

0946

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

785016

ACC

10000/143/890
(2ND)

PUBLIC ORDER, PIEMONTE LIAISON
FEB. - OCT. 1946

00/143/890

ND)

20 of Ching Comm.
thru R.H.S.

3A re submitted for information

E. J. Byrne, Jr.

10/4/46

see 4/16 in hq. 2

Shoea like French Representative to see the

C.S.O. H.S. 15/4 3 13/10/46.
then by French Representative 13/4.
L.M.C.M.

CA Sec 10/16/4 4
for P.S.S.C.

File returned see Min 273.

13/4.

1423

Shorpen

Translation by M.B.

12A

CC. RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation Office

Rome, 11/10/46

Nr. 29/173-2 R.P.

To : ALLIED COMMISSION
P.S. Sub Commission
R O M E

SUBJECT : MONDOVI' (Cuneo district). Partisan Movement.

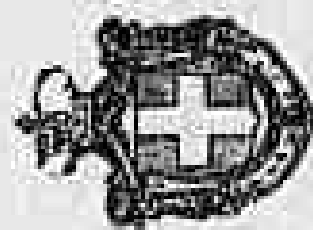
Follows note Nr. 29/150 dated 1st inst.

The meeting of the Partisans of the Piemonte and Liguria Regions, which was held at Mondovì (Cuneo) on the 29th September last, did not achieve, seemingly, a great success among the population, owing to its political character.

It is generally believed that the Social-Communists who, as it is said, hold the most important positions at the various A.M.P.I. Sections, availed themselves of this occasion in order to give a demonstration of their organization.

The General Commander

sgo/ E. BRUNETTI



P.B.

Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 23/173-2 di prot. R.I.

Roma, li

11 ottobre 1946

Risposta al

del

Allegati

OGGETTO: Mondovì (Cuneo) - movimento partigiano.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

Se seguito al foglio n. 29/150 del 1° corrente.

Il reduno dei partigiani del Piemonte e Liguria, tenutosi il 29 settembre u.s. in Mondovì (Cuneo) non ebbe, a quanto viene segnalato, un grande successo perchè la popolazione locale - che era preparata a commemorare i caduti - aderì poco al carattere politico della manifestazione.

E' opinione diffusa che i social-comunisti, che - a quanto si afferma - dirigono la grande maggioranza della senio-
ni dell'A.N.P.I., abbiano voluto profittare dell'occasione per dare una dimostrazione della forza delle loro organiz-

va seguita al foglio n. 29/150 del 1° corrente.

Il veduto dei partigiani del Piacente e Liguria, tenutosi il 20 settembre u.s. in Mondovi (Cuneo) non ebbe, a quanto viene segnalato, un grande successo perchè la popolazione locale - che era preparata a commemorare i caduti - aderì poco al carattere politico della manifestazione.

L'opinione diffusa che i social-comunisti, che - a quanto si afferma - dirigono la grande maggioranza della semip di Italia A.N.I.L., abbiano voluto profittare dell'occasione per dare una dimostrazione della forza della loro organizzazione.

IL QUARTIERE GENERALE

Brigata Brunetti

1428

Brigata

Translation by M.B.

11A
10/23 - 10/24

CC.R. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation Office

Rome, 1/10/46

Nr. 29/150/EP

To : ALLIED COMMISSION
P.S. Sub Commission
R O M E

14/9/2

SUBJECT : MONDOVI' (Cuneo district). Partisan movement.

At Mondovì (Cuneo), on the 29th September last, the Partisans of the Piemonte and Liguria Regions held a meeting, to which some 3 thou. persons took part, most of whom former members of the "Matteotti" and "Garibaldi" Formations.

To the meeting also took part the Provincial Authorities and representatives both national and regional.

An order of the day was issued, confirming the agreement with the decisions adopted by the Florence Congress and expressing the wish that the Government may adopt prompt measures in favour of the Partisans.

No incidents.

The General Commander

sgd/ BRUNETTO BRUNETTI

Received and Translated 4/10/46



Preced. 3/10

Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 29/150 di prot. R.P.

Roma, li 1° ottobre 1946

Risposta al

del

n.

Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Mondovì (Cuneo) - Movimento partigiano.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

In Mondovì (Cuneo), il 29 settembre scorso, vi fu un raduno di ex partigiani del Piemonte e della Liguria con la partecipazione di circa 3 mila persone, la maggioranza delle quali già appartenenti alle formazioni "Matteotti" - "Garibaldi".

La manifestazione fu presenziata dalle autorità provinciali e da rappresentanti nazionali e regionali.

Venne formulato un ordine del giorno ove fu confermata la solidarietà con le decisioni del Congresso di Firenze ed auspicato che i provvedimenti governativi in favore dei partigiani abbiano una immediata attuazione.-

Nessun incidente.-

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE

Brunetto Brunetti-

0954

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

785016

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: PR/CLO/0516

Message Centre No: H/4812

Date/Time of Origin: JULY 190036

Date Time Rec'd: JULY 200900

Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: HEADQUARTERS PLEMONTE REGION ANG ACLO
TO : HQ ALCON FOR PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

Recd 20/215.

14191/2

UNCLASSIFIED:

1. General strike in progress Turin. Situation calm , public order normal ,
public services other than trams not affected.

ADPS - [Signature]
Police - [Signature]

ACTION

AL DIST

ACTION - P SAFETY SC

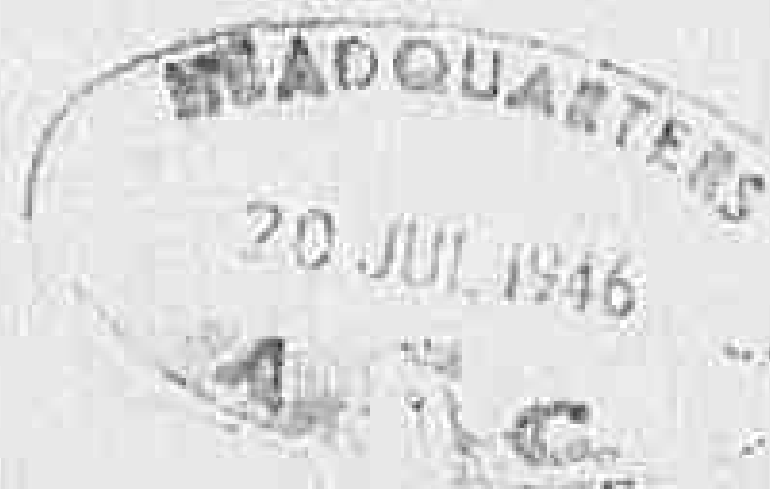
INFO-CHIEF COMMISSIONER

C A SEC

ECON SEC

FLOAT 2

FILE



142*

9A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

14-191/2

Tel : 478427

29 June 1946

SUBJECT : P.S. Conditions in Tenda
and Briga.

TO : Executive Commissioner
thru VP. CA. Section.

