

ACC

10000/143/1443

INCIDENT,
MAR.-APR.

10000/143/1443

INCIDENT, ASCOLI-PICENO, POLITICAL SITUATION
MAR.-APR. 1945

On See.

Oppenheimer J.P.'s comment at 3^A. Please see 3^A
 and 5^A. General Beaumont was seen on 19 March
 and the factors of the disturbances brought to his
 notice. He promised the immediate enquiry. An
 officer will be sent to Ascari from HQ GOCAR
 on 20th/45. - General Carver.
Dugard
 D.S.

1
 Sat 3/6/5.

VP.
 When I visited Ascari early in the afternoon & R.
 was instructed to me advised regarding his return and
 on 27 MAR you sent a message that he would be replaced.
 If such information has been carried out, the administration
 is asked to make some clear news when.

Meld by V.P.

Hilliard

C.A.
 20 MAR 1945

Do what?

3

newspaper S/P (N.W.A) Please see 13^A. Does the information
 in 'X' been obtained please?

1-51
 Sat 3/6/5.

Public Safety S/C
 4

War Ministry has not yet received answers to clarifications
 required in 13 A. Also has been passed to HQ. Upon receipt will forward

3370

19th
Mar 1945

VP.
When I visited Aspin early in the position to R.M.
was instructed to make a stand against his intention and
on 27 Feb you wrote to me that he must be replaced.
The situation may seem unusual in that he is
not that he is present would have done so.

What is Mr. [unclear]
What is his role.

Do what? Single.

3

Ministries & P (MMA) Please see 13^A. Has the information
at 'X' been obtained please?

1st 365.

Public Safety S/C

3370

War Minister has not yet received answer to classification
required in 13 A. Above has passed to do so. Your request will forward
copy to you. War Minister believes however that CRR will inform
you directly.

21 Mar
J. Smith
G.S.C.

Henry Penn, Capt
for G.O.C. MMA.

TO : HQ. AC P.S. Sub-Commission
 FROM : HQ. AMG Umbria-Marche Region
 SUBJECT : Disturbance at Ascoli Piceno
 REF : RG/514/30
 DATE :: 25 April 1945.



1. Reference your letter AC/1450/PS dated
 22 April 45, para. 3.

2. Eight persons were tried, none of which were
 the ring-leaders, four were sentenced to three months
 imprisonment and fines ranging from 1000 to 3000 lire.,
 sentence of imprisonment suspended.

3. Two were sentenced to two months and each fined
 4000 lire, sentence suspended. The other two were found
 not guilty.

4. Capt. Bellamy RPSO at the time of the disturbance,
 has left this Region, his opinion on the report by the
 Commanding General O.C.Mt. therefore, has not been obtained.

3359

FOR THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER,

S. HICKLING
 Lt. Colonel,
 R.P.S.O.

LIRE	
DCP.	
EXEC.	
EGM.	
REC'D. & REC'D.	
TELE.	
ADM.	
SEC.	
PHOT.	

APR 30 1945

2781

FROM : War Ministry
TO : M.M.I.A.

SUBJECT : Disorders in Ascoli Piceno

DIRECTOR	
TRANSLATION	
TELEGRAM	
TELEGRAM	
REF:	108647/1/1 129 - 3-47
DATE:	12 April 1945. <i>acc</i>
CODE:	

*On 26/4/45.**108647/1/1**129 - 3-47**12 April 1945.**13A*

In respect of the disorders which occurred in Ascoli Piceno this Ministry gave instructions:-

- = to G.H.Q. of the C.C.R.R. Corps for enquires to be carried out and measures to be taken in respect of the behaviour of the troops of the Corps;
- = to the S.M.R.E. in respect of the responsibilities of the troops of the "Folgore" Combat Group.

13B

The above mentioned G.H.Q. of the C.C.R.R. Corps has forwarded to us the report of which we enclose a copy.

Clarifications have, however, been requested regarding:

- = the punishments awarded to Captain PISTONE, 2/Lieut. DI GIUSEPPE, and Sgt. MASIA;
- = the reasons why Lieut. Col. PERRETTI, in charge of the C.C.R.R. Group H.Q. of Ascoli Piceno, when informed of the known disorders, did not feel it his duty to return immediately to his post;
- = if, and from whom, Captain PISTONE had a pass to leave his post in order to go to the beside of his father who was seriously ill. *3308*

This information together with the result of the enquiry being carried out by the S.M.R.E., will be forwarded later.

Sig. LOMBARDI
Col.

O. Danin Cpl.

*Copy for Lt Col Wilson
Public Safety Sub Comm.
from M.M.I.A.*

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRANSLATION

REF: 274/5 R.P.

FROM : G.H.Q. of the CO.RR. Corps. DATE : 5 April 45

TO : War Ministry

SUBJECT : Disorders at Ascoli Piceno

Further to letter 274/2 R.P. dated 20 March 1945.

The G.O.C. of the 2nd CO.RR. Division, instructed by me to carry out a personal and rigorous enquiry in respect of the disorders which are known to have occurred at Ascoli Piceno, states that a widespread discontent which has arisen in recent times among the population of that province, especially in the capital, due to the increasing economic difficulties and greatly felt by the poor classes, had created a favourable field of opportunity for unruly elements to foment intolerance and give rise to manifestations of protest with varying degrees of vehemence against the provincial authorities.

In this unpropitious atmosphere arose incidents and episodes at the beginning of March, the work of hotheaded elements, which suddenly tensed the situation.

On the afternoon of the 7th March, after a properly authorised meeting summoned by the socialist party to protest against the escape of General Roatta, a so-called commission of Ascoli patriots and communists went to the offices and houses of public officials to demand the removal or dismissal of ex-Fascists, among which the Director of the Provincial Agricultural Board - Dr. RIGI Lamberti, Dr. BRUNI - director of SEPRAL, several Post Office employees, the cashier of the local branch of the Bank of Italy, and other minor personages.

The responsibility being verified of PERINI Pietro, PERINI Dino, LORETTI Libero, and others, all local communists - warrants for arrest were issued against them by the A.M.G. which were only executed in the case of a few, Dr. RIGI and Dr. BRUNI having fled. Afterwards, because of the intervention of a commission of patriots, all those who had been arrested were released in accordance with the orders of Lieut.col. RUTTER, Allied Provincial Commissary.

Another public meeting, summoned by the Republican Party, was held at the "Olimpia" Cinema of Ascoli at 1030 hours on the 11th., at which were reiterated by the official orator, Amedeo FERRETTI,

accountant, among other things, criticisms on the most pressing problems of the moment; putting, black market, rationing.

Upon the leaving of the public, a group of about thirty persons, to which many curious persons attached themselves speedily, gathered in front of the Governmental Building, shouting and demanding loudly to see the Prefect in order to speed up the distribution to the public of soap, coal, and shoes, the increase of pensions, and the removal from public office of Fascists.

In the Prefecture were present the Chief of Police, and the acting Commandant of the CC.RR. Group PISTONE (the C.O., Lt. Col. PERRETTI, had been in Rome since the 7th. on a short leave of 5 days).

Captain PISTONE, in agreement with the Chief of Police, went down among the demonstrators on his own, to try persuasion. But, since the clamour did not die down, in agreement with the Civil Servant on duty in the square, Dr. RENDINA, agreed that a deputation of four women could see the Prefect. In the meantime the chief of the Allied Government Provincial P.S. Office, Captain BELLAMY, arrived; the latter, upon being acquainted with the situation, stated that the women would not have permission to go to the Prefect of the A.M.G. Commissary until the demonstration has first broken up in an orderly manner.

This was forthwith explained to the group of persons who remained outside the Prefecture by Captain PISTONE, who, in order to convey the message, also employed the four women forming the deputation.

A dense crowd of people then formed around these women asking questions; it was at that moment that Captain BELLAMY, in his "uncertain" Italian, as he himself stated to the General carrying out the enquiry, requested Captain PISTONE to speed up the moving on of the groups which remained in the square.

Captain PISTONE, not having understood, however, the exact implication of the request, took immediate action to carry out the clearance.

In view of the fact, however, that the crowd began to move away, gradually and peacefully, even though slowly, both the Officer and the Chief of Police considered it unnecessary to call upon the intervention of the military on duty, assembled in the Guard of the Prefecture. This was also considered to be advisable in order not to provoke animosity and further incidents. They then went together to acquaint the Prefect with the situation.

At this point, Captain BELLAMY, a highly skilled official, in view of the slowness with which the crowd was dispersing, took action on his own to speed up the dispersion.

It would be of assistance to point out here that the few carabinieri under the command of Sgt. MASIA Antonio, assembled in the guard of the Prefecture, even though not having received orders from Captain BELLAMY to turn out for the speeding up of the clearing of the square, should have, in the absence of their own officer, used their own initiative and not left the Chief of the Allied Police of Ascoli on his own.

In the evening of the same day, the Lt. Captain PISTONE was notified by the Chief of Police, Comm. DAGA, that another demonstration was being organised for the next day and that by orders of the Prefect he must immediately acquaint the A.M.G. Commissary of the fact. The officer, together with the Chief of Police, then proceeded to the provincial Commissary, Lt. Col. RUTTER, and, after a wide examination of the situation, it was agreed to convene a meeting of the National Liberation provincial committee for 2200 hours that same evening.

At this meeting Lt. Col. RUTTER warned all the leaders of the various parties to make attempts at pacification, holding them individually responsible for eventual incidents.

The situation thus appeared to be settled, hence, Captain PISTONE, upon receipt of a telegram which summoned him to the vicinity of Pescara, to the bedside of his seriously ill father, thought himself in a position to get away for a few hours. However, at about 1100 hours on the following Monday, 12th March, a dense crowd of people, for the most part workers annoyed by the increase in the price of bread, improvised a demonstration in front of the Governors Palace. There was an adequate provision made there for the maintenance of public order, which had previously been ordered by Questura, with the employment of about twenty P.S. Agents who guarded the outside of the building, and 25 carabinieri under the command of 2/Lieut. DI GIUSEPPE Romualdo, of the Ascoli Lieutenancy, who had to hold themselves ready to deal with any happenings inside the Prefecture. These orders for the maintenance of order had been decided upon in agreement with the Provincial Commissariat of the A.M.G. and the Chief of the Allied Police.

However, upon the crowd clamouring in front of the closed door, ten carabinieri were sent out upon the request of Captain BELLAMY, who, intervening on the spot, gave orders to 2/Lieut. DI GIUSEPPE to disperse the crowd and arrest some of the biggest nuisances among the demonstrators.

