Carabinieri and Questura agents, W/Cpl Goulet who made a statement to Sgt Hodgetts on 8 April 44, (Exhibit "J") regarding the finding of Italian ammunition was not available to be called as a witness and the court was unable to determine the exact locality in which he found the cartridges. The court is satisfied that more than two rounds were fired by the Carabinieri and Questura agents but is unable to determine who fired the additional rounds.

7. The court is of the opinion that the evidence does not warrant any further disciplinary action being taken against the persons involved in the shooting. It is obvious from a mere perusal of the record that no court could convict any of the persons concerned for any offence on the evidence adduced before this court.



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7. The court is of the opinion that the evidence does not warrant any further disciplinary action being taken against the persons involved in the shooting. It is obvious from a mere perusal of the record that no court could convict any of the persons concerned for any offence on the evidence adduced before this court

8. The incident in question occurred by reason of the Canadian soldiers and others being engaged in unlawful holdups on the Salerno - Battipaglia road which the Carabinieri were endeavouring to suppress. The incident raises the question of the rights and duties of the Carabinieri in relation to offences committed by Allied Military Personnel. If incidents of this type are to be avoided, it is clear that the Allied Military Police must be expanded so as to be in a position to handle such offences without Italian intervention. The only alternative will be to restrict the powers of the Carabinieri which will have the inevitable result of giving full scope to the criminal elements among Allied Forces.

9. The following exhibits are included in the record :-

- (a) Statement of Pte Bourassa to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.
- (b) Statement of L/Cpl Charette to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.
- (c) Statement of Raiola, Carmine to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.

(OVER - Ex.(d).....)

- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)
- (i)
- (j)
- (k)
- (l)

Statement of Casino, Pasquale to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.  
 Statement of Della Femina, Domenico to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.  
 Statement of LoBrutto, Giuseppe to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.  
 Statement of Ferracane, Egidio to Sgt Day, 66 S.I.S.  
 Statement of Lieut T.C.Abbott to Sgt Hodgetts, 66 S.I.S. (Not on oath)  
 Post Mortem report by Major J.E.Grant (Not on oath).  
 Statement of L/Cpl Goulet to Sgt Hodgetts, 66 S.I.S. (Not on oath).  
 Sketch map showing scene of incident.  
 Cartridges produced to court by Sgt Hodgetts, 66 S.I.S.

(Signed) PRESIDENT

Jasper Lore, Capt., HQ ACC .

MEMBERS

Major D.D. Carrick, D.J.A., Canadian Sect, GHQ 1 Ech. AAI.  
 Major F.G. Green, P.P.S.O., Salerno Province, A.C.C.  
 Capt. J.H. Tyson, 30 Cheshires.  
 Capt. Paolo Franci, Capt, CC.PR.

1 Canadian Convalescent Depot, Mercatello.

16 June 1944.

1381

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JM/PA

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394

7A

8 June 1944

ACC/4136/L.

SUBJECT : Court of Inquiry into shooting affair at Mercatello.

TO : Major Bochino, H.Q. Galt.

1. Major Green (P.S.L.O., Salerno) told me you had kindly arranged for Pfc. Bonani to be loaned to him as an interpreter this week.

2. Major Green asks whether Pfc. Bonani could also be loaned to interpret at the above Court of Inquiry next week. It would take two days (Monday - Tuesday).

J. MORR,  
Capt.,  
for Chief Legal Officer

28

Subject: Court of Enquiry

4136

94 Sub Area  
Phone 233  
516/1878

5A

29 May 44

Public Safety Sub Commission ACC (3)  
PC Salerno  
Cdn Sec GMS 1 Ech  
30 Cheshires  
1 Cdn Con Depot

1. A Court of Enquiry composed as set out below will assemble at 1 Canadian Convalescent Depot at 0900 hrs on 5 Jun 44 to inquire into and report upon an incident involving Canadian and CC RR personnel which occurred during the night 5/6 Apr 44 for the guidance of the Sub Area Commander in deciding upon his proper course of action.

PRESIDENT: Major GROSSMAN, Legal Sub Commission,  
Allied Control Commission

MEMBERS: Major GREEN, PC Salerno Province  
Officer to be detailed by Cdn Sec GMS 1 Ech  
Officer to be detailed by 30 Cheshires  
CC RR officer whose attendance will be arranged  
by Rear R, Allied Control Commission.

2. Major GREEN will arrange for the attendance of witnesses and provision of interpreters as necessary.

3. Evidence will be on oath and proceedings recorded on AF A 2.

4. 1 Cdn Con Depot will provide accommodation, meals, stationery etc.

*Wm. H. ...*

Copy to Legal

TOR. 1800  
SS

MAJ  
DAA & GMS



**Subj: Court of Enquiry**

94 Sub Area  
Phone 233  
516/18/A

3 Jun 44



**Public Safety Sub Commission ACC(3)  
PC Salerno  
Cin Sec CHQ 1 Bch  
30 Cheshires  
1 Cin Com Depot**

Ref this HQ letter of even ref dated 29 May 44.

The Court of Enquiry is postponed until 1000 hrs 12 Jun 44.

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten initials*  
DAA & CHQ

26

TOS.....B  
HB

1384

TRANSLATION by Lt. Orlando (Trans. Pool) *file 4A*

File 4136/L



MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE

TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
(Legal Sub-Commission)

SALERNO

SUBJECT : Skirmish between Canadian soldiers and Carabinieri  
nearby of Salerno.

For your <sup>timely</sup> ~~timely~~ information I am sending you a copy of the  
report of the Procuratore del Re of Salerno, transmitted by  
Procuratore Generale of Naples and regarding the above subject.

FOR THE MINISTER

(sgd) De Villa

4136/L  
TRANSLATION

by Lt Girardo (Travel book)

4B  
GENERAL PROCURA DEL RE AT THE COURT OF APPEAL IN NAPLES

Ref. No. 285/44

SUBJECT : Firing between canadian soldier and Carabinieri Reali  
at Mercatello di Salerno.

Naples, 19 April 1944.

TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Central Office of Penal Matters

Salerno

We transmit to the above Minister the following report that has reached this Office, together with a note by the Procuratore del Re of Salerno, dated 12 April 1944 No. 4219/44.

I wish to inform you that the Carabinieri Reali of Mercatello in a report dated 9 April 1944 reported that acting upon many complaints made verbally on the night preceding the 5th of April by people who had been robbed of considerable amounts in the locality "Marchiafava" in the Salerno area by soldiers belonging to the Allied Military Forces, they telephoned the 66th Special Investigation Section of Salerno (S.I.B. 2850) and then proceeded to the locality to effect the arrest and identification of the delinquents.

The carabinieri added that, intending to take them by surprise, they first passed place where the robberies have occurred and then came back. When they approached this place again, they saw the lights of a motor vehicle, and thinking that the allied Police had arrived in the meantime, they got off their truck. Seeing them the robbers opened fire at them. The carabinieri fired in answer at once. In such conflict the carabinieri remained unhurt. On the contrary one of the robbers was killed and then taken away by the Allied Police, immediately upon their arrival. Two other men were wounded. A fourth one was caught at the first moment, but later has taken advantage of the confusion and managed to escape, pursued in vain by the Carabinieri and the Allied Police. Nevertheless some photographs, some letters and an empty wallet were confiscated from him and then handed over to two M.C.O.s. of the 66th Investigation Section, who, as they reported later on succeeded in identifying the fugitive on basis of the sequestrated objects and arrested him.