1. Information received by 'phone at 10 a.m., 29th June 1946 shows that Public safety conditions in Tenda and Briga are normal.

Population very depressed but no signs of disturbances.

A report on the situation is being forwarded this morning by plane by the C.I.O. Piedmonte.

EJB/ae

E. J. BYE, Colonel
Acting Director.

0956

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

785016

TR/CLO/0112
JUNE 030072

Sub. Safety
(6A)
H/3582
JUNE 040900B

C L O PIERRE

HOSTILE

ALCOM FOR LOCAL SUB-COMMISSION

UNCLASSIFIED:

14315.
14191/2

Investigation

1. Ref your signal CLO signal 3385 dated 30th May.
2. Roles closed Piemonte Region. All extremely quiet no incidents of any kind. Role has been heavy and conducted in an admirable fashion everywhere in Region.

AC RHP

TO	INT	EXT
DIRECTOR	6/11	4/1
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF STAFF	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF POLICE	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF DEFENSE	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF ECONOMY	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF CULTURE	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF ENVIRONMENT	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF SCIENCE	6/11	4/1
CHIEF OF TECHNOLOGY	6/11	4/1

ACTION - LOCAL GOVT
INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN COMH
F SAFETY
FILE
FLOAT 2

HEADQUARTERS

- 1 JUN 1946

1424

TRANSLATION T.B.

WFB

7A

CC. RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation Office

Rome, 2/5/1946

N.82/70 R.P.

TO : ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/C.
R O M E

SUBJECT : Turin - Demonstration.

14191/2

At Turin at about 5 p.m. of 10th inst., about 10 thousand workers met at Castello Square and made a demonstration in favour of the Republic.

Afterwards they forwarded a wire to the Government asking that following the abdication of Vittorio Emanuele III King of Italy, the date of the Election for the "Constituency" and of the institutional referendum be not delayed.

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR	6/10	18/2
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	6/10	18/2
EXEC. OFFICER	6/10	18/2
POICE	6/10	18/2
LC & REG.	6/10	18/2
PRISONS		
CHIEF OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CLERK		

THE GENERAL COMMANDER
Brunetti



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 8-70 di prot. R.P. Roma, li 2 maggio 1946

Risposta al del n. Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Torino - Dimostrazione.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

In Torino, verso le ore 17 del 10 corrente, circa diecimila operai riunitisi nella Piazza Castello improvvisarono una dimostrazione in favore della repubblica.

È quindi chiesto telegraficamente al Governo che, a seguito dell'abdicazione di Vittorio Emanuele III, non fosse rinviata la data delle elezioni per la costituente e del "referendum" istituzionale.-

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE
(Brunetto Brunetti)

Brunetti

1420

wro

612

TRANSLATION T.B.

CC. RM. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation Office

Rome, 27/1/46

M. 2/46 R.T.

14191/2

TO : ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety S/CR C M ISUBJECT : NOVI LIGURE (Alessandria) - A memorial
stone of the liberation destroyed.

At NOVI LIGURE (Alessandria), during the night
of 24th inst., unknown men broke in pieces the memorial
stone near to the Comunal seat, remembering the liberation
of the village from the invaders.

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	1/2/46	5
EXEC. OFFICER		5
POLICE	CH	28
SEC. & REG.	N/A	31
FINANCIAL		
ADJ. DIR. CLERK		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

THE GENERAL COMMANDER
S/ Brunetto Brunetti

th/

1410



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali
UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 2/46 di prot. R.P.

Roma, li 27 aprile 1946

Risposta al

del

n.

allegati n.

OGGETTO: Novi Ligure (Alessandria) - Distruzione di
una lapide a ricordo della liberazione.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

In Novi Ligure (Alessandria), nella notte sul 24
corrente, sconosciuti frantumarono la lapide testè
collocata sulla facciata della sede comunale, a ri-
cordo della liberazione del paese dall'invasore.-

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE
(Brunetto Brunetti)

1410

TRANSLATION D.S.

CC.RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation
Office

Rome, 9 April 1946.

To ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY S/C

4/58 R.P.

R O M E

SUBJECT : Aosta Valley - Violences during the
campaign for annexation.

The Commander of the CC.RR. Group of Aosta
sends the attached information.

The Commanding General
(Snd) Brunetto BRUNETTI.

1 Encl.

TO	INT	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICE		
LIC & REG.		
PRISONS		
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

141

TRANSLATION D.S.

5B

AOSTA VALLEY - VIOLENCES DURING THE CAMPAIGN FOR ANNEXATION

Since some time it was whispered that an annexationist demonstration would have taken place in connection with the weekly Tuesday market.

The weekly paper "L'UNION VALDOTAINE", published on 21 March ult. a request, signed by Abbé Petigat, presented by the "Comité d'Action Valdotaïne" of Paris (annexationist) to the O.R.U. (?) of London, in order to obtain the independence and complete autonomy of the Valley guaranteed by the United Nations.

In the evening of 25 March the Commander of the Group, after having gathered more complete news, disposed reinforcements for the next day and ordered that searches be made during the night in the Hotels as it was known that French elements had purposely come to Italy to be eye-witnesses of the demonstration and report it in the French Press.

Thus 8 persons have been detained, 4 of whom were identified as follows:

- RAMUS Alberto Marcello, son of Serafino, journalist and photo-reporter, residing at Grenoble;
- SAVERAC Andrea Fernando, son of Daniele, residing at Grenoble, who later declared to be the Chief of the Reporter Service of the Journal "LES ALLOBROGES" published at Grenoble;
- LEXERT Pietro, son of Cesare, born in Paris, student, French subject (he must be identified as one of those who signed the petition presented by Abbé Petigat);
- BONNEURE Francesco, son of Enrico, residing at Grenoble, journalist.

All the a/m had clandestinely entered Italy through the Pass of Piccolo S. Bernardo. Two of them, amongst whom Saverac, were furnished with cameras and all declared to have entered Italy on March 23, ult.

Furthermore they affirmed to have come to the Aosta Valley for the following reasons: BONNEURE to buy fruit for his children; LEXERT to see his relatives; RAMUS just for an excursion on invitation by Lexert, and also SAVERAC for an excursion with Lexert.

- 2 -

It was proved moreover that they had entered Italy in order to have camera-evidences of the annexationist demonstration.

In fact, on the following day, when annexationist elements of the Valley knew that they had been arrested, they asked for them.

On March 26, towards 0700 hrs a checking-post was disposed at Chatillon and another one at Villanova in order to control the motor-vehicles with civilians bound for Aosta. With such a preventive measure it was possible to exactly know that various motor-vehicles, allowed only to transport things (i.e. the vehicles of Benso Firm, of Tibaldi Luigi, of S.A. Fibre Tessili - all from Chatillon - of Bartolin Osvaldo, of Brean di Verres Firm, of Società Cogne of Valdigna; and besides two curriers of Società Tosco of Aosta and a motor-vehicle of the Cooperativa Partigiana of Aosta) had been taken by annexationist elements, prior to payment, to transport the demonstrators.