The officer, instead of executing the order immediately, decided, -in view of the increasing tension among the hostile crowd- to confer on the matter with the Chief of Police, who was in charge, and inadvisably resorted to half measures, endeavouring to make a few of the most hot-headed of the demonstrators, who were agitating in the front row of the crowd, enter the Prefecture on their own, in order to afterwards keep them locked inside the Prefecture and carry on with their arrest. This confirmed and justified Captain Bellamy's impression that the Lieutenant was not giving him useful collaboration in the sense that the required so he, personal, started pushing the crowd back. Referring to this; not only 2/Lieut. DI GIUSEPPE but also the Chief of Police and the N.C.O.s on duty, declared, to the enquiring General, having together with carabinieri and agents on duty, actively assisted in the pushing back of the crowd, succeeding, after several ups and downs, in breaking up the ring of demonstrators, finishing up with the final complete clearing of the square.

In the 1st phase of this action which, in pushing the crowd back to the entrances of the surrounding streets, inevitably caused the splitting up of the police forces into small isolated groups, Captain BELLAMY, aided by officers of the Allied Police, proceeded personally to arrest several persons, while the Corps and P.S. Agents remained engaged in controlling the mass of the demonstrators, with the assistance of two large groups of the reinforcement company of the "Folgore" Combat Group.

With the arrest of 7 men, among whom were 2 patriots, and a woman, all handed over to the custody of the carabinieri remaining inside the Prefecture, the morning demonstration was concluded. But, at about 12.30, following a change of the men of the "Folgore" Combat Group on maintenance of order duties, the situation took an unexpected turn in that the new troops posted on the spot, all ex-partisans, arrayed themselves openly on the side of the demonstrators.

It is significant that, shortly after the changing of the unit, a deputation of local patriots presented themselves to the Chief of Police, headed by Lieutenant, Reserve, PERINI Spartaco, provincial president of the A.N.P.I., who, declaring himself as voluntary spokesman not only for the demonstrators but also for the troops on duty, peremptorily demanded the release of the persons who had been arrested. The Chief of Police submitted that this was beyond his powers and advised PERINI to appeal to Captain BELLAMY of the A.M.G.

While PERINI was going to see the above mentioned Captain, 2/Lieut. DI GIUSEPPE nad Dr. RENDINA, the Commissary, went to the provincial commissary, Lt. Col. RUTTER, and acquainted him to date with new unexpected developments of the situation.

A meeting was therefore summoned for 1430 hours at the Governors Palace during which the Provincial Commissary, Lt. Col. RUTTER received first 2/Lieut. PERINI and afterwards the Lieutenant of the "Folgore", PERNACCHI Michele, accompanied by the O.C. of the reserve company, Captain MONTI. To the latter Lt. Col. RUTTER stated that he would not take any decision in respect of the demanded release of persons under arrest if he and his men did not go away. 3304

Captain MONTI did not hesitate to declare, literally, that he was not in a position to guarantee the execution of this order and that he could not be responsible for the discipline of his troops insofar as they were recently enlisted elements which came from partisan bands and that consequently he had not yet got them under his control.

Meanwhile, 2/lieut. DIGIUSPPE, who had accompanied the deputation to the Provincial Commissariat Office and who continued in his efforts to persuade its members, was warned that the troops of the "Folgore" were showing obvious signs of impatience at the delayed release of the persons under arrest. Immediately afterwards Dr. LIPRONI, P.S. Agents on duty in Questura, arrived and notified that five P.S. Agents on duty in front of the Governors Palace had been disarmed.

having been informed of this, Lt. Col. RUTTER, at about 1600 hours on the same day, the 12th., agreed that the persons held in arrest could be released. Following this decision the "Folgore" unit went away in two trucks with their officers.

It was at that time that these reinforcements of the "Folgore" Combat Group, on leaving the Governors Palace, took away the L.M.G. on issue to the carabinieri which at the time was standing in a corner of the Guard Room.

In front of about 40 men, armed with automatic weapons and emboldened by success, the few carabinieri present in the Guard Room, in view of the impossibility of offering opposition by violence, in which they would have inevitably been defeated and in any event would have meant a bloody encounter between carabinieri and Italian soldiers, went immediately to the officer commanding the platoon; the latter, however, replied to W.O. GIANNI= CHINI Giovanni, who energetically demanded the return of the weapon, advising him not to insist in his request since he himself did not feel in a position to give immediate execution to it, and assuring that the weapon would be returned the next day without fail. In fact, because of direct intervention with Captain MONTI by Captain PISTONE, the day afterwards the L.M.G. was brought back by the same soldiers and put back in its place.

In conclusion it must be submitted that in the episodes of the 11th. and 12th., language difficulties, the swiftness of events, misunderstanding between heads of departments not sufficiently in harmony (Captain BELLAMY had only been in charge of the Allied Police in Ascoli for two days), could have accentuated the impression of inefficiency and slackness of the services of public order and certainly gave rise to real lack of coordination between the actions of the Allied P.S. Authorities and the Italian departmental chiefs.

On the basis of the above outlined facts and results:

=I have taken disciplinary action against Captain PISTONE, 2/Lieut. DI GIUSEPPE, and Sgt. MASTA Antonio, i/c the carabinieri who, on the 11th., did not intervene to support the actions of Captain BELLAMY;

=I have transferred to another post 2/Lieut. II GIUSEPPE and the carabinieri who, on the same day, the 11th., were under the orders of Sgt. MASTA;

=I have placed on reserve this last mentioned N.C.O., he having been recalled.

Sgd. BRUNETTO BRUNETTI

O. Danin Cpl.

G.O.C.

10A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 489081 - 365

AG/14602/PS

22 April, 1945.

11A

SUBJECT : Disturbances at Ascoli Piceno.

TO : Regional Public Safety Officer Umbria-Marche Region.

1. Reference is made to your letter R5/514/36 dated 16th March 45.

2. Attached is a translation of the results of a disciplinary enquiry held by the Commanding General of the Royal Carabinieri.

3. This Sub-Commission intends to ask the Commanding General the exact nature of the punishments inflicted, but before doing so may it please be ascertained if the Provincial Public Safety Officer (Capt. Bellamy) is in general agreement with the conclusions contained in the above report.

4. As far as the Italian Military involved in this incident are concerned, a disciplinary enquiry has been held by the Ministry of War but the results have not yet been received.

5. May this Sub-Commission please be informed of the result of the trials of the civilians implicated in the disturbances.

John W. Chapman

John W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.C.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

AFN/G.

336

TRANSLATION

CC.RR Gen. HQ

146	111	111
3rd April 1945	W.D.	Do/4
U.F. 174/3		
POLICE		
TIC. & T.O.		
PROGRESS		
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

Subject : Ascoli Piceno - Disturbances
 TO : AG Public Safety Sub-Commission - Rome
 Reply to letter dated 19th March 1945

The Commanding General of the 2nd Division, CCRP., whom I entrusted with the investigation of the disturbances which occurred at Ascoli Piceno, reports that the spreading malcontent brought about during the last period among the population of the Province, especially in Main Town, as a result of the increasing economic difficulties had produced a favourable background for the disturbances, also in view of:-

- the excessively slow epuration procedure (which, however mainly depends from the central authorities, as the epuration of the local bodies has been effected to the greater part);
- the not sufficiently energetic action against the increase of prices and subsequent safeguarding of the consumers, against the black market and the turning over of food to other provinces, and above all, against the buying up on a large scale of food in Ascoli for the markets of the Capital.

On the afternoon of the 7 March, following an authorized meeting, announced by the socialist party as a protest against the escape of Gen. Rasetti, a self-styled commission of patriots and local communists went to the offices and homes of Public Officials to insist on the dismissal of ex-fascists, among whom were Dr. RIGI Lumberti, the Director of the Provincial Consorzio Agrario, Dr. BRUNI director of SE FA AL, a number of Postal employees, the Cashier of the local Banca d'Italia and other less important people.

The responsibility was placed on Perini Pietro, Perini Dino, Loreti Libero and others - all local communists. Warrants for arrests were made by A.M.G. Some arrests were made but Dr. Rigi and Dr. Bruni were not found. Successively, on intervention of a committee of patriots, all the arrested were freed by disposition of the Allied Provincial Commissioner - Lt.Col. RUTTER

On the 11th at 10:30 in the Olimpia Cinema another public meeting convoked by the Republican Party was held. Mr. Amadeo FERRETTI, the official speaker discussed many of the important problems of the day - epuration, black-market, food.

Afterwards a group of 30 persons to which many others joined, went before the Palazzo del Governo, making noise and asking to see the Prefect, to solicitate the distribution of soap, coal, shoes, increase of subsidy, and removal offascists from public offices.

The Questore and the temporary Commander of the CCRP Group, Capt. Pistone (The regular Commander Lt.Col. Ferretti was on a 5 days leave in Rome) were present at the Prefettura.

Capt. Pistone in agreement with the Questore, went along amongst the demonstrators so as to try to quiet them. Since there was no sign of them quieting

(2)

down Capt. Pistone and Dr. Rendina (Official of P.S. on duty) agreed to have a committee of 4 women see the Prefect. In the meantime Capt. Bellamy, Provincial Public Safety Officer, reached the scene. He gave orders that the women would not see the Prefect nor the Provincial Commissioner until the mob had dispersed.

Capt. Pistone explained this to the committee and the people gathered there. A large group assembled around the women asking what had been told to them. Capt. Bellamy at this moment told Capt. Pistone in his uncertain Italian to hurry and disperse the crowd; which he did.

Seeing that the crowd was dispersing slowly ~~and~~ pacifically, both the Officer and the Questore did not think it necessary to have the soldiery of the Prefettura Guards intervene. This was also done so not to irritate and provoke further incidents. Together they went to the Prefect to explain the situation.

At this point, Capt. Bellamy expert official, faced with the slowness with which the small groups were breaking up, took immediate action, alone, in clearing the crowd.

Worthy of note is that the few CCRR's at the command of Brig. MASIA Antonio, gathered in the Prefettura, though not having received any order from Capt. Bellamy to help in hastening to clear the square, should have, in the absence of their own officer, done so by instinct.~~and~~

On the night of the 11th Capt. Pistone was warned by the Questore Daga that another demonstration was being organised for the following day and that, by disposition of the Prefect, it was necessary to inform the A.M.G. Commissioner. With the Questore, the officer then went to the Provincial Commissioner Lt. Col. Rutter, and after full examination of the situation a meeting with the Prov. Committee of National Liberation was decided on for the same evening at 22:00 hours.