Forces, they telephoned the both species to the locality to effect the lerno (S.I.B. 2870) and then proceeded to the delinquents. arrest and identification of the delinquents.

The carabinieri added that, intending to take them by surprise, they first passed place where the robberies have occurred and then came back. When they approached this place again, they saw the lights of a motor vehicle, and thinking that the Allied Police had arrived in the meantime, they got off their truck. Seeing them the robbers opened fire at them. The carabinieri fired in answer at once. In such conflict the carabinieri remained unhurt. On the contrary one of the robbers was killed and then taken away by the Allied Police, immediately upon their arrival. Two other men were wounded. A fourth one was caught at the first moment, but later has taken advantage of the confusion and managed to escape, pursued in vain by the carabinieri and the Allied Police. Nevertheless some photographs, some letters and an empty wallet were confiscated from him and then handed over to two M.C.O.S. of the 60th Investigation Section, who, as they reported later on succeeded in identifying the fugitive on basis of the sequestrated objects and arrested him.

It is thought that the robbers <sup>2/3</sup> ~~waiting~~ in wait in the afore~~said~~ locality were much more numerous. In any way it has been verified that they belonged to the general Canadian hospital in Mercatello of Salerno.

As the acts were committed in a territory declared to be in state of war, the records have been passed ~~into~~ to War Military Tribunal of Naples for further proceeding.

IL PROCURATORE GENERALE

(SEC) Linervino



4136/-

TRANSLATION by Lt. Grande (Trans. Room)

40

GENERAL PROCURA DEL RE AT THE COURT OF APPEAL IN NAPLES

Ref. No. 285/44

SUBJECT : Firing between Canadian soldier and Carabinieri Reali at Mercatello di Salerno.

Naples, 19 April 1944.

TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Central Office of Penal Matters

Salerno

We transmit to the above Minister the following report that has reached this Office, together with a note by the Procuratore del Re of Salerno, dated 12 April 1944 No. 4219/44.

"I wish to inform you that the Carabinieri Reali of Mercatello in a report dated 6 April 1944 reported that acting upon many complaints made verbally on the night preceding the 5th of April by people who had been robbed of considerable amounts in the locality "Marchiava" in the Salerno area by soldiers belonging to the Allied Military Forces, they telephoned the 66th Special Investigation Section of Salerno (S.I.B. 2850) and then proceeded to the locality to effect the arrest and identification of the delinquents.

The carabinieri added that, intending to take them by surprise, they first passed place where the robberies have occurred and then came back. When they approached this place again, they saw the lights of a motor vehicle, and thinking that the Allied Police had arrived in the meantime, they got off their truck. Seeing them the robbers opened fire at them. The carabinieri fired in answer at once. In such conflict the carabinieri remained unhurt. On the contrary one of the robbers was killed and then taken away by the Allied Police, immediately upon their arrival. Two other men were wounded. A fourth one was caught at the first moment, but later has taken advantage of the confusion and managed to escape, pursued in vain by the Carabinieri and the Allied Police. Nevertheless some photographs, some letters and an empty wallet were confiscated from him and then handed over to two M.C.C.S. of the 66th Investigation Section, who, as they reported later on succeeded in identifying the fugitive on basis of the sequestrated objects and arrested him.

It is thought that the robbers <sup>likely</sup> in wait in the aforesaid

in the Salerno area by soldiers belonging to the Allied Military Forces, they telephoned the 66th Special Investigation Section of Salerno (S.I.B. 2850) and then proceeded to the locality to effect the arrest and identification of the delinquents.

The carabinieri added that, intending to take them by surprise, they first passed place where the robberies have occurred and then came back. When they approached this place again, they saw the lights of a motor vehicle, and thinking that the Allied Police had arrived in the meantime, they got off their truck. Seeing them the robbers opened fire at them. The carabinieri fired in answer at once. In such conflict the carabinieri remained unhurt. On the contrary one of the robbers was killed and then taken away by the Allied Police, immediately upon their arrival. Two other men were wounded. A fourth one was caught at the first moment, but later was taken advantage of the confusion and managed to escape, pursued in vain by the Carabinieri and the Allied Police. Nevertheless some photographs, some letters and an empty wallet were confiscated from him and then handed over to two M.C.O.S. of the 66th Investigation Section, who, as they reported later on succeeded in identifying the fugitive on basis of the sequestered objects and arrested him.

It is thought that the robbers <sup>left</sup> in wait in the aforesaid locality were much more numerous. In any way it has been verified that they belonged to the General Canadian Hospital in Mercatello of Salerno.

As the acts were committed in a territory declared to be in state of war, the records have been passed into to War Military Tribunal of Naples for further proceeding.

IL PROCURATORE GENERALE

(sgd) Linervino

1389

*Completato*  
No. 380

435 ✓  
Legal (4A)

MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

DIREZIONE GENERALE AFFARI PENALI

Prot. N. 27021

Risposta al foglio N. ....  
del .....

Salerno II, - 4 MAG. 1944

OGGETTO: Conflitto fra militari canadesi e militari  
dei RR.CC. in Mercatello di Salerno.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO  
(Sottocommissione Legale)

S A L E R N O

Per opportuna conoscenza, trasmetto copia  
del rapporto del Procuratore del Re di Salerno  
trasmessomi dalla Procura Generale del Re di  
Napoli, relativo all'affare in oggetto.

IL MINISTRO

*Quir*

*[Faint handwritten notes and signatures]*

4 B

PROCURA GENERALE DEL RE PRESSO LA CORTE DI APPELLO DI NAPOLI

DIV. 2<sup>a</sup> N. 285/44

O G G E T T O : Conflitto a fuoco fra militari cinesi e militari CC.RR. Merestello di Salerno.

Napoli 19 aprile 1944

MINISTERO DI GRADIA E GIUSTIZIA

Direz. Generale aff. Penali

S A L E R N O

Si trascrive a codesto Ministero il seguente rapporto di reato pervenuto a quest'Ufficio con nota del Procuratore del Re di Salerno in data 12 corrente, n. 4219/44:

"Informo V.S. che i RR.CC. di Merestello, con rapporto 6 corr., riferivano che in seguito a numerose denunce ad essi verbalmente espresse la sera del precedente giorno 5 da parte di individui che avevano subito rapine per somme rilevanti nella località "Marchianova" del tenimento di Salerno, la parte di militari delle Forze Armate Alleate, previo avviso telefonico alla 66<sup>a</sup> sezione speciale investigativa di Salerno (S.I.B. 2850), si erano recati sul posto con autocarro per la cattura ed identificazione dei rapinatori. Aggiravano



Si trascrive a codesto Ministero il seguente rapporto di reato pervenuto a quest'Ufficio con nota del Procuratore del Re di Salerno in data 12 corrente, n. 4219/44:

«Informato V.A. che i RR.CC. di Mercurtello, con rapporto 6 corr., riferivano che in seguito a numerose denunce ad essi verbalmente espresse la sera del precedente giorno 5 da parte di individui che vivevano subito ragnine per somme rilevanti nella località "Mareniafava" del tenimento di Salerno, la parte di militari delle Forze Armate Alleate, previo avviso telefonico alla 66<sup>a</sup> sezione speciale investigativa di Salerno (S.I.B. 2850), si erano recati sul posto con l'auto carro per la cattura ed identificazione dei rapinatori. Aggiravano i CC.RR. che, al fine di prenderli di sorpresa, avevano, in un primo tempo, oltrepassato il punto ove erano avvenute le deduziate <sup>22</sup> e quindi erano ritornati sui loro passi; che, nell'avvicinarsi di un nuovo punto medesimo, avendo notato i fari accesi di una autovettura, e ritenendo che nel frattempo fossero arrivati i militari della Polizia Alleata, erano discesi dall'autocarro e che alla loro vista i rapinatori avevano aperto il fuoco al quale i carabinieri risposero immediatamente.