Investigations are still being made: so far it has already appeared that the Motor-vehicles Transport Office of S.Vincent (which ought to be apolitic) ordered two transportations, supplying the fuel.

Informations are still being gathered according to which avv. Ernesto PAGE, one of the members of the Council of the Valley, belonging to the Christian Democratic Party, appointed to the Public Education, annexationist, on the previous day, had given much money to the exponents of his movement, especially to a certain Vittorio BRUNOD, ex partisan chief of Chatillon, who ordered two journeys of motor-vehicles.

Avv. Page is acting as Public Prosecutor at the Provisional Assizes of Aosta.

Furthermore it appears that Avv. Severino CAVERI (competitor in the appointment to President and won only by one vote) and Miss. VIGGLINO (against whom warrant of arrest had been issued as she had taken part in the violences against the President), both councillors of the Valley, have helped in the demonstration. They are in connection with the Chief of the local annexationist movement, one CAVORZIN who is

./.

1410

- 3 -

thought to have preordained the annexationist mural inscriptions.

In the morning of 26 March a noticeable movement of persons was noticed and even a certain disorganization probably due to the lack of some exponents who were worried for the detention of the French men.

The President, towards 11 hrs., asked a CC.RR. picket be put at the Council H.Q. and another one at the Municipality.

Amongst the CC.RR. on duty at the H.Q. of the Council there were also 4 Valdostans (three carabinieri and a NCO)

At about 14 hrs., suddenly, when it was thought that the demonstration would not have taken place, a column of about 1200 persons was formed, who reached the H.Q. of the Council of the Valley; a deputation asked to speak to the President and was at once admitted.

Also a picket of Alpini, with two light vehicles, were in the Square.

The NCO of the Arma, soon after the passage of the above deputation, was unable to repress the impetuosity of the other demonstrators, some of whom were also tipsy.

A squabble followed, which was concluded upstairs by means of threats and blows to the President and the devastation of things in the President's office and in another contiguous office.

It was claimed that the President guaranteed his intervention with the Government for a Plebiscite.

Owing to the arrival of new reinforcements further violences were avoided.

The four French men detained were set free on desire expressed by the President of the Valley also to prevent further complications.

Meanwhile the demonstrators assailed an officer of the Alpini hurting his face with a stone.

./.

- 4 -

Three carabinieri hurried up to help him, but were brutally avorcome by the crowd. Carabiniere Giuseppe Matta, ex partisan, was thrown to the ground and kicked on his face, thus causing the fracture of the mandible; his brother Giovanni, an ex P.O.W. in Germany, was also stamped upon and received injuries and a traumatic choc (curable in 20 days); carabiniere ROLOTO (?), ex partisan, was also injured and his ribs are thought to have been fractured (curable in 25 days).

At the same time other squabbles took place in Piazza Carlo Alberto, during which the lieut. of Alpini FABRIZI received injuries and bruises curable in 15 days. The officer, who complained later on of the lack of energy of his Valdostan driver, lost temporarily his motor-vehicle together with another one, which was afterwards recuperated, due to the prompt intervention of a platoon of Alpini, who fired some shots in the air.

Capt. Remo CHABOD (?), cousin of the President, being amongst the crowd, was recognised, undressed and beaten. Having only his pants on, he was obliged to take shelter in a nearby Hotel.

The situation was normalized at 1630 hrs.

On the following day, at La Thuille, the well known annexationist chief, Jean Frasay, was held up (against whom warrant of arrest had already been issued). Also two French journalists (PETIOT Robert Filip, residing in Paris and BONNEAU, born in Paris and residing at Blicy) were held up and taken to the frontier as both came from Aosta bearing irregular documents.

Various warrants of arrest have been issued against the persons responsible of the a/m violences. Some of said warrants have already been enforced.

It is undoubtful that the whole demonstration - owing its careful preparation, the noticeable means furnished and the frequent clandestine travels of the local annexationist elements - was organized in France. Otherwise the various so-called French journalists would not have intervened.

./.

- 5 -

It appears that an individual, who has not been identified, took a film. Very likely the French program aimed to provoke a strong reaction from the public forces in order to strengthen, with eventual casualties, the annexationist propaganda.

Especially for this reason the carabinieri and soldiers did not react by force.

Investigations are being made to establish further responsibilities. The population of Aosta has admired the behaviour of carabinieri and Alpini.

(Stamp of the Arma)



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali
UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 4/58 di prot. A.P.

Roma, li 9 aprile 1946

Risposta al

del

n.

Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Valle d'Aosta - Violenze in occasione della campagna
annessionista.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

= Sottocommissione per la P.S. =

ROMA

Fa seguito al foglio n.4/56 del 6.4.1946.

Il Comandante del Gruppo CC.88. di Aosta fornisce
le notizie di cui all'unico foglio.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
= Brunetti Brunetti =

1411

VALLI D'AOSTA - Violenza in occasione delle campagne annessioniste.

Da qualche tempo, si parlava in sordina di una dimostrazione annessionista in occasione del mercato settimanale del martedì.

Il settimanale "L'Union Valdostaine", nel suo numero del 21 marzo u.s., aveva pubblicato una richiesta presentata dal "Comité d'Action Valdostaine" di Parigi (annessionista), a firma dell'abate Petigat, all'U.S.V. di Londra, per ottenere l'indipendenza o l'autonomia completa, garantita dalle Nazioni Unite.

La sera del 23 marzo u.s., raccolte maggiori notizie, il Comandante del Gruppo dispose rinforzi per mattina seguente, e ordinò che, nella notte, si eseguissero controlli negli alberghi, giacché si era saputo che olandesi francesi erano giunti appositamente in Italia, per prendere atto della dimostrazione e per riportarne la notizia sulla stampa francese.

Si però furono fermate temporaneamente otto persone, di cui quattro identificate per:

• HAUO Alberto Marcello di Serafine, giornalista e reporter fotografico residente a Grenoble;

• LAVERAC Andres Fernando di Daniele, residente a Grenoble, più tardi dichiarato capo del servizio "reportage" del giornale "L'Express" pubblicato a Grenoble;

• LEXERT Pietro di Casero, nato a Parigi, studente, suddito francese (che deve identificarsi per uno dei firmatari della petizione firmata dall'abate Petigat);

• BONNEUR Francesco di Enrico residente a Grenoble, giornalista, tutti entrati clandestinamente nel valico del Piccolo S. Bernardo. Due di essi, tra cui il Laverac, erano muniti di macchine fotografiche, e tutti dichiararono di essere giunti in Italia il 23 marzo scorso.

Tennero inoltre a precisare di essersi recati nella Valle d'Aosta: il Bonneur per acquisto di frutta per i suoi bambini; il Lexpert per rivedere i suoi parenti

giunti appositamente in Italia, per prendere atto della dimostrazione e per riportarne la notizia sulla stampa francese.

