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RIOTS IN ROME
OCT. 1946

Executive Commissioner.

Referring to 10 A.

Enquiry has been made of the Officer of the Questore conducting the enquiry into the recent Rome riots.

He says there were no refugees from the D.P. Camp at Cine-citta or elsewhere at the demonstration.

In a report dated 11th October from the Questore to the Ministry of Interior it was mentioned that 150 persons from Cine-citta were in the Viminale Square. These people were Italian workers employed in a yard at Cine-citta on Public Works. They were not refugees and were not armed, but this item in the report may have given the erroneous impression that refugees took part in the demonstration.

Ext. 416.
17/10/46.

E. J. Hye
E. J. HYE, Colonel,
Acting Director, M. 18/10
Public Safety S-C.

4.

Chief Commissioner.

Please see Minute 3 above with reference to the enquiry you made about refugees from Cine-Citta taking part in the recent disturbances in ROME.

18 Oct 46.

M. Carr
M. CARR,
Brigadier.
Executive Commissioner.

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OUT 18 1946

F.C. Noted. This confirms my suspicion
That the Cine-citta angle was over-played

MC
Jus
cc
MC 21/10
directly

18/10

17/10/46.

4.

Chief Commissioner.

Please see Minute 3 above with reference to the enquiry you made about refugees from Cine-Citta taking part in the recent disturbances in ROME.

McDonnell

M. CARR,
Brigadier.
Executive Commissioner.

18 Oct 46.

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F.C. Noted. This confirms my suspicion
That the Cine-citta angle was over-played

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Just

MC 21/10/46

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Ex Comm.

ya is submitted for signature if approved. The facts contained therein were obtained by me during an interview with Dr. Ferranti.

11-10-46.

2. E. J. Dye Colonel.

Director P. S. Sec.

Letter signed. In future please ensure that only the first page of the top copy is typed on headed note paper as in the case of the duplicates.

11/10/46

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M. J. Dye
Ex Comm

CC.RR. COMMANDING GENERAL

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26 October 46.

N.71/719

SUBJECT : Bagni di Tivoli (Rome) - Excitement amongst workers.
TO : Public Safety S/C A.C.

In Bagni di Tivoli (Rome) at about 9 hours of the 25th inst. about 300 workers of the local 'Stacchini' Powder Factory went on strike within the establishment with a view to obtaining an improvement in pay.

The strikers moreover, asked for an indemnity on danger, of 50 lire per day - insurance for the war stricken families - the revisioning of the salaries of the employees - indemnities for those specialised workers - clothing for the workers who work on the explosives - assistance from corporations - a firm infirmary and the participation to the agricultural organisation existing within the establishment.

The strikers moreover, fearing that the owner of the powder factory might call the lock out, closed the gate so as not to let the workers out and to obtain complete adhesion from the workmen.

In the afternoon of the same day, they tried to take possession of the arms of the sworn guards in charge of the surveillance, without succeeding though, owing to the intervention of the leaders of the very agitation.

Finally it was stated that the workers intended to settle their economical conditions with the owner of the establishment, Comm. Giovanni Stacchini, and that they would not abandon the factory until he (the owner) reached Bagni di Tivoli (Rome).

The intervention of the Chamber of Labour of Rome and of the representatives of Comm. Stacchini, have not given any results.

The situation is tense.

The Ministries of War, Industry and Commerce have been informed.

Commanding General
/s/ Brunetti.

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Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 73/712 di prot. R.P. Roma, li 26 ottobre 1946

Risposta al del "Allegati"

OGGETTO: Bagai di Fivoli (Roma) - Agitazione di operai.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

ROMA

In Bagai di Fivoli (Roma), verso le ore 9 del 25 corrente, circa 300 operai del locale polverificio "Stacchini" scioperarono rimanendo nell'interno dello stabilimento stesso, allo scopo di ottenere miglioramenti salariali.

Gli scioperanti chiesero inoltre l'indennità di pericolosità nella misura di 50 lire giornaliere - assicurazione per le famiglie dei sinistrati - la revisione degli stipendi degli impiegati - l'indennità per gli specializzati - inasprimento agli operai che lavorano esplosivi - l'assistenza da parte di cooperative - un'industria aziendale e la partecipazione all'azienda agricola esistente nell'interno dello stabilimento.

Gli operai scioperanti inoltre, temendo che il proprietario del polverificio potesse dirottare il materiale d'impiego per non fare uscire gli ope-

In Bagai di Tivoli (Roma), verso le ore 9 del 25 corrente, circa 300 operai del locale polverificio "Stacchini" adoperarono rimanendo nell'interno dello stabilimento stesso, allo scopo di ottenere miglioramenti salariali.

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Gli operai scioperanti inoltre, temendo che il proprietario del polverificio potesse leccare le labbra, chiesero il cancello d'ingresso per non fare uscire gli operai e per ottenere la completa adesione da parte delle maestranze.

Nel pomeriggio dello stesso giorno, essi tentarono di impossessarsi delle armi delle guardie giurate addette alla sorveglianza, senza però riuscirci per l'intervento dei dirigenti l'agitazione stessa.

Fu dichiarato infine che gli operai intendono trattare sulle questioni economiche, direttamente con il proprietario dello stabilimento, Comm. Giovanni Stacchini, e che fino a quando dette proprietario non si reccherà a Bagai di Tivoli (Roma),

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ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

In Bagni di Tivoli (Roma), verso le ore 9 del 23 corrente, circa 300 operai del locale polverificio "Staschini" adoperarono risentimenti nell'interno dello stabilimento stesso, allo scopo di ottenere miglioramenti salariali.

Gli adoperanti chiesero inoltre l'indennità di pericolosità nella misura di 50 lire giornaliere - assicurazione per la famiglia dei sinistrati - la revisione degli stipendi degli impiegati - l'indennità per gli specializzati - indumenti agli operai che lavorano esplosivi - l'assistenza da parte di cooperative - un'industria aziendale e la partecipazione all'azienda agricola esistente nell'interno dello stabilimento.

Gli operai adoperanti inoltre, temendo che il proprietario del polverificio potesse la serrata, chiusero il cancello d'ingresso per non fare uscire gli operai e per ottenere la completa adesione da parte delle maestranze.

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essi non abbandonarono lo stabilimento.

L'intervento di rappresentanti la Camera del Lavoro di Roma e di rappresentante dello stesso Com. Stacchini, non ha dato alcun esito.

La situazione è tesa.

Ministeri Guerra e Industria e Commercio informati.

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE
" Renato Brunetti "



IL COMANDANTE GENERALE
- Brunetto Brunetti -

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1. The Viminal Palace has been the natural target of public demonstrations since it is the seat of the Ministry of the Interior, of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidency of the Council, and of various inter-ministerial committees. For this reason Questor VERDIANI prepared a detailed plan for the defense of the building. This plan, (copy attached), was carefully engineered and studied, and illustrates great skill in the technique of preserving public order. By means of a telephonic order, the whole plan or a variation of it could be put into immediate effect.
2. The plan was used several times during the pre-electoral period and continually during the two-week period of the elections. Since then it has been used frequently, either in part or in its entirety, in some cases unnecessarily.
3. It was not the Questor alone, but the Central Police Headquarters and the Government itself which adjudged the necessity of applying the plan and gave the order for its application. Naturally the Government is at all times better informed than the Questura concerning the general situation and the danger of any disruption of public order for political or financial reasons.
4. On the morning of 9 October, the plan was not put into effect. It is noteworthy that the Government has always been opposed to police measures aimed at maintaining public order on the grounds that a show of police force makes the government unpopular. Misinterpreting the spirit of democracy, the Government has always prevailed upon the police to intervene hardly at all in public demonstrations. The Questor had received frequent instructions to this effect.
5. In the case of the 9 October incident, the Ministry of Public Works and all the Government offices were better informed regarding recent developments than the Questura, since the matter concerned the fate of tens of thousands of workers employed in tasks involving billions of lire.
6. The governmental machine has given evidence of serious shortcomings in its functioning, since either it is true that the Ministers had decided to fire the workers (and it is therefore strange that no one thought of the possible consequences of such a decision), or else everything that happened was the result of a misunderstanding (in which case a governmental administration which functions in such a slipshod manner as to create this sort of situation by mistake is to blame for subsequent disorders).

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7. On the other hand, either the governmental authorities were in possession of information enabling them to foresee the outbreak of serious incidents (in which case we must wonder why the Ministry did not warn the Questura to be on guard and to put into effect the Viminal defense plan), or else the Government did not know anything and could not foresee anything (in which case how could the Questor be expected to be better informed and more far-sighted than the Ministers themselves?)

8. The incidents of the morning of 9 October were unforeseeable, both in their incipience and in their development. The mass of workers had been observed early in the morning, and police patrols were following their movements. It was logical to presume an eventual demonstration at the Ministry of Public Works, on the Piazza di Porta Pia, or at Civil Engineering on Via Monzambano, since there had been small demonstrations there some days before. Policemen and carabinieri on foot and on horses were prepared to defend these places. Moreover, defense troops were stationed at the Ministry of the Interior and all the thirty-two Commissariats were advised to be on the alert.

9. It is a well-known fact that the Police serve in both preventive and repressive capacities. From the point of view of prevention, the measures taken were reasonable and in proportion to the situation, since no instructions had been received from the government that more elaborate measures were required.

10. From the point of view of "repression", the details of the incident are now generally known, but were completely unforeseeable before their occurrence.

11. No investigation will ever satisfactorily determine to what degree the incidents were planned and organized, by whom and to what end, because, in all mob action involving a large and excited crowd, phenomena of collective psychology crop up unexpectedly and without any specific cause.

12. It is noteworthy that the police force is not well equipped to maintain public order, since the sub-machineguns with which the reparti celeri are equipped cannot be used against a crowd, and horses (still used by the police) have long since been proved unsuited for armed action against demonstrators; moreover, the Italian police do not have the effective methods used by all other police forces in controlling crowds - hydrants for throwing water, or tear gas bombs. For these and other shortcomings, the responsibility must fall on the Government, the Ministry of the Interior, the Chief of Police, the Central Direction of Public Security - that is, on anyone other than the provincial questors who are compelled to make the best use possible of the equipment given them and who have long pointed out these defects and inconveniences to the Ministry.

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13. The Chief of Police, FERRARI, told journalists that the use of tear gas had been forbidden by the Allies. The Allied Commission denied this, but in the meantime the Italian press had had time to make the usual unpleasant remarks about the Allies. Excluding the possibility that FERRARI made this statement with malice aforethought, it would appear that he is rather ill informed about fundamental questions concerning the department of which he is the head.

14. In a difficult and unforeseen situation like that of 9 October and with unavailing and inadequate equipment, the Police conducted themselves in a manner which must be adjudged satisfactory.

15. After the moment of initial surprise, the questura quickly sent the necessary reinforcements, and the police force succeeded in saving the objective from the fury of the crowd and in protecting the offices and the members of the Government - with as little bloodshed as possible.

16. The police force was neither weak nor irresolute, for it opposed itself with courage and energy throughout the assault; nor was it over-zealous, for it made only a moderate use of arms. If the police agents had fired their sub-machineguns into the crowd, a massacre would have been the result; the small number of wounded among both people and police attests to the level-headedness of the police force.

17. VERDIANI's arrival on the scene also served to give a spirit of organization to the various police units. He was not obliged to put in an appearance, and it must be pointed out that he has taken similar risks on other occasions, and was even wounded during a monarchic demonstration late in May. His arrival gave courage to his men and served to calm various leaders of the Central Direction of the Police who, together with the Chief of Police, were at their wits' end - some of them literally terrorized. VERDIANI's calm and precise orders contributed much to save the situation.

18. After the incident, it was clear that a severe investigation would be required by the Government, to clarify and justify in the eyes of the public the explanation for and the manner in which such a situation came about. This naturally would entail a statement concerning responsibility.

19. No investigation of the Police was made, because that organization could not have been expected to function better. As for VERDIANI, he had again proved himself to be a real leader.

20. In the difficult pre-electoral period, VERDIANI did a masterful job of keeping the equilibrium in a situation which might have proved permanently dangerous to public order; during

5151

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the elections the Rome Police maintained perfect control of the city. Under VERDIANI, the Rome Questura enjoyed a period of effective recovery, with every branch and service being noticeably improved, the output considerably increased, discipline perfected, and a courageous elimination of negative elements from the police force effected, with a subsequent re-establishment of the prestige and the respect which in 1944 and 1945 seemed to have been irretrievably lost.

21. There is no justification for the decision to remove VERDIANI from his post. The practice of firing the Questor whenever public disorders occur in which, for the most part, the Questor has no responsibility, has resulted in the fact that Rome has had five Questors in five years. At the time that ROATTA's flight was receiving so much publicity, GESSA, who was an excellent Questor, was replaced, (after only fifteen days, although he did not have any responsibility), by the insignificant and inactive SOLIMANDO, who is now a candidate for the administrative elections in Rome on the Uomo Qualunque ballot, in spite of his rank of inspector general of Public Security.

22. Again in this instance, the Government has followed the practice of making the Questor pay for incidents provoked by a generally bad situation, as occurs in many cities, and as recently happened in Palermo, both the Prefect and the Questor were removed because DE NICOLA was hissed in that city.