Nel conflitto tutti i carabinieri rimasero illesi mentre dei rapinatori uno fu colpito a morte e quindi portato via dalla Polizia alleata, subito dopo sopravvenuta, ed altri due furono feriti, mentre un quarto catturato in un primo momento, approfittando della confusione ingeneratosi, era riuscito a fuggire, <sup>il</sup> ~~venne~~ <sup>venne</sup> inseguito dai C.C.RR. stessi e dalla Polizia alleata; nondimeno gli vennero sequestrate le fotografie, delle lettere e un portafoglio vuoto: oggetti che furono poi consegnati a due sottufficiali della 60<sup>a</sup> Sezione Investigativa, i quali, come ebbero poi ad informare, in osse agli oggetti sequestrati, riuscirono ad identificare ed arrestare il fuggitivo.

" Si ritiene per altro che i rapinatori in agguato nella predetta località fossero in numero molto superiore; ad ogni modo si è accertato che essi appartenevano all'Ospital Genesil' Gaudeise in Mercostello di Salerno.

Trattandosi di fatto commesso da militari in territorio dichiarato in stato di guerra, gli atti sono stati trasmessi al Tribunale Militare di Guerra in Napoli per il più a praticarsi.

IL PROCURATORE GENERALE

F. to M. IANARO

*[Handwritten signature and notes]*

" Si ritiene per altro che i rapinatori in agguato nella predetta località fossero in numero molto superiore; ad ogni modo si è accertato che essi appartenevano all'Ospedale Generali Casertese in Mercatello di Salerno.

Trattandosi di fatto commesso da militari in territorio dichiarato in stato di guerra, gli atti sono stati trasmessi al Tribunale Militare di Guerra in Napoli per il più a praticarsi.

IL PROCURATORE GENERALE

f. to Michonno

*Michonno*  
*Michonno*

Responsibility of C.C.R.R  
for shooting while on  
duty (4E)

A P P U N T O

Per l'ipotesi in cui più carabinieri facciano uso delle armi in servizio cagionando la morte di una persona, va osservato:

- 1) La punibilità dei carabinieri a titolo di omicidio volontario ( Art.575c.p.) è esclusa nel caso in cui gli stessi abbiano fatto uso delle armi perchè "costretti dalla necessità di respingere una violenza o di vincere una resistenza alla Autorità " (art. 53 c.p. ) " Rispondono invece a minor titolo di omicidio colposo (art.589 c.p. ) nel caso in cui abbiano cagionato la morte eccedendo colposamente (cioè senza volontà e coscienza) i limiti imposti dalla necessità (art.55 c.p.)
- 2) L'accertamento della esistenza della causa di non punibilità di cui all'art.53 c.p. è compito dell'Autorità Giudiziaria. Però, trattandosi di fatto compiuto in servizio da ufficiali od agenti di Polizia Giudiziaria, non può procedersi senza autorizzazione del Ministro della Giustizia (art. 16 c.p.). L'autorizzazione a procedere è richiesta dal Pubblico Ministero (art.15 c.p.)
- 3) La circostanza che non possa essere accertato chi dei carabinieri abbia materialmente ucciso, non è rilevante. Sotto il codice penale del 1889 questa ipotesi costituiva la cosiddetta complicità corrispettiva per la quale si prevedeva la responsabilità di tutti i partecipanti al fatto riducendo per tutti la pena da un terzo alla metà (art.378 c.p.1889). Il codice penale vigente (1931) ha invece rifiutato questa ipotesi di diminu



c.p.)

- 2) L'accertamento della esistenza della causa di non punibilità di cui all'art. 53 c.p. è compito dell'Autorità Giudiziaria. Però, trattandosi di fatto compiuto in servizio da ufficiali od agenti di Polizia Giudiziaria, non può procedersi senza autorizzazione del Ministro della Giustizia (art. 16 c.p.). L'autorizzazione a procedere è richiesta dal Pubblico Ministero (art. 15 c.p.)
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- 4) L'ufficiale dei carabinieri il quale ha dato l'ordine di usare

./.

le armi, risponde penalmente come se avesse lui stesso commesso materialmente il fatto (art.51, secondo comma c.p.). Ciò tanto se sia conosciuto quale dei carabinieri abbia materialmente ucciso, quanto se non possa essere conosciuto. Nei confronti dell'ufficiale è ugualmente necessaria l'autorizzazione a procedere da parte del Ministro della Giustizia (art.15 e 16 c.p.)

5) Se i carabinieri hanno fatto uso delle armi per ordine del loro ufficiale essi non sono punibili per effetto dell'art.51 c.p. Ciò anche se il fatto non rientra nell'ipotesi dell'art.53 c.p. In questo caso risponde solo l'ufficiale che ha dato l'ordine.

Art 15 of the Code of Penal Procedure sets out that all proceedings against members of the Police Forces Carabinieri and others cannot take place without the formal sanction of the Minister of Justice (officer in law)

CP

Art 51 - "If an act, constituting an offence (or crime) is (Para 2.31) committed by order of the authorities, the public official who has given the order shall always be answerable for the offence.

The person who carried out the order shall also be answerable for the offence unless, owing to an error of fact, he considered he was obeying a lawful order.

A person who carries out an unlawful order is not punishable when the law does not allow him any power to raise the question of the legitimacy of the order.

↳ Soldiers Carabinieri are in this class -

Note regarding request by 94 Sub-Area for appropriate action to be taken against the Italian Police.

Possible action would be either :

A. Criminal charge in AMG Court for

Killing and assaulting members of the Allied Forces. Undoubtedly, the defence would be that the Italians fired in self-defence.

All the Italian Police and some civilians will give evidence that the Canadians fired first.

The Canadians will give evidence that they had no weapons. One civilian can be produced to say that he saw no weapons. Evidence can be given that some time after the affray no weapons were found on the Canadians.

The Court could attach little weight to the evidence of the Canadians.

The result would probably be that, after the whole incident had been discussed in public with Italian lawyers attacking the conduct of the Canadians, the Court would not convict.

B. Disciplinary action against Italian Police.

It is doubtful if an investigation by Italian authorities would produce any more evidence than that already obtained by S.I.B.