E però furono fermate temporaneamente otto persone, di cui quattro identificate per:

• MAUR Alberto Marcello di Serafino, giornalista e reporter fotografico residente a Grenoble;

• SAVARAC Andres Fernando di Parielo, residente a Grenoble, più tardi dichiarato capo del servizio "reportage" del giornale "Les Allobroges" pubblicato a Grenoble;

• LEXERT Pietro di Cesare, nato a Parigi, studente, suddito francese (che deve identificarsi per uno dei firmatari della petizione firmata dall'abbate Retignat);

• BONNIN Francesco di Larice residente a Grenoble, giornalista, tutti entrati clandestinamente dal valico del Piccolo S. Bernardo. Due di essi, tra cui il Savarac, erano muniti di macchine fotografiche, e tutti dichiararono di essere giunti in Italia il 23 marzo scorso.

Tennero inoltre a precisare di essersi recati nella Valle d'Aoste: il Bonnard per acquisto di frutta per i suoi bambini; il Lexert per rivedere i suoi parenti; il Savarac per fare una semplice escursione invitato dal Lexert; il Savarac anche egli per una escursione col Lexert.

In effetti, però, essi erano venuti in Italia con altri francesi per presentare e fotografare la prevista dimostrazione antonioniana.

Il giorno seguente, infatti, olivetti antonioniani valdostani, venuti a conoscenza del loro fermo, li ricercarono.

7.7.77

141U

Il mattino del 26, verso le ore 7, fu disposto un posto di controllo a Chatillon ed oltre a Villanova, in modo da poter appurare quali autocarri transitassero con civili diretti ad Aosta. Con questa misura preventiva, fu possibile stabilire con precisione che vari autocarri, autorizzati soltanto al trasporto di cose, della ditta Benso, di Tibaldi Dionigi, della S.A. Fibre Tessili, tutti di Chatillon, di Bartolin Envaldo, e della ditta Brusa di Verres, della Società Cogne di Valdigne, nonché due autocorrieri della Società Tesco di Aosta e un autocarro della Cooperativa Partigiani di Aosta, erano stati prelevati da agenti annessionisti, previo pagamento, per il trasporto dei disastri.

Le siffatte risultanze, sulle quali si indaga tuttora, è già amaro che l'unico fido trasporti autocorrieri di S. Vincent (che dovrebbe essere politico) escluda due trasporti, fermando il carburante.

Si stanno anche raccogliendo notizie, secondo le quali l'avvocato Ernesto Paga, uno dei cinque membri del consiglio della Valle, del partito democratico cristiano, addetto alla pubblica istruzione, annessionista, il giorno prima, in S. Vincent, avrebbe elargito vario denaro ad esponenti del movimento, spesse a carte AUGUSTO Vittorio, ex capo partigiano di Chatillon, che ordinò due viaggi di autocarri.

L'avv. Paga funziona da pubblico ministero alla Corte straordinaria di Aosta.

Risulta altresì che l'avv. GAVINI Severino, concorrente per la nomina a presidente, è battuto per un sol punto, insieme con la signorina VIGNARO, (oggi colpita da mandato di cattura per aver preso parte alle violenze contro il presidente) entrambi consiglieri della Valle, abbiano anch'essi favorito la dimostrazione. L'uni bene in relazioni col capo del movimento annessionista locale, GAVIGNI, che si presume abbia preordinato iscrizioni morali annessioniste. Il mattino del 26, fu notato subito un notevole movimento di persone, ed un

si stanno anche raccogliendo notizie, secondo le quali il partito democratico Page, uno dei cinque membri del consiglio della Valle, del partito democratico cristiano, addetto alla pubblica istruzione, annessionista, il giorno prima, in S. Vincent, avrebbe elargito varie somme ad esponenti del suo movimento, specie a certo BERNARD VICTORIO, ex capo partigiano di Chatillon, che ordinò due viaggi di autunno.

L'avv. Page funziona da pubblico ministero alla Corte straordinaria di Los Angeles.

Risulta altresì che l'avv. CAVALLI Severino, concorrente per la nomina a presidente, è battuto per un sol punto, insieme con la signorina VIGILANTE, (oggi colpita da mandato di cattura per aver preso parte alle violenze contro il Presidente) entrambi consiglieri della Valle, abbiano anch'essi favorito la disaffezione. Essi sono in relazione col capo del movimento annessionista locale, CAVALLI, che si presume abbia preordinato iscrizioni murali annessionistiche.

Il mattino del 26, fu notato subito un notevole movimento di persone, ed un certo disorientamento, probabilmente per la mancanza di alcuni esponenti, impegnati per lavoro dei francesi.

Il Presidente, verso le ore 11, chiese un pacchetto di carabinieri alla sede del Consiglio e uno alla sede del Comune.

Nel pacchetto alla sede del Consiglio vi erano anche tre carabinieri ed un sottufficiale Valdestana.

.../...

1403

- 3 -

Verso le ore 14, improvvisamente, quando già si pensava che la dimostrazione non fosse più effettuata, si formò una colonna di circa 1.200 persone, che raggiunse la sede del Consiglio della Valle, una deputazione della quale chiese di parlare col presidente e fu subito ammessa.

Nella piazza trovavasi anche un picchetto di alpini, con due carri leggeri. Il sottufficiale dell'Arma, subito dopo il passaggio della commissione, non potè frenare l'irruenza di altri dimostranti, alcuni dei quali erano anche alticci. Ne derivò un tafferuglio conclusosi, poi, al piano superiore con minacce e percosse al presidente e con devastazione di cose nell'ufficio dello stesso presidente e in qualche altro attiguo.

Si pretendeva dal presidente la garanzia di un suo intervento presso il Governo per un plebiscito.

Il sopraggiungere di altri rinforzi impedì ulteriori violenze.

I quattro francesi fermati, per conforme desiderio del presidente della Valle, furono rimessi in libertà, anche per evitare più gravi complicazioni.

Trattando alcuni dimostranti aggressivi un ufficiale degli alpini, lanciandogli un sasso sulla faccia.

Tre carabinieri corsero subito in aiuto, ma furono fatti segno a brutali violenze da parte della folla. Il carabinieri LUIGI GIUSEPPE, ex partigiano, fu stordito e colpito con calci sulla faccia, riportando la frattura della mandibola; il fratello di lui GIOVANNI, reduce dalla deportazione in Germania, pure egli traferito e calpestato, riportò lesioni e chiese trattamento sanitario in giorni 20; il carabinieri ROLF, ex partigiano, riportò ferite lacere contuse con sospetto frattura di costole, guaribili in giorni 25.

Sulla piazza Carlo Alberto, intanto, avveniva altra sofferaglia nel quale il 22 notte degli alpini VARRINI riportò lesioni ed echinesi guaribili in giorni 15. L'ufficiale, che si delse, in seguito, della poca energia del suo corriere valdese, che non era altro, che poco più tardi

no per un plebiscito.