23. By this means good officials are lost, and the country is deprived of the valuable work and activity of worthy men, who are sacrificed in order to save face for politicians of dubious value.

24. VERDIANI's removal caused general satisfaction among the many varieties of individual who had found themselves hindered by his honest and energetic action; officials and agents who had been reprimanded for unsuitable behavior, lack of discipline, and small output express their rejoicing openly; equivocal types, professional intriguers and traffickers repeatedly reprimanded by VERDIANI in spite of their traditional protection by persons in high places; proprietors of expensive restaurants and nocturnal locales, rigidly checked by the Questura under VERDIANI; and the Fascists and neo-Fascists who had found him to be an active adversary - all these rejoice in VERDIANI's downfall.

25. This unpleasant episode again poses the problem of the Italian Police.

26. The vast organism of Public Security must depend from the central political authority; but this criterion, however just, is carried to illogical extremes. The Police Force is sufficiently controlled by political authorities by the mere fact that it depends from the Ministry of the Interior and corresponding under-secretary. On the other hand, the organization depends from and is controlled by officials belonging to the administration of the Prefecture.

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27. The question is an old one, and has been discussed for years without hitting upon the real issue, which is that of giving the police a central direction entrusted to career officials of public security.

28. The Chief of Police has always been a Prefect, but unfortunately, today he is a Magistrate. The same may be said for the Deputy-Chief, for the Chief of Personnel, as well as for the heads of the various general directions, almost all of whom are on the staff of the Prefecture. The result is that the behavior, the needs, the conveniences, the expedient motives, and everything regarding the working of the Police and its officials is subject to the will and the decisions of the officials of another administration, who are of necessity lacking in the experience and the understanding required for such a task.

29. This system gives the political authorities not only general control over the Police, but also the possibility of intervening and making decisions at any time and regarding the smallest details, in such a manner that even the highest and most skilled police officials must constantly yield to the politicians. When incidents such as the recent one occur, the position and the personal responsibility of these police officials are never defended by the elements of that very administration which is in a position to give its backing; instead they are abandoned into the hands of a central direction considered by tradition to represent arbitrary authorities, private interests, and petty ward politicians.

30. Until the police force is restored into the hands of apolitical chiefs and directors, it is useless to talk of police reform.

QUESTURA DI ROMA

11A

Rome,
11 October 1946.TO : Head of the Police
Prefect. ROME

As I referred yesterday, since the 17th of last month, I had stated the delicate situation which was arising among the mass of labourers working in the workshops of the Genio Civile, on account of the future closing down of these workshops and dismissal of the workmen, caused by the unexpected financial difficulties and planned transformation in the method of working from "regia" to "misura" i.e. (payment according to work accomplished), this latter method not welcomed by many, because improvised workers or rather not constitutionally idoneous to heavy jobs, expected to continue to work by "regia", without considering the actual production.

The various phases of the agitation and the dealings between the labourers, the competent Ministry of Public Works and the Government, are well known, being the subject of previous correspondence to solve this difficult problem.

From the 4th inst. noticeable masses of workers, having heard of what was being decided on their account, effected a series of demonstrations of protest and pressure, by going almost every day to the Ministry of Public Works, the Hdqs of the Genio Civile in Via Monzambano and the Viminale, where, thru the intervention and persuasion of the Police and the comprehension shown by the workers on the resolute task of the competent organs, unpleasant incidents were avoided. Each time commissions were formed, which, being received by members of the a/m departments, were assured that the matter was under study by the Government and competent members and that it would have been solved in their favour.

Also on the 9th, according to direct and confidential information and according to the results of the previous days, protests and pressures were made at the Viminale, Ministry of Public Works and Genio Civile, but the position was still the same.

Meanwhile the necessary steps were taken to supervise the a/m ends and, for simple precautionary measures the service to safeguard the Palazzo Viminale was intensified, inasmuch as no new fact and no information could cause alarm.

Information received at about 8.30 am of the same day denoted a new and sudden excitement, as the workers

-2-

being informed by their interior commissions, as on the previous days, that negotiations were continuing and that further meetings in government circles were to be held during the same day, suddenly found themselves facing something absolutely new, unexpected and in complete contrast with the commission's communications i.e. the so feared dismissal which already occurred for the 12th thru the posting of special notices within the workshops.

Naturally such fact, in absolute contrast with the conduct held till then was considered a betrayal on behalf of the responsible organs, a swindle continued to lead the mass before an accomplished fact, the blame of which was made fall back on the Government with whom the negotiations had been made.

It is not to be excluded that such posters (2 copies attached), were stuck up on acknowledged right by the organisations too keen in not wishing to find themselves without works and in not firing the workers, thus inducing them to such pressures and demonstrations which would have obliged the government to modify the decisions adopted by the Genio Civile.

Having heard from the Commissariati, interested in such a new and sudden situation and that the movement of the workers towards the centre had assumed another light, the P.S. Guards Division Command and the CC.RR. Command were asked for stronger re-inforcements in order to put the services at the Viminale in such conditions as to provide for any eventual exigencies as there were available, as is known, about 400 men including the district station and the first company of the nucleus besides a thousand agents and officers attached to the Ministry.

The re-inforcements were requested and naturally sent on the spot with great haste which, moreover, depends on tracing the elements in the various commands and offices, their gathering together, enrolling and transportation by the necessary means.

Such an un-necessary, sudden and arbitrary decision of the directors of the Genio Civile work-shops or who for them, to affix the dismissal notices, had not come to the knowledge of the Questura nor of any other interested organs; nor was it imaginable as the negotiations which seemed to be advantageous to the workers were continuing.

If such requests, decided by the organs responsible for the negotiations and by the Government, should be rejected, only then a different and more pre-occupying agitation of public order and any eventualities might be determined and for such the necessary police action had already been pre-disposed.

The mass of workers, about 10.000 in all, gathering in the square of Porta S. Paolo, had started to go towards the centre and along Via Marmorata, Via del Mare, Via Nazionale, Via delle Terme, Via XX Settembre to the square of Porta Pia where the hdqs of the Ministry of Public Works is, asking if a commission could be

-3-

received by Romita.

After almost ten minutes, having received assurance that the Minister was not at hdqs and that the same applied to his Chief of Cabinet and Eng.Gra, being at the Ministry of Interior with Nenni, the mass went to the Viminale going along Piazza della Croce Rossa, Via Castropretorio, Via S.Martino della Battaglia, Piazza dei Cinquecento and Via Viminale.

The directors and officers on duty at the Ministry of Public Works, noticed that many of the demonstrators were armed with sticks and stones and were carrying banners bearing "We want work" "We've had enough chatter" etc. No banner was seen bearing "Corsi to the Gallows", which, instead appeared in Piazza Viminale.

Meanwhile, coming from various directions, other columns of workers had gathered in Piazza Viminale, amongst which there were 150 elements from Cine-Città occupied in the workshops of the Genio Civile and which seemed to be more troublesome and provocative than the others.

Before the re-inforcements could arrive, the demonstrators succeeded in entering the yard of the Ministry of the Interior climbing over the very easy balustrade and gate in front of the building.

The facility in entering the yard of the building is due not only to the low balustrade but also to the gates which have no spurs to avoid support and easy jump; furthermore the doors and windows of the ground-floor are without the necessary railings and locks.

The demonstrators would not have entered the inside of the building so easily if the window of Dott.Minuto's (of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, see attached) room had not been opened so suddenly, and through which they could easily enter the building, open the gate to the Presidency, allow other demonstrators to enter by taking advantage of the impression determined among the majority of the personnel. Such possible immediate invasion surprised the very demonstrators who considered it an invitation and help of elements from within the Ministry, and even more at first surprised and disorientated the thousand Agents and officers who were at the Ministry and for whom the sudden and inexplicable invasion in the Ministry was all the more unaccountable.

The re-inforcements, arrived successively, found the situation already compromised by such invasion determined within the Palazzo Viminale and by the excitement which such easy success had caused among the demonstrators.

It is well known that the public force, since its appearance was made fun of in the most shameful manner, vulgarly insulted, and violently assaulted by the demonstrators who had become wild blood-thirsty persons, emboldened and excited by the behaviour of their comrades inciting them from the windows of the Ministry.

-4-

Large stones unpaved on the spot, sticks covered with nails and firearms were violently used in the attempt to definitely overpower the Police.

Upon the firing of the demonstrators, the Police re-acted only after seeing some of their companions fall, firing moreover, in the air to intimidate also because of the moderative action carried out by the officers and P.S. officials on duty.

To defend the State and personnel is the fulfilment of duty, as an inactive police force is unimaginable before very violent and wild demonstrators towards whom normal repression was rendered impossible by the use, made by them, of arms, pistols already in their possession, hand-grenades, rifles grabbed from an odd element left isolated, and from mounted police after dastardly dragging them down and rendering them powerless.

The demonstrator Costantini Enrico di Luigi died in the hospital thru wounds caused by missiles and splinters of hand-grenades, which the police do not possess, and which did not receive when requested.

References point out that small cases containing hand-grenades were passed from Via Nazionale to the Viminale by civilians and women, evidently elements provoking and instigating the demonstrators against the Police.

Such provoking, instigating, profiteering and speculating elements of any disorderly and dangerous situation, arise naturally, as is well known, and always take part, in mass demonstrations, formed by the most miscellaneous units and in which, apart from economical ends or of any other sort, elements of all parties and of all legal or illegal movements, open or clandestine, make game, act and speculate, in trying at all costs, to instigate, provoke and lead to degeneration all public subversion to the most extreme ends for their own personal purposes, of party or movement, trying to alter the initial motives to unconfessable purposes of revolt which they pursue to the damage of the State.

Throughout, the action of the Police has been moderate and calm, and it is proved by the number of wounded; in every action and movement it has always aimed at intimidating to disaggregate and scatter the mass, not to aggress it with arms.

Another trace of hand-grenade is seen at a window on the 2nd floor of the Ministry, against which it had been thrown by demonstrators whose brutality gave rise to serious episodes when they surrounded jeeps of the Reparto Celere, officers and isolated agents, Mounted Police, masscring by beating and stoning officers and military rescued from lynching by the boldness of their companions.

Through such a beastly method they succeeded in taking

-5-

possession of more arms, upsetting the jeeps, grabbing the muskets and taking possession of the revolvers of the wounded officers and agents. Furthermore they tried to climb to spots where they could fire, from the windows, against the Police.

Arrests of some of the demonstrators were made and who have been denounced to the Judicial Authorities for specific crimes. Mass arrests have not been effected, and practically speaking, were impossible, as they would have provoked an onslaught between workers and Police. Later further arrests were made, enquiries are continuing.

From the general appearance of the events, it is evident that the violent manifestation of protest had not been pre-ordained but had determined, due to the state of exasperation of the workers which, as I have said, being sent from one office to the other without any resolution and trusting in the assurance given to the commissions in contact with the Government, have found themselves facing the most unexpected and for them, the most treacherous notice of dismissal for Saturday the 12th whilst during the course of the morning they were expecting resolute communications from the commissions for their work and maintenance of their families.

Such situations, brought about by compromises and delayed promises only find a solution in political grounds; the intervention of the Police always takes place when the minds are so exasperated as to induce them to the most bloody re-action which has a right to be, even over any resistance and possibility made by the Police which, in Rome, is in serious difficulties owing to the quality and quantity of the personnel and for the moral and economical conditions in which it struggles in.

To the services of public order and to all the other innumerable ones, all the Commissariati must provide, thus always impoverishing each one of them which has very important ends linked with each movement to guarantee, and has not, as would be absolutely necessary, nor can it form, with its scarce strength of only about 5000 men, masses of agents on reserve and it struggles along under all the numberless difficulties which are well known and it is no use repeating them to your Superior Ministry.

The Questore
(Ciro Verdiani)

Translation ac/

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QUESTURA DI ROMA

Roma, li 11 ottobre 1946.

AL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

AL PREFETTO

ROMA

Come ho riferito ieri, dal 17 dello scorso mese avevo prospettato la delicata situazione che si stava determinando nella massa degli operai edili occupati nei cantieri del Genio Civile in seguito alla prossima chiusura dei cantieri stessi e alle licenziamenti delle maestranze, a causa di sopravvenute difficoltà finanziarie e di progettata trasformazione del sistema di lavoro da "regia" a "misura", sistema quest'ultimo non bene accettato da quanti, perché operai improvvisati ovvero non costituiti in elementi idonei a lavori faticosi, pretendevano dovesse continuarsi il lavoro a "regia", senza cioè tenere conto della effettiva produzione.

Sono ben note anche per aver formato oggetto di mie successive segnalazioni, le varie fasi dell'agitazione e le trattative tra gli operai ed il competente Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici ed il Governo, per risolvere la spinosa questione.