At this meeting, Lt. Col. Rutter warned all the members of the various parties to make peace, calling them individually responsible for any further incidents.

The situation appeared normal, so that when Capt. Pistone received a telegram calling him to Pescara where his father was gravely ill, he thought he could leave for a few hours. However, towards 11 hours on Monday, 12 March a large group gathered before the Palazzo del Governo to protest against the increased price of bread. The Questore had previously ordered an adequate police service to be on duty there. It consisted of about 20 Agents of P.S. stationed outside of the building and 25 CCRR under 2nd Lt. DI Giuseppe Romualdo, who were ready to take care of anything that would happen inside the Prefecture. These orders had been given in agreement with Prov. A.M.G. Commissioner and with the head of the Allied Police. 2300

However, since the crowd was becoming unruly before the closed door, Capt. Bellamy gave orders to Lt. DI GIUSEPPE to disperse the crowd and arrest some of the more troublesome.

The officer instead of immediately obeying the order, and in view of the growing ferment of the people, thought best to consult with the Questore who was in charge of the service. They decided on allowing isolated demonstrators enter the Prefettura and arrest them once inside. This explains and justifies why Capt. Bellamy was under the impression that the Lt. was not efficiently cooperating with him. Capt. Bellamy then went out to push back the crowd. Following the lead, Lt. Di Giuseppe, the Questore, the N.C.O. with the Agents and the CCRR all worked together to disperse the mob which took an hour before the piazza was cleared.

(3)

In the last part of this action, the crowd had been pushed back into the various streets letting out of the Piazza which brought about a division of the police forces. Capt. Bellamy with other Allied Police Officers proceeded to make various arrest while the CGRN Agents and two strong patrols of the "Folgore" took care of the bulk of the mob.

The demonstration of that morning closed with the arrest of 7 men, of which two were patriots and a woman, all held by the CGRN. However towards 12:00 hours following the change of the "Folgore" guard, the situation was reversed for the new soldiers were all patriots and sympathizers of the demonstrators.

Shortly afterwards a committee of patriots headed by 2nd Lt. PERINI Spartaco, Prov. President of the A.N.P.I. went to the Questore, declaring themselves as representatives of the demonstrators and requesting release of the arrested. The Questore replied that it was not a matter that he could decide on and suggested that Lt. Perini go to Capt. Bellamy who at the moment was having lunch.

While Lt. Perini was going to the Capt., Lt. Di Giuseppe and Commissario Rendina went to Lt. Col. Rutter to inform him of the new situation.

A meeting was then announced for 14:30 hrs. in the Palazzo del Governo, during which Lt. Col. Rutter received Lt. Perini and then Lt. Fernacchi Michele with Capt. Monte both of the "Folgore" Company. Col. Rutter told Capt. Monte, who was commander of the group that he would not give any decision until he and all his men left the vicinity.

Capt. Monte said that he could not guarantee the execution of the order and would not be responsible for the discipline of his soldiers since they had just been assigned to him coming from patriot bands and over which he had not as yet complete command.

In the meantime Lt. Di Giuseppe who had accompanied the committee to the Prov. Commissioner and who was trying to persuade the members of the committee, was warned that the soldiers of the "Folgore" were showing signs of impatience for the delayed release of those arrested. Immediately after Dr. Leprone of the Questura arrived with the news that 5 agents had been disarmed.

When informed of the events, Col. Rutter at 16:00 hrs that same day, gave orders for the release of the prisoners. Following such a decision, the "Folgore" Group with officers left on two trucks.

It was then that these members of the Folgore group in leaving the Palazzo del Governo carried away a machine gun belonging to the CGRN and which was propped against an angle.

In front of about 40 armed men grown bold with success, the few CGRN there thought better than to show opposition since they were greatly outnumbered and the result would have been the shedding of unnecessary bloodshed. When Marciallo Giannacchini appealed to the Officer in command of the squad he was advised not to insist and he himself did not feel in a position to give the order. He did however reassure them that the arm would be returned the next day. In fact thru the direct intervention of Capt. Pistone with Capt. Monte, the machine gun was returned to its place the next day by the same soldiers.

(4)

From the Above the following can be inferred:-

- that the action of Capt. Pistone on the 11th was adherent to the necessity of the moment;
- That the 10 CGRR on duty inside the Prefettura did not promptly following the action of Capt. Bellamy who wanted to disperse the small groups still loitering in the square;
- that Lt. Di Giuseppe was not only not energetic on the 12th but did not use to full effect his company and the two strong patrols of the "Folgore" in clearing the piazza and arresting some of the more troublesome. It is true that in ordinary time he would have had to take orders from an authority of P.S. (questore) but it is also true that due to the peremptory orders of the head of the Allied Police he should have lost no time in obeying them;
- that since an energetic and decisive action was lacking from the beginning, which could have avoided both the imposition of the local patriots and the undisciplinary intervention of the soldiers of the Folgore with the civilians, Lt Di Giuseppe opportunely desisted in using his CGRR any further so as to avoid a bloody conflict between CGRR and soldiers of the Folgore;
- that the CGRR on duty at the Prefecture were at fault in leaving the machine gun unguarded;
- that Capt. Pistone should have foreseen a possible public disorder and should have put duty above family sentiments;

Concluding, the following must be put in evidence:-

- that in the events of the 11th and 12th, the difficulty of the language, the incomprehension of the directors not very familiar with each other (Capt. Bellamy had been at Ascoli only two days) accentuated the impression of inefficiency and caused the undoing of any practical action of the P.S. authorities both Allied and Italian;
- that the Prov. Commissioner Lt. Col. Rutter and also the Vice Commissioner Maj. Russi, who have been in Ascoli for some time, have stated that they are fully satisfied with Lt. Col. Ferretti, Commander of the group, who was able to give back some prestige to the CGRR of the Province and whose position has been cleared since he was away on a regular 5 days leave. Also they have recognized Capt. Pistone as being an active officer, excluding the doubt that he went away purposely to avoid the responsibilities of the moment using the telegram as an excuse;
- that Capt. Bellamy came to the same conclusion with the investigating General;

In view of the facts and results mentioned above:-

I have given disciplinary punishment to Capt. Pistone, Lt. Di Giuseppe and Brig. Masi, commander of the CGRR who on the 11th did not intervene to help Capt. Bellamy. I have transferred Lt. Di Giuseppe and the CGRR who on the 11th were under the direction of Brig. Masi.

I have sent home Brig. Masi for he is a drafted CGRR and not a regular.

I feel I must take this occasion to express my own deep regret, already expressed to Lt. Col. Frank Wilson, for the incidents, which, however, as already indicated, are isolated cases and to be attributed solely to defective contingents of valuation, inasmuch as the Force has always held it to be its most pleasant duty to collaborate fully and speedily with the allied authorities.

The Commanding General
Brunetto Brunetti

RISERVATO PERSONALE**Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali****UFFICIO SERVIZIO - SITUAZIONE E COLLEGAMENTI**

N. 174/3 di prot. P.P. Roma, li 3 aprile 1945

Risposta al det. n. Allegato n.

OGGETTO: Disordini ad Ascoli Piceno.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

- Sottocommissione per la Pubblica Sicurezza -

R O M A

Risponde al foglio del 19 marzo 1945.

Il Generale, Comandante della 2^a Divisione C.R.R., da me incaricato di svolgere personale e rigorosa inchiesta in merito ai disordini verificatisi ad Ascoli Piceno, riferisce che un diffuso malcontento creatosi in questi ultimi tempi tra le popolazioni di quella provincia, specie nel capoluogo, in dipendenza dalle crescenti difficoltà economiche, molto sentite dalle classi povere, aveva creato un terreno favorevole a elementi torbidi per fomentare insurrezioni e determinare manifestazioni di protesta più o meno vivaci contro gli esponenti provinciali, anche in ordine:

- alla eccessiva lentezza del processo di epurazione (che poi **3357** prevalenza dipende dalle autorità centrali, essendo stata in massima parte già attuata la epurazione degli enti locali);
- ad una poco energica azione di difesa dei prezzi e di tutela dei consumatori, per arginare l'invasione del mercato nero e l'esodo crescente della produzione verso altre province, e, soprattutto, di fronte all'accaparramento su larga scala di generi alimentari da

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- 2 -

parto di individui ed enti che attirano ad Ascoli i generi di prima necessità destinati al consumo della Capitale.

Su questo sfondo ambientale si manifestarono, nei primi giorni di marzo, ad opera di elementi accesi, iniziative ed episodi che sensibilizzarono d'improvviso la situazione locale.

Nel pomeriggio del 7 marzo, a seguito di un comizio regolarmente autorizzato, indetto dal partito socialista per protestare contro la fuga del Generale ROATTA, una sedicente commissione di patrioti e comunisti ascolani si recò negli uffici e nelle case di pubblici funzionari, per imporre l'allontanamento o le dimissioni di ex fascisti, fra i quali il direttore del Consorzio Agrario Provinciale dott. RIGI Lamberti, il dott. BRUNI direttore della SE PR AL, alcuni impiegati delle RR. Poste, il cassiere della locale sede della Banca d'Italia ed altri minori.

Accertata la responsabilità dei nominati PERINTI Pietro, PERINI Dino, LORETI Libero ed altri - tutti comunisti del luogo - venne contro di essi spiccato dall'A.M.G. ordine di cattura, solo per alcuni eseguito, essendosi il dott. RIGI e il dott. BRUNI resi irreperibili. Successivamente, per intervento di una commissione di patrioti, tutti gli arrestati furono rimessi in libertà, in seguito a disposizione del commissario provinciale alleato tenente colonnello RUTTER.

Il giorno 11, alle ore 10,30, indetto dal partito repubblicano, ebbe luogo nel cinema "Olimpia" di Ascoli altro pubblico comizio, nel quale, dall'oratore ufficiale, rag. Amedeo FERRETTI, furono ribadite, fra l'altro, le critiche sui problemi più assillanti del momento: opurazione, mercato nero, alimentazione.

All'uscita del pubblico, un gruppo di una trentina di persone, cui si aggiunsero ben presto molti curiosi, si portò davanti al Palazzo del Governo, schiamazzando e chiedendo, a gran voce, di vedere il Prefetto, per sollecitare la distribuzione del sapone,

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carbone e scarpe alla popolazione, l'aumento dei sussidi, l'allontanamento dei fascisti dai pubblici uffici.