Il sopraggiungere di altri rinforzi impedì ulteriori violenze. I quattro francesi fermati, per conforme desiderio del Presidente della Valle, furono rimessi in libertà, anche per evitare più gravi complicazioni.

Trattando al cuni dimostranti espressero un ufficiale degli alpini, lanciando un grido alla folla.

Tre carabinieri soccorsero subito in aiuto, ma furono fatti segno a brutali violenze da parte della folla. Il carabiniere Maria Giuseppe, ex partigiano, fu atterrato e colpito con calci sulla faccia, riportando la frattura della mandibola; il fratello di lui Giovanni, reduce della deportazione in Germania, pure egli travolto e calpestato, riportò lesioni e choc traumatico guaribili in giorni 20; il carabiniere Voluto, ex partigiano, riportò ferita lacerata contuse con sospette fratture di costole, guaribili in giorni 25.

Nella piazza Carlo Alberto, intanto, avveniva altro tafferuglio nel quale il te nente degli alpini Fabrizio riportò lesioni ed echimosi guaribili in giorni 15. L'ufficiale, che si doleva, in seguito, della poca energia del suo carriata valdostano, perdetto momentaneamente l'autocarro, insieme con mitro, che poco più tardi furono recuperati merò il pronto intervento di un plotone di alpini, che aggrò alcune raffiche in aria.

Nella folla fu intanto riconosciuto il capitano Remo Giacobbi, cognome 1408 preside, che fu espulso e percosso. Dovette rifugiarsi in un vicino

albergo.

La situazione si normalizzò verso le ore 16,30.

Il giorno seguente, 14.11.1944, si procedette al ferreo del noto capo annuncio

...

nista Jean Pessey, a carico del quale è già stato spiccato mandato di cattura, furono fermati altri due giornalisti francesi: Robert Philip, residente a Parigi e BERNARD NASSO a Parigi e residente a Ellice, reporter, entrambi accompagnati al confine, perché provenienti da lotta con documenti irregolari.

L'autorità giudiziaria ha emesso vari mandati di cattura contro i responsabili delle violenze. Alcuni sono stati già eseguiti.

Non vi è dubbio che tutta la dimostrazione, per l'accurata preparazione, per i notevoli mezzi forniti ed in considerazione dei vari viaggi clandestini da parte di elementi del movimento nazionalista locale, sia stata organizzata in Francia. Diversamente, non sarebbero intervenuti i vari agenti giornalisti francesi.

Si dubita anche che da un individuo, non potuto fermare, fu girato un breve pezzo di film. Molto probabilmente era nel programma francese di provocare da parte della forza pubblica una reazione per poter incrementare, con eventuali vittime, la propaganda nazionalista.

Rappresaglie per questo motivo, l'arma e i soldati non reagirono con la forza.

Sono in corso attive indagini per stabilire altre responsabilità.

La popolazione sostiene che è complicità del comportamento dei serbi e degli albanesi.

per i notevoli successi ottenuti nel movimento antisemitico locale, sia stata
 etini da parte di elementi del movimento antisemitico locale, sia stata
 organizzata in Francia. Diversamente, non sarebbero intervenuti i vari se-

zioni giornalisti francesi.

Risulta anche che da un individuo, non potuto fermare, fu girato un breve
 pezzo di film. Molto probabilmente era nel programma francese di prevedere
 da parte della terza pubblica una reazione per poter incrementare, con evan-

tuati vittime, la propaganda antisemitica.

Soprattutto per questo motivo, l'arma e i soldati non reagirono con la for-

za.

Sono in corso attive indagini per stabilire altre responsabilità.

La popolazione continua a essere sospettata dal comportamento dei carabi-

nieri e degli alpini.

1407

1407



TRANSLATION D.S.

4A

CO.RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation
Office

Rome, 2 April 1946.

4/44-2 R.P.

To ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY S/C

R C M E

SUBJECT : Demonstration for annexation.

re 14/9/2
2A
pure

Following letter 4.44 R.P. dated 27 March 1946.

On 26 March ult. at about 14 hrs. in Aosta, before the Valley Council H.Q., some 1200 people, coming from the neighbouring valleys, held a demonstration organized by annexationist elements in order to compel the President of the Valley to promote a plebiscite aiming to decide either on the 'statu quo' or on the absolute independence of the Valley guaranteed by the United Nations.

The demonstrators, having overcome the service of order, broke into the President's office, beat him violently and destroyed implements and documents.

Owing to the intervention of the CO.RR. more serious incidents were avoided.

At the same time a commission asked for the liberation of 4 French subjects, who had been detained the previous night for having entered the Italian territory without any passport, and furnished with cameras with the evident aim to photograph the scenes of the demonstration.

As some of the most hustled demonstrators meant to assault the local prisons, where many prisoners - amongst whom some condemned to the capital sentence - were detained, and as it was impossible to adequately face the situation also on account of the general tension, the four French men were set free

1406

During the riots the demonstrators took possession of two armoured cars, belonging to the Aosta Battalion, after having overcome their equipages. Such vehicles were afterwards recuperated by a detachment of Alpini.

In such a circumstance some shots were fired in the air with a view to intimidating.

./.

- 2 -

A 2nd lieutenant of the Aosta Battalion and three carabinieri were wounded, not seriously.

The responsible people are being identified. Against them it will be proceeded according to laws.

The Commanding General
(sgd) Brunetto Brunetti.



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

—o ff. co.—

N. 4/44-2 di prot. R.P.

Roma, li 2 aprile 1946

Risposta al

del

n.

Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Aosta - Dimostrazione annessionista.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALENATA

-Sottocommissione di R.S.-

A O M A

Fa seguito al foglio n. 4/44 R.P. del 27 marzo 1946.

In Aosta, verso le ore 14 del 26 marzo scorso, dinanzi la sede del Consiglio della Valle, circa milleduecento persone, convenute dalle valli circostanti, improvvisarono una dimostrazione, organizzata da elementi annessionisti, per obbligare il Presidente della Valle a promuovere un plebiscito al fine di decidere sullo statu quo o sull'indipendenza assoluta della valle garantita dalle Nazioni Unite.

I dimostranti, superato il servizio d'ordine, penetrarono nell'ufficio del Presidente che fu violentemente percosso. Quindi distrussero gli arredi e il carteggio.

L'intervento di un reparto di militari dell'Arma, ~~11/6~~ ^{11/6} comando di ufficiali, evitò più gravi incidenti.

Nel frattempo una commissione chiese la liberazione di quattro sudditi francesi che erano stati fermati la sera del giorno

./...

- 2 -

precedente perchè entrati in territorio italiano senza passaporto, e provvisti di macchine fotografiche, allo scopo evidente di ritrarre le scene della dimostrazione.