The Italian Police acted correctly in informing Allied Police at once. It appears that they could only be punished;

- a) For going to the scene to investigate instead of taking no further interest in the affair.
- b) Having arrived on the scene (and having been stopped by the Canadians) for attempting to arrest the Canadians - there being technically no power of arrest.
- d) For having used fire arms against Allied troops, even though the Allied troops fired.



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- d) For having used fire arms against Allied troops, even though the Allied troops fired.

I think it would be difficult to insist on disciplinary action.

It is obviously desirable that Italian Police should not fire on Allied troops. Italian Police are prone to fire on civilians in circumstances which in England would not justify the use of weapons.

I am inclined to agree that Italian police should be instructed not to fire unless weapons are used by Allied troops and then to withdraw rather than have a pitched battle.

*AWL*

A. F. WILCOX, Major  
Executive Officer

May 6, 1944

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conduct of the Canadian... the courts

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*W. L. S.*

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----- 17 -----  
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*Wilcox*

May 6, 1944

A. F. WILCOX, Major  
Executive Officer

Subject:- Discipline

CONFIDENTIAL.



94 Sub Area  
Phone 2715  
516/18/A

Legal Sub Commission  
HQ Rear Allied Control Commission  
-----

Apr 44

U R JOHN

Reference conversation Comd - Col UP SOHN  
on 28 Apr 44.

Herewith SIB report 66/SIB/A/44/167.

Severe disciplinary action is being taken against  
the Canadian soldiers involved and it is requested that  
appropriate action be taken against the CC RR concerned.  
CC.RR. must be instructed that they will NOT fire on  
Allied personnel unless they are first fired at.

TOS.....B  
BG

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION	
CLO	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
DCLO	
Chief Counsel	
CJO	
Italian Section	
CL RKS	

*Col*  
DAA & QMG  
(J.M. HOWE BROWNE)  
16

Ref. 66/SIB/A/41/167.

66th. Section.  
Special Investigation Branch.  
C.M. Police. C.M. Forces.  
17 APR 44.



Subject:- Attached report.

To:- D.P.M. H.Q.  
3, District, C.M.F.

1, Herewith report of Sergt. Day of this section and statements in connection with the death of a Canadian soldier, and the wounding of two others, at MERCATELLA on the 5th. April 1499. One copy has been sent to the O.C. No 1, Canadian Convalescent Depot, C.M.F.

2, The civilians who allege they were robbed of varying amounts of money (see page 9) have been interviewed, but state seven American soldiers were responsible. It is thought that the soldiers who are subject of the report were not connected. Enquiries have so far failed to trace the party of seven Americans.

3, A Court of Enquiry is being held at No 1, Con. Depot to decide, amongst other things, what disciplinary action shall be taken against L/cpl CLARETTE and private BOURASSA.

4, Forwarded for your information please.

*W.J. Clarke*

W.J. Clarke, Lieut.  
O.C. 66th. Sect. S.I.B. C.M.F.

Field.

Distribution.

D.P.M. A.A.I.  
A.P.M. SIB. N.A.  
D.A.P.M. 94, Sub Area.  
File.

No. 66  
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION SECT.  
17 APR 1944  
C. M. P.

*Issued on 15/4/44  
Report of action against Canadian  
15/4/44*

1406

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE





114

with position, special  
knowledge, ideas, methods,  
or other information,  
or other information.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: The following information is confidential and  
should not be disseminated to the public, and  
is being furnished to you for your  
information only.

Page	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	



CONFIDENTIAL

66th Section,  
Special Investigation Branch,  
Army of Military Police,  
D. D. Police.

Subject: Shooting incident between Carabinieri  
and Canadian soldiers on the 15th April,  
1944, at Barcelonnette, resulting in one  
soldier being fatally wounded and one  
seriously injured.

To: Officer commanding,  
66th section,  
Special Investigation Branch,  
Army of Military Police.

Sir,  
As consequence of a telephone message  
received at this office from Lt B.S.D. at 8009 hours  
on the 15th of April, 1944, and a further message  
from Lt. I. Verdier (unpleasant spot), at 1600  
hours, purporting a shooting incident between  
Carabinieri and Canadian soldiers, in which one  
soldier was killed and one seriously injured, myself  
and Sergeant McIntyre commenced inquiries.

All possible evidence has now been obtain-  
ed and is submitted herewith for further necessary  
action.

Sgt. Day  
Sgt. #

In concert with Sergeant McIntyre of this  
section, I proceeded firstly to the PO. B.S.D. at  
Barcelonnette, arriving at approximately 0050 hours, 15th  
April, 1944. Here we saw four members of the  
Carabinieri who had been sent from Barcelonnette to  
attend to this office for assistance. We  
learned little from them, other than they had been  
sent to give information that Canadian soldiers had  
been treating civilians at Barcelonnette.

Sgt. A. J. [Signature]

received at this office from 10 A.M. to 6:00 hours on the 1st of April, 1964, and a further message from 10. 1. [Name] [Address] [City], at 6:00 hours, reporting a shooting incident between [Name] and [Name] soldiers, in which one soldier was killed and one seriously injured, myself and Sergeant [Name] commenced inquiries.

All possible evidence has now been obtained and is submitted herewith for further necessary action.

In company with Sergeant [Name] of this section, I proceeded firstly to the 10. 1. [Address] at [Address], arriving at approximately 10:56 hours, 6th April, 1964. There were four members of the [Name] who had been sent from [Name] to [Name] to their office for [Name]. It was learned from them, other than they had been sent to give information that [Name] soldiers had been robbing civilians at [Name].

13

I then conveyed them to their [Name] where I was informed that the [Name] of [Name] had given to the [Name] at [Name] and would come return with some [Name] soldiers. He called for [Name] and then decided to go to the [Name] [Name] at [Name] there to see the [Name] [Name].

I learned from him that he had no soldiers in custody but that civilians had reported to his office, that they had been robbed by soldiers and he needed assistance.

Considerable time was wasted in this manner, and during the intervening period, a number had been received at this office, to the effect that three men had been shot, one being in a dangerous condition, and the existence of this branch was requested. Eventually these are necessary linked together, revealing the following:-

Later, in company with Sergeant [Name]



2

SECRET TWO.

SECRET TWO.

I visited the Carabinieri office at XXXXXXXXXX and through the medium of an interpreter, obtained statements from two of the members who were present at the scene of the shooting, and a full report of the whole incident from the Marshal in charge.

From this it will be seen that from XXXXXXXXXX up to XXXXXXXXXX, the 3th of April, 1944, civilians entered the Carabinieri office at XXXXXXXXXX to report that they had been held up and robbed, by XXXXXXXXXX bridge. The number of robberies reported, caused the Marshal a great concern, resulting in his sending some of his men to the XXXXXXXXXX, where they could phone to this office for assistance.

In the meantime however, further robberies were reported, one such case being the holding up of a civilian lorry. The arrested persons stopped with their vehicle at the Carabinieri office and related the story to the Marshal.

At this point it appears that the XXXXXXXXXX decided to XXXXXXXXXX himself, the range of the XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX, and taking precautions ordered his men to XXXXXXXXXX with rifles, and accompanying him, he himself being armed with a revolver.