Dal giorno 4 u.s. notevoli masse di operai, avuto sentore di

ROMA

Come ho riferito ieri, dal 17 dello scorso mese avevo prospettato la delicata situazione che si stava determinando nella massa degli operai edili occupati nei cantieri del Genio Civile in seguito alla prossima chiusura dei cantieri stessi e al licenziamento delle maestranze, a causa di sopravvenute difficoltà finanziarie e di progettata trasformazione del sistema di lavoro da "regia" a "misura", sistema quest'ultimo non bene accetto da quanti, perché operai improvvisati ovvero non costituzionalmente idonei a lavori faticosi, pretendevano dovesse continuarsi il lavoro a "regia", senza cioè tenere conto della effettiva produzione.

Sono ben note anche per aver formato oggetto di mie successive segnalazioni, le varie fasi dell'agitazione e le trattative tra gli operai ed il competente Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici ed il Governo, per risolvere la spinosa questione.

Del giorno 4 u.s. notevoli masse di operai, avuto sentore di quanto si stava decidendo nei loro confronti, effettuavano una serie di dimostrazioni di protesta e di pressione, portandosi quasi ogni giorno presso il Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, la sede del Genio Civile in Via Ronzambano ed il Viminale, davanti l'intervento e l'opera di persuasione svolta dagli organi della Polizia e la comprensione dimostrata dagli operai all'opera risolutiva degli organi competenti potevano essere evitati incrementi incidenti. Ogni volta venivano fatte costituire com-

QUESTURA DI ROMA

220

missioni che, ricevute da esponenti dei dicasteri predetti, ricevevano assicurazione che la questione era allo studio del Governo e degli organi competenti e che sarebbe stata risolta in modo a loro favorevole.

Anche il giorno 9, secondo notizie dirette e confidenziali e in base ai risultati del giorno precedente, dovevano rinnovarsi le proteste e le pressioni al Viminale, al Ministero dei LL.PP. ed al Genio Civile, ma niente di più vi era nei propositi e nelle predisposizioni.

Venivano pertanto disposte opportune misure di vigilanza ai predetti obiettivi e per semplice misura precauzionale intensificato il servizio e tutela del Palazzo Viminale, in quanto nessun fatto nuovo e nessuna informativa poteva mettere in allarme.

Informazioni giunte verso le ore 8,30 di detto giorno, segnalavano una mossa imprevista effervescenza perchè gli operai, mentre venivano dalle loro commissioni interne informati, come i giorni precedenti, che le trattative continuavano e che altre riunioni in sede governativa si dovevano tenere nella giornata stessa, vennero inopinatamente a trovarsi di fronte ad un fatto nuovo, assolutamente inatteso ed in pieno contrasto con le comunicazioni delle commissioni: il licenzia-

novarsi le proteste e le pressioni al Viminale, al Ministero dei LL.PP. ed al Genio Civile, ma niente di più vi era nei propositi e nelle predisposizioni.

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Naturalmente tale fatto in assoluto contrasto con la condotta sino allora tenuta, venne considerata come un ^{51/2} ~~avvenimento~~ degli organi responsabili, come una turpitudine commessa nei giorni precedenti per condurre la stessa dinanzi ad un fatto compiuto, la cui colpa fu fatta risalire al Governo col quale erano intercorse le trattative.

QUESTURA DI ROMA

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Non è da escludere che tali cartelli, di cui si escludono due esemplari, siano stati messi a ragion veduta dalle imprese, troppo interessate a non trovarsi senza lavori e a non licenziare gli operai, inducendo così questi a tali pressioni e dimostrazioni che avessero costretto il Governo a modificare le decisioni adottate dal Genio Civile.

Avuta notizia dei Commissariati interessati di tale improvvisa situazione nuova e che il movimento degli operai verso il centro aveva assunto altro carattere che non nei giorni precedenti, si provvedeva a chiedere al Comando Divisione Guardia di P.S. ed al Comando dei Carabinieri maggiori rinforzi per mettere in condizioni i servizi del Viminale di provvedere anche alle nuove esigenze in quanto ^{aveva} già a sua disposizione, come noto, circa 400 uomini compresa la stazione distrettuale e la prima compagnia del nucleo oltre al migliaio di Agenti e funzionari addetti al Ministero.

I rinforzi venivano richiesti ed inviati naturalmente sul posto con la massima velocità, che peraltro dipende dalla ricerca degli elementi nei vari Comandi ed Uffici, dal loro concentramento, inquadramento e dagli automezzi necessari a trasportarli.

Si è visto che tale situazione, improvvisa ed arbitraria decisione dei

difficiliare le decisioni adottate dal Genio Civile.

Avuta notizia dai Commissariati interessati di tale improvvisa situazione nuova e che il movimento degli operai verso il centro aveva assunto altro carattere che non nei giorni precedenti, si provvedeva a chiedere al Comando Divisione Energetica di P.S. ed al Comando dei Carabinieri maggiori rinforzi per mettere in condizioni i servizi del Viminale di provvedere anche alle nuove esigenze in quanto ^{aveva} già a sua disposizione, come noto, circa 400 uomini compresa la stazione distrettuale e la prima compagnia del nucleo oltre ~~da~~ ^{da} migliaia di agenti e funzionari addetti al Ministero.

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Tale inopportuna, improvvisa ed arbitraria decisione dei dirigenti i cantieri del Genio Civile, o di chi per loro, di affiggere i cartelli di licenziamento, non era venuta a conoscenza dalla Questura, né di altri organi interessati; né era pensabile continuando nei giorni le trattative che si prospettavano a vantaggio delle richieste giuste degli operai.

Se tali richieste, con decisione degli organi responsabili che conducevano le trattative e del Governo, fossero state respinte, solo allora poteva determinarsi un differente e più

QUESTURA DI ROMA

142

preoccupante turbamento dell'ordine pubblico e per tale eventualità, erano già in atto le predisposizioni necessarie di polizia.

La massa degli operai, circa 10.000 persone, concentratisi sul Piazzale di Porta S. Paolo, si era avviata verso il centro e per Via Narmorata, Via del Mare, Via Nazionale, Via delle Terme, Via XX Settembre si portava nel Piazzale di Porta Pia ove ha sede il Ministero dei LL.PP., chiedendo che una commissione fosse ricevuta dall'on.le Romita.

Dopo circa 10 minuti avuta assicurazione che il Ministro era fuori sede e che pure essenti dall'Ufficio erano il Capo Gabinetto e l'ing. Gra convocati al Ministero dell'Interno dall'on.le Nenni, si dirigeva al Viminale percorrendo Piazza della Croce Rossa, Via Castropretorio, Via S. Martino della Battaglia, Piazza del Cinquecento e Via Viminale.

Per constatazioni fatte dal dirigente e dai funzionari di servizio al Ministero dei LL.PP. non pochi dei dimostranti si erano muniti di nodosi bastoni e di pietre e recavano cartelli recanti scritte "vogliamo lavoro" - "basta con la chiacchiere" ed altre simili. Non fu notato alcun cartello con la scritta "Corai alla forza, che invece apparse in Piazza del Viminale.

Nel frattempo provenienti da varie direzioni, si erano concentrati in Piazza Viminale altre colonne di operai dimostranti tra

sione fosse ricevuta dall'On/lo Roma.

Dopo circa 10 minuti avuta assicurazione che il Ministro era fuori sede e che pure assenti dall'Ufficio erano il Capo Gabinetto e l'Ifag. Ora convocati al Ministero dell'Interno dall'On/lo Nenni, si dirigeva al Vininale percorrendo Piazza della Croce Rossa, Via Castropretorio, Via O. Martino della Battaglia, Piazza del Cinquecento e Via Vininale.

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Nel frattempo provenienti da varie direzioni, si erano concentrati in Piazza Vininale oltre colonne di operai dimostranti tra cui 150 elementi di Cine-città occupati nei cantieri del Genio Civile che si mostravano più degli altri turbolenti e provocatori.

Prima che i rinforzi potessero affluire i dimostranti riuscivano a penetrare nel piazzale interno del Ministero scavalcando la facillissima balaustrata e la cancellata antistante al palazzo.

51/11

QUESTURA DI ROMA

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La facilità di accesso al piazzale interno del palazzo è dovuta oltre che alla bassa balaustrata anche ai cancelli che non hanno scudi ricadenti nello sbarre per impedire il sostegno e l'agevole scavalco; i portoni e le finestre inoltre del pianterreno e del seminterrato non sono provvisti delle necessarie inferriate e sicure chiusura.

I dimostranti non sarebbero entrati così facilmente nell'interno del fabbricato se non fosse stata aperta intempestivamente la finestra della stanza del Dott. Minuto della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, ^{in. Minuto} attraverso la quale poterono agevolmente accedere nel fabbricato, aprire la cancellata dell'ingresso alla Presidenza, consentire l'immersione di altri dimostranti, profittando della impressione determinatasi nella maggioranza del personale. Tale possibile immediata invasione sorprese gli stessi dimostranti che la ritennero un invito ed un aiuto di elementi dall'interno del Ministero, e più ancora preso di sorpresa e disorientò nel primo momento il migliaio di Agenti e Funzionari che si trovavano al Ministero e per i quali era altrettanto inesplicabile la tanto improvvisa e inelucabile invasione dell'interno del fabbricato.

I rinforzi sopraggiunti in successione di tempo, trovavano pertanto la situazione già compromessa da tale invazione determinata dall'interno del Palazzo Viminale e dell'eccitamento

terno del fabbricato se non fosse stata aperta intempestivamente la finestra della stanza del Dott. Minuto della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, ^(in alto) attraverso la quale poterono agevolmente accedere nel fabbricato, aprire la cancellata dell'ingresso alla Presidenza, consentire l'irruzione di altri dimostranti, profittando della impressione determinata nel la maggioranza del personale. Tale possibile immediata invasione sorprese gli stessi dimostranti che in ritennero un invito ed un aiuto di elementi dell'interno del Ministero, e più ancora prese di sorpresa e disorientò nel primo momento il migliaio di Agenti e funzionari che si trovavano al Ministero e per i quali era altrettanto inesplicabile la tanto improvvisa e inelucabile irruzione dell'interno del fabbricato.

I rinforzi sopraggiunti in successione di tempo, trovavano pertanto la situazione già compromessa da tale irruzione determinata dall'interno del Palazzo Viminale e dall'eccitamento che tale facile successo aveva determinato fra i dimostranti.

E' ben noto che la forza pubblica, fin dal suo primo apparire, veniva fatta segno delle contumelie più vergognose. Gli insulti ed atti più volgari, della violenza più feroce da parte dei dimostranti diventati degli energumani assetati di sangue, imbanditi ed eccitati dal contegno dei compagni esclusi e finestre del Ministero ed incontinenti.

QUESTURA DI ROMA

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Grosse pietre portate come ho detto e disselciate sul posto, randelli nodosi rivestiti di chiodi e armi da fuoco sono stati impiegati violentemente per tentare di sopraffare definitivamente la Polizia.

Al fuoco dei dimostranti le forze di polizia reagivano solo dopo aver veduto cadere alcuni loro compagni sperando peraltro in aria a scopo intimidatorio anche per l'azione moderatrice svolta dagli Ufficiali e dai funzionari di P.S. di servizio.

Difesa dello Stato e personale e compimento di precisi doveri, non essendo pensabile una polizia inerte dinanzi a violentissimi, feroci dimostranti verso i quali la repressione normale era superata e resa impossibile dall'uso da essi fatto delle armi, pistole già in loro possesso, bombe a mano in loro possesso, fucili streppati a qualche elemento rimasto isolato ed si repartì a cavallo dopo averli violentemente atterrati e ridotti all'impotenza.

Il dimostrante Costantini Enrico di Luigi è morto all'ospedale per ferite da proiettile e schegge di bombe a mano delle quali la Polizia, a differenza dei dimostranti, non era e non è in possesso, e non ne ha avuto mai indietro quando ne aveva fatto richiesta.

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Il dimostrante Constantini Enrico di Luigi è morto all'ospedale per ferite da proiettile e schegge di bombe a mano delle quali la polizia, a differenza dei dimostranti, non era e non è in possesso, e non ne ha avuto mai indietro quando ne aveva fatto richiesta.

Riferimenti precisi che valigette con bombe a mano vennero passate da Via Nazionale al Vicinale da civili e da donne, evidentemente elementi provocatori ed istigatori alla dimostrazione armata contro la Polizia.

E tali elementi provocatori, istigatori, profittatori e spculatori di ogni situazione di disordine e di pericolo, sorgono come è ben noto naturalmente e fanno sempre parte di masse di dimostranti formate dal e più eterogenee unità e zelle quali,

QUESTURA DI ROMA

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indipendentemente da finalità economiche o di qualsiasi altro genere, aiuocano, operano, speculano elementi di tutti i partiti e di tutti i movimenti legali ed illegali, palesti e clandestini che tentano con ogni mezzo istigatorio, provocatorio ed armato di condurre e degenerare ogni sovvertimento pubblico al più estremi mezzi per i loro fini personali, di partito o di movimento, cercando di trasformare i motivi iniziali agli scopi inconfessabili e di rivolta che perseguono ai danni dello Stato.

L'azione della Polizia è stata moderata e sempre calma, e lo comprova il numero dei feriti: in ogni momento ed in ogni azione ha avuto sempre scopo intimidatorio per disgregare ed allentare la massa, non per aggredirla con armi.