Poichè alcuni elementi più scalmanati avevano manifestato l'intenzione di assalire le locali carceri, ove erano rinchiusi numerosi detenuti - tra cui alcuni condannati a morte - e non essendo possibile fronteggiare adeguatamente la situazione data l'eccitazione degli animi, i quattro sudditi francesi furono rimessi in libertà.

Durante i disordini, i dimostranti, sopraffatti gli equipaggi, s'impadronirono di due autocarri cingolati, del battaglione Aosta, che furono poi recuperati da un reparto di alpini.

Nella circostanza furono sparati in aria - a scopo d'intimidazione - alcuni colpi di armi da fuoco.

Un sottotenente del battaglione Aosta e tre militari dell'Arma rimasero feriti non gravemente.

Verso le ore 16,30 dello stesso giorno 26, la dimostrazione ebbe termine senza altri incidenti.

Contro i responsabili, in via di identificazione, sarà proceduto a norma di legge.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
(Brunetto Brunetti)

Brunetti

3A

ALLIED COMMISSION LIAISON GROUP

PIEMONTE REGION.

Public Safety Section.

REFERENCE : PR/L/PS/11

SUBJECT : Disorder in the Val D'Aosta - Province of Aosta.

TO : C.L.O., Piemonte Region.

Headquarters, Allied Commission, ✓

Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.P.O. 394;

G.S.I., No. 2 District, C.M.F.

28th March, 1946.

14/19/2

1. I attach hereto translation of a report by the Group Commander of the CC.RR., Group of Aosta, regarding a demonstration which occurred in the town of Aosta on the 25th instant.

The first news of the incident reached the Colonel Commanding the Turin Brigade of CC.RR., in the afternoon of the 25th. It was rather alarming in appearance and Colonel Butti immediately came to this office where he saw Major Ronnie and asked for assistance of British armoured units to combat what he considered could possibly be a French armoured attempt to capture official buildings and to proclaim the complete independence of the Val D'Aosta and/or the annexation of the Valley by the French extremists.

Major Ronnie told the Colonel that the responsibility for keeping order was the duty of the CC.RR., who had their own mobile armoured Battalion at their disposal and that if the situation was such as to be beyond their control any further necessary action must be taken in conjunction with the Italian Military Authorities. (Major Ronnie states that Colonel Butti seemed rather crestfallen at this information and it is apparent that he at least has not lost the habit of looking to the Allies as an ever present help in time of trouble.)

Colonel Butti stated that he had already dispatched CC.RR reinforcements to Aosta and that, after consultation with the Italian Military Authorities the local Italian military Garrison had also been reinforced.

Later in the evening he reported that public order had been restored and that all was normal again.

I visited Aosta yesterday and conferred with the President of the Council, and also with the Officer Commanding the local Company of the CC.RR., and the Questore.

The facts of the days happenings are as follows: the demonstration was evidently carefully planned by Valdoctani living across the French border. Owing to the sparsity of CC.RR. in the district and their

the French extremists.

Major Bonnie told the Colonel that the responsibility for keeping order was the duty of the CC.RR., who had their own mobile armoured Battalion at their disposal and that if the situation was such as to be beyond their control any further necessary action must be taken in conjunction with the Italian Military Authorities. (Major Bonnie states that Colonel Butti seemed rather crestfallen at this information and it is apparent that he at least has not lost the habit of looking to the Allies as an ever present help in time of trouble.)

Colonel Butti stated that he had already dispatched CC.RR reinforcements to Aosta and that, after consultation with the Italian Military Authorities the local Italian military Garrison had also been reinforced.

Later in the evening he reported that public order had been restored and that all was normal again.

I visited Aosta yesterday and conferred with the President of the Council, and also with the Officer Commanding the local Company of the CC.RR., and the Questore.

The facts of the days happenings are as follows: the demonstration was evidently carefully planned by Valdostani living across the French border. Owing to the sparsity of CC.RR. in the district and their ¹⁴⁰⁰ insufficiently absurd lack of transport it is impossible to police the border efficiently and to prevent the passage of undesirable elements to and from France. Certain arrests are made from time to time for clandestine migration but the CC.RR. are well aware that they can only touch the fringe of the problem.

On the evening of the 25th, CC.RR., who had wind of the fact that a demonstration had been arranged for the following day, and that certain French journalists and photographers had arrived in Aosta to cover it, carried out a search of the hotels and arrested four Frenchmen, journalists, in possession of cameras and films, and also a cinema camera van.

The 26th instant was market day and it was quickly obvious that the usual market crowd, usually fairly heavy, had been much augmented and that many persons had come into the town to attend the demonstration. A meeting of about four hundred persons was held about noon time and this meeting passed off peaceably with resolutions calling for

xx

for an immediate plebiscite to be held to decide whether Aosta remains a separate autonomy under the Italian Government or whether it is the desire of the Valdostani that they proclaim themselves to be a separate state - recognised as such and represented at U.N.O.

After this meeting the demonstrators apparently adjourned for lunch and settled down to some steady drinking. It is reported that no charge was made at the various inns which they used for wine supplied and it was understood that the bills for the wine would be met later by the organisers. It is also alleged that definite gifts of money had been made to persuade certain undesirable elements to attend and that transport had been provided to bring in rowdy youthful elements from the more distant communes.

After lunch a crowd in a very different mood gathered at the Palace of the President. Their number, including the curious, is estimated at about 1500, and it is stated that a large number were definitely disgustingly drunk and obviously out for mischief. The President had arranged that he would see a deputation of not more than seven persons who were to be admitted to the Palace. He is inclined to blame an N.C.O. in charge of the CC.RR guard for the fact that when he opened the doors instead of admitting only seven he allowed the mob to make their way in unhindered. The truth would appear to be that this N.C.O. and his ten men were just swept aside and overwhelmed, and some hundreds of people made their way into the Palace, where they proceeded to smash up the President's office, tearing the telephones from the walls, smashing tables and tearing and destroying documents. The President was kicked and punched and carried by force onto a balcony overlooking the Piazza and some of the mob in the street below were shouting to have him thrown over the balcony into the street. The President was emphatic that the leaders of the demonstration were not in favour of the violence used and eventually prevailed on their followers to desist.

It was evident that during the luncheon period the news had reached the demonstration that the French journalists had been arrested and that this had enraged the mob who demanded their release. Fearing an attack on the jail which is not too strong and which houses at present a large number of criminals, including some under sentence of death (actually the arrested journalists were not at the time in the prison but at the CC.RR barracks) it was decided that as the mob if they succeeded in entering the prison would undoubtedly release all the occupants it would be wiser to release the four Frenchmen. This order was given and those men made short speeches to the crowd from the balcony stating that they had been

aside and overwhelmed, and some hundreds of people made their way into the Palace, where they proceeded to smash up the President's office, tearing the telephones from the walls, smashing tables and tearing and destroying documents. The President was kicked and punched and carried by force onto a balcony overlooking the Piazza and some of the mob in the street below were shouting to have him thrown over the balcony into the street. The President was emphatic that the leaders of the demonstration were not in favour of the violence used and eventually prevailed on their followers to desist.