Eran presenti, in Prefettura, il Questore e il Comandante interinale del gruppo CC.RR. PISTONE (il titolare, ten. col. PERRETTI, si trovava dal giorno 7 a Roma, in breve licenza di 5 giorni).

Il Capitano PISTONE, d'intesa col Questore, scese da solo fra i dimostranti, per fare opera persuasiva. Ma, poiché il clamore non accennava a placarsi, d'accordo col funzionario di servizio in piazza, dott. RENDINA, consentì che una commissione di quattro donne si presentasse al Prefetto. Soprattutto, nel frattempo, il capo dell'ufficio provinciale di P.S. del Governo Alleato, capitano BELLAMY, che, raggugliate della situazione, dichiarò che non avrebbe permesso alle donne di andare dal Prefetto o dal commissario dell'A.M.G., se prima la dimostrazione non si fosse ordinatamente sciolta.

Ciò fu subito spiegato al gruppo di persone ancora ferme davanti alla Prefettura, dallo stesso Capitano PISTONE, il quale, per raggiungere lo scopo, si valse anche delle quattro donne, costituenti la commissione,

Intorno a queste donne, si formò allora un folto capannello di gente che chiedeva notizie; e fu in quel momento che il Capitano BELLAMY, nel suo "incerto" italiano - com'egli stesso ha dichiarato al Generale inquirente - invitò il Capitano PISTONE ad affrettare l'allontanamento dei gruppetti che sostavano nella piazza. Il Capitano PISTONE, pur non essendosi reso conto della esatta portata della richiesta, intervenne immediatamente per conseguire lo sgombero.

Visto, però, che il deflusso avveniva, se pure con lentezza, ma gradualmente e pacificamente, sia l'ufficiale sia il Questore non credettero necessario l'intervento dei militari di servizio, concentrati nel corpo di guardia della Prefettura. E ciò anche per non inasprire gli animi e per non provocare eventuali incidenti. Insieme poi si recarono a raggugliare il Prefetto della

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situazione.

A questo punto, il capitano BELLAMY, funzionario molto esperto, di fronte alla lentezza con cui i capannelli si andavano sciogliendo, provvide, da solo, allo sgombero più sollecito.

Qui giova rilevare che i pochi carabinieri al comando del brigadiere MASTA Antonio, riuniti nel corpo di guardia della Prefettura, pur non avendo ricevuto ordine dal Capitano BELLAMY di correre per affrettare lo sgombero della piazza, avrebbero dovuto, in assenza del proprio ufficiale, ciò fare di iniziativa e non lasciare solo il capo della polizia alleata di Ascoli.

La sera dello stesso giorno 11, il Capitano PISTONE fu avvisato dal questore comm. DAGA che altra dimostrazione si organizzava per l'indomani e che, per disposizione del Prefetto, bisognava ragguagliarne subito il Commissario dell'A.M.G.. Insieme col Questore, l'ufficiale si recò quindi dal commissario provinciale ten. col. RUTTER e, dopo ampio esame della situazione, si stabilì di convocare, la sera stessa, per le ore 22, il comitato provinciale di Liberazione Nazionale.

In questa riunione, il ten. col. RUTTER diffidò tutti gli esponenti dei vari partiti a fare opera di pacificazione, chiamandoli singolarmente responsabili di eventuali incidenti.

La situazione sembrava così normalizzata, onde il Capitano PISTONE, ricevuto un telegramma che lo chiamava alla vicina Pescaia al capezzale del padre gravemente infermo, credeva potersi assentare per poche ore. Se nonch'è, verso le ore 11 del lunedì successivo, 12 marzo, traendo spunto dall'aumento del prezzo del pane, un folto gruppo di popolo - in buona parte operai - improvvisò una nuova dimostrazione davanti al Palazzo del Governo. Ivi era stato preventivamente disposto dalla questura adeguato servizio di ordine pubblico, con l'impiego di una ventina di agenti di P.S. che vigilavano all'esterno del palazzo e di 25 carabinieri, al comando del sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE Romualdo, della tenenza

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di Ascoli, che dovevano tenersi pronti per qualunque evenienza nell'interno della Prefettura. Tali disposizioni di servizio erano state concordate col commissario provinciale dell'A.M.G. e col capo della polizia alleata.

Senonchè, tumultuando la folla davanti al portone chiuso, una disicina di carabinieri furono fatti uscire, per richiesta del capitano BELLAMY, che - intervenuto sul posto - diede ordine al sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE di disperdere la folla e di arrestare alcuni dei più scalmanati tra i dimostranti.

L'ufficiale, anzichè dare immediata esecuzione all'ordine, opinò - in vista della crescente tensione degli animi - di conferire al riguardo col Questore, che dirigeva il servizio, e ricorse poco opportunamente a mezze misure, cercando di fare entrare in Prefettura, isolatamente, alcuni dei dimostranti che, fra i più accesi, si agitavano in prima fila, per poi rinchiederli nell'interno del palazzo e procedere al loro arresto. Ciò spiega e giustifica, nel Capitano BELLAMY, l'impressione che il tenente non gli offrisse efficace collaborazione, nel senso da lui voluto, tanto che - di persona - si diede a rimandare indietro la folla. In proposito, non solo il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE, ma anche il Questore ed i sottufficiali di servizio, hanno dichiarato al Generale inquirente di aver, insieme con carabinieri e con gli agenti di servizio, concorso attivamente per respingere la folla, riuscendo, dopo alterne vicende, dureate circa un'ora, ad allargare il cerchio dei dimostranti, fino a sgombrare completamente la piazza.

Nell'ultima fase di questa azione, che, ricacciando la folla agli sbocchi delle vie circostanti, portò inevitabilmente al frazionamento della forza pubblica in piccoli nuclei staccati, il Capitano BELLAMY, coadiuvato da ufficiali della polizia alleata, procedette personalmente a taluni arresti, mentre l'Arma e gli agenti di P.S. rimasero impegnati a fronteggiare il grosso dei dimostranti, col

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concorso di due robuste ronde della compagnia complemento del gruppo di combattimento "Folgore".

Con l'arresto di sette uomini, fra cui due patrioti, ed una donna, affidati in custodia ai carabinieri rimasti nell'interno della Prefettura, si concluse la dimostrazione antimeridiana. Ma, verso le ore 12,30, in seguito al cambio degli uomini del gruppo "Folgore" in servizio d'ordine, si delineò un improvviso rovesciamento della situazione, in quanto i nuovi militari giunti sul posto, tutti ex partigiani, si schierarono apertamente dalla parte dei dimostranti.

E' sintomatico che, al canto del reparto, secul, dopo poco, la presentazione al Questore di una commissione di patrioti locali, capeggiata dal sottotenente di complemento PERRINI Spartaco, presidente provinciale dell'A.M.P.I., la quale, dichiarandosi interprete della volontà non solo dei dimostranti, ma degli stessi militari, chiese perentoriamente il rilascio degli arrestati. Il Questore fece presente che ciò esulava dalla sua competenza, e consigliò il PERRINI di rivolgersi al capitano dell'A.S.G. BELLMANY che a quell'ora si trovava a mensa.

Mentre il PERRINI si recava presso il predetto Capitano, il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE e il commissario dott. RENDINA si portarono dal commissario provinciale ten. col. RUTTER, mettendolo al corrente dei nuovi, imprevisti sviluppi della situazione.

Fu quindi indetta, per le ore 14,30, una riunione al Palazzo del Governo, durante la quale il commissario provinciale, ten.col. RUTTER, ricevette prima il sottotenente PERRINI e poi anche il tenente del "Folgore" PERUACCI Michele - accompagnato dal comandante la compagnia supplementi capitano MONTI. A quest'ultimo, il ten.col. RUTTER fece presente che non avrebbe preso alcuna decisione in merito al reclamato rilascio degli arrestati, se egli prima non si fosse allontanato con i propri uomini.

Il capitano MONTI non esitò a dichiarare, testualmente, di non

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essere in grado di garantire la esecuzione dell'ordine, e di non poter rispondere della disciplina dei suoi militari, trattandosi di elementi da poco inquadrati, provenienti da bande partigiane e che, in conseguenza, egli non aveva ancora alia mano.

Nel frattempo, il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE - che aveva accompagnato la commissione presso l'ufficio del commissario provinciale e che continuava a svolgere opera di persuasione sui componenti - fu avvertito che i militari del "Folgore" davano manifesti segni d'impazienza per il ritardato rilascio degli arrestati. Subito dopo, sopraggiunse il commissario di P.S. dott. LEPRONI, della locale questura, ad avvicinare che cinque agenti di P.S. di servizio davanti al Palazzo del Governo erano stati disarmati.

Informato di ciò, il ten. col. RUTTER, verso le ore 16, sempre del giorno 12, consentì che gli arrestati fossero messi in libertà. In seguito a siffatta decisione, il reparto della "Folgore" si allontanò su due autocarri, coi propri ufficiali.

Fu allora che questi complementi del gruppo di combattimento "Folgore", uscendo dal palazzo del Governo, asportarono il fucile mitragliatore in dotazione ai carabinieri e che in quel momento trovavasi poggiato in un angolo del corpo di guardia.

Di fronte a circa quaranta uomini, armati di mitra e imbaldanziti dal successo, i pochi carabinieri presenti nel corpo di guardia, nella impossibilità di una opposizione violenta, condannata prevedibilmente all'insuccesso, e che avrebbe messo comunque di fronte, sanguinosamente, carabinieri e soldati italiani, fecero immediato ricorso all'ufficiale comandante del plotone; ma questi, al maresciallo GIANNETTINI Giovanni che energicamente reclamava la restituzione dell'arma, rispose, consigliando a non insistere nella richiesta, cui egli stesso non si sentiva in grado di far dare esecuzione immediata, ed assicurando che l'arma sarebbe stata senz'altro restituita l'indomani. Infatti,

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per il diretto intervento del capitano PISTONE presso il capitano MONTI, il giorno successivo, il fucile mitragliatore fu dagli stessi soldati riportato e rimesso al suo posto.

Da quanto sopra esposto rilevo:

- che l'azione del capitano PISTONE nella giornata dell'11, domenica, fu aderente alle necessità del momento;
- che mal si comportarono, allorquando il capitano si recò a conferire col Prefetto, i militari di servizio nell'interno della Prefettura -10 in tutto- a non spalleggiare prontamente l'azione del capo provinciale della polizia alleata capitano BELLAMY, che mirava a disperdere rapidamente gli altri gruppetti che ancora sostavano nella piazza;
- che il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE non solo non agì nella giornata del 12 con la dovuta energia, ma difettò soprattutto nell'azione di comando, in quanto non seppe organicamente, prontamente e decisamente impiegare il reparto, né tenerlo compatto ai suoi ordini in modo da imporsi col peso della massa e con la possibilità di una ordinata manovra, fiancheggiata da due robuste ronde di militari del "Folgore" nell'azione diretta a sgomberare rapidamente la piazza, arrestando taluno dei più facinorosi. E' bensì vero che egli, secondo le norme dei tempi ordinari, si sarebbe dovuto **3350** nere alle direttive dell'autorità di P.S. (Questore) dirigente il servizio; ma è anche vero che, di fronte alle disposizioni parentoriole del capo della polizia alleata - ai cui ordini agivano e funzionari di P.S. e comandanti delle forze di polizia - egli avrebbe dovuto, senza por tempo in mezzo, lanciarsi sui dimostranti ed operare energicamente, a qualunque costo;
- che, mancata sin dal primo momento questa azione energica e decisa,

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la quale molto probabilmente avrebbe evitato sia la successiva imposizione dei patrioti locali, sia l'intervento indisciplinato dei militari del "Folgore" a sostegno dei civili per il rilascio dei sette arrestati, opportunamente si regolò poi il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE a dosistere da ogni ulteriore impiego delle forze dell'Arma a sua disposizione, per evitare sanguinoso conflitto tra carabinieri e soldati del gruppo di combattimento "Folgore";

- che mal si regolarono i militari dell'Arma, in sosta nel corpo di guardia della Prefettura, a lasciare incustodito il fucile mitragliatore, che poté così essere asportato;
- che il capitano PISTONE meglio si sarebbe regolato se, in vista di possibili perturbamenti dell'ordine pubblico, avesse fatto prevalere sul sentimento affettivo, che lo attrasse al capezzale del padre in pericolo letale, il superiore sentimento del dovere.

Concludendo, occorre mettere in evidenza:

- che negli episodi del giorno 11 e del giorno 12, difficoltà di lingua, tumultuarietà di eventi, incomprensione reciproca fra dirigenti non sufficientemente affintati (il capitano BELLAMY da due giorni solo si trovava alla direzione della polizia alleata in Ascoli) poterono accenutare l'impressione di inefficienza e di slittamento dei servizi d'ordine e valsero certamente a determinare un effettivo sfasamento nell'azione pratica fra autorità di P.S. alleata e dirigenti italiani; 33-9
- che il commissario provinciale dell'A.M.G. ten. col. BUTTER e così pure il vice commissario provinciale maggiore RUSSI - che da più tempo sono in Ascoli - si sono dichiarati pienamente soddisfatti sia dell'azione del ten. col. PERRETTI, comandante titolare del gruppo, il quale è riuscito a ripristinare il prestigio ed a potenziare il rendimento dell'Arma nella provincia - e la

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cui posizione, nell'occorso risulta nettamente fuori causa, in quanto egli trovasi in regolare licenza di giorni 5 ottenuta in epoca non sospetta, allorchè nulla assolutamente era dato prevedere circa gli avvenimenti successivi - e sia del comportamento del capitano PISTONE, che riconoscono ufficiale attivo e pieno di energia, escludendo ch'egli possa essere stato indotto a lasciare la sede per sfuggire alle responsabilità del momento prendendo a pretesto il telegramma, che gli annunciava le gravissime condizioni di suo padre, e che pertanto non ne disiderano l'allontanamento;

- che alla stessa conclusione è addivinato pure il capitano ELLAMY col quale il Generale inquirente ha avuto lungo colloquio, e che si ripromette di avvalersi dell'opera di questo ufficiale, sul conto del quale non ha personalmente nulla da eccepire.

In base ai fatti e alle risultanze susposte:

- = ho punito disciplinamente il capitano PISTONE, il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE e il brigadiere MASIA Antonio, comandante dei carabinieri che, il giorno 11, non intervennero per appoggiare l'azione del Capitano ELLAMY;
- = ho trasferito ad altra sede il sottotenente DI GIUSEPPE e i carabinieri che, sempre il giorno 11, si trovavano agli ordini del brigadiere MASIA;
- = ho ricollocato in congedo quest'ultimo sottufficiale, essendo egli richiamato.

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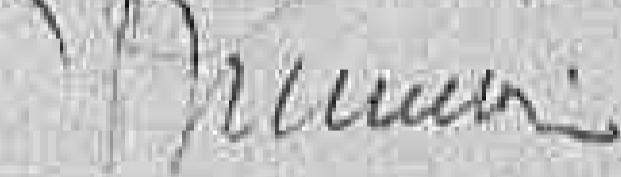
Con l'occasione, non posso non confermare le espressioni del mio vivo dispiacere già esternate al Ten. Col. Frank WILSON per gl'incidenti, di cui innanzi è cenno, invero isolati e da attribuire solo a difetti

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to contingente di valutazione, in quanto l'Arma ascrive a suo dovere particolarmente gradito la sollecita e piena collaborazione con le autorità Alleate.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
- Ernesto Brunetti -



3347

translation MC.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Rome 6th April '45

n: 142/3948

Subject: Ascoli Piceno .Political situation.
To.....: A.C. Public Safety subCommission.

For information.

From report received, has appeared to this ministry, that, the provincial liberation Committee of Ascoli Piceno, has applied to the Prefect for its collaboration with the Police bodies for the investigation and repression of the Nazifascist criminality, and would have named for this charge the following:

- 1°- De Santis Prof. Bruno
- 2°- Fiorentino Pier Lorenzo
- 3°- Fioravanti Guido

This request has been made in order to institute, through the a/m persons, a control of the police bodies proceeding, which is incompatible with the laws in force as well as with the duty intrusted to the Police.

Among the a/m two are indicated as extremist, these are : prof. Bruno De Santis, patriot and representative of the Action Party, and Mr. Fioravanti representative of the Communist Party.

The latter, born in Porto S. Giorgio on the /-10-1902, emigrated to Argentine Republic on 1925, where he was immediately known as an appassionate communist; but after he appeared in discord with his communist fellows, so that he has been expelled from the "atteotti" centre to which he belonged. As a result of his activity has been expelled in 1922 from Argentine Republic. Returned there following the revocation of the decree he continued the same activity, in consequence of which he has been arrested three times: the first in 1932, the second in 1935 as a leader of bricklayers strike, and the third in 1937 just for the same reasons to the effect that he has been deported to Italy and confined in a town.

Therefore belongs to the National Liberation Committee of Ascoli Piceno also the layer Egidio Cesari who has the following penal records:
1°-15-6-1931- Ascoli Piceno Finance Intendency - fine of L.100 ~~for~~ transgression to the law regarding the radio auditions.

2°-22-12-1933-Ascoli Piceni Court-acquitted for no culpability.
3°-6-7-1934- Ancona Court of Appeal-one year and sex months of prison for disubdience to an Officer and a Magistrate(punishment has not taken place by virtue of decree 25-9-1934)

4°-3-12-1935-Ancona Court of Appeal-acquitted for not having committed the crime.

5°-22-1-1936-Ascoli Piceno Court-no culpability.

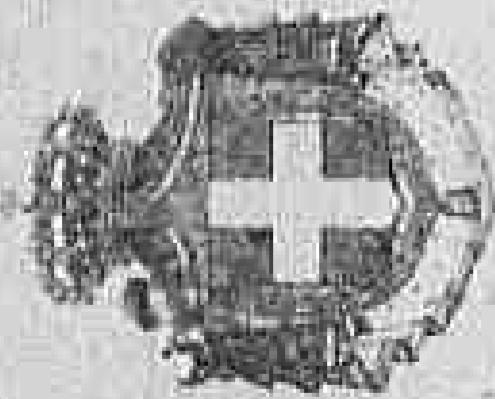
6°-25-6-1937- Court of Cassation of the Kingdom-sentence extinguished for amnisti and then annulled.

7°+31-10-1937-Rome Court- amnisty for no culpability.
That is reported for information and confidentially.

Please initial review and

for the Minister - Turani -

DIR	July 19/5
DATE	07 19/5
EXPIRATION	1977
PO	07/19/5
LIC & REG.	07/19/5
PRISON	
AD	
SERIAL NO.	07/19/5
TYPE	



Mod. 839

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA P.S. - DIREZIONE A.G.R. = SEZIONE II.

N. 442/3943

Roma, li 6 aprile 1945.

ALL'ON. COMMISSIONE ALLEGATA
Sottocommissione per la Pubblica Sicurezza

R.O.M.A.

OBJETTO: Ascoli Piceno - Situazione politica.

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Per notizia di codesto On/le Ufficio, si informa che risulta allo scrivente che il Comitato Provinciale di Liberazione di Ascoli Piceno ha richiesto a quel Prefetto di voler collaborare con gli organi di polizia per l'accertamento e la repressione della criminalità nazi-fascista ed avrebbe designato a tale incarico

1°- DE SANTIS Prof. Dr. Bruno

2°- FIORENZINO Dr. Pier Lorenzo

3°- PIORAVANTI Sig. Guido.

Il Comitato di Liberazione vorrebbe in sostanza attraverso tali persone istituire una forma di controllo sull'operato della polizia statale, il che è incompatibile sia con le leggi vigenti, sia con la natura stessa delle funzioni affidate alla polizia.

Delle tre persone designate, due vengono indicate come estremiste, e cioè il Prof. Bruno De Santis, patriota e rappresentante del Partito d'Azione, ed il Sig. Fiorevanti Guido, appartenente al Partito Comunista. Quest'ultimo, nato a Torto S. Giorgio il 7.10.1902, emigrò in Argentina nel 1925 dove si mise subito in vista quale comunista acceso, e risultò poi in disaccordo con gli stessi compagni di fede, tanto che nel 1929 fu espulso ~~dal~~ centro "matteotti" cui apparteneva.

Per la sua attività e perciò in rapporti con elementi terroristici

Roma, 11 aprile 1945.

ALL'ON. COMMISSIONE ALLEANZA  
Sottocommissione per la Pubblica Sicurezza

R O M A

OBIETTIVI: Ascoli Piceno - Situazione politica.

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Per la sua attività e perciò in rapporti con elementi terroristici nel 1922 fu espulso dall'Argentina.

Ritornatovi a seguito della revoca del decreto, continuò la sua attività tanto che nello stesso anno 1932 fu arrestato nuovamente in quella nazione, ed anche nel 1935 fu di nuovo arrestato quale capo gregario.

tore di uno sciopero generale dei muratori.

Nell'ottobre del 1937 arrestato ancora una volta quale capeggiatore di altro sciopero fu deportato in Italia e qui, fermato, fu assegnato al confino.

Risulta, poi, che farebbe parte del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Ascoli Piceno tale Prof. avv. Emidio Cesari che ha i seguenti precedenti penali:

- 1º - 15.6.1931 - Intendenza di Finanza di Ascoli Piceno - pena pecunaria L. 100 per contravvenzione legge radioaudizioni circolari. (non menzione).
- 2º - 22.12.1933 - Tribunale Ascoli Piceno - fatto non costituisce reato per oltraggio.
- 3º - 5.7.1934 - Corte di Appello di Ancona - anni uno e mesi sei di reclusione per oltraggio a Pubblico Ufficiale ed oltraggio a Magistrato in udienza (pena condonata per R.D.U. 20.9.1934).
- 4º - 3.7.1935 - Corte di Appello di Ancona - Assoluzione per non aver commesso il fatto per calunnia.
- 5º - 22.1.1936 - Tribunale di Ascoli Piceno - fatto non costituisce reato per oltraggio.
- 6º - 23.6.1937 - Corte Cassazione Regno - Dichiara estinto il reato di falsità ideologica e concorso per annettere ed annulla senza rinvio la sentenza del Tribunale di Ascoli del 30.1.1935.
- 7º - 31.10.1937 - Tribunale di Roma - ammista per falso ideologico in atto pubblico.

Di tanto si ritiene d'informare in via riservata codesta onorevole commissione.

FBI WITNESS

785016

24 MAR 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Page 1345

Tel: 735

24 March 1945.

Ref: 3631/EC

SUBJECT: Demonstrations at ASCOLI-PICENO.

To : Civil Affairs Section (for Public Safety S/o)

1. Report by PPSO dated 14 Mar 45 is returned herewith.
 2. A serious view is taken of the attitude of the CC.RR and Italian troops on the occasion of the incidents dealt with in the report. Will you forward to this office for information results of the respective enquiries when received.

On receipt of the above
I am
E. H. Parker
Chief Staff Officer
to Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

334

१९९१

मात्र विद्युत का उपयोग नहीं हो सकता। इसके बजाए विद्युत का उपयोग नहीं हो सकता।

50/6

1. *Constitutive* *transcription* *in* *yeast* *is* *regulated* *by* *multiple* *mechanisms*, *including* *transcriptional* *silencing*, *epigenetic* *modifications*, *post-translational* *modification*, *and* *regulation* *of* *mRNA* *decay*.

the first time, and I have been to see it twice since. It is a very fine place, and I am sure you will like it. The people there are very kind, and the food is delicious. I hope you will have a good time.

•THE GEOGRAPHY
OF THE BALTIC AND
ATLANTIC OCEANS
AND THEIR
PORTS AND HARBOURS

• एक दूसरी बात यह है कि विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग अपने लिए नहीं ही बल्कि अपने लिए और अपने लिए भी नहीं हो सकता। इसका अर्थ यह है कि विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग अपने लिए नहीं ही हो सकता, अपने लिए भी नहीं हो सकता।

प्राप्तिरूप देखने की अवसरा नहीं आयी। लोकों की विश्वासीता बढ़ गई। उन्होंने अपने दृष्टिकोण से यह देखा कि जब विश्वासीता बढ़ जाए तो विश्वासीता की विश्वासीता भी बढ़ जाएगी।

to provide information relative to the
use to which the same was put, or to
any other information which may be
available.

It is further ordered that the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall
make available to the Commission
such information as may be necessary
to determine the amount of tax
which may be due from the
United States to the
Government of the
Soviet Union.

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Government of the
Soviet Union.

• **THEORETICAL** **IDEAS** **ON** **THE** **ROLE** **OF** **THE** **STATE** **IN** **THE** **CONSTITUTION**

785016

• SUPPLYING THE
COUNTRY WITH
THEIR PRODUCE.
• PROBABLY THE
LARGEST OF
THEIR COUNTRY,
AND THE
LARGEST
OF THE
COUNTRIES
IN THE
WORLD.

It is to be observed that the author of the *Principles* has given a very full account of the history of the *Principles*, and of the progress of the cause of the slaves in the United States, and it is unnecessary to repeat any thing here. The author has also given a full account of the *Principles* themselves, and of the various ways in which they have been applied to the benefit of the slaves. The author has also given a full account of the *Principles* themselves, and of the various ways in which they have been applied to the benefit of the slaves.

“**THE** **WORLD** **IS** **NOT** **ONE** **OF** **ART** **OR** **IDEAS**, **IT** **IS** **ONE** **OF** **MAN**’S **PROBLEMS**. **WE** **ARE** **NOT** **DEALING** **WITH** **IDEAS**, **WE** **ARE** **DEALING** **WITH** **MAN**.”

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Alma 44:10-11
and he said unto them,
Behold, I have given unto you
the commandments which I have
given unto all men; that every man
should do whatsoever he listed.

THE TITLED AND OTHER MASTERS OF
THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN THE
NINETEEN CENTURY

• १९२५ अप्रैल ३४ सोमवार
गोपनीय श्री द्वारकानाथ द्वारा दिल्ली
देशभर के लिए बुधवार ३० मार्च १९२५ को
दिल्ली राजसभा में दिल्ली विधान सभा
के लिए बुधवार ३० मार्च १९२५ को
दिल्ली राजसभा में दिल्ली विधान सभा

• १८५० वर्ष की वार्षिकी में इसका नियमित उपयोग शुरू हो गया।

Die Begriffe „Rasse“ und „Volk“ sind in der sozialen Anthropologie nicht gleichbedeutend.

•HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL ESSAYS
OF MARY T. BROWNELL, AUTHOR OF
"THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN
MISSIONS."

“*It is a natural truth that the best way to learn about the world is to go out and explore it. This is what I have done, and I am still doing it.*”

卷之三

（五）中華人民共和國憲法第49條：「全國人民代表大會和全國人民代表大會常務委員會，是中國人民民主專政的國家機關。」

୧୮

卷之三

卷之三

John. Shaeffer

interpretation of the law of 2000, which was passed by the Legislature in 1999, and which was signed into law by Governor Pataki on April 13, 2000. The law, which became effective on July 1, 2000, provides that the State shall not be liable for damages resulting from the negligent acts or omissions of its employees, agents, contractors, or subcontractors, unless such damages result from the willful conduct of such persons. The law also provides that the State shall not be liable for damages resulting from the negligent acts or omissions of its employees, agents, contractors, or subcontractors, unless such damages result from the willful conduct of such persons.

卷之三

CONFIDENTIAL

8A

HEADQUARTERS
A.M.C. PROVINCE
ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION
C.I.T.F.
PS

21 MAR 1945

1/2
21 MAR 1945

REF: AF/1400/201.

SUBJECT: Disturbances and Demonstrations.

TO: HQ, ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION, AMG/AC (or Regional Commissioner).
6A

1. I have received your letter 25/514/30 dated 17 MAR 45, and have noted your comments and instructions.

2. You will remember that I came to see you at Aquila and brought to your attention the possibility of a demonstration.

3. With regard to your paragraph 2, my AF/1900/12 dated 10 Mar 45 informed you of the minor disorders which took place on the evening of the 6th. PPSO was advised by telephone by PPSO at 1600 hrs on 12 Mar, immediately following the more important demonstration. Maj. Russel reported to Region HQ in person on 14 Mar, and PPSO's written report left his HQ on the courier on 15 Mar.

4. In case there should have been any relay in the transmission of PPSO's verbal report to AC, I reported personally to Local Government Sub-Commissioner and Brig. Off. in C.I. 15/16 Mar. This was done with the approval of Region HQ.

5. From the information available there did not seem to be sufficient justification for calling on Area or Corps for assistance. It was at no time suspected that the Local troops would take sides with the demonstrators. The mess of the Folgore Division had apparently been anti-Communist, and it was not known that the recent recruits were of a different calibre.

6. On the evening of 12 Mar, together with Maj. Russel I visited Brdo Lucas (AQ 10 Corps) and reported the situation, especially as regards the behaviour of the men of the Folgore Division. He arranged for AFM 10 Corps to enquire into the matter, and for the Folgore troops to be removed. This move has now largely been completed.

7. A curfew at 1900 hrs has been in force since the evening of 12 Mar.
2 - 24 Mar inclusive.

TO	FROM	DATE
AMG/AC	AMG/AC	1/2
AMG/AC	AMG/AC	1/2
AMG/AC	AMG/AC	1/2

TO: HQ, Umbria-Merche Region, AIG/AC (for Regional Commissioner).

1. I have received your letter 35/514/30 dated 17 Mar 45, and have noticed your comments and instructions.

2. You will remember that I came to see you at Aquila and brought to your attention the possibility of a demonstration.

3. With regard to your paragraph 2, my AT/1360/12 dated 10 Mar 45 informed you of the minor disorders which took place on the evening of the 6th. PPSO was advised by telephone by PPSO at 1800 hrs on 12 Mar, immediately following the more important demonstration, Maj. Russi reported to Region HQ in person on 14 Mar, and PPSO's written report left this HQ on the courier on 16 Mar.

4. In case there should have been any delay in the transmission of PPSO's verbal report to AC, I dorbed erroneously Local Government Sub-Commissioner and Brig. Upp. on 15/16 Mar. This was done with the approval of Region HQ.

5. From the information available there did not seem to be sufficient justification for calling on Arch Corps for assistance. It was at no time suspected that the local troops would take sides with the demonstrators. The mass of the Folgore Division had apparently been anti-Communist, and it was not known that the recent recruits were of a different calibre.

6. On the evening of 12 Mar, together with Maj. Russi I visited Brig. Lucas (AQ 10 Corps) and reported the situation, especially regarding the behaviour of the men of the Folgore Division. He arranged for API 10 Corps to enquire into the matter, and for the Folgore troops to be removed. This move has now largely been completed.

7. A curfew at 1900 hrs has been in force since the evening of 12 Mar.

8. Individuals concerned in the disorders will come up for trial on 22 - 24 Mar inclusive.

TO	11/16	11/15
DIRECTOR	Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
DE. & DIRECTOR	Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
EXEC. OFFICER	Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
POL. OFF.	Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
LC. & RFO.	Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
PROSEC.	Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
COPY TO:-	HQ, Umbria-Merche Region	Umbria-Merche Commission

1. C. C. V. RUPPER,
Lieut-Col.,
Provincial Commissioner.

2. C. C. V. RUPPER,
Lieut-Col.,
Provincial Commissioner.

2422



7A

RISERVATO PERSONALE

Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO SERVIZIO - SITUAZIONE E COLLEGAMENTI

N. 274/3 *di prot. R.P.*

Roma, 11 20 marzo 1945

Risposta al

del

n.

Allegati n.

oc.

OGGETTO: Ascoli Piceno - Ordine Pubblico.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

- Sottocommissione di P.S. -

R O M A

fa riferimento al foglio AC/14602/PS. in data 19 marzo
1945.

Ho ordinato al Generale CARUSO Filippo, comandante della
2^a Divisione CC.RR., di recarsi immediatamente sul posto per
una rigorosa inchiesta e mi riservo di riferire sulle risul-
tanze.

Translation.

With ref. to letter AC/14602/PS dated 19th March, 1945.
I have issued instructions to the General CARUSO , Filippo
Commander of the CC.RR. 2^aDivision, immediately to go
on the spot , in order to carry out severe investigations,
the result of which will be communicated.
rv.

5A

TO	IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
DIRECTOR	(Brunetto Brunetti)
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	
EXEC. OFFICER	
POLICE	
LIC. & REG.	
PRISONS	
ADM. OFFICER	
SEC. ATT.	
CIV. ATT.	

M. Brunetti

Opn 21/05

3337

To: Provincial Commissioner, Ascoli-Piceno.
 From: HQ AG/AC Abruzzi Marche Region.
 Subject: Disturbances and Demonstrations.
 Ref: R5/514/30.
 Date: 17 March 1945.

W602

Public Safety

u

(PA)

1. I have received the report on the four recent demonstrations in your city. I feel that the action taken was not strong or definite enough, and amounted to no more than attempts to look the stable door after the horse had flown.

2. Your PRSO was warned twice that ~~the~~ demonstrations would take place, but no sufficient action was taken to prevent them, nor was this HQ informed of them until a telephone conversation at 10.30 am on the 16th March 1945. (In this respect I would refer you to HQ AC letter 6/62/CA dated 25.10.44, forwarded to you under this HQ reference R5/514/30 dated 27.10.44).

3. This lack of forcible action seems to have encouraged the demonstrators in that each demonstration became more violent. When it was found that the CO.MR were so useless, I suggest that you should have (i) got in touch with your Area Commander for assistance, (ii) got in touch with 10 Corps at Macerata for assistance, or (iii) obtained assistance from myself.

4. Had this been done the last two demonstrations need never have occurred, or, had assembly taken place, it would have been forcibly dealt with and dispersed.

5. If you have any further information of serious demonstrations which are likely to lead to trouble will you see that I am informed immediately and take steps as indicated in para 3 above.

John C. G.

O.H.A. FRANK. Colonel.
Regional Commissioner.

CHAP/rsg.

Copies to: HQ AG (Civil Affairs Section)
RPSO, Abruzzi Marche Region.
File R/5 PUB SAFETY/RPS.

3/25
HEADQUARTERS
79 MAR 1945

A. C.

SA

HEADQUARTERS UNITED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394.

Tel. 489081 - 365.

AO/14602/PS.

19th March, 1945.

SUBJECT : Disturbances at Ascoli Piceno.

TO : Commanding General G.C.R.R. *2b*

1. Attached herewith is a copy of a report received from the Regional Commissioner, Abruzzi-Marche, concerning disturbances which occurred at Ascoli Piceno between the 7th and 12th March, 1945.

2. The report comments unfavourably on the conduct of the G.C.R.R., under Lt. Di Giuseppe, and brings to notice the fact that G.C.R.R. Capt. Pistoni Santino and the G.C.R.R. Colonel were both absent from their commands during the time the disturbances were taking place.

3. It is requested that a full and urgent enquiry be made into this matter and the result reported as soon as possible.

4. An enquiry has been instituted by the Italian Army District Headquarters into the conduct of the Italian soldiers.

Frank Wilson M.C.B.
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, J.A.G.D., *3335*
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Copy to: Regional Commissioner,
Abruzzi-Marche Region.
Land Forces Sub-Commission.

FJW/ea.

8

1462 4-A
oo.

TO :-- HQ AC Public Safety Sub-Commission.
 FROM :-- HQ AMG/AC Abruzzi-Marche Region.
 SUBJECT :-- Disturbance at Ascoli.
 REF :-- R5/514/30.
 DATE :-- 16 March 1945.

2 b

Further to our telephonic communication to you on the above named subject, herewith full report submitted by P.P.S.O. Ascoli Province forwarded for your information.

FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER:

S. Pickering
 S. PICKERING,
 Lt. Colonel,
 R.P.S.O.

/al

TO	
DIRECTOR	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	
EXEC. OFFICER	
POLICE	10% 1945
L.C. & REG.	
PRISONERS	
ADM. OFFICES	
SECURITY	
CIVIL C.	



3334

5105

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AF0 394

AG/14602/PB

Tel: 489081 Ext 365
19 March, 1945

SUBJECT : Disturbance at Ascoli Piceno.

TO : Land Forces Sub-Commission.

1. With further reference to copy of telephone message respecting the above subject, forwarded to you on the 16th instant.
2. Herewith is a copy of full report on the matter, submitted by the P.P.S.C. Ascoli Piceno.
3. A very serious view is taken of the intimidation of the law enforcement agencies by Italian soldiery, and an enquiry is being held by the local Italian Military District Headquarters.
4. The Commanding General G.C.M.R. has been supplied with a full report of the matter and requested to hold an urgent enquiry. You will be informed of the result.

John Wilson Wilson
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

EOW/jwf

Copy to:
R.C. Abruzzi-Marche.

3353

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: CERK

FILE NO.

TO P. S. Subversi

18 Mar 1945

The attached report was handed to me
by Col Rutter this morn.

It is a shocking commentary on the CERK
& I think you should ask C.G. of CERK to
hold an inquiry.

gpm

333 (2611)

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

From: W. O. Macmillan Province,
To: Regional Commissioner, Abenaki, Marquette Region,
Attention of Mr. S. O.
Subject: Disturbances etc. in Abenaki 14000.

I have to report for your information and any action
deemed necessary the following facts respecting disturbances which have
recently taken place in the town of Abenaki 14000.

On Wednesday 7th March, 1915, following a public meeting, a
duly authorized, held by the local Labour Party, persons dispersing from
the meeting about 7.30 P.M. subsequently went to the houses of various
officials, including the residence of Mr. RICHARDSON, and that of Dr.
MUNN, respectively the heads of Concordia Asturio and Minuteman.

These persons belonging in a disorderly manner demanded
the immediate resignation of three officials from their offices on the
grounds of inefficiency and past political activities, those persons
were not assaulted, but were intimidated, and prevented from entering
residues if they did not accede to the demands of the crowd, amongst
which were prominent three of the local bad eggs, TERRY, McLEOD,
KELLY and COUNTY LABORER. At one of the incidents it is believed
the intervention of civilian soldiers prevented an actual assault from
taking place.

This matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Local
Committee, and as a result charges brought before an A. C. Court are pending
against these individuals for conduct to the prejudice of good order.

The second incident occurred at about noon on Friday,
11th March, when, on approaching the post office, I found that the main
entrance was packed with over 200 persons, who were demanding to see the
street to elude the arrival of these two directors, and to get some
supplies of boots, clothing, coal and other commodities.

When I arrived I found 4 at the Cambodian on the 3rd floor
door had locked it, thus preventing entry to the post office. I gained
entry after a little time and found that four women were inside, and on
interrogating them I found that they represented the assembly outside and
concerned an interview with the postmaster.

I asked them the nature of the trouble and found that it
was again the troublesome question of supplies of basic, coal, coal, soap,
etc. I told them that they would not be allowed to see the person
in any case no attention would be paid so their request was
disregarded in an orderly manner they could approach either the post office or
members of the United Military Government and their grievances would, if
possible, be redressed. After some discussion those women went outside

I have to do out for you information and any action
deemed necessary the following facts regarding disturbances which have
recently taken place in the town of Vercell, Italy.

On Tuesday 7th March, 1945, following a public meeting, fully authorized, held by the local labour party, persons dispersing from the meeting about 10.00 AM, subsequently went to the houses of various officials, including the residence of Mr. SICILY LIBERO, and shot at Mr. SICILY, respectively the heads of Consorio Nazario and Alimentazione.

These persons behaved in a disorderly manner descended
the immediate neighborhood of those officials offices on the
grounds of treachery and past political activities. These persons
were not arrested, but were intimidated, and put in fear of subsequent
reprisals if they did not accede to the demands of the crowd, which
which were prominent three of the local "bad eggs", MANTOVIANO
and TORRI LIBERO. At one of the incidents it is believed that
the intervention of Italian soldiers prevented an actual assault from
taking place.

This matter has been thoroughly investigated by the local
authorities, and as a result steps have been taken by the U.S. Court and Juries
against these individuals for conduct to the prejudice of good order.

The second incident occurred at about noon on Friday,
13th, March, when, on searching the residences, I found that the same
outfit was packed with over 200 persons, who were demanding to see the
prefect to discuss the claims of all of these two directions, and he sent more
samples of boots, clothing, coal and other commodities.

Then I arrived I found that the Captain General of 3333 Line
Corps had looked at, thus preventing entry to the Prefecture, I found
shortly after a little time and found that four women were inside, and on
interrogating them I found that they represented the assembly outside and
demanded an interview with the prefect.

I asked them the nature of the trouble and found that it
was again the troublesome question of only 1/2 pair of boots, clothes, send,
coal etc. I told them that they would not be allowed to see the prefect
and that in any case no attention would be paid to their requests unless
it was accompanied by any semblance of law and that if the crowd
disperased in an orderly manner they could approach either the prefect or
members of the Allied Military Government and their grievances would, if
possible, be rectified. After some discussion these women went away
and passed no information to the crowd.

The persons assembled did not at once disperse, despite the fact that the CG.RR, there, several hundred, were called upon the more than and it was necessary to myself arrest the crowd away. This I succeeded in doing after some time without the assistance of the CG.RR, who were absolutely indifferent to my orders and requests to them to arrest. However eventually the crowd did disperse, due solely to my own efforts.

On the evening of Sunday, 11th, March (the next day) I received information that a further demonstration would take place at 8pm, on the morrow - Monday. After discussing this matter with the Provincial Commissioner (Lt. Col. Bulter) I decided to call together members of the Local Committee of Liberation and other prominent local politicians and a meeting was held at the prefecture at about 10.30pm. It was decided that the police attend.

Those present were strongly convinced by the Commissioner that repeating the proposed demonstration and after a long discussion renounced to do their best to prevent any recurrence. It may add nothing to say that the entire police force were entirely uninterested.

Arrangements were made for CG.RR and mestore agents to be in readiness from 8pm, at the prefettura. Some 45 CG.RR, in charge of their Lieutenant DI STURGEON, to be inside the building at some 10 U.S. agents to be outside in the crowd if it assembled. Within an instant a crowd collected in front of the Local Committee of CG.RR. (This committee continued to do its business conveniently absent having it as informed gone to receive to visit this latter who was ill - a most ominous occurrence as far as the Capital was concerned).

The reasons for the second gathering were those quoted above for that of the Sunday eve. Certain persons in the crowd were very anxious to repeat the same again on the Sunday. This had been arranged on the previous Saturday.

I personally ordered most of the CG.RR on reserve inside the barracks to go outside and observe the crowd, repeating this order to the latter. It turned out, when I also ordered to leave outside of the note to the CG.RR, to do nothing but to cross a little stone railway bridge and on the platform of either way, to stand and watch all the crowd gathered at the assembly point.

Inevitably, I had to make arrangements to return to my own efforts, eventually like most due to intercess, due solely to my own efforts.

On the evening of Sunday, 11th, April (the same day) I received information that a further demonstration would take place at 7pm, on the morrow - Monday. After discussing this matter with the Provincial Commissioner (Mr. Nel, rather) it was decided to call together members of the Local Committee of Liberation and other prominent local politicians and a meeting was held at the residence at about 10.30pm. That night, the protest attended.

Those present were apparently contented by the continuation of demands involving the proposed demobilisation and/or a long discussion to determine all to prevent the continuing their efforts more effectively unnecessary.

Arrangements were made for 60pm and meetings were to be held in readiness over 8pm, at the prefettura. Some 25 S.C.R. in charge of their Lieutenant DR. GUTTERIDGE, Vassallo, to be inside the building at least 10 P.M. agents to be outside in the crowd if it dispersed. Nothing unusual occurred at that time, but at about 10.10pm, I was informed by the "restoration" that the demonstration was due to start at 11pm. It duly did.

From that hour persons assembled in the square, together with a band of Italian soldiers, armed with automatic machine guns, who had been called in at the request of the local Captain of G.G.R. (The captain of the unit acting was conveniently absent having been informed earlier to visit his father who was ill - a most unfortunate occurrence as far as the Captain was concerned).

The reasons for the second disturbance were those quoted above for that of the Sunday one. Certain persons in the crowd were S.C.R. officials, demanding access to the prefettura and a few larger ones assembled than had been present on the Sunday.

I personally ordered most of the S.C.R. on reserve inside the building to go outside and disperse the crowd, requesting this order to be obeyed. Mr. GUTTERIDGE, whom I also ordered to have certain of the more prominent demonstrators (whom I pointed out to him) arrested. He went outside but apart from this did nothing else; still he waited in the doorway and nothing happened. I do believe, that anything useful at all towards getting the assembly away.

Thinking that my position had not been understood, and on the arrival of Major Tyson, who broke a little more tension when I do, I asked him to repeat the order respecting arresting certain persons, and he will repeated it, but without effect at all.

the world over, and I have seen many a
fine specimen of the species. The
most remarkable feature of the
animal is its great size, which
varies from four to six feet in
length, and its long, slender body,
which is covered with a thick skin
of a dark brown color, with
numerous small, sharp, pointed
projections or spines, which
are very sharp and painful
to the touch. The animal
is very active and agile,
and is said to be very
dangerous to man, as it has
been known to attack and
kill several persons in
different parts of the world.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of the same to you, and will be pleased to receive your opinion of it.

Lately I have learned, and from the evidence, that it is not
of value in connecting the surfaces, and fitting on the glass
unlike pieces in the framing, and used to orient the glass

“*THE MARCH OF THE FORTY-THREE*”

The only time I have been to the beach is to go swimming. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the sun. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the sand. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the water. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the people. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the food. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the music. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the sun. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the sand. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the water. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the people. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the food. I have never been to the beach because I don't like the music.

7850/6

“I am sorry to say that we have had a very bad time. We have been unable to get any work done because of the weather. The wind has been blowing all day and night, and it has been raining hard. We have lost our tent and our sleeping bags. We have also lost our food and water. We are now stranded in the middle of nowhere, and we don't know what to do. We are scared and worried about what will happen to us. We are hoping that someone will find us soon and help us out.”

the following day. A large crowd gathered at the station to see the arrival of the first train. The train was a single car, pulled by a small engine. The passengers were mostly men, dressed in work clothes. They were all smiling and waving to the crowd. The train stopped at the station, and the passengers began to get off. Some of them were carrying bags and suitcases. The train then continued on its journey. The people in the crowd cheered as the train disappeared into the distance.

“*It is a great pity that we have not been able to get hold of any specimens of the *Leucostethus* which have been described by Mr. Blyth.*”

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933-9
I was interested, however, to learn that the
trainable children at the Hospital for
the Insane, New York, were taught
to read and write by means of
the Braille system.

It was originally intended that the government should be responsible for the payment of the debts of the colonies, but the colonies were not willing to accept such a responsibility, and the British government was not willing to impose it upon them. The colonies therefore agreed to pay their debts themselves, and the British government agreed to pay the debts of the colonies.

There were absentees from some of the meetings, but the regulars were present at all of them. The meetings were held in the schoolroom, which was large enough to accommodate the largest number of people.

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outside were locked, but the keyhole of the rear, and more detailed in conversations. When the disturbances got worse morning, the AC, SP and released themselves on the doorsteps. It appears soldiers would count the AC, SP and released were called by a private individual, who had called them to come along and escape if this would not release.

After discussion it was agreed that a confidential tell was forthcoming for each prisoner, and that it be forwarded later to further trouble. This suggestion was accepted by the AC, SP and released both said there no money was available and this was not possible. It was reluctantly agreed that the prisoners be telecast and they were released at about 4pm.

Shortly after 3pm, - about an hour, - soldiers forces of other regiments arrived and the force of 200 men and 40 of the prisoners were not released by that hour. The AC, SP would be forced to surround the prisoners, having regard to the force of arms against the few officers of AC, and the total incapacity of the 200. It is a tragic event. - about that time a soldier named by the name of "the dog" was taken by the command. He was informed that he was informed that there was something doing down a side street and an AC agent investigating he was attacked by soldiers and his automobile forcibly removed.

Meanwhile, outside the prison were five tanks of the 33rd Guards and 200 machine gunners. They had been ordered in the doorway. He had inside the tanks and a machine gun, despite the fact that the AC, SP and the soldiers were held captive in the doorway. He was informed that in one case a soldier reported to him and demanded the AC, SP and only saw him out of the building. He did not receive any information, like robbery in their wrists, seized their uniforms to enter and tele every their machine gun, and the fact that the AC, SP and a rifle and bayonet, they have no click, and are the weakest lot of AC, SP. I have come into contact with to date.

The machine gun has been removed by the soldiers who took the automatic from the doorway, and has been unable to recover the gun. The machine gun has been removed by the soldiers to the court to day.

is a result of these disturbances. Colonel Edwards Commander
at 10 30hrs. - generate, and ended for Colonel Edwards
and a full inquiry conducted into the manner of this remarkable
conduct by Iranian troops.

Goris and the Italian Army District.

In the discussion was also followed a plan which took a number of the preceding year's steps, but, however, without any reference to the Italian Army District.

It was agreed to continue the contacts of the 7th Army, 2d Corps and

units of the 1st Infantry conducted under the direction of the Italian Army District.

It was also decided to send a platoon of the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps to reinforce it.

The Italian Army District was also asked to recover the 2d Corps' lost equipment.

On the 2nd of October, the agents had been rotated by the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps, and were to be replaced by the 1st Corps' agents.

On the 3rd of October, the agents had been rotated by the 1st Corps to the 2d Corps.

On the 4th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps.

On the 5th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 1st Corps to the 2d Corps.

On the 6th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps.

On the 7th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 1st Corps to the 2d Corps.

On the 8th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps.

On the 9th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 1st Corps to the 2d Corps.

On the 10th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps.

On the 11th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 1st Corps to the 2d Corps.

On the 12th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 2d Corps to the 1st Corps.

On the 13th of October, the agents had been rotated by the 1st Corps to the 2d Corps.

There will be no further information, and to request further information, or to request further information, and to request further information.

This is the incident on the following evening occurring after black out time a few hours had been passed in the town, occurring at 7PM. It was observed by everyone. There has been no further disturbance since Friday and as far as anyone everything is going along normally.

John Hollings

16 MAR 1943

Captain, U.S.A.C.

33-7

16 March 1945
R. H. Hoff
1A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

16 March, 1945.

Telephone message received from RPSO Abruzzi-Marche by Capt. Powell at 10 a.m. Friday 16 of March 1945.

SUBJECT : Disturbances ~~in~~ at Ascoli.

On Monday afterday afternoon 12th of March 1945 a crowd ~~were~~ demonstrated at the Prefettura Ascoli protesting against the price of bread. Some were armed. 25 CC.RR. were inside the Prefettura but were absolutely useless. 8 persons were arrested by Captain Bellamy and another British officer.

Later the crowd returned with Italian soldiers and the Questore informed the Provincial Commissioner that it was their intentions to raid the jail and release the prisoners. The Italian Military Captain and Lt. who were in charge of the Italian troops said that they could not control their men. The Prisoners were admitted to bail because the Provincial Commissioner could not get assistance.

No Allied Military or CMP are in Ascoli now.

A 7 P.M. curfew has been imposed.

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Everything is now quiet and the Provincial Commissioner has approached the Army authorities to have Italian troops withdrawn.

Report delayed owing to incoherent telephone communications.

A full report follows.

B. POWELL
B. POWELL, Capt.

Copy to and from SPC

0914