Together with his two men, the XXXXXXXXXX from XXXXXXXXXX, and a number of civilians who had been robbed, he boarded the lorry outside the Carabinieri office, and went in the direction of XXXXXXXXXX. On their journey they noticed XXXXXXXXXX alongside the road on the XXXXXXXXXX side of the XXXXXXXXXX bridge. They apparently had revolvers in their hands. They did not stop but continued for a further XXXXXXXXXX after travelling for XXXXXXXXXX.

with their vehicle at the Cambiniere bridge and  
wanted the other to be searched.

At this point it appears that the search  
decided to investigate himself, the name of the  
man was not given, and taking precautions ordered  
him not to get themselves with rifle, and  
accompanying him, he himself being armed with a  
revolver.

Heather with his two sons, two daughters  
from Cambodia, and a number of civilians who had  
been robbed, he boarded the lorry outside the  
Cambiniere bridge, and went in the direction of  
Campong Speu. On their journey they noticed  
civilians hiding alongside the road on the  
opposite side of the Cambiniere bridge. They  
immediately with revolvers in their hands. They  
did not stop but continued for a further 1 1/2  
After travelling for approximately two miles, they  
decided to turn the vehicle and return to see  
whether the civilians would stop them.

They proceeded to within half a mile of the  
bridge, where they saw a stationary civilian lorry  
in the road, which civilians appeared to be observ-  
ing. They got to within a short distance of this  
vehicle when civilians demanded them to stop. The  
driver applied his brakes and the corporal, who was  
one of the civilians, jumped down to the road.

The corporal, seeing the armed Cambiniere  
stated to each other and requested to run away, but  
was not caught by the civilians.

At this point all concerned appeared to have  
been confused as to what actually happened, as it  
was here that the shooting commenced.

The Cambiniere were definitely armed, but

7/11

11

11

3

WITNESS STATEMENTS

armed, but/

It can only be assumed from the various statements that the soldiers were armed, as no evidence has come to light to verify this.

Paisla

The driver of the civilian vehicle which the Canadianers used usually, PAISLA, burnine, stated that he sat in the cab the whole of the time and from this position, had a full view of what had actually occurred. He saw the Canadianers go in front of his Lorry for two or three meters, where they apparently conversed as to what action to take. He then saw one agent of the Canadianers, leave the others and run forward in the direction of the soldiers.

Whilst this was happening, the Canadianers fired two or three shots. The agent was by this time so far in front of the main party and pointed to them, "Down in front". He then fired one or two shots himself in the same direction. PAISLA did not have any shots fired from the direction which the soldiers had taken, nor did he see at any time picnics in the soldiers' possession.

It seems that as the soldiers ran away shots were heard coming from their direction, and one agent of the Canadianers, PAISLA, states that he felt a bullet near his face.

The search evidently revealed that Canadian action must be taken ordered his men to return the fire. They did so, and as a result two of the soldiers were shot, one dropping to the road fatally wounded, the other, after vomiting and making to effect his escape, reporting to the surveillance report, and later being taken to the hospital.

These soldiers were later identified to be: 1. 10002, 1/5th, Buffs, Ld. and 5/01, 01/10/51. 2. 10003, (West) 10th of 10th, 10/10/51. Canadian transport lorry, and 1.10003, 10/10/51. 3. 10004, F.O. of 1st A.C. Regt. Royal Canadian Artillery, all attached to 10th, 10/10/51.

It was noted that in the soldiers were very close  
 were heard coming from their dispersion, and one  
 soldier was seen to be shot in the chest and to  
 fall to the ground.

The search evidently resulted in the discovery  
 of a soldier who had been ordered by him to return to  
 camp. They did so, and on a small part of the  
 soldiers were shot, one dropping to the road. Several  
 wounded, the others, though wounded, managed to effect  
 his escape, resulting in the considerable number, and  
 later being taken to the hospital.

These soldiers were later identified to be:  
 1. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 2. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 3. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 4. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 5. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 6. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 7. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 8. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 9. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].  
 10. 1st Lt. [redacted], 1st. Gen. [redacted].

The rest of the report on [redacted] and the  
 medical report on [redacted] are attached.

[redacted], who had effected his escape, returned  
 to the report where he was given medical attention to  
 an abrasion on the right cheek bone, and later placed  
 in close contact for treatment and further guidance.

This concludes the shooting report on [redacted]  
 as he learned, however, before the civilian [redacted]  
 containing the [redacted] and [redacted] had [redacted]  
 camp. No. 17710, about 2.5. [redacted], 167/56. [redacted]  
 1st. Gen. [redacted], case along the road from the direction  
 of [redacted] in his [redacted], the [redacted] being [redacted]  
 1st. Gen. [redacted]. He saw the [redacted] wounded soldier lying  
 in the road about [redacted] feet from the [redacted] on [redacted]  
 side. He thought he did also a [redacted] [redacted], and



INTERVIEW

was, and/

went to the soldier. He made a brief examination and found that he was bleeding from the hand. He could see no other visible wound, but from the description and general condition realized that the man needed urgent medical attention. Consequently he placed the soldier into the utility van being operated by his driver, and the driver of the other vehicle.

That the man taking place, he was also seen in a utility van along with. He heard a couple of his said little attention to it, until the ammunition vehicle came passing from the direction. This soldier was in an incubated condition and extremely weak, because as he said, he started to the officer, when he saw that one after another.

Identified that he was bleeding from the foot, and asked him to go to the hospital, but he refused and ran away. This man without a doubt was a soldier. The officer then conveyed the wounded soldier, W/Opt. Hillis, to the 10th General Hospital, but on arrival he saw that he was dead.

At about 2:00 7th April, 1964, Capt. Roberts and myself, having obtained medical consent, intervened W/Opt. Hillis, at the 10th General Hospital, where he had been admitted suffering from bullet wounds in the arm and shoulder. I cautioned him and he related his part from the time of leaving the Government camp, in company with Hillis and himself, he being taken in an American vehicle back to the camp.

He apparently left the hospital with Hillis, and later joined by Hillis. They remained together for the remainder of the night up till the time of the shooting. Between 7:00 and 8:00 he (Hillis) obtained five bullets of which

4

The group, and asked him to go to the hospital, but he refused and ran away. This was without a doubt a very serious matter. The officers that escorted the wounded patient, 1/2nd, 11th, to the 11th General Hospital, but on arrival he saw that he was dead.

At about 10:00 AM, I had, heard, [unclear] and [unclear], having obtained medical consent, interviewed 1/2nd, 11th, as the 11th General Hospital, where he had been admitted suffering from bullet wounds in the arm and shoulder. I questioned him and he related his part from the time of leaving the [unclear] camp, in company with [unclear] and [unclear], to being taken in an American vehicle back to the spot.

He apparently left the [unclear] camp in company with [unclear], and was later joined by [unclear]. They remained together for the remainder of the night up till the time of the [unclear]. Between [unclear] and [unclear] he [unclear] obtained five bottles of [unclear] which was consumed between them. On the way back to the [unclear] camp [unclear] saw two cars coming along the road, and commented to the other two that they stop and search them. They did so and obtained money which they apparently shared. These holdings appeared to have been obtained at intervals up to the time of stopping the civilian lorry which [unclear] recognized as one that they had stopped previously.