Si ha altra traccia di bomba a mano in una finestra a secondo piano del Ministero contro la quale era stata lanciata da dimostranti della cui brutalità ci sono stati episodi gravissimi quando hanno circondato camionette del Reparto Celere, Ufficiali ed Agenti isolati, lo Squadrone a Cavallo, mescolando a bastonate ed a colpi di sassi Ufficiali e Militari sottratti al linguaggio dall'animosità dei compagni.

Con tale bestiale sistema riuscivano ad impossessarsi delle altre armi, disarmando alcuni cavalieri, rovesciando le ca-

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vimente, cercando di trasformare i motivi iniziali agli scopi inconfessabili e di rivolta che perseguono al danno dello Stato.

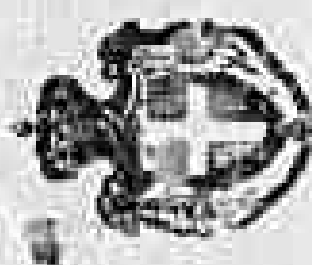
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Con tale bestiale sistema riuscivano ad impossessarsi delle altre armi, disarmando alcuni cavalieri, rovesciando le camionette, strappando i moschetti ed impossessandosi delle rivoltelle degli Ufficiali e degli Agenti feriti. Tentavano inoltre di salire in stabili per sparare dalle finestre contro la Forza Pubblica.

513

Venivano eseguiti fermi di dimostranti alcuni dei quali sono stati denunciati all'Autorità Giudiziaria per reati specifici. Fermi in massa non sono stati effettuati e praticamente non erano possibili se non provocando una carneficina tra operai e Poli-



R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

—82—

sia. Altri fermi sono stati operati successivamente; le indagini continuano.

Dal compiersi delle premesse e degli avvenimenti è evidente che la violenta manifestazione di protesta non era stata preordinata ma era venuta a determinarsi in seguito allo stato di esasperazione degli operai che, come ho detto, rinviati da un ufficio all'altro senza risoluzione e fiduciosi delle assicurazioni fornite alle commissioni in contatto col Governo si sono trovati dinanzi al più inatteso e per loro proditorio avviso di licenziamento per sabato 12, mentre nella mattina si attendevano comunicazioni dalle commissioni risolutive per il loro lavoro e per il sostegno delle loro famiglie.

Tali situazioni portate attraverso compromessi e prolungate promesse trovano soluzione solo nel piano politico: l'intervento della Polizia avviene sempre quando gli animi sono talmente esasperati da indurre alle più sanguinose reazioni che hanno ragione anche su qualsiasi *raison d'être* e possibilità della Polizia che a Roma trova in serie difficoltà per la qualità e quantità del personale, e per le condizioni morali ed economiche in cui si dibatte.

Ai servizi di ordine pubblico ed agli altri numerosi servizi deve provvedere sempre deperendo tutti i Commissariati ognuno dei quali ha obiettivi importantissimi e collegati con ogni

so di licenziamento per sabato 12, mentre nella mattina si attendevano comunicazioni delle commissioni risolutive per il loro lavoro e per il sostegno delle loro famiglie.

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Al servizio di ordine pubblico ed agli altri numerosissimi deve provvedere sempre deperendo tutti i Commissariati ognuno dei quali ha obiettivi importantissimi e collegati con ogni movimento da garantire, e non ha, come ne avrebbe avuto bisogno, né può costituire con le sue misere forze di sole 5000 unità all'incirca, meno di agenti di riserva e si dibatte in tutte le innumerevoli difficoltà che sono ben note ed è superfluo ripetere ora al Superiore Ministero.

IL QUESTORE
(Ciro Verdiani)

5130

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

ADPS *GB*

10A *✓*

16 October 1946.

Recd 17/10

Public Safety Sub-Commission.

With reference to the recent disturbance in Rome, did we receive from the questura or elsewhere, any report that the real trouble was started when a disorderly party arrived from the U.N.N.R.A. Displaced Persons Camp, Clacettà, and had taken arms from their camp guard.

No mention was made in our report to A.F.H.Q. about the above, but Polad A at the Chief Commissioner's meeting this morning, put considerable emphasis on it and the Chief Commissioner asked me to find out what information we had.

M Carr

M. CARR,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

513^u

785016

Translation by M.B.

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ADP - 6/12

CC.RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation Office

Rome, 11/10/46

Nr. 663/7 R.P.

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

SUBJECT : Rome. Disorders.

Follows note Nr. 663/5 R.P. dated 10th inst.

During the disorders of the 9th inst. at Piazza del
Viminale, the following CC.RR.'s were wounded :

- Appuntato	RMNZI	Domenico	- liable to recover within 10 days.
- Pte	CACCIATORE	Antonio	- liable to recover within 10 days.

Total : 13 soldiers.

The General Commander

sgd/ B. BRUNETTI

5134

DR
Recd. 12/10



dg.

Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

N. 663/7 di prot. R.F. Roma, li 11 ottobre 1946

Risposta al del Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Roma - Disordini.-

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

~~~~~

Fa seguito al foglio n. 663/5 R.P. del 10 corrente.-

Nei noti fatti avvenuti il 9 andante in piazza del  
Viminale di Roma, oltre a quelli già segnalati, risultano  
feriti i seguenti altri militari dell'Arma:

- |                                  |          |                       |   |         |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| - Appuntato RENZI                | Domenico | - ferite guaribili in | ( | prodot- |
|                                  |          | giorni 10;            | ( | ta da   |
| - Carabinieri CACCIATORE Antonio |          | - ferite guaribili in | ( | corpo   |
|                                  |          | giorni 10.-           | ( | contun- |

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ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA  
Sottocommissione per la P.S.

R O M A

~~~~~  
Fa seguito al foglio n.663/5 R.P. del 10 corrente.-

Nei noti fatti avvenuti il 9 andante in piazza del
Viminale di Roma, oltre a quelli già segnalati, risultano
feriti i seguenti altri militari dell'Arma:

- Appuntato RENZI	Domenico	- ferite guaribili in giorni 10;	(prodot- te da corpo contun- dente.
- Carabiniere CACCIATORE Antonio		- ferite guaribili in giorni 10.-	(

Totale 13 militari.-

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE

- Brunetto Brunetti -

Brunetti

5130

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Translation by M.B.CC.RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Service and Situation Office

Rome, 10/10/46

Nr. 663/5 R.P.

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

14393

SUBJECT : ROME. Disorders.

At Rome, during the known disorders of the 9th inst.
at Piazza Viminale, the following CC.RR.'s were wounded :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| 1) Lt. Col. | PRECORELLI | Ariello | - various contusions |
| 2) Brigad. | BAGNOLO | Terzo | - wounded by a musket shell, liable to recover within 40 days s.c. |
| 3) Pte. | VACCA | Carmine | - wounded by fire arm, in serious conditions |
| 4) Pte. | DE SIMONE | Giuseppe | - wounded on the right leg; liable to recover within 15 days s.c. |
| 5) Pte. | EVANGELISTA | Tommaso | - wounded on the eye, liable to recover within 7 days s.c. |
| 6) Pte. | MARZOLINI | Ettore | - wounded on the forehead liable to recover within 15 days. |
| 7) Pte | BOTONEI | Antonio | - various contusions, liable to recover within 20 days. |
| 8) Pte. | CAIAZZO | Antonio | - various contusions |
| 9) Pte. | CHIANI | Elenterio | - wounded on the left eye, liable to recover within 5 days |
| 10) Pte. | RASETI | Alvaro | - various contusions |
| 11) Pte. | TONNICCHI | Pietro | - wounded on the forehead liable to recover within 10 days s.c. |

The General Commander
sgc/ B. BRUNETTI



Feb.

Rev. 12/10

Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri

UFFICIO SERVIZIO E SITUAZIONE

Roma, li 10 ottobre 1946

N. 663/5 di prot. R.P.

Risposta al

del

n. Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Roma - Sisordini.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.

ROMA

SOMMARIO

In Roma, nei noti fatti avvenuti il 9 corrente in piazza del Viminale, rimasero feriti i sottouniti militari dell'Arma, due dei quali in modo

grave:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| 1) - Ten. Col. INCORRALI | Aniello | - contusioni varie |
| 2) - Brig. BACCHIOLO | Torso | - frattura dell'osso della mano protetta da protettore di moschette - guaribile 65-70 g.c. |
| 3) - Carab. VACCA | Costato | - ferite d'arma da fuoco al fianco e all'ascella - versata in G.S. vi condizionali |
| 4) - Carab. DI SINCONE | Giuseppe | - ferita alla gamba destra guaribile in 65-75 |
| 5) - Carab. VACCALISTA | Tomaso | - ferita mano-centro occhio e |

ROMA

In Roma, nei noti fatti avvenuti il 5 corrente in piazza del Vinale, rimasero feriti i sottosegretari militari dell'Arma, due dei quali in modo grave:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|---|
| 1)- Ten. Col. FICCONELLI | Aniello | - contusioni varie |
| 2)- Brig. BACCINO | Vero | - frattura dell'elcorno prodotta da proiettile di moschetto - guaribile gg. 40 c.o. |
| 3)- Carab. VACCA | Carmine | - ferite d'arma da fuoco al fianco e all'ascella - vera in gg. vi condizioni |
| 4)- Carab. DE SIMONE | Giuseppe | - ferita alla gamba destra guaribile in gg. 15 |
| 5)- Carab. MANGIALLI | Ferdinando | - ferita lacero-contusa occhio s. guaribile gg. 7 |
| 6)- Carab. MARZUQUINI | Stefano | - ferita lacero-contusa regione occipitale s. guaribile gg. 15 |
| 7)- Carab. NOTOCHI | Antonio | - contusioni varie guaribili gg. 20 |
| 8)- Carab. GALASSO | Antonio | - contusioni varie |
| 9)- Carab. CELANI | Manterio | - contusione occhio sinistro guaribile gg. 5 |

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10)- Carab.	RADINI	Alvaro	- contusions inguine
11)- Carab.	TONICCHI	Pietro	- ferita lacero-contusa regione occipitale mattoidea s. gna- ridile 48.10 S.C.

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE

- Brunetto Brunetti -

Brunetti

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

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Summ.

Confidential

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

YA.

AG/14393/PS

11 October 1946.

SUBJECT : Civil Disorders.

TO : A.F.H.Q., C-5.

Despatched

12/10

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1. Reference is made to this Commission's signal 5166 of 10th October.

2. The following information regarding the disturbances in Rome on 9th Oct. has been received from Dott. Ferrari, Director General of P.S., Ministry of Interior.

3. On the 4th October, the Ministry of Public Works decided that it would be necessary to dismiss approximately 24,000 of its employees on account of lack of work for them.

600 of this number were to be dismissed on the 5th Oct. 21,000 on Saturday 12th Oct. and the remainder on Tuesday 15th Oct.

4. On the 8th Oct. a deputation of the workers went to the Ministry of Public Works to protest against the dismissals. They were received by the Under Secretary. Later they were seen by Signor Menni at the Ministry of Interior who promised that the case would be considered and a reply given on the 9th Oct.

5. On the morning of the 9th, when arriving at their places of employment the workers found notices posted up in which it was stated the dismissals would be put into effect.

The employees apparently thought that the notices were the official answer from the Ministries, although such was not the case, and in consequence about 1000 employees gathered at Porta San Paolo at about 8 am and from there marched to the Ministry of Public Works at Piazza Porta Pia passing through Via Nazionale. By the time the demonstrators had reached Piazza Porta Pia, their numbers had grown to approximately 26,000. Up to this time the crowd had been quite orderly and there had been no cause for drastic Police action.

A deputation from the crowd was received at the Ministry of Public Works by the Under Secretary, Signor Restagno, who assured the deputation that the case was still under consideration and a decision would be given that evening.

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-2-

6. Later, at about 9.45 am the crowd went to the Ministry of Interior, Piazza Viminale. They commenced to shout for work, tension increased and the Police on duty closed all doors of the building. Some of them tried to enter, and at this time the personal Secretary to Signor Menni opened a window on the ground floor intending to address the crowd.

At once a number of persons entered through the window and others gained admittance through a door in Via Genova.

Altogether about 60 persons entered the Ministry and commenced breaking the furniture in various offices.

7. Dott. Ferrari, Chief of Police called up re-inforcements of the Reparti Celere, Mounted Police and CC.RR., to clear Piazza Viminale and eject the people who had gained admittance to the Ministry.

8. It was then seen that the demonstrators were armed with iron bars, heavy sticks specially prepared with long nails driven in the ends, and stones. They commenced to throw the stones at the windows and the Police on duty, causing some casualties to Police personnel.

9. On the arrival of the re-inforcements, the crowd became extremely hostile, attacked them and individual shots were heard. It is not known whether the Police or the demonstrators fired first, but Dott. Ferrari had personally given instructions that Police were not to fire except as a last resource in their own defence.

10. Eventually the Police fired in the air from the windows of the P.S. Station in Piazza Viminale which was also being attacked by the demonstrators. Throughout, the firing by Police was individual and not controlled unit firing. Only in one case is it known definitely that Police fired at the crowd. In that case a demonstrator, armed with an automatic carbine was on the gates of the Viminale and firing at the windows. He was shot by a P.S. Agent.