It was evident that during the luncheon period the news had reached the demonstration that the French journalists had been arrested and that this had enraged the mob who demanded their release. Fearing an attack on the jail which is not too strong and which houses at present a large number of criminals, including some under sentence of death (actually the arrested journalists were not at the time in the prison but at the CC.RR barracks) it was decided that as the mob if they succeeded in entering the prison would undoubtedly release all the occupants it would be wiser to release the four Frenchmen. This order was given and those men made short speeches to the crowd from the balcony stating that they had been treated quite well during their incarceration.

After this the demonstrators and the four Frenchmen withdrew from the town and normal conditions were resumed at about 1630 hours.

CC.RR reinforcements in the shape of a company of the Mobile Battalion from Turin arrived in the town at 2130 hours and the President has made a request that they be allowed to remain for a few days.

During the course of the disorders two small Italian armoured cars belonging to the Alpine Regiment which had been on patrol were surrounded by the mob who dragged the crews from the vehicles and took possession of them. A number of other Alpine soldiers thereupon ran from their barracks, fired a number of rounds into the air to scare the mob and took possession of the vehicles again. During this scrimmage an Alpini officer and three carabinieri were hurt, not gravely, and were later taken to hospital.

Page Three

Orders had previously been issued to Police and military to refrain from the use of firearms and the President of the Council and also the O/C CC.RR. were agreed that all concerned showed great restraint under constant provocation and but for that restraint there must have been many fatal casualties.

It must be emphasised that apart from the aspect of international friction this would not be classed as a very serious demonstration. There is no doubt that both the President and the local authorities are anxious to avoid extra-territorial friction and also they are particularly imbued with ideas of ~~democracy~~ ^{democracy} and free-speech. Had these issues not been involved the matter would have been handled with much more firmness and would probably have been brought to a much earlier conclusion. I asked the President whether he anticipated further troubles of this sort and he replied 'No, giving his reasons that the real local Aosta people were disgusted at what had occurred, that energetic steps were being taken to trace and deal with the organisers and also that after this one experience they were changing their methods of dealing with any such future occurrence.'

It is not possible to say how many Valdostani actually came across the French border into Italy, the majority of the demonstrators were undoubtedly from the mountains surrounding the lower valley and from the Valley itself but there is no doubt that the demonstration was planned in France, the journalists had come specially from France to cover it and a large number of the demonstrators actually came from France.

Before I left Aosta I was informed that about forty people had just been arrested by the CC.RR. at La Thuille whilst endeavouring to make their way into France via the pass of the Piccolo San Bernardo. The matter was then being investigated and it was not known whether these were returning demonstrators possibly including the released journalists, or whether they were merely another group emigrating clandestinely.

Any further information of interest or importance coming to notice will be reported when received.

L. Green

F.G. GREEN

1401

being taken to trace and deal with the organisers and also that after this one experience they were changing their methods of dealing with any such future occurrence.

It is not possible to say how many Valdostani actually came across the French border into Italy, the majority of the demonstrators were undoubtedly from the mountains surrounding the lower valley and from the Valley itself but there is no doubt that the demonstration was planned in France, the journalists had come specially from France to cover it and a large number of the demonstrators actually came from France.

Before I left Aosta I was informed that about forty people had just been arrested by the CC.RR. at La Thuille whilst endeavouring to make their way into France via the pass of the Piccolo San Bernardo. The matter was then being investigated and it was not known whether these were returning demonstrators possibly including the released journalists, or whether they were merely another group emigrating clandestinely.

Any further information of interest or importance coming to notice will be reported when received.

L. Lucen.

F.G. GREEN

Lt. Col, G.L.

Chief Police Liaison Officer

1401

FGG/11

TERRITC AL LEGION OF THE ROYAL C. MINERS OF TURIN.
GROUP OF AOSTA.

PROTOCOL No. 22/4. Div; Ris.

Aosta, 26th. March, 1946.

SUBJECT: SERIOUS DEMONSTRATION AT AOSTA FOR THE ANNEXIONIST
 CAMPAIGN ORGANIZED BY FRENCH AGENTS.

This morning during the weekly market, in AOSTA, there took place a prearranged concentration of people of the valley with the intention of staging a demonstration to persuade the President of the Valley to hold a plebiscite for the purpose of deciding of the Valley to hold a plebiscite for the purpose of deciding between the "status quo" and the total and absolute independence of the valley, guaranteed by the United Nations.

Up till 13.00 hrs. the situation remained calm but towards 14.00 hrs. a group of about 1200 mountaineers gathered in front of the Presidential Palace where are the offices of the Council of the Valley, creating a violent demonstration and, overwhelming the police on duty reaching the President in his office where they violently assaulted him and destroyed equipment, documents and papers.

The President was then carried to the balcony mid the bawling and clamouring of the crowd.

In the meanwhile, on the part of some of the leaders of the demonstration there came a demand of the release from custody of the following individuals:-

- 1st.) Alberto Marcello RAMUS of Serafino and Maria BILLON, born in ST. PIERRE D'ANTREMONT (France) the 23rd. March, 1913, resident in GRENOBLE (France) Boulevard Clemenceau, 3, journalist and photo-reporter, French subject;
- 2nd.) Andrea Fermande SAVERAC of Daniele and of Maddalena GIRARD, born in QUISSACO (France) the 10th. February, 1906, resident in GRENOBLE (France), journalist, French subject;
- 3rd.) Pietro LEXERT of Cesare and Giuseppina VERCELLIN, born in Paris the 6th. February, 1923, there resident, Rue Lacuès, student in political science, French subject;
- 4th.) Francesco BONNEURE of Enrico and of Maria Luisa MICHEL, born in GARGASSONE (France) the 19th. January, 1911, resident in

1400

violently assaulted him and destroyed equipment, papers.

The President was then carried to the balcony mid the bawling and clamouring of the crowd.

In the meanwhile, on the part of some of the leaders of the demonstration there came a demand of the release from custody of the following individuals:-

- 1st.) Alberto Marcello RAMUS of Serafino and Maria BILLON, born in ST. PIERRE D'ANTREMONT (France) the 23rd. March, 1913, resident in GRENOBLE (France) Boulevard Clemenceau, 3, journalist and photo-reporter, French subject;
- 2nd.) Andrea Fernande SAVERAC of Daniele and of Maddalena GIRARD, born in QUISSACO (France) the 10th. February, 1906, resident in GRENOBLE (France), journalist, French subject;
- 3rd.) Pietro LEXERT of Cesare and Giuseppina VERCELLIN, born in Paris the 6th. February, 1923, there resident, Rue Lacuès, student in political science, French subject; 140
- 4th.) Francesco BONNEURE of Enrico and of Maria Luisa MICHEL, born in CARCASSONE (France) the 19th. January, 1911, resident in GRENOBLE (France), journalist, French subject.