He saw the [unclear] with their rifles and [unclear] themselves, he himself running to the front of the lorry thereby becoming visible in the vehicle lights and presenting himself a target to the [unclear]. He then heard shots fired, felt himself wounded, and hid in a ditch alongside the road until the civilian vehicle had gone. From here he went to a nearby brook, took off his tunic and belt and washed the blood from his hands. Being somewhat afraid and confused he released his tunic but left his web belt and shirt of the [unclear]

STREET VIEW.

the robbery.

(300 lines) along the bank of the brook. He then returned to the bank, where he stopped an American vehicle and conveyed to the convalescent Depot and later to Hospital.

On learning the above regarding the belt and money, James J. [redacted] immediately searched the place described and described, and found a mob belt on the bank, but no trace of any money. The belt was lying where it could be seen by any person walking along near the brook, and as this was the case the money may have been picked up by a civilian.

From the hospital I went to the convalescent Depot [redacted] where I saw Private [redacted]. He stated that he recalls when admiral [redacted] and [redacted] to help civilians and generally gave civilian lorry. He goes on to say that they stopped this lorry for a lift's bank to the boat.

It is to be borne in mind that the distance from where the lorry was stopped to the boat side is about one mile, and were there the incident took place there is a path leading to a side entrance to the Depot, which the convalescent use. Taking this path the distance could be about half a mile.

As the vehicle he mentioned was stopped he heard shots fired and saw several men in Italian uniform jump down to the bank. They went to him and seized him. After some shots had been fired he was placed in the car between the driver and a carabinieri, and other carabinieri got on to the lorry, and one on to the winding board pointing a pistol at him. The only person amongst them on the lorry in possession of a pistol was the driver, so far as can be ascertained.

Private [redacted] has apparently been in the car of the

where the lorry was stopped to the report said gate in  
about one mile, and near where the incident took place  
there is a path leading to a side entrance to the  
hospital, which the convicts were using. During this path  
the distance would be about half a mile.

As the vehicle in question was stopping he heard  
shots fired and saw several men in Italian uniforms  
jump down to the road. They went to him and ordered  
him. After some shots had been fired he was placed  
in the van between the driver and a carabinieri, and  
other carabinieri got on to the lorry, and one on to  
the running board pointing a pistol at him. The only  
person except those on the lorry in possession of a  
pistol was the driver, as far as can be ascertained.

There was a car parked in the end of the  
vehicle a short time when another vehicle was seen  
coming in the opposite direction. It stopped, and  
apparently, was either parked out of the way, as he  
thought he was, or made good use of the opportunity  
presented and uttered his orders. As he was running  
away he saw a soldier being placed in the rear of  
vehicle, this apparently being either the utility or  
about driver's door. He observed the movements of  
one of the soldiers, then climbed the wall at the side  
of the road and returned to the lorry via the back  
gate. He was given first aid treatment for abrasions  
of the face, and later placed in close arrest.

On first leaving the outline of the moon,  
Sergeant Lodge and myself searched the scene of the  
shooting, this being about 500 yards on the opposite  
side of Lombard Bridge, and opposite to a gate  
bearing the name "republica lago" No. 117. As this  
was at 0830 hours on the morning of the 6th, April,



6

SECRET

1951 April, 14

1951, the only source of being so far by the car hood  
lamp, and no had in excess and now unable to stand  
any further.

The following was said by the witness, 1/20/51.  
James H. ... (text is very faint and partially illegible)

Carabian

The witness of the ... (text is very faint and partially illegible)

I made ... (text is very faint and partially illegible)

I could not ... (text is very faint and partially illegible)

A ... (text is very faint and partially illegible)



by means of the party, under the control of  
 the cabinet. Under the party to  
 control. It is not possible to  
 identify the persons who were  
 involved in the party and  
 their activities.

The cabinet was formed on the 1st of  
 the month and was composed of  
 the following members: ...

The cabinet was formed on the 1st of  
 the month and was composed of  
 the following members: ...

The cabinet was formed on the 1st of  
 the month and was composed of  
 the following members: ...

*Lehrer*

...  
 ...  
 ...

7

Official Report of Investigating Officer...

Official Report.

Section of Headquarters, ...

On the 11th day of January, 1947 at ...

The above mentioned ...

The above mentioned ...

On the 11th day of January, 1947 ...

While the soldier ...



While the soldier who had been in step the vehicle was standing in the same place with the hand inside his battle group, after two soldiers opened the two doors of the cab, and told us to come down from the vehicle. Without arguing or immediately went down from the truck all the lot of us. One of the soldiers the shortest, said, "This wire is black wire", I said that it was not and pulled out my papers. (My form of course a duty and service papers which were taken by the soldier. Another soldier removed the cab and showed the load. This second soldier said that I had a lot of black wire and stuff, but I said that there was no black wire going on. One of the soldiers said to me, "This is a black wire", and showed me some papers. I told him that I did not understand these papers. The two soldiers said that it was necessary for me to go with them. "I want to see your papers", he said. I told him that I did not have any money. He kept on saying that he wanted my money, but I told him again that I had no money on me. Then he said to go to leave 100 dollars. I did not give him anything. My friend Billie said to me to give my money. "You're not taking any money with you, are you?" he said. I told him that I had a very strong soldier. I remember one of the few soldiers that having a good look on another cart, which was in front of the lorry. There were some soldiers along the road that were following. The soldiers told the driver of the horse and carts and other soldiers to keep on going along their way. The soldiers did not make us go away. After a few minutes the two of the soldiers were told to go away. By they said in unison that they were not anything to

continued over

Veronica to/

anybody about it, otherwise the following day they could be brought to the jail. While we were going away, another soldier was already searching another car behind our vehicle. All the four soldiers were mixed with mine. I think, as they always had their hands in their belts. No immediately returned me (the sergeant). You can get an answer with the four Carabinieri, two groups of four soldiers each, one vehicle could from the way, following other vehicles could tell the sergeant. When we saw the car we told the sergeant we were in the car. The sergeant told us to get on the truck and we went towards the car. As we arrived at the place where other soldiers were (I do not know if there were other soldiers over the wall), they were already searching another vehicle which was coming from behind. Amongst the soldiers who were on this vehicle was an Italian captain. The sergeant who had previously stopped our vehicle told us to stop. You can see the order to the driver to stop. You can see from the vehicle with the Carabinieri, of which, who were also on the truck, and I, as soon as they recognized you, the Carabinieri and our truck, they immediately fired. He fired a full shell one of the soldiers were firing one of them was directed by us, without using any gun. The captured soldier was brought to the end of our vehicle after rather a stiff struggle. While the shooting was going on, this soldier had the chance to see that, when he was arrested he was found in the possession of some photographs and other papers, which were taken away from him. After the shooting one of the soldiers was seen falling on the ground, and immediately afterwards he was hit by five or six allied soldiers on a Jeep. Some of these soldiers who were coming by Jeep from behind, said



9

Revised.

Several copies of your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, are being reviewed.

- 1. On 11/15/54, you advised that you had received information regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)
- 2. On 11/15/54, you advised that you had received information regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)
- 3. On 11/15/54, you advised that you had received information regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)
- 4. On 11/15/54, you advised that you had received information regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

File in 11-15-54

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)

The information provided in your memorandum of 11/15/54, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the area of the ... (text is very faint)



24. The reports regarding in January 1964, the... (S.I.P. 5.0)...

...the above... (S.I.P. 5.0)...

...the only... (S.I.P. 5.0)...

File No. 1. ... (S.I.P. 5.0) ...

continued over/

the Comandante, CARLOS BARRERA, CHAMBERAIN  
 MARTIN, GARCIA, and CARLOS BARRERA, to go immediately to  
 CANTON, and CARLOS BARRERA, and give them  
 the Red Book at 10:00 P.M., and give them  
 place the Red Book, and the other, asking at the same  
 time for a Red Book. This he gave without  
 hesitation and went to place to the 400.0.0.  
 Another man named CARLOS BARRERA, MARTIN  
 MARTIN, CARLOS BARRERA, and CARLOS BARRERA. All the three  
 of the group in as they were coming from  
 MARTIN, they were stopped at MARTIN by four  
 Mexican soldiers who checked their papers  
 regarding a load of wine belonging to them. The  
 four men stated that the soldiers  
 had asked them for Red Books but no money was  
 given to the soldiers. The other the soldiers kept  
 the papers regarding the load of wine. Meanwhile  
 other cars were coming along, so the soldiers went  
 away and checked other civilians who were on those  
 cars. The four men and also the driver. This  
 was done on the way and also the driver. This  
 is what was stated by MARTIN, CARLOS BARRERA and  
 MARTIN. The other named CARLOS BARRERA and  
 MARTIN together with the agents of the  
 named CARLOS BARRERA and MARTIN, who stated that other  
 civilians in MARTIN told them that they had  
 been robbed by the allied soldiers. In this stage  
 the Comandante, MARTIN, MARTIN, CARLOS BARRERA, and  
 MARTIN, the two agents of MARTIN and  
 together with the civilian and on to the lorry  
 loaded with wine. The driver of the lorry was  
 MARTIN. The Comandante MARTIN, MARTIN,  
 MARTIN, and MARTIN had not returned to the  
 service when he went away from the office on the  
 lorry. He went to the place where the soldiers  
 had taken place and where other civilians were  
 still being robbed. CARLOS BARRERA and being one to the allied  
 soldiers, MARTIN and being one to the allied

every one checked other civilians who were in these  
 cars. The four armed bandits robbed the persons  
 who were on the car and also the drivers. This  
 in fact was stated by SA [REDACTED] and  
 [REDACTED]. From [REDACTED] we learned that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]  
 went together with the agents of the secret  
 service and [REDACTED], who stated that other  
 civilians in [REDACTED] had told them that they had  
 been robbed by the Allied soldiers. At this stage  
 the [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and  
 [REDACTED] the two agents of [REDACTED] and I,  
 together with the civilians got on to the lorry  
 loaded with wine. The driver of the lorry is  
 [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] [REDACTED], [REDACTED],  
 [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] had not returned to the  
 office when we went away from the office on the  
 lorry. We went to the place where the [REDACTED]  
 had taken place and were other civilians were  
 still being robbed. For information as if possible  
 to catch the [REDACTED] and bring them to the Allied  
 forces, we went towards [REDACTED] following  
 Allied vehicles which were going towards [REDACTED].  
 On the way we noticed four Allied soldiers sitting  
 down on the right hand side of the road, VIA  
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. These soldiers were  
 armed as I could see some of them with pistols in  
 their hands. As I thought it was better not to  
 stop the lorry, I gave orders to the driver to go  
 towards [REDACTED] and then turn round and come  
 back. I gave that order because I was hoping very  
 much to see the [REDACTED], and then together with the  
 members of the [REDACTED], to arrest the robbers.  
 Coming back from [REDACTED], we saw at  
 [REDACTED], in the same place where we had  
 previously seen the four soldiers the light of a  
 car. We hurried on thinking that the [REDACTED] had  
 already arrived by car, but we were stopped by a



(S) (u)

by a/

...the same one who had previously  
 ...the new vehicle that we were on. I told  
 the driver to stop and immediately get down from the  
 front together with ... we went towards the  
 soldiers who were checking something and taking a  
 civilian vehicle and other civilian ... who was  
 also an ... This we were going towards  
 these soldiers, they immediately fired their pistols  
 and the whole nearby ... and so. The  
 ... the ... and ...  
 and ... and ... of the ...  
 ... of ... fired, while ... and I  
 together with ... without using  
 our arms, ... of the four soldiers. I  
 ... the soldier and took away from him some  
 photographs a ... and an empty ... We then  
 brought him in the ... of our vehicle. The other  
 ... kept on firing and in the confusion the  
 soldier who had been ... by me, ... from our  
 custody and went towards the field. ... after  
 he had we could not catch him. ... the  
 soldier who had ... on a jeep, which  
 was coming from the ... direction, by several  
 allied soldiers. ... we went to ... to  
 report that had happened to the ...  
 and there we met the ... of the ...  
 also told the ... that had happened and we  
 gave them that ... in possession of the soldier  
 who had been ... by us. (See statement of  
 ... which is substantiated by ... and ...  
 ... This evening we have been informed by two  
 members of the ... that a soldier was killed and  
 that two others were wounded while the other had been  
 arrested and put in the ... This evening  
 ... who residing at ...  
 ... has been in this office and made a report  
 that had happened to him. (See file ... ) It is  
 said that last night



colours kept on flying and in the confusion the  
 soldier had been arrested by an, captured from our  
 custody and sent towards the field. A few after  
 his wife he could not catch him. According to the  
 soldier who had returned was carried on a form, which  
 was coming from the above division, by several  
 allied soldiers. Soon after he went to hospital, he  
 advised that he happened to the ambulance No. 10, and  
 that there he saw the two soldiers of the I.I.C. in  
 plain and the two sergeants who had captured and he  
 gave them that was found in possession of the soldier  
 who had been arrested by us. (See statement of  
 Major which is substantiated by Major and Major  
 P. X. X.) This evening he has been informed by two  
 members of the I.I.C. that a soldier was killed and  
 that two others were wounded while the other had been  
 arrested and put in the possession. This evening  
 at 10:00 hours, the division at 11:15 hours,  
 Major, has been in this position and was a report  
 that had happened to him, (see file No. 1.) It is  
 said that last night there were twenty two Canadian  
 soldiers with a sergeant, all belonging to the  
 1st Canadian Division located at (location) who were  
 committing robberies. It is also said that some more  
 civilians have been robbed but have not reported  
 the matter. The other mentioned (subject's initials),  
 Canadian, advised that while coming from (location)  
 at (location), I have seen an (subject's initials) three  
 Canadian soldiers with a newspaper full of one  
 thousand five notes which they were showing amongst  
 themselves. As the soldiers saw me they ran away  
 because they have mentioned hospital. This fact  
 corroborates what is said that the robbers of last  
 night are plenty, and all belonging to the General  
 Canadian Hospital at (location).  
 Early this morning two Canadian were seen in a (location)

Major (Name)

12

In a form/

belonging to a man called                     . This form is exactly where the shooting took place. The two soldiers seemed to be looking for something, therefore it is to be believe that there were much more the four soldiers who committed robbery. This afternoon at about 4pm two allied soldiers have searched the house of                     , not very far from where the shooting took place. (See the statement of                      and                     ) It has not been possible to ascertain the particulars of the other civilians who have been robbed, or of the civilians who were on the vehicle stopped and searched by the soldiers, but I immediately before our vehicle was stopped. It is also certain that the robbery belong to the                      General Hospital at                     .