11. The mounted Police were ineffective against the demonstrators, many being pulled off their horses, disarmed and injured by the crowd. This can be well understood when it is realised that neither the men nor the horses are trained in real Police work.

12. During the rioting a half hearted attempt was made to attack the Questura Hqs in San Vitale, but the demonstrators did not reach the building and the attack faded out.

13. By 12 noon the firing, which had lasted about half an hour, had ceased, the situation became under control and the Piazza Viminale was eventually cleared. By 2 pm the situation had returned to normal.

-3-

14. Casualties.

The figures as supplied by the Ministry of Interior and forwarded in this Commission's Signal have now been amended to read as follows :

Civilians - 3 Dead
59 Injured (14 by gun shot wounds)

Police - 58 P.S. Agents (4 Officers)
8 C.C.R. (3 by gun shot wounds).

15. During the disturbances 17 persons were arrested and are still in custody. All of them have criminal records, and the records of 2 of the arrested persons show they have previously been concerned in rioting and incitement.

Dott. Ferrari is convinced that what at the onset was a more or less peaceful demonstration was developed at the instigation of agitators (left wing) into an organized riot. The sticks, iron bars and stones were brought in preparation for serious rioting, furthermore hand-grenades were thrown by some of the rioters and a number were armed with pistols and some, as shown above, were in possession of Carbines.

In connection with the political aspect of this disturbance, Orders for the arrest of two known left-wing agitators have been issued, namely: Avvocato PALEANI Francesco, a member of the War Veterans League (affiliated to the Communist Party) and a man named DE PAOLO.

16. At the onset 400 Police were employed. This number was later increased to 1000.

17. At the present time there are over 40,000 building operatives unemployed in Rome and for whom no work can be found. The Italian Authorities fear that, should those due to be dismissed be kept in employment as a result of the rioting, further disturbances may well occur in support of the 40,000 for whom no work is available. The Police services are on the alert to prevent further disorders.

It is thought in Italian circles that the rioting was organized with a view to discredit and subsequently cause the overthrow of the Italian Government.

18. No Allied personnel were involved.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

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MC
M. GARR, Brigadier
Executive Commissioner.

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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
The Chief of Police.

Rome, 10 October 1946

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off

Dear Colonel,

Confidentially, I enclose
herewith a brief report on what happened yesterday
at Piazza del Viminale.

Kindest regards.

/s/ Ferrari.

Colonel BYE
Chief P.S. S/C,
Allied Commission
R O M E

TRANSLATION

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N O T E

The Genio Civile had, in the past few days, decided to suspend the works preceedingly disposed in the neighborhood of Rome to improve the unemployment situation. But at the same time a plan for the transformation of casual works (lavori a regola) into public works (lavori a misura), of real public utility, which should have absorbed the labourers as soon as they were dismissed, was under examination.

Such decision, interpreted as a definite dismissal, had provoked among the great mass of workers a strong excitement which had caused, in the morning of the 8th inst. some demonstrations of protest without consequences. On the same day the representatives of internal commissions of workmen had been assured of the interest of the Government and, in the absence of the President of the Council, they had been invited for the afternoon of the following day, with the agreement that all demonstrations had to stop.

The morning of the 9th inst., because of a false interpretation of dispositions given in regard, a printed notice was pinned up in the various workyards notifying the dismissal of workmen for the following Saturday, owing to the suspension of works.

The workers soon abandoned their post, and went in numerous groups to several Ministries, gathering then, in several thousands, in the square before the Viminale. The demonstration soon gave rise to violence on behalf of a considerable number of people who, after climbing the gates and breaking the windows of the ground floor and the side doors opposite the square, invaded the building, all armed of sticks and branches. The Police present on the spot, who were trying to persuade the people, couldn't succeed in controlling the enormous mass of demonstrators, while some agents were violently ill-treated, and some isolated were also disarmed. Later on, following an attempt to disarm the Reparto Celere and the intervention of other Police, shots were fired and some handgrenades were thrown from the crowd, causing a sharp collision with the Police forces, who, on their turn, used their arms.

After more than an hour, order could be reestablished and the square was cleared, while some members of the internal commissions of workers, who however have blamed the episodes of violence attributed to uncontrolled elements, received the assurance that the Government would have adopted the necessary measures the same day.

In fact, in a meeting held soon after at the Viminale by the Organs of the Government and by the representatives of syndicates, it was decided - in conformity with the organic plan of works, which, as already said, was under examination - to suspend the dismissals and initiate works, which would absorb the labourers that gradually will remain available, following the closing down of the yards.

The internal commissions of workers, informed of the decisions taken, declared themselves satisfied.

Following the episodes of violence, and the collisions between demonstrators and police forces, there are 141 wounded more or less serious, of whom 53 Agents of P.S. and 6 carabinieri (3 of which wounded by fire-arm), and 82 civilians (of whom 14 wounded by fire arm and 20 by contusing bodies).

One of the civilians, wounded, died in the evening at the hospital, having been seriously hit also by a hand-grenade.

It is necessary to point out that the police engaged in the maintenance of public order are not armed with any handgrenades.

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Roma, li 10. Ottobre 1946

Ministero dell'Interno

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

Caro Colonnello,

in via del tutto
confidenziale le trasmetto un breve
rapporto sugli incidenti di ieri in
Piazza del Viminale.

Cordiali saluti.

Colonnello BYE
Capo S.C. per la P.S.
Commissione Alleata

R O M A512^u

A P P U N T O

Il Genio Civile aveva in questi ultimi giorni deciso la sospensione dei lavori in precedenza disposti nei dintorni di Roma a sollievo della disoccupazione; Nel contempo però era in esame da parte degli organi competenti la trasformazione dei lavori stessi, a regia, in lavori a misura, di vero interesse pubblico, che avrebbero assorbito la mano d'opera in via di graduale licenziamento.

Tale decisione, interpretata come un definitivo licenziamento, aveva provocato tra la massa considerevole di lavoratori una vivace agitazione, che aveva dato luogo nella mattinata dell'8 corrente a delle dimostrazioni di protesta senza conseguenze. In detto giorno i rappresentanti delle commissioni interne degli operai avevano ricevuto assicurazione circa l'interessamento da parte del Governo, e, in assenza del Presidente del Consiglio, erano stati convocati per il pomeriggio del giorno successivo, con l'intesa che ogni agitazione sarebbe stata sospesa.

La mattina del 9 corrente però, per una falsa interpretazione delle disposizioni date al riguardo, veniva affisso nei vari cantieri un avviso a stampa con cui si annunciava il licenziamento delle maestranze per la giornata di Sabato prossimo, in seguito alla sospensione dei lavori.

Gli operai abbandonavano subito il lavoro e si recavano a gruppi numerosi presso vari Ministeri, ammassandosi quindi in diverse migliaia nella piazza antistante al Viminale. La dimostrazione degenerava in breve in atti di violenza e di sopraffazione, da parte di un numero rilevante di facinorosi, i quali, scavalcati i cancelli di protezione e sfondate le finestre del piano terreno e le porte del lato opposto alla piazza, invadevano il palazzo, tutti armati

652

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Dopo oltre un'ora si riusciva a ristabilire l'ordine e sgombrare la piazza, mentre alcuni membri delle commissioni interne dei lavoratori, i quali hanno peraltro deplorato gli episodi di violenza attribuiti ad elementi incontrollabili, ricevevano dal Vice Presidente del Consiglio l'assicurazione che in

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giornata il Governo avrebbe adottato i necessari provvedimenti.

In una riunione infatti tenutasi sabato dopo al Viminale dagli Organi di Governo e dai rappresentanti sindacali, veniva deciso, conformemente al piano organico di lavori che, come si è accennato, era già allo studio, di sospendere i licenziamenti ed iniziare quanto prima altri lavori, che assorbiranno la mano d'opera che gradualmente si renderà disponibile in seguito alla chiusura dei cantieri.

Le commissioni interne dei lavoratori, rese edotte delle decisioni prese, si sono dichiarate soddisfatte.

In seguito agli episodi di violenza ed allo scontro tra dimostranti e forze di polizia si deplorano complessivamente 99 feriti più o meno gravi, dei quali 53 Agenti di P.S. e 6 Carabinieri, ^{questi} di ~~tra~~ 3 da arma da fuoco, e 42 civili, di cui 14 da arma da fuoco e 20 da corpo contundente.

Uno dei feriti civili è deceduto nella serata all'ospedale, essendo stato gravemente colpito anche da schegge di bomba.

Al riguardo è opportuno precisare che le forze di polizia in servizio di ordine pubblico non hanno in dotazione bombe a mano.

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Translation by M.B.R. QUESTURA OF ROME
Cabinet

Rome, 9/10/46

Nr. 0531 Cab.

To : CHIEF OF POLICE
To : PREFECTR O M E

On the 17th September last, with a note Nr. 0531 Cab., I informed you about the probable dismissal, within a short time, of 12.000 workers appointed to the Rome establishments in case the Ministry of Treasure would not have granted a further fund of 6 milliards, which had been requested by the Civil Engineering for the continuation of the works.

I also draw your attention on the gravity of the situation, which would be caused by the dismissal of a such great number of workers, and asked for those interventions both political and economical which could avoid a further endangering of the public order.

On the 4th inst., as it was pointed out with a wire Nr. 0531 cab., some 3000 workers of the Civil Engineering went to the Viminale Building, where a commission was received by the State Vice-Secretary. The latter asked the Ministry of Public Works to suspend the threatened dismissals and to examine the possibility of improving the financial conditions of the workers. The group of the workers went afterwards to the Ministry of Public Works, where the Minister received a commission to which he communicated that on the day after a meeting would be held at the presence of the representatives of the Labour Chamber, of the Comune, of the Provveditorato delle Opere Pubbliche and Corte dei Conti, as well as two workers, in order to examine the possibility of giving them enough work.

On the 5th inst., as it has been already pointed out, the meeting in question was held at the Ministry of Public Works and the Chief of Cabinet of the Minister, having received a commission, assured that the works would be continued for some other days and that the workers would be re-hired within the 14th inst. at other establishments.

On the 6th inst., the Prefecture and the concerned CC.RR. Commands forwarded to your Ministry a copy of a letter sent by the Civil Engineering to the Ministry of Public Work pointing out which establishments were going to close down by order of the Civil Engineering from the 12th inst. Only the "GUALDI ENTERPRISES" Establishment

should close down on the 10th, while 7 Establishments should be closed within the 7th inst.

In several Establishment, the news of the dismissals from Saturday 12th were posted on the boards, and some of these notices were torn by the workers. Also the press, i.e. the "UNITA" daily paper, confirmed the dismissals in question.

On the 7th inst., a group of workers went to the Ministry of Public Works in order to obtain that the closing down of the Establishments might be delayed. While some Officials of the Ministry were receiving commissions of workers, the Minister personally approached the workers and invited them to calmly await the new plans of work, which will enable 30.000 workers to be hired. At this promise, the workers calmly broke up returning to their houses.

This morning, when the workers were informed about the communications received by their commission yesterday evening from the Presidency of Council, a sudden and exasperated reaction spread among them.

From the precedent news, up till this morning nothing induced to await a such reaction and the protests made by the workers in the past days seemed to be limited and of no great importance. Consequently, with an ordonnance Nr. 272 para. 1 the ~~attention~~ P.S. Offices at Via Magna Napoli, Porta Pia and Viminale, were invited, for preventive P.S. measures, to display a surveillance service at the Viminale Building, at the Ministry of Public Works and at the Civil Engineering Office situated at Via Monzambano in order to avoid that violences might be done by the workers and that the public order might thus be disturbed.

As all these Offices were concerned by the to-day's demonstration of protest, the following reinforces were sent there at 6,30 a.m.:

1) To the P.S. Office at Via Magnanapoli, at the disposal of Vice-Questore Doc. GUIDA Lino, for the surveillance service at the Viminale Building, 40 P.S. Agents in uniform, 25 P.S. Agents on horse, 50 CC.RR.'s and the 1st P.S. Agents Company formed by 167 men including the Officers, beside the whole staff appointed to the Magnanapoli Commissariate. 5113

2) To the P.S. Office at Porta Pia, for the surveillance service at the Ministry of Public Works, 40 CC.RR.'s, 20 CC.RR.'s on horse and 20 P.S. Agents of the Reparto Celere with 4 jeeps, beside the Agents of the Porta Pia Station and the CC.RR.'s of the District's Station.

3) To the P.S. Office At the Viminale, for the surveillance service at the Civil Engineering Offices, 25 P.S. Agents in uniform and 20 CC.RR.'s on horse, beside the Agents of the Viminale Station and the CC.RR.'s of the District's Station.

4) To the P.S. Office at Testaccio, 20 CC.RR.'s, and to the Campo Marzio Offices - Trastevere and Catara Pretorio - 10 CC.RR.'s each, beside the Agents and CC.RR.'s of the district's stations.

Further 40 Agents on horse, and the 3rd and 4th Reparto Celere, complete with vehicles, were maintained at Villa Umberto Barracks as reserve.

All the Police Forces have been employed in the services thus leaving their Offices, all of which though had important objects to keep under control in order to avoid local disorders among the workers.

At about 8-8,30 a.m., the first communications were received from the outskirts Commissariates pointing out that numerous groups of workers were heading towards the centre of the town, but giving different informations about their destination.

At the same time, the forces already displaced at the Viminale Building and at the Ministry of Public Works, were reinforced with elements of the Reparti Celeri - also of the 1st and 2nd Reparto Celere which, as it is known, belong to the Battaglione Celere at the disposal of our Ministry.

A first column of workers crossed the Viminale Square and stopped at the Esquilino Square in front of the Labour Chamber.

Later on, another column started to gather at Piazza del Viminale while the 40 Agents on horse and all the residual forces of the Reparti Celeri were sent to the P.S. Office at Maganapoli for reinforcement.

As soon as the first news of incidents and attempts to break into the Ministry of Interior were received, the Commander of the CC.RR. Legion was requested for the intervention of the Mobile Battalion with the armoured cars and the residual forces of the CC.RR. Squad, but only 85 CC.RR.'s were supplied because the Mobile Battalion is out of Rome for service exigencies.

Further 100 P.S. Agents, immediately gathered from various Offices of the Questura, were sent to the Viminale Building.

All the available forces of P.S. Agents and CC.RR.'s were thus gathered in a short time at the Viminale.

It is known that a long work is necessary before the reinforcements are gathered and sent to the spot, even with vehicles, and only after a certain more or less long time, in connection with the distances and the services to be displayed, the reinforcement can be on the spot. Only the Celeri can move with a certain speed.

At about 10 a.m., part of the demonstrators (about 6 thou. men), in spite of the fact that the Public Force tried to dissuade them, succeeded in striding over the railings thus reaching the space in front of the Ministry.

Groups of demonstrators succeeded in break^{ing} into the building across some windows and reached the 2nd floor. Then they appeared in the balcony instigating the crowd below, while other workers tried to enter into the building across the side entrances.

Here the agents, being about overcome, discharged shots into the air, thus succeeding in putting them to flight.

From the Viminale Square^{and} neighbouring streets, the demonstrators discharged shots against the Agents, throwing stones and missiles of every kind against them. The Agents then tried to charge the crowd but were once more overcome: some Agents on horse were surrounded and beaten by the crowd. One of them, heavily wounded on the head, was nearly being lynched by the exasperated demonstrators and saved with great difficulty.

As the crowd discharged shots against the Agents, these reacted shooting into the air.

Also the Agents of the Magnanapoli P.S. Commissariate were assaulted and beaten, and it was necessary to shut the gate in order to avoid that the crowd, having overcome the resistance, might break into the premises thus compelling the Agents to react shooting against them.

60 Agents of the 4th Reparto Celere were then sent to the Viminale Square but, as they arrived there, the crowd shot against them, thus compelling them to throw themselves out of the vehicles. The Lieutenant commanding the Agents was surrounded by the demonstrators and beaten until he lost consciousness, then was disarmed of his pistol. The demonstrators then seized his jeep and tried to drive it away but did not succeed in doing this owing to the intervention of the P.S. Vice Brigadiere ZAGARI Goffredo. The Lieutenant is liable to recover within 15 days s.c.

Also the CC.RR. reinforcement were nearly overcome, and reacted discharging shots into the air.

During the incidents, taking advantage of a moment relatively calm, the Minister of the Presidency appeared at the balcony but was insulted by the crowd, which threw missiles against him. So he had to leave the balcony.

The demonstrators broke also the windows of some shops around the Viminale Square, and seized trucks and cars belonging to the CC.RR. Arma and Police.

Many Agents and CC.RR. (s) were disarmed by the crowd, which then used the weapons thus captured.

(At about 1,30 p.m. the demonstrators tried to break into the Questura, without succeeding in it owing to the intervention of the Agents.

To the demonstration the refugees of the Cinecitta Camp did not take any part. There were only 150 refugees, but all workers of the Genio Civile, and they took part in the demonstration as workers.

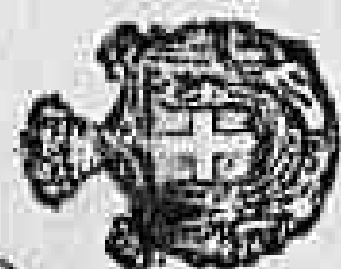
4 Officers of P.S. and 46 Agents, as well as CC.RR. Col. PERINETTI, Commander of the Legion, and Lieut. Col. PROCELLI, Commander of the Internal Group, were wounded.

41 civilians were wounded, one of whom deadly.

We reserve further informations.

The Questore

sgd/ CIRO VERDIANI.



R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

Elenco delle persone decedute e ferite durante gl'incidenti verificatisi il 9 ottobre 1946.

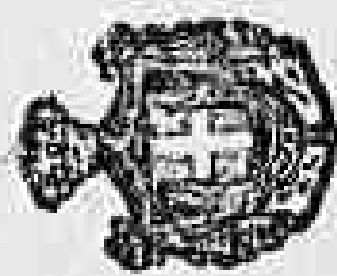
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C I V I L I :

- 1 - COSTANTINI Enrico fu Luigi, nato a Roma 15/7/1917 alloggiato dormitorio Primavera, ricoverato in osservazione Ospedale S. Giacomo per ferite multiple arma fuoco e schegge da bombe a mano all'emitorace destro penetrate in cavità. Ore 16,15 deceduto.
- 2 - RUPPINI Oscar di Angelo nato a Roma il 14/4/1929, manovale, medicato Ospedale S. Giacomo per lussazione gonito destro guaribile gg. 30 s. C. - Via Vitellia 33.
- 3 - CATALDI Dante fu Antonio, nato Frascati 30/8/1922, ferita lacero-contusa cuoio capelluto guaribile giorni 6 s.o.; *osservazione - ab. 12 a*
- 4 - CRESCI Aldo di Giuseppe nato Civitavecchia 24/3/1926 studente, ricoverato osservazione Ospedale S. Giacomo per ferita arma fuoco trasfossa regione zigomatica sinistra; *Via Fudato 18.*
- 5 - THOMETTA Giacomo di Domenico nato a Roma il 7/1/1926, distorsione tibia destra guaribile in giorni 3 s.o.; *Via Paganini 9.*
- 6 - DEL MONACO Ezio fu Enrico nato a Velletri 13/12/1911, abitante via Eugenio Biffi n.2 pittore, contusione regione lombare guaribile in giorni 8 s.o.; *Via Eugenio Biffi 2.*
- 7 - TURCHETTI Vincenzo di Antonio nato a Pontecorvo, anni 18 ricoverato osservazione Ospedale S. Giacomo per frattura femore sinistro prodotto arma da fuoco; *Via Mazzini 38.*
- 8 - DEL PELO Giulio fu Ettore nato a Roma di anni 19 meccanico, ferita arma fuoco regione glutea e coscia sinistra guaribile in gg. 12 s.o.; *Via Cavour 12.*
- 9 - BIANCHI Ugo di Giovanni nato Catania 1/1/1922, contusione addominale

ferite multiple arma fuoco e schegge al
destro penetrate in cavità. Ore 16,15 deceduto.

- 2 - RUFFINI Oscar di Angelo nato a Roma il 14/4/1929, manovale, medicato
Ospedale S.Giacomo per lussazione gomito destro guaribile EG. 30 s.
C. - Via Vitellia 88 -
- 3 - CATALDI Dante fu Antonio, nato Frascati 30/8/1922, ferita lavoro-con-
tusa cuspide capelluto guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *Via Paganini 3*
- 4 - CRESCI Aldo di Giuseppe nato Civitavecchia 24/3/1926 studente, rico-
verato osservazione Ospedale S.Giacomo per ferita arma fuoco trasfossa
regione zigomatica sinistra; *Via Paganini 3*
- 5 - TROMBETTA Giacomo da Domenico nato a Roma il 7/1/1926, distorsione
tibia destra guaribile in giorni 3 s.c.; *Via Paganini 3*
- 6 - DEL MONACO Ezio fu Enrico nato a Velletri 13/12/1911, abitante via
Eugenio Biffi n.2 pittore, contusione regione lombare guaribile in
giorni 8 s.c.; *Via Paganini 3*
- 7 - TURCHETTI Vincenzo di Antonio nato a Pontecorvo, anni 18 ricoverato
osservazione Ospedale S.Giacomo per frattura femore sinistro prodot-
to arma da fuoco; *Via Paganini 3*
- 8 - DEL PELO Giulio fu Ettore nato a Roma di anni 19 meccanico, ferita
area fuoco regione glutea e coscia sinistra guaribile in EG.12 s.c.;
Via Paganini 3
- 9 - BARONI Ugo di Giovanni nato Catania 1/1/1922; contusione addominale
guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *Via Paganini 3*
- 10 - BELLI Aldo di Francesco nato Roma 22/12/1919, ricoverato Ospedale
S/Spirito per ferita trasfossa con frattura omero sinistro prodotta
arma fuoco guaribile giorni 60 s.c.; *Via Paganini 3*
- 11 - CARABINI Antonio di Giusto di anni 18 nato a Pesaro, contusione re-
gione lombare guaribile giorni 6 s.c. *Via Paganini 3*
- 12 - CARTA Luigi fu Antonio nato Sassari anni 28 contusione regione occi-
pitale guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *Via Paganini 3*



R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

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- 13 - CULLONE Salvatore fu Michelangelo, nato S. Giorgio Mogetto 19/12/1927, ferita lacero contusa gamba sinistra guaribile giorni 4 s.c.;
Via Roma 50, Roma 50
- 14 - FRATE Alcegeff Giovanni fu Tommaso, nato Ripi 6/9/1902 contusione regione lombare sinistra guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *forata 11/17*
- 15 - PALMA Vinicio di Amedeo nato Roma 3/11/1928 contusione escoriata ginocchio sinistro guaribile giorni 4 s.c.; *11/17/18*
- 16 - GIANLOTTI Gino fu Alessandro nato Rocca Campio 16/3/1900, ferita capo sinistra guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via F. S. 13*
- 17 - RIVOLI non meglio indicato, ferita lacero contusa sopracciglio sinistro guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *all'ospedale 10/11/18*
- 18 - CARLINI Gaetano di N.N. nato Corato il 6/12/1920, contusione emitorace sinistro guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 19 - MARCHINI Plinio di Vincenzo nato Gradano 2/4/1923, contusione regione occipitale guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 20 - IOPPE DI Mariotti Luigi nato Roma 2/8/1926, contusione ginocchio sinistro guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 21 - MARCUTTA Angelino di Lodovico nato Saracinesco il 1916 contusione regione paritale sinistra guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 22 - CARUFFO Salvatore di Mario nato Roma 24/1/1925, ferita contusa bozza frontale guaribile giorni 2 s.c. - *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1* 5114
- 23 - COLANGELI Mario fu Santo nato Roma 20/12/1926, manovale contusione regione glutea guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 24 - MARDUCCI Enrico di Umberto nato 9/12/1922 Roma, contusione regione ilasca sinistra guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 25 - BATTISTINI Alberto di Alicurgo nato Roma nel 1928, contusione polso destro guaribile giorni 4 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*
- 26 - CAPRIO Lorenzo di Domenico nato Roma 29/10/1924, autista, ferita arma fuoco coscia sinistra guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Palazzo 2, 1*

- nistro guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 18 - CARLINI Gaetano di N.N. nato Corato il 6/12/1920, contusione emito-
race sinistro guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 19 - MARCHINI Plinio di Vincenzo nato Gradano 2/4/1923, contusione regione
occipitale guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *ab. di via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 20 - IOPPR DI MARIOLI Luigi nato Roma 2/8/1926, contusione ginocchio si-
nistro guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 21 - MARCUTTA Angelino di Iodovico nato Saracinesco il 1916 contusione
regione paritale sinistra guaribile in giorni 5 s.c.; *nato al Quercia*
- 22 - CARUFFO Salvatore di Mario nato Roma 24/1/1925, ferita contusa boz-
za frontale guaribile giorni 2 s.c. - *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2* 5114
- 23 - COLANGELI Mario fu Santo nato Roma 20/12/1926, manovale contusione
regione glutea guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 24 - NARDUCCI Enrico di Umberto nato 9/12/1925 Roma, contusione regione
illica sinistra guaribile giorni 2 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 25 - BATTISTINI Alberto di Alicurgo nato Roma nel 1928, contusione polso
destro guaribile giorni 4 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 26 - CAPRIO Lorenzo di Domenico nato Roma 29/10/1924, autista, ferita
arma fuoco coscia sinistra guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 27 - DE CARO Alberto di Ulderico nato Roma anni 18, operaio, ferito ri-
coverato in osservazione per ferita arma fuoco emitorace destro; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 28 - GAMBETTI Eugenio di ignoti nato Torino 24/12/1918, luoidatore, feri-
ta vertice capo guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 29 - CARRARINI Ernesto di Amedeo nato Livoli 17/2/1916, mutatore, ferita
arma fuoco coscia sin sra guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- 30 - FUOCHETTI Tommaso fu Giosafat, nato Fabbrica Roma 20/11/1903, mano-
vale, ferita regione frontale guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*
- via S. Giovanni in Bassano 2*



R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

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- 31 - FRATELPIETRO Michele di Lorenzo nato Roma 5/2/1928 manovale, ferita lacero contusa labbro superiore guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *Sugo Ferruccio 108.*
- 32 - CAROLA Luigi di Leonardo nato Roma 23/6/1923, meccanico, guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *Via Monte del Gallo 15.*
- 33 - RESTARDI Goffredo di Fernando nato Roma 9/6/1926, manovale, contusione profonda ginocchio destro guaribile giorni 8 s.c.; *Via D'Amato di Napoli 108.*
- 34 - RADO Giovanni fu Gastano nato Bassano del Grappa 22/5/1911, manovale, ferita arma fuoco coscia destra, guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; *Via Giulio 2.*
- 35 - TOSCHETTI Rodolfo di Domenico nato 22/12/1921 a Roma, manovale, ferita arma fuoco, coscia sinistra guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; *Via Venti Prati.*
- 36 - COLANCIULO Antonio fu Alberto, nato Roma 26/2/1918, manovale furto arma fuoco giudicato guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; *Via dei Latini 4.*
- 37 - COLLI Emilio fu Vitale nato Bengasi 28/11/1921, manovale, ferita arma fuoco coscia destra, guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; *Via D'Amato di Napoli 108.*
- 38 - DADI Davide di Armando nato 22/4/1930, manovale ferita arma fuoco coscia destra guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; *Alta pubblica istruzione di Napoli.*
- 39 - CAREDDA Umberto di Giovanni nato Roma 8/1/1930, manovale, ferita arma fuoco polso sinistro con frattura delle ossa del corpo guaribile in giorni 30 s.c. *P. 229 Giovanni da Pavia 7.*
- 40 - GROSSETTI Giuseppe di Verninio ~~allegato~~ dormitorio Primavalle anni 47, deceduto all'Ospedale per S. Giovanni per ferita esposta volta cranica da corpo contundente. *Via Madonna di S. Maria 2.*
- 41 - Ten. Col. Esposito in aspettativa ALFIO Gabriele medicato presso Infermeria Divisionale per ferita arma da fuoco perforante il polpaccio destro guaribile in 20 giorni; *Via Cardinal Pratelli 2.*
- 42 - AVV. FERRUCCI Ferruccio fu Simone di anni 34 ricoverato in osservazione presso Clinica Moreggi per ferita da fucile mitra con perforazione dell'addome, colpito mentre era affacciato alla finestra dello studio in De Pretis, da sconosciuti. *Via Flaminia 60.*

- 36 - COLANGELO ANTONIO fu Alberto, nato Roma 20/2/1910, arma fuoco giudicato guaribile giorni 6 s.c.; via di Latini 4 -
- 37 - COLLI Emilio fu Vitale nato Bengasi 28/11/1921, manovale, ferita arma fuoco, coscia destra, guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; via Pisanelli o Langhella, no 4 -
- 38 - DADI Davide di Armando nato 22/4/1930, manovale ferita arma fuoco, coscia destra guaribile giorni 10 s.c.; *de. 12. fu ferito da un colpo di pistola in int. g. -*
- 39 - CARPDA Umberto di Giovanni nato Roma 8/1/1930, manovale, ferita arma fuoco polso sinistro con frattura delle ossa del corpo guaribile in giorni 30 s.c. *P. 22. Giovanni fu ferito da un colpo di pistola 7 -*
- 40 - GROSSETTI Giuseppe di Verninio ~~si è recato~~ dormitorio Primavalle anni 47, deceduto all'Ospedale per S. Giovanni per ferita esposta volta cranica da corpo contundente. *via Mazzini 10 -*
- 41 - Ten. Col. Userto in aspettativa ALFIO Gabriele medicato presso Infermeria Divisionale per ferita arma da fuoco perforante il polpacchio destro guaribile in 20 giorni; *Via Cardinali 10 -*
- 42 - AVV. FERRUCCI Ferruccio fu Simone di anni 34 ricoverato in osservazione presso Clinica Morgagni per ferita da fucile mitra con perforazione dell'addome, colpito mentre era affacciato alla finestra dello studio in De Pretis, da sconosciuti. *Via Lancia 60 -*
- 43 - PONTICORVO Enrico fu Angelo, non meglio indicato, per contusioni guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.; *Via di Vela 10 -*
- 44 - GIZZI Paolo fu Giuseppe, non meglio indicato, per escoriazioni varie guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.; *via 10 -*
- 45 - STELLA Marcello di Giuseppe, abitante in via Anna n. 1, per contusioni guaribile in giorni 20 s.c.; *via 10 -*
- 46 - ~~FRANCESCO~~ PRIARIGGI Salvatore di Leone abitante in via Panisperna n. 200 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.; *via 10 -*
- 47 - SCURTI Adolfo ~~non meglio indicato~~, ricoverato in osservazione; *via 10 -*
DECDUTO all'Ospedale S. Giovanni alle ore 14.45 per ferita arma da fuoco ed aneuria acuta. *Via del Cardinale 219 -*



R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

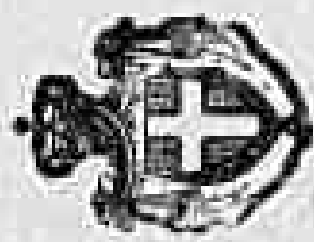
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- 48 - MARISI Giovanni non meglio indicato, per contusioni guaribile in giorni 20 s.c.;
- 49 - OTTENNI Alfredo, non meglio indicato per contusione guaribile in giorni 6 s.c.;
- 50 - ROMA Pietro, non meglio indicato, per escoriazioni varie guaribile in giorni 6 s.c.;
- 51 - FORGONE Amilcare fu Achille via del Barchetto 60 ricoverato in osservazione ospedale S. Giovanni; per ferita da arma da fuoco;
- 52 - AMATI Umberto di Costantino via S. Giovanni in Laterano n. 130 per contusioni varie guaribili in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 53 - MENCACCLA Pietro fu Ernesto via delle Acacie n. 23 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 54 - MONCHETTI Orello di Enrico via Marcantonio Odiescalchi n. 1 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 6 s.c.;
- 55 - DATOLA Angelo di Gaspare via Re Boris n. 146 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 56 - GUERRIO Lorenzo non meglio indicato, per escoriazioni varie guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 57 - TOSTI Romeo di Vittorio nato a Piello ivi domiciliato via S. Antonio guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;
- 58 - MARINUCCI Achille di Olvezio via S. Giovanni in Laterano n. 150 per contusione guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 59 - FORMARI Umberto di Alfredo via S. Giovanni in Laterano n. 190 guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;
- 60 - PAPALE Pietro di Vincenzo via Cravera lotto 12 sc.B int. 2, ricoverato al Policlinico in osservazione per ferita da arma da fuoco.
- 61 - TURCO Antonio di ... - 1922 - Via Pescatorelli 53. Roma - 99 Bc
- 62 - CRIVELLO Alfredo di Giovanni - 1924 - Via Tasso 8 - 99. 8 s.c.

- 22 - AMATI Umberto di Costantino via S. Giovanni in Laterano n.130 per contusioni varie guaribili in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 23 - MENCACOLA Pietro fu Ernesto via delle Acacie n.23 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 24 - MONCHETTI Bello di Enrico via Marcantonio Odescalchi n.1 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 6 s.c.;
- 25 - DATOLA Angelo di Caspare via Re Boris n.146 per contusioni guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 26 - GUMERIO Lorenzo non meglio indicato, per escoriazioni varie guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 27 - TOSTI Romeo di Vittorio nato a Poggio ivi domiciliato via S. Antonio guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;
- 28 - MARINUCCI Achille di Rivezio via S. Giovanni in Laterano n.150 per contusione guaribile in giorni 8 s.c.;
- 29 - FORMARI Umberto di Alfredo via S. Giovanni in Laterano n.190 guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;
- 60 - PAPALE Pietro di Vincenzo via Cravera lotto 12 sc.B int.2, ricoverato al Policlinico in osservazione per ferita da arma da fuoco.
- 61 - *Torre Antonio di Luigi - 1922 - via Pesciolini 53. Roma - 99 Dec*
- 62 - *Crivellini Delfino - 1924 - via Tasso 8 pp. 8 sc. -*

UFFICIALI ED AGENTI DI P.S.

- 1 - MERCADANTE Ermanno - Maggiore di P.S. Ignorasi diagnosi;
- 2 - CAPECCI Altobello - Capitano di P.S. - Ferita laser contusa alla regione mastoidea sinistra guaribile in giorni 10;
- 3 - MORETTI Alvaro di Fausto, nato a Roma il 17/8/1921 sottotenente di P.S. appartenente al 4° Reparto Celere - contusione spalla destra - ferite multiple regione auricolare sinistra ed al cuoio capelluto guar. in gg. 10 s.c. medicato al Policlinico;



R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

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4 -	MAZZOCCA Carmine	sottotenente P.S.	ignorasi diagnosi;
5 -	PICCOLOMICHELE	commissario di P.S. Sq. Mobile	- contusioni varie;
6 -	MA/LLO GIANNELLI Francesco	ignorasi diagnosi	
7 -	"	"	"
8 -	"	"	"
9 -	"	"	"
10 -	Brig.	DOLCI Marcello	ferita lacero contusa g.occhio s.n.
11 -	"	CLIVIERI Carmelo	nato Sirecuse 24/9/1911 Nucleo Min. Int. med. 1
		cato Policlinico	per ferita lacero contusa regione frontale
			guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;
12 -	V."	MALTELLI Antonio	ignorasi diagnosi
13 -	"	ORLANDI Giulio	"
14 -	G.S.	BERINI Ubaldo	"
15 -	"	ALLEGRETTI Filippo	fu Annibale, medicato ospedale S. Giacomo
		per ferita lacero contusa labbro superiore	con emulsione due
		denti guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;	
16 -	G.	RAGUSA Giovanni	ignorasi diagnosi
17 -	"	SPACCAVENTO PANTAIRO	+ CONTUSIONE G.C. 1 riposo;
18 -	"	BORACI Piecino	ignorasi diagnosi
19 -	"	GUERRA Giuseppe	"
20 -	"	SIGNORINO Roberto	"
21 -	"	CONFORTI C. raine	"
22 -	"	D'AMICO Settimio	ferita lacero contusa reg. parietale destra
23 -	"	LATINO Marino	ferita lacero contusa reg. occipitale;
24 -	"	BOLDI Giacomo	contusione retromastoidea;
25 -	"	BRINA Domenico	- contusione avambraccio sin.
26 -	"	SPADA Rosario	- ferita alla testa;
27 -	"	BASILE MURO	contusione al naso;
28 -	"	QUARANTA Lorenzo	- contusione gamba destra;
29 -	"	TRISILI Salvatore	contusione al e labbra;
30 -	"	DETTILI DOMENICO	- ferita lacero contusa labbro inferiore;
31 -	"	contusione escoriata	regione sopraccigliare destra guar. 66.7;
32 -	"	PINTOSAVARIO	ignorasi diagnosi
33 -	"	TOSCHI Rinaldo	"
	"	SANTUCCI Federico	"

511

12 - V.	MATTARELLI Antonio	ignorasi diagnosi	"	"	"
13 - "	ORLANDI Giulio	"	"	"	"
14 - G.S.	BERINI Ubaldo	"	"	"	"
15 - "	ALIEPRETTI Filippo	fu Annibale, medicato ospedale S. Giacomo per ferita lacero contusa labbro superiore con emulsione due denti guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;			
16 - G.	RACUSA Giovanni	ignorasi diagnosi			5111
17 - "	SPACCAVENTO EANTALINO	+ CONTUSIONE GG. 1 riposo;			
18 - "	BORACI Pileino	ignorasi diagnosi	"	"	
19 - "	GUTERA Giuseppe	"	"	"	
20 - "	SIGNORINO Roberto	"	"	"	
21 - "	CONFORTI Carmine	"	"	"	
22 - "	D'AMICO Settimio	ferita lacero contusa reg. parietale destra			
23 - "	LATINO Marino	ferita lacero contusa reg. occipitale;			
24 - "	BOLDI Giacomo	contusione retromastoidea;			
25 - "	BRUNA Domenico	- contusione avambraccio sin.			
26 - "	SPADA Rosario	- ferita alla testa;			
27 - "	BASILIS Mauro	contusione al naso;			
28 - "	QUARANTA Lorenzo	- contusione gamba destra;			
29 - "	TRIFILLI Salvatore	contusione al e labbra;			
30 - "	CECELILI Domenico	- ferita lacero contusa labbro inferiore;			
31 - "	PINTOSAVARIO	contusione escoriata regione sopraccigliare destra guar. GG. 7;			
32 - "	TOSCHI Rinaldo	ignorasi diagnosi	"	"	
33 - "	SANTUCCI Federico	"	"	"	
34 - "	SPATARO Giuseppe	"	"	"	
35 - "	FERRO GIOVANNI	"	"	"	
36 - "	SARACENI Giuseppe	"	"	"	
37 - "	BALLOCCO Francesco	"	"	"	
38 - "	DI STEFANO Giuseppe	"	"	"	
39 - "	PENTIMALLI Pasquale	"	"	"	
40 - "	TAFARO Giovanni	"	"	"	
41 - "	TERRELLA Francesco	"	"	"	
42 - "	VISCONTI Salvatore	"	"	"	
43 - "	TUDES HI Carmine	"	"	"	
44 -)	ERTONUCCI Pasquale	"	"	"	

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R. QUESTURA DI ROMA

42 -	Guar. PETTINE Mario	ignoresi diagnosi
45 -	" MILONE Armando	"
47 -	" CARRARO Raffaele	"
48 -	" CAPRICIO Alfonso di Modestino nato Avellino 18/11/1914 medicaro osped. Policlinico per ferite lacerate contuse e multiple per il colpo e agli arti guaribile in giorni 10 s.c.;	
49 -	" LATINI Antonio di Domenico medicato osp.S. Spirito per ferita lacerata contusa regione occipitale guar. b. gg. 6 s.c.	
50 -	" D'AMATO Amerigo di Nicola medicato osp.S. Spirito per ferita lacerata contusa al vertice del capo guaribile gg. 7 s.c.;	
51 -	" GARZILLO Antonio fu Carlo - medicato osp.S. Spirito per ferita lacerata contusa reg. Parietale sin. guar. gg. 6 s.c.	
52 -	" BOASI Pietro di Francesco - medicato osp.S. Giacomo per ferita lacerata contusa - fessura labiale e due denti lussati guaribile in gg. 10 scv	
53 -	" CRISPINO Alfredo medicato osp.S. Giovanni per contusioni multiple;	
54 -	" CASUSCILLI Giuseppe	ignoresi diagnosi
55 -	" PINGILLI Pasquale	"
56 -	" BARCA Rosario	"
57 -	" DIONIGI SALVATORE	"
58 -	" CATTANI Arnaldo	"

511

GARIBOLDI

- 1 - DE SIMONE Giuseppe di Giuseppe, carab. Batg. Mobile, ricoverato osp. S. Giacomo per ferita transfossa prodotta da arma da fuoco coscia destra guaribile in gg. 22 s.c.;
- 2 - VACCA Carmine Car. Batg. Mobile, ricoverato in oss. osp. Policlinico per ferita arma fuoco emitorace destro penetrante in cavità, anemia acuta;
- 3 - DE GIANMARCO Giuseppe di Giuseppe nato Napoli 9/8/1926, car. Batg. Mobile

51 - GARZILLO Antonio in Carlo - medicato osp. S. Giovanni per contusioni guà-
lacro contuse reg. Parietale sin. guar. 22.6 s.c.
52 - " BO ASI Pietro di Francesco - medicato osp. S. Giacomo per ferita
lacro contuse - fessura labiale e due denti lussati guaribili
in 22.10 s.c.
53 - " CRISPINO Alfredo medicato osp. S. Giovanni per contusioni guà-
lacro;
54 - " CASUSCILLI Giuseppe ignorasi diagnosi
55 - " PONGELLI Pasquale " "
56 - " BARCA Rosario " "
57 - " BIONIGI SALVATORE " "
58 - " CATTANI Arnaldo " "

511

GARABINIERI

1 - DI SIMONE Giuseppe di Giuseppe, carab. Btg. Mobile, ricoverato osp.
S. Giacomo per ferita transfossa prodotta da arma da fuoco coscia de-
stra guaribile in 22.22 s.c.?
2 - VACCA Carmine Car. Btg. Mobile, ricoverato in oss. osp. Policlinico per
ferita arma fuoco emitorace destro penetrante in cavità, anemia acu-
ta;
3 - DI GENNARO Giuseppe di Giuseppe nato Napoli 9/6/1926, car. Btg. Mobile
medicato osp. Policlinico per ferita arma fuoco coscia destra guar.
22.12 s.c.?
4 - CHIARI Eutizio di Cesare nato Napoli 26/7/1926, carab. Btg. Mobile
medicato osp. Policlinico per contusioni all'occhio destro, guar.
22.2 s.c.?
5 - EVANGELISTI Tommaso di Felice, carab. Btg. Mob. medicato osp. S. Spirito
per ferita lacero contusa con usa reg. fronte parietale destra guar. 22.7 s.c.?
6 - MAZZOLINI Ettore di Giovanni carab. Btg. Mob. medicato osp. S. Spirito per
ferita lacero contusa regione occipitale guaribile in 22.7 s.c.
7 - CALAZZI Antonio di Giuseppe carab. Btg. Mob. medicato osp. S. Giovanni
per contusione varie guaribili in 22.6 s.c.
8 - BACCOLI Terzo di Attico 222 Brig. Carab. del Nucleo Scalo Internac.

8810

CONFIDENTIAL

Hq., RAAG.
Tel: 478674
Ref: RA/65/3
9 Oct 1946

Subject: Civil Disturbances.

Commander British Troops in Rome.

The following eye witness account of civil disturbances in Rome on Wednesday 9 October 1946, is forwarded for information.

"During the period of 10 to 11,00 hours I made a tour of certain parts of Rome in company with Major W.M. HARRIS, AM HQ 3 District, and observed several gatherings of civilian workers marching in procession in various directions.

There was a fair amount of shouting emanating from each one of these demonstrations but no disorderly behaviour.

On approaching Via Quattro Fontane from Via Venti Settembre from a N/Easterly direction a crowd of demonstrators were scattering in all directions. On proceeding down Via Quattro Fontane in the direction of Via San Vitale in order to reach my office in the Questura building, I met a very angry crowd of civilians at the Quattro Fontane end of Via San Vitale. I heard about 3 bursts of automatic fire, which appeared to come from the front of the Questura building and in the direction of Via Quattro Fontane.

I observed two of the demonstrators return the fire with automatic pistols. As it was obvious that the crowd were in the mood to storm the Questura building, I advised the demonstrators not to fire or approach the Questura buildings. The whole crowd obeyed and stayed where they were.

I then proceeded to the Questura building and advised the Civil Police not to fire, and not to show their arms in provocation. This also was done.

The crowd, observing that there were no more immediate threats, then quietly dispersed from the neighbourhood.

5103

On approaching Via Quattro Fontane from Via Venti Settembre from 5103 a westerly direction a crowd of demonstrators were scattering in all directions. On proceeding down Via Quattro Fontane in the direction of Via San Vitale in order to reach my office in the Questura building, I met a very angry crowd of civilians at the Quattro Fontane end of Via San Vitale. I heard about 5 bursts of automatic fire, which appeared to come from the front of the Questura building and in the direction of Via Quattro Fontane.

I observed two of the demonstrators return the fire with automatic pistols. As it was obvious that the crowd were in the mood to storm the Questura building, I advised the demonstrators not to fire or approach the Questura buildings. The whole crowd obeyed and stayed where they were.

I then proceeded to the Questura building and advised the Civil Police not to fire, and not to show their arms in provocation. This also was done.

The crowd, observing that there were no more immediate threats, then quietly dispersed from the neighbourhood.

G.M.P. patrols for observation only have toured ~~the~~ ROMA and at 12.30 hours report "no further disturbances and crowds dispersing".

No report of Allied troops being involved in any way have been received.

L. H. Band

Lt-Col,
Assistant Provost Marshal,
(S.H. Bond).

Copy to:- Director Public Safety Sub Commission, A.C.
" :- PH CHQ GEN.

1674

785016

3B

Subject :- Civil Disturbances.

HQ., RAAC
Tel: 473674
Ref: RA/65/3
9 Oct 46

Commander British Troops in Rome.

Further to RA/65/3 dated 9 Oct 46.

Second report herewith for information.

LATER

1300 hrs Reported that further disturbances occurred in Via GENOVA at about 1245 hrs. From observations it would appear that the civilian demonstrators, recommenced the use of firearms, to the extent of several single pistol shots.

The Italian Police stationed at R Quastura building reacted by sending three armoured cars, all of which fired down Via GENOVA. Various members of the R Carabinieri also fired.

Some of the firing appeared to be aimed high and other at a low trajectory.

5108

G. Bond

Lt Col.
Assistant Provost Marshal.
(S.H. Bond).

Copy to: - Director Public Safety Sub Commission, A.C.
" " :- RA GHQ CTF

2A

ALICE

10 OCTOBER 1946

A.P.H.Q. 8-5

5166

RESTRICTED.
EXCLUDED

SUBJECT IS PD CIVIL DISTURBANCES PD

PARA ONE PD DURING MORNING OF THIS OCTOBER ABOUT 20,000 PERSONS DEMONSTRATED
OUTSIDE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS PLAZA FORM VIA RIVER ACROSS RIVER OF A
BRIDGE OF WOMEN PD

PARA TWO PD LATER GROUP MOVED TO MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AT VERMONT STREET ABOUT
50 PERSONS WENT INTO MINISTRY AND DAMAGED FURNITURE AND PAPERS PD

PARA THREE PD GROUP ARMED WITH RIFLES STONES AND SOME PERSONS PD STRIKE
OCCURRED AT ABOUT 1130 AM PD THE MINISTRY CENTER POINT GROUP WENT TO POLICE
ON DEMONSTRATORS PD POLICE FIRED IN THE AIR PD

PARA FOUR PD CASUALTIES - CIVILIANS TWO DEAD - NINE ONE WOUNDED PD
FIVE NINE WOUNDED PD CASUALTY OTHER REPORTED AT 2 PM PD
REPORT POLICE PD

5107

PD

PRIORITY

Public Safety 8/0

416

H. CARL Brigadier

JOHN R. HAYES
Major AND
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

9 October 1946.

TO : Chief Commissioner
thru
a/Executive Commissioner.

The following information has been received regarding a demonstration and disorders which occurred in Rome during the morning of the 9th October :

" At about 8 o'clock, labourers, on strike, and unemployed formed a demonstration in front of the Ministry of Public Works at Porta Pia. They attempted to force an entrance. The police tried to disperse the crowd without success and then fired. It is not known at the moment if the crowd used firearms first. Some people were wounded. They tried to disarm the mounted police. A number were arrested and taken to the Questura.

The crowd then went to the Questura and the Ministry of the Interior.

The demonstrators tried to force a way into the Questura with a view to freeing those arrested. Firing again took place, the demonstrators succeeded in disarming some police. Further information as to number wounded is not available.

More than 20,000 people congregated outside the Ministry of Interior. All streets in vicinity were blocked with people. A group of demonstrators forced an entry into the Ministry and beat up some employees. Firing again took place, first in the air and then a group left the building. A number of police and demonstrators have been injured and it is possible some injuries are fatal. The firing occurred at about 11 am and confirmation on more detailed information is not possible at this stage. The police have now cordoned off the area near the Ministry and the crowd is gradually dispersing."

The above information was given by a Questura Maresciallo attached to Public Safety who was in the vicinity of the disturbance.

Lt. Col. S.H. Bond, A.P.M., Rome, informed me by phone that at about 11.15 am, when returning to his office in the Questura San Vitale, a very large crowd of civilians, several thousand strong, were milling in Quattro Fontane and apparently intended to storm the Questura Building. Shots were being fired (apparently by Police) in all directions and a number of PS Agents armed with automatic arms were outside the Questura Building prepared to resist the attack and fire on the crowd. He advised

then to go inside the building thus preventing further infiltration of the crowd. This they did and Lt. Col. Bond approached the crowd, spoke to it and the people gradually went away.

Dott. Ferrari informed me by phone that the shooting was necessary as the crowd attempted and did disarm some of the police and attacked them with stones and other missiles. Civilians and Agents have been wounded. The situation is now in hand.

Dott. Ferrari will forward a detailed report as soon as possible. The Quersera has verbally reported that the disturbance was the result of a decision of the Ministry of Public Works (Genio Civile) to dismiss a large number of its employees.

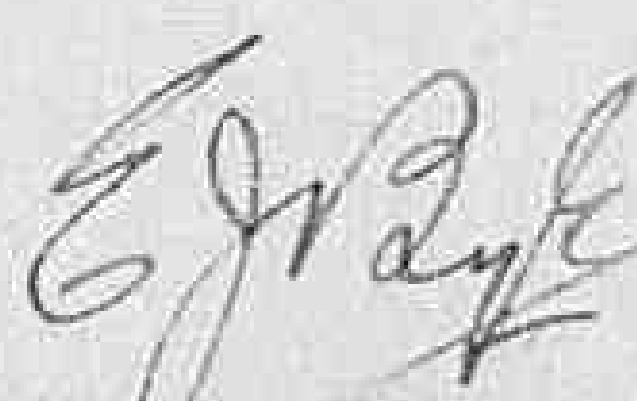
Not having received satisfaction from Signor. Nenni, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, the crowd went to the Viminale this morning, climbed the gates and tried to break into the building. Police endeavored to eject them without success and at this time shots were fired at the police by the crowd.

The Police returned the fire by shooting in the air. There are a number of Police casualties. No known fatalities. Many of the crowd were armed with firearms, iron bars and sticks with nails.

In the Via Ruspina a Police Patrol was fired on from a house.

They returned the fire and subsequently entered the premises. Result of this incident at present not known.

Situation now under control.

5100

E.J. O'Connell
Acting Director.

1 6 7 8