These persons had, late in the evening of yesterday, been detained at the CORR. barracks because they had entered Italy from France in a clandestine manner, without passports, and in possession of cameras and film rolls, undoubtedly brought with the intention of photographing the demonstration.

As it was not then possible, on account of the local conditions, to accompany the detained persons to the QUESTURA and as there was already in progress the taking down of written statements of these individuals (statements considered as compromising because they made them out to be partakers in the pre-arranged demonstration) it was thought advisable to release

- 2 -

them in order to avoid more serious happenings on account of the great excitement prevailing.

Whilst the CORR. were preparing to put this into effect there were clear indications of the intention of the mob to attack the jail where there were numerous detained prisoners and a few condemned to death and therefore, after careful consideration, it was deemed advisable to release the French subjects.

In the meantime certain violent elements attacked a track driven armoured truck belonging to the "AOSTA" battalion, using violence against 2nd.Lieut. GUASCHINO and his crew.

Carbineers of the plain clothes squad who went to the assistance of the Officer met with the same violence resulting in injuries to three of them and the Officer for which they were detained in the Civil Hospital.

Following the attack upon the armoured truck and another similar vehicle, the crews being overpowered, the vehicles fell into the hands of the demonstrators.

A little later a party of Alpini soldiers, on foot, who had purposely come out of their barracks, upon meeting the two vehicles with the demonstrators on board fired a few shots in the air and were thus able to recover the trucks.

Towards 16.30 hrs. the demonstrations which were taking place simultaneously at various points of the town, watched by the CORR. with what force was at their disposal, came to an end and deplorable conditions on the part of the population of AOSTA.

There are in course numerous arrests.

It is essential that AOSTA be given a flying squad equipped with armoured units and that such a squad remain on sight for some while, the equipment being of such a nature as to permit its successful use.

MAJOR COMMANDER OF THE GROUP. 139J
(Vincenzo PESCE MAINERI)

detained in the CIVIL

Following the attack upon the armoured truck and another similar vehicle, the crews being overpowered, the vehicles fell into the hands of the demonstrators.

A little later a party of Alpini soldiers, on foot, who had purposely come out of their barracks, upon meeting the two vehicles with the demonstrators on board fired a few shots in the air and were thus able to recover the trucks.

Towards 16.30 hrs. the demonstrations which were taking place simultaneously at various points of the town, watched by the CCRR. with what force was at their disposal, came to an end and deploration on the part of the population of AOSTA.

There are in course numerous arrests.

It is essential that AOSTA be given a flying squad equipped with armoured units and that such a squad remain on sight for some while, the equipment being of such a nature as to permit its successful use.

MAJOR COMMANDER OF THE GROUP.
(Vincenzo PESCE MAINERI)

139J

2A

TRANSLATION I.B.

CC.PR. GENERAL COMMAND

Service and Situation Office

Rome, 27/3/46

N. 4/44

R.F.

DIRECTOR	27/3
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	29/3
CHIEF CLERK	29/3
1. SEC.	29/3
2. SEC.	
3. SEC.	
4. SEC.	
5. SEC.	
6. SEC.	
7. SEC.	
8. SEC.	
9. SEC.	
10. SEC.	

: ALLIED COMMISSION
P.S. Sub Commission

R O M E

SUBJECT : AOSTA - Annexationist demonstration. -

The Commander of the AOSTA CC.PR. Group, at 7.30 a.m., with phone communication of 26 inst., transmits :

This morning during the weekly market a demonstration took place. The demonstrators carried VALDOSTANE flags and no Italian ones.

They demanded the concession of a complete autonomy under an International guarantee.

A large number of French elements, all identified, took part in the demonstration.

About 2 p.m. the demonstration became violent, and the demonstrators broke into the Palace Council of VALLE D'AOSTA, ill-treated the President and the soldiers of the AOSTA Battaglione from whom they succeeded in taking away two tanks.

These were recuperated some time later.

3 Carabinieri were lightly injured.

Order is improved.

I am in possession of all the details on the motive of the demonstration.

We reserve to communicate further information.

1390

THE GENERAL COMMANDER
/s/ Brunetto Brunati



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 4/44

di prot. R.P.

Roma, li 27 marzo 1946

Risposta al

del

n.

Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Aosta - Dimostrazione annessionistica.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
-SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.-

R C M A

Il Comandante del Gruppo CC.RR.di Aosta, con preavviso telefonico del 26 corrente -ore 19,30- comunica:

«««« Questa mattina in occasione del mercato settimanale nasco-
stamente preparato da elementi annessionisti si verificava in
Aosta una notevole dimostrazione con alla testa bandiere valdo-
stane, nessuna italiana, reclamando la concessione di una comple-
ta autonomia sotto la garanzia internazionale.-Erano convenuti
appositamente alcuni elementi francesi perfettamente identifica-
ti.-La dimostrazione trascendeva verso le ore 14 e forme violen-
te e i dimostranti superato il servizio d'ordine al palazzo del
consiglio della Valle malmenavano il presidente usando poi vio-
lenza contro soldati del battaglione Aosta ai quali toglievano
due carri leggeri in seguito recuperati e verso carabinieri tra
dei quali riportavano lesioni non gravi.-Ordine migliorato.-Ho
elementi precisi sulla causale della dimostrazione. ««««

/././

Riserva ulteriori notizie.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
-Brunetto Brunetti-

Brunetti

TRANSLATION M.C.

1A

CC.RR. GENERAL COMMAND
 Situation and Service Office
 NO.453/2

ROME - 12 FEB. 1946

1491/2

TO/ ALLIED COMMAND
 PUBLIC SAFETY S.C.
ROME

SUBJECT: Luserna S. Giovanni (Turin) - Hand-grenade thrown
 into the court-yard of the CC.RR. Barracks.

In Luserna S. Giovanni (Turin), at 9,30 P.M. of
 8 inst., unidentified men hurled a hand-grenade into
 the court-yard of the Arms barracks, breaking a few
 panes of the window-glass.

We reserve to transmit further information.

The General Commander
 Brunetto Brunetti

TO	INIT	DATE
RECTOR		
DIRECTOR	15/2	15/2
OFFICER	16/2	16/2
REG.	16/2	16/2
NS		
OFFICER		
COUNTY		
CLERK		

1390



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO SERVIZIO - SITUAZIONE E COLLEGAMENTI //

N. 453/2 di prot.

Roma, li 12 febbraio 1946

Risposta al

del

n.

Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Luserna S. Giovanni (Torino) - Lancio di una
bomba a mano nel cortile della caserma dell'Ar-
ma.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

- Sottocommissione per la P.S. -

R O M A

In Luserna S. Giovanni (Torino), alle ore 21.30 del-
l'8 corrente, sconosciuti lanciarono una bomba a mano
nel cortile della locale caserma dell'Arma, provocando
la rottura di qualche vetro.

Riserva di ulteriori notizie.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
- Brunetto Brunetti -

Brunetti

1390

0995