113

MEMORANDUM

Statement of

CHINA GUARDIAN, of the late AVIATION  
and of HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL, born  
at SHANGHAI, CHINA, on the 10th  
September, 1907, Commander of the  
C.I.A., HONG KONG.

Witnessed

That I said in my previous statement  
about the circumstances from which being present at  
the time of the flight of the 5th April, 1944,  
is not correct.

On 4th April, I received at the residence  
of the late AVIATION the news of the flight of the 5th April  
1944. I was told that the plane was also sold  
that the previous evening that had been working with the  
late AVIATION. I have since been told by the  
Commander that the late AVIATION did not necessarily  
the information of the flight.

I said that they were here as I thought  
that by the conclusion I had not noticed them.

Commander CHINA GUARDIAN

There is a statement from the late AVIATION  
concerning the flight of the 5th April, 1944,  
which is not correct. The late AVIATION  
was not present at the flight of the 5th April, 1944,  
but was present at the flight of the 10th April, 1944.

is not correct.

On 25th April, I enquired at the residence of [redacted] the names of the two agents who were at [redacted]. I was told their names and was also told that the previous evening they had been working with the two [redacted]. I have since been told by the [redacted] that the two [redacted] did not accompany the [redacted] agents to [redacted].

I add that they were here so I thought that in the [redacted] I had not noticed them.

Agent, [redacted] [redacted].

Below statement taken and [redacted] addressed by [redacted] in the presence of [redacted] [redacted], both of 20th Section, [redacted] Investigation Branch, on 25th April, 1954, at [redacted].

Information transferred from [redacted] into [redacted] on the basis of my [redacted] ability.

Agent, [redacted] [redacted].



16

Carabinieri Luigi Mondadori,  
1934-1935.

Statement of:-

LUIGI MONDADORI, son of GIULIO MONDADORI and  
of FULVIA MONDADORI, born on 28th  
April, 1901 at Caserta, Italy,  
and residing at Carabinieri Station  
Caserta.

He states:-

I am a private in the Carabinieri, and  
work in civilian clothes.

At about 11pm on Wednesday 7th April,  
1944, I was on duty in the barracks when two civilians  
came to me and told me that they had been robbed by  
soldiers. After a conversation with them they left.  
After about half an hour I returned to the office  
and later I left with the corporal and other  
Carabinieri.

We boarded a civilian lorry and went  
towards Caserta. Just as we were over  
the bridge, I saw several soldiers sitting on  
top of a wall. We did not stop there but carried on  
for a further distance along the road.

The vehicle was then turned round and we  
proceeded in the direction of Caserta. We had  
not travelled far when we saw a civilian lorry  
stopped in the road and the soldiers appeared to be  
searching it. We drove round them on the  
left and signalled us to stop. We did so and I saw  
the corporal and some of the Carabinieri going  
towards the civilian lorry. One of the men,  
whose name I do not know, went towards the soldiers  
and tried to arrest one of them by pinning his hands  
and arms to his side. Up to this time I did not see  
the soldiers do anything to prevent the man's  
action, but immediately afterwards the soldier began  
to struggle and broke free. By this time the other

...the vehicle was ...

...I saw ...

...I heard ...

...I saw ...

...I saw ...

...I saw ...

...I saw ...

16

Headquarters,  
Sixth Section, Special  
Investigation Branch, C.I. Police,  
6, R. Forest.

Statement of:

RENZO, SAPIO, of VIMINESO, and of  
GIANFR. FERRA, born in Salsano 26th  
October, 1922, and residing at  
VIA GIULIANTO ANTONI SAPIO, No. 23,  
Salsano.

His statement:

I am an agent of the quarters, and  
my office is at Salsano.

In Wednesday 5th April, 1946, I was  
on duty in company with agent FERRA. We  
received numerous complaints of civilians having  
been robbed in Salsano. We obtained a list of  
a lorry to the carabinieri headquarters there,  
where we saw some carabinieri outside the door  
together with a civilian lorry, the driver of which  
I later found out had been robbed by the soldiers.

The carabinieri came out and I saw  
accompanied him and saw other carabinieri and  
civilians on the lorry to a place on the  
Salsano road, where I saw four soldiers  
approaching against the wall on the right of the road.

We continued along the road.  
I returned along the road to where we had seen the  
soldiers. I saw there a lorry stopped and there  
were three soldiers searching this and one soldier  
stepped into the road and signalled us to stop.

This soldier came towards the lorry  
with his hand in the front of his jacket and I  
thought he was going to pull out a pistol, but he  
did not do so. Then I, with the rest of the party  
jumped down from the lorry and the four soldiers  
ran away towards Salsano.



together with a civilian lorry, the driver of which I later found out had been robbed by the soldiers.

The lorry came out and I was accompanied him and some other handbags and civilians on the lorry to a place on the road. I saw four soldiers approaching against the wall on the right of the road.

We continued along the road, passed a soldier along the road, passed a soldier along the road to turned round and saw three soldiers searching this and one soldier stepped into the road and signalled us to stop.

This soldier came towards the lorry with his hand in the front of his jacket and although he was going to pull out a pistol, but he did not do so. Then I, with the rest of the party jumped down from the lorry and the four soldiers ran away towards the road.

As the soldier who had stopped us returned I saw a flash and heard a shot which went to the ground or away from the lorry to fire in return and I had a rifle but did not fire a shot.

I saw the soldier and one of the soldiers by the same and except him, but the other soldiers had run away. When we fired at the soldiers they were fired back at us, but I do not know how many. We were then told to get on to the lorry and the arrested soldier was placed in the cab. I climbed up on to the back and we started off.

After about fifteen metres distance I saw two soldiers carrying a wounded man out from the vehicle I was on stopped. We all soldier who was in the cab ran away.

CONFIDENTIAL



THE ONLY

ASHEX 4 for minutes we all got on to the  
Lorry again and after stopping at ...  
... to drop some of the bags off the lorry,  
I returned to the station at ...

Signed VUZZA ...

...  
witnessed by Sergeant ... in the presence of  
Sergeant ... of ... Special  
Investigation ... and translated from Italian  
into English by Interpreter ...

I have translated the above statement to  
the best of my knowledge and ability

Signed Antonio ...

1440

27

COPY OF REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER AT 58TH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

L. 28022. Pte. CHARENTE. E.J.  
Can. Provost Corps. No.1.Co.

The above mentioned soldier was admitted to Hospital. 0345hrs. 6th April, 1944, having sustained a bullet wound, through and through left shoulder, and through and through left arm.

Signed G.W. Longthorne.  
Captain. M.A.M.C.

58 General Hosp.  
6th April, 1944.

1

1441