

ACC 10000/143/2335

601

CIVIL DISTURBANCES + Public ORDER

Feb. 1944-May 1946

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1000

[illegible]

No. of the sheet	Date	Subject
22	13 Oct 45	Public Order in Rome. ~
23	" 15	Report on the Meeting Held at Arena of Milano on 14 Oct. 1945. ~
24	16	Romizio Al Palatino Dec 14. 10. 45 -
25	25	" 46 DEMONSTRATION ROME
26	28	" POLITICAL ACTIVITY

22/9/20

153

~~11/25/20~~

3508

FILE
MINUTE SHEET

no of pt	Date	File no. of Ans'd Ltr.	From whom	Subject
				Toronto report on Civil Disturb.
9.	18 Sept.		See Hobanoo {	Promemoria re <u>Canetta Nicola</u> Re-CORRETTA.
				Demonstration
1.	7. Dec.			" "
5.	11. Dec.			" "
6.	6 Dec.			Alleged sabotage and larceny at 14 B.A.D. and disturbance on 3rd Dec. 44
7.	6 Dec			Alleged sabotage and larceny at 14 B.A.D. and disturbance on 3rd Dec. 44.
8	28 DEC.			SEIZURE OF FIREARMS
9.	3 Dec.			Incident at TORONTO
0.	4 Jan 45			Sicily - anti-military propaganda and other disorders.
	Jan.			Attempted hair cutting.
	FALL			REPORT ON INCIDENTS DISTURBANCES FILE
	APRIL			FASEIST DEMONSTRATION
	10 APRIL			INFORMATION - STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS -

Taranto report on Civil Disobedience

See { Promemoria re Canella Nicola
No Cause } Re-CARRETTA.

Demonstration

" "

Alleged sabotage and larceny at
14 B.A.D. and disturbance on 3rd Dec 44

Alleged sabotage and larceny at
14 B.A.D. and disturbance on 3rd Dec 44

SEIZURE OF FIREARMS

Incident at BITONTO

Sicily - anti-military propaganda
and other disorders.

Attempted hair cutting.
REPORT ON INCIDENTS

DISTURBANCES FILE

Fascist Demonstration

INFORMATION.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

FIORI, GIUSEPPE

Mayer NICOLO'

MILITARY MURDER AND

DEMONSTRATIONS IN S. MARCO. BENE
AND IN LA SPEZIA

Notices posted up in Castelluccio

18 Sept.

7 Dec.

11 Dec.

6 Dec.

6 Dec.

28 Dec.

3 Dec.

4 Jan 45

Jan.
Fall

APRIL

10 APRIL

16 May

30 "

18

28 June

20 July

21 Sept.

8322

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

785016

CIVIL DISTURBANCES -and Public Order

Number 601

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

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CIVIL DISTURBANCES

SECRET

0323

Order

Number 601

SECRET

10000 / 143 / 2335

SECURITY BRANCH

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM FEB. 44
TO MAY. 46
CATALOGUE.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/604

28 May 1946

SUBJECT : Political Activity

TO : G-2 (CI) AFHQ
(Att'n. of Lt. Col. D.A.D. YONG)

1. Copy of a report submitted to Executive Commissioner this H. on information recently obtained is forwarded herewith.

2. Regarding para 9 of the report, Dr. FERRARI has since admitted that his Ministry has been buying a number of automatic arms through "black market" channels.

3. Since the report was submitted I am told one of the armoured cars referred to in para 6 has actually arrived in ROME, enquiries are proceeding with a view to verifying the report and discreet enquiries will be made at GENOVA.

4. For your information also I enclose a copy of a report submitted on the demonstration which took place in ROME on Friday, 24 May 46.

[Signature]
R.J. BEE,
Colonel,
A/Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

RJB/ab

SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF.

601

29 May 1946

SUBJECT : Demonstration, ROME - 24 May 46.

TO : A/Director, Public Safety, Sub Commission.

1. On Friday, 24 May 1946, I attended the demonstration organised by Monarchist supporters in the Piazza del Popolo.

2. At about 1700 hours, the crowd, which I estimated at about 8,000 people, were addressed by Gen. BENEDETTI. The crowd was quite orderly and the rain possibly prevented a larger crowd. A few of the demonstrators carried Italian flags bearing the insignia of the House of Savoy. Not more than ten placards bearing such inscriptions as "Long live the King", etc. were in evidence.

3. The Minister of the Interior had authorized this demonstration on condition that it was not political and that flags or placards were displayed.

4. The speech of Gen. BENEDETTI was in commemoration of Italy's entry into World War I by her declaration of war on Austria on 24 May 1915.

5. During the meeting P.S. agents of the Political Office of the Questura arrested some 50 youths on grounds of being connected with neo-Fascist organisations.

6. At the end of his address Gen. BENEDETTI announced he had given a promise to the Minister of the Interior that crowd would dissolve itself in the Piazza del Popolo. This was not well received by the crowd who signified their wish to demonstrate outside of the circle.

7. By this time a group of demonstrators, led by some members of the Marine (Battn. S. Marco) carrying Italian flags formed up at the entrance to Corso Umberto.

8. A strong force of G.C.R.R. and P.S. agents had been

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previously drawn up in this street to form a cordon and so prevent the passage of any organized mass. This cordon so far as I am aware held up the advance of this section.

9. In the meantime many more people who had not gone to Piazza del Popolo had congregated on the streets in the vicinity of the Quirinale.

10. Large forces of both CC.RR. and Agenti di P.S. were held at various strategic positions on all roads leading to the Quirinale. Small armored vehicles were also placed around the area. I saw one such vehicle standing in the entrance the Head Offices of the Communist Party.

11. At about 1815 hours many people had gone along Via Quattro Fontane and Via XX Settembre to pass into Via Quirinale where they were met by P.S. Agents on foot and mounted CC.RR. Flags were waved in front of the horses which reared and the cordon was immediately broken, some 2 to 3,000 people passed through.

12. Reinforcements were sent to the cross roads at Via Quattro Fontane, Via XX Settembre, and all roads blocked to the public. Originally the 3 Reparto Celere were on duty at this point and the reinforcements consisted of P.S. Agents at present under training in Rome. This force in attempting to hold the crowd used their batons on the people. Certain members of the CC.RR. on duty in the vicinity and remonstrated because of the force used. This apparently led to a fracas between the two police bodies. The CC.RR. had declared their identity. A crowd of about 1,000 who had by this time reached Piazza Quirinale hearing of this incident returned along Via Quirinale with the object of assisting the crowd at the cross roads. This maneuver caused the P.S. Agents to scatter and leave the scene.

13. I am informed that 5 or 4 members of the CC.RR., on duty in uniform at the Piazza Quirinale were also attacked by P.S. Agent

14. Eventually all police cordons were broken and about 70 or 80,000 people gathered in an orderly manner in front of the Royal Palace. The King appeared at a balcony to acknowledge the cheers of the demonstrators.

W. H. L. Capt.

A. H. HALL,
Captain,
Security Division

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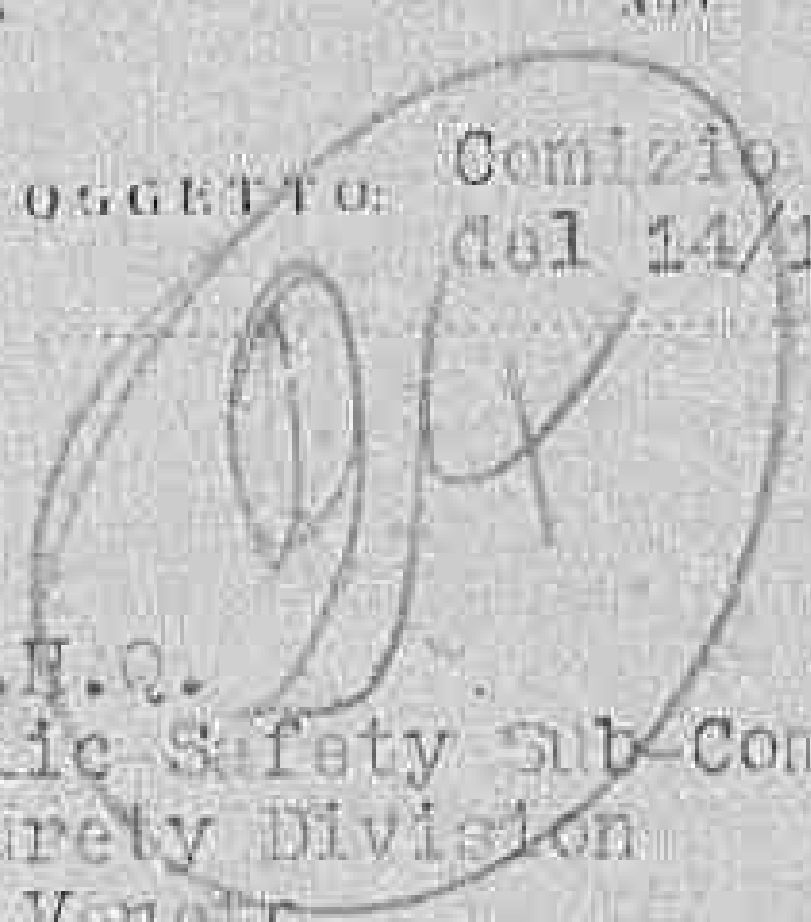
R. QUESTURA DI ROMAN. 044580 *Colleg.* A.4.B.

16 ottob. 1945

Risposta a nota N.

OGGETTO: Comizio al Palatino
del 14/10/1945.

del 1945

RISERVATISSIMA
all. N.1
A.C.F.O.
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Security Division
Via Veneto _____ ROMA

Pregiarmi trasmettere in via riservata la
unite notizia raccolte in merito al comizio,
che ha avuto luogo al Palatino alle ore 10
del 14/10/1945.

Con ossequio.

IL QUESTORE
19/10
1521

Mille ore 10 del 14 corrente ha avuto luogo al Palazzo di
comizio indetto dal partito socialista e comunista per affo-
re la convocazione della costituente.

si è voluto dare la sensazione che il popolo avrebbe come una esigenza irderogabile il verificarsi di tale evento, senza il quale non sarebbe possibile la ricostruzione materiale e morale del Paese.

Alla manifestazione hanno preso parte circa ventimila persone, tra cui una gran parte convogliata dalla provincia a mezzo di un pre-arrangiato servizio di autocarri.

E' superfluo dire che tutti gli iscritti ai due partiti sono stati autoritariamente convocati, con i noti criteri di ferrea disciplina che è caratteristica dei due partiti stessi, e sono stati avviati al comizio in corteo, con bandiere, cartelli e musica in testa. E' risultato anzi che 17 agenti del P.C.I. forniti da ogni sezione Romana, sono affluiti nelle prime ore del 14 corrente presso la Sezione del P.C.I. Ponte Regola di Via Banco S. Spirito N. 42, per scortare i vari gruppi che si recavano al Palatino. Non mancavano i soliti curiosi, trascinati sul posto più dal desiderio di osservare che per obbedire alla esigenza di portare la propria adesione alla iniziativa.

La manifestazione è stata favorita dalla ricorrenza festiva, dal bel tempo e dall'orario comodo, che ha consentito a molti di tenere qualche ora libera partecipando al divensivo.

Tenendo, inoltre, presente che la popolazione della Capitale e della Provincia supera i due milioni di anime, non sfugge che il numero dei partecipanti è stato trascurabile, poichè ha raggiunto appena la percentuale di meno dell'uno per cento, che non può certo avere alcun valore indicativo, se si vuole assumerla come un indice del presunto bisogno collettivo di affrettare un provvedimento politico di così grande importanza come la costituen-

esigenze indarogabile il verificarsi di tale evento, senza il quale non sarebbe possibile la ricostruzione materiale e morale del Paese.

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La manifestazione è stata favorita dalla ricorrenza festiva, del bel tempo e dell'orario comodo, che ha consentito a molti di impiegare qualche ora libera partecipando al diversivo.

Tenendo, inoltre, presente che la popolazione della Capitale e della Provincia supera i due milioni di anime, non sfugge che il numero dei partecipanti è stato trascurabile, poiché la raggiunto appena la percentuale di meno dell'uno per cento, che non può certo avere alcun valore indicativo, se si vuole assumerla come un indice del presunto bisogno collettivo di affrettare un avvenimento politico di così grande importanza come la Costituzione.

D'altra parte non si può non domandersi quali reali scopi perseguano i due partiti, che a tale proposito sono stati attaccati

dalla stampa di opposizione con argomentazioni altrettanto ovvie che definitive. (Si legge, ad esempio, l'articolo di fondo dal titolo: "Parliamo chiaro", comparso sull'"Italia Nuova" del 14/10/1945).

Non si comprende, invero, come i partiti socialista e comunista abbiano sentito il bisogno di indire una manifestazione di piazza, per sollecitare il Governo a convocare al più presto la Costituente, dal momento che essi fanno parte del Governo stesso ed anzi il compito specifico della consultazione popolare è demandato al Vice Presidente del Consiglio Pietro Nenni, Ministro della Costituente ed Alto Commissario per l'Epurazione, nonché leader del partito socialista.

In altre parole, i partiti socialista e comunista, che hanno dato la loro piena adesione all'attuale Governo, indicano una manifestazione di massa per sollecitare dal Governo, del quale pure fanno parte, la pronta definizione di un grave problema costituzionale, pur disponendo di tutti i mezzi possibili per svolgere tale azione in sede competente e sul piano di una chiara e serena attività di Governo, che tenga conto delle effettive esigenze del Paese e delle difficoltà che si frappongono alla soluzione di talune questioni, che non sempre si possono definire bruciando le tappe, tenuto conto del loro carattere tecnico, giuridico e politico.

Per siffatte ragioni molti ritengono che l'ansia, con la quale i partiti di sinistra propongono l'istanza inderogabile di alcuni complessi problemi, facendo appello al popolo, che in effetti mostra di preoccuparsi di ben altre questioni, derivi dal timore che essi, perdendo seguito nel Paese, debbano affrontare in 35 giorni ben più gravi ostacoli in condizioni di indubbia inferiorità. Temerebbero perciò oggi ad aggravare il vasto e diffuso malcontento

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A tal proposito giova mettere in evidenza una stridente contraddizione che si rileva nel comportamento dei due partiti. Mentre, infatti, essi sostengono al Governo un ruolo formalmente ispirato ai criteri più ortodossi della legalità e dell'ordine, patrocinano invece all'esterno un'azione contraria, che sfrutta in tutti i modi e con ogni mezzo ogni ragione di malumore.

Una riprova di tale comportamento viene indicata appunto nella modalità del comizio, che mentre si è svolto da un canto in perfetto ordine, tenderebbe d'altra parte a determinare un diffuso malcontento verso mancati impegni del Governo o asserite manovre reazionarie, mentre è chiaro che la difficoltà per una consultazione popolare sono molto complesse e richiedono del tempo, dopo molti anni di regime autoritario, che ha distrutto ogni traccia di liste elettorali, e per la necessità di risolvere difficili esigenze di sicurezza e di ordine pubblico, senza i quali ogni forma di elezione sarebbe falsata da frodi, sopraffazioni e violenze.

In proposito viene riferito che nella compilazione delle liste vengono alterati il cognome e il recapito di quella persona che si vuole escludere dallo esercizio del voto, in modo da impedire il rintraccio e, conseguentemente, la iscrizione nelle liste.

I partiti di sinistra hanno organizzato il comizio senza economie, pur di dare la sensazione di un vero e proprio movimento popolare.

Indipendentemente dall'uso di macchine, autocarri, benzina e altri mezzi, di difficile rinvenimento nelle presenti condizioni economiche e materiali, sarebbero stati spesi non meno 300 milioni di lire in tutta Italia, per la organizzazione del comizio.

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Quale, per quanto riguarda il comizio indetto nella Capitale, agli intervenuti dai passi vicini sarebbero state corrisposte lire cinquecento a testa e viveri a sacco. In proposito viene riferito che parecchi si sono allontanati a mezzogiorno, quando il comizio non era chiuso; per andare a consumare il pasto, pro-

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vocando così da una parte il vivo disappunto dei dirigenti e foruendo dall'altra una conferma della somministrazione del pasto, oltre alla corresponsione di un premio in denaro, a titolo di ricompensa per la partecipazione alla manifestazione.

Si fa presente, infine, che secondo notizia fiduciaria attendibili, i partiti di sinistra avrebbero inteso di dare col comizio una prova di disciplina e di ordine, per eliminare ogni diffidenza negli organi di polizia, e sorprenderli poi impreparati, in occasione di prossime manifestazioni del genere, che avrebbero luogo a breve scadenza.

Roma, 11 16 ottobre 1945.

QUESTURA OF ROME

Rome 16 October 1945

Prot No 044580 Gab A.4.B.

Restricted

To : Hqs. Allied Commission
P.S. Sub Commission
Security Division

SUBJECT : Meeting at the Palatine on the 14th of October 1945.

Herein enclosed is a restricted statement about news on the meeting, which took place at the Palatine on the 14th of October 1945 at 1000 hours.

THE QUESTORE

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At 1000 hours on the 14th of October a meeting was held by the Socialist and Communist Party to hasten the Costituente.

Their aim was to prove the exigence felt by the people to have the Costituente, as an indispensable step towards the moral and material reconstruction of our country.

About 20.000 persons attended this meeting, most of them coming from the province by trucks, previously organized.

As a matter of fact all the members of the two a/m parties had been authoritatively assembled, according to the principle of strict discipline used by the two parties. They went to the meeting in ranks, lifting flags, placards and preceded by a band. It results that 17 agents of the Communist Party of all Roman sections, had been sent in the early hours of the 14th to the Ponte Regola at 42 via Banco S. Spirito as an escort for the various groups going to the Palatine. Furthermore the crowd was increased by the usual spectators, induced to attend the meeting less by their wish of consenting to this initiative than by a mere curiosity.

Favourable elements to this demonstration were the nice weather, the holiday and the time of the meeting, so that many people were induced to attend it as a pastime during a time of leisure.

Moreover, as in Rome and its province there are more than 2.000.000 inhabitants we can infer that the people present at the meeting were not numerous at all. As a matter of fact they only reached a percentage of one per cent, from which it does not result a real exigence of hastening such an important political event.

On the other hand we cannot help asking ourselves about the real aims pursued by the two parties and we must admit that the reasons advanced by the opposition press are quite obvious and conclusive. (For instance the article "Parliamo chiaro" in the "Italia Nuova" of the 14th of October 1945)

As a matter of fact we wonder why the Socialist and Communist parties have deemed necessary to hold a street demonstration, in order to urge the Government to fix the date for the Costituente as soon as possible, when they themselves are actually members of the Government and the Vice President Pietro Nenni, Minister of the Costituente, High Commissary for Epuration is just the leader of the Socialist Party.

Shortly, the Socialist and Communist Parties, who have their representatives in the present Government, have held a street-demonstration to urge the Government itself. And yet they have at hand all possible means to take steps with regard to this matter with concerned authorities and by a clear and sincere Government activity, aware of the real needs of our country and of the difficulties of a Technical, juridical and political characters which are to be encountered in the resolution of some questions.

As a matter of fact all the members of the two parties had been authoritatively assembled, according to the principle of strict discipline used by the two parties. They went to the meeting in ranks, lifting flags, placards and preceded by a band. It results that 17 agents of the Communist Party of all Roman sections, had been sent in the early hours of the 14th to the Ponte Regola at 42 via Parco S. Spirito as an escort for the various groups going to the Palatine. Furthermore the crowd was increased by the usual spectators, induced to attend the meeting less by their wish of consenting to this initiative than by a mere curiosity.

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Consequently many people think that the leftist parties are now urging the resolution of difficult questions from the people, whose attention is practically directed towards different problems, induced by a fear of losing followers amongst the people, and therefore of being compelled to face more serious difficulties in a lower position. As a matter of fact their intention is to increase the wide spread dissatisfaction, due to the difficult conditions of life of our country of which they avail themselves in order to reach their political aims.

On this subject we want to notice an evident contradiction which results from the behaviour of the two parties. In fact whereas in their capacity as members of the Government they preach order and legality, on the other hand they are developing a quite opposite activity, speculating upon the least discontent.

A prove of this induction may result from the meeting itself, which was held in a perfect order, though it was directed to increase a discontent against the Government, which, ~~which~~ ^{which} have not maintained its promises, and against alleged reactionary manoeuvres. On the contrary we can easily see that many difficulties are hindering and consequently delaying a consultation of the people, after many a year of dictatorship, during which every electoral list has been destroyed, and in the present unfavourable condition of public order, which would forbid a true free expression of the people's will.

As a matter of fact it is rumoured that in the drawing up of the lists name and address of some people, whose vote is not accepted, are being changed,

The leftist parties have shown a considerable largeness in the organization of this meeting, in order to give it the real aspect of a people's movement.

Besides the trucks, lorries, gasoline and other means, it seems that not less than 100.000.000 Lires have been spent in all Italy for this organization.

Furthermore, with regard to the meeting in Rome, it seems that everybody who had come from the neighborhood has received 500 Lires, and food. It is also rumoured that some have left the meeting at 12000 hours, when it had not yet been closed, to have their lunch. The organizers of course seemed to be very angry about that, which moreover proves the alleged distribution of food and money.

From reliable sources we have been informed that the leftist parties intended to offer with this meeting a proof of their discipline and order, aiming at the removal of every diffidence from the police, and in order to catch them unprovided, in case of other demonstrations of the same kind, which seem to be prepared for a next time.

Rome 16 October 1945

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3542

AS

QUESTURA OF ROME

Rome 16 October 1945

Prot No 044580 Gab A.4.B.

To : Hqs. Allied Commission
P.S. Sub Commission
Security Division

Restricted

SUBJECT : Meeting at the Palatine on the 14th of October 1945.

Herein enclosed is a restricted statement about news on the meeting, which took place at the Palatine on the 14th of October 1945 at 1000 hours.

THE QUESTORE

AS

3547

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDY REGION
APO 394
Regional Security Officer

Ref. S/1546

October 15th, 1945.

SUBJECT:- Report on the meeting held at the Arena of
Milano on 14 October 1945.

TO:- G.S.I. N°2 District

1. A crowd estimated at about 100,000 persons attended the rally held at the Arena, MILANO, on October 14th, 1945, at 1600. Many of the spectators had attended a football match held in the Arena at 1400 the same afternoon.

2. After short speeches by the representatives of the Action Party, Republican Party and "Sinistra Cristiana" (the latter received loud applause and approval), Palmiro TOLLIATTI began his speech which, as with the one by BENNI, was practically the same as he had given in Turin the day before.

3. The main point was TOLLIATTI's strong stand with respect to the Allies. He pointed out that the Communist Party would be ready politically "to fight for independence" just as it had fought militarily against the German invaders. It is noteworthy that this dig against Allied policy did not give rise to any marked response.

4. TOLLIATTI's speech was heavy with sense of preoccupation in respect to the violent anti-communist campaign which is now developing, he said, in Italy and elsewhere. His fear of a presumed "coup d'état" was evident and it is remarkable that whilst until a few weeks ago the Leftist Parties were confident of being able to control the political situation, they now appear to be somewhat

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15/10/45

preoccupied about their own ability to cope with future problems.

5. TOGLIATTI made frequent appeals for the collaboration of all parties, revealing that in the event of the formation of a new Government, the Communist Party would make every effort to support the coalition.

6. NENNI's speech was more moderate in tone, especially with regard to the Allies. After having enumerated all the needs of Italian economy he pointed out that reconstruction will be possible only with the support of the United States.

7. NENNI strongly insisted on the necessity of fixing the date of the Constituent Assembly and promised that before the end of this month the Government would establish the date.

It is perhaps worth noting that the question of the date has already been settled by the Council of Ministries. Accordingly it would appear that this and other meetings held throughout Italy were sponsored by the Leftist Parties to justify their own policy towards the Government.

8. The reaction of the crowd to the speeches was mild, even at the end of the rally when the cheering did not certainly reach the enthusiastic climax that might have been expected.

9. Although "Fusion" appeared on many placards no reference to it was made by either NENNI or TOGLIATTI. In NENNI's case, his reluctance to mention it may be due to the increasingly strong attitude shown by the 'autonomists' of the Socialist Party. In this connection attention is drawn to Ignazio SILONE's editorial which appeared in the 'AVANTI' on Saturday, 13 Oct. 1945.

10. References to FARMI's Government left the audience indifferent.

Copy to :
- AG HQ. (Security Div.)
- R.P.S.O.

A.E. Heath
A.E. HEATH
Major I.O.
Regional Security and
Intelligence Officer
958

R. QUESTURA OF ROME

Rome 13 October 1945

Prot. No. 037171 Cab. A4B

To : P.S. Offices and
CC.PP. Commands -Rome
Ministry of Interior
Prefecture

SUBJECT : Public order in Rome.

With reference to phonograms restricted and even numbered dealing with the same subject regarding important information about the public order in Rome for the 14th of October, we notify that further news is coming to this office about the various means of propaganda employed by the ~~XXXXXX~~ parties, concerned in the demonstration which will take place in the Palatine next Sunday.

Writings can be read on the walls and on the asphalt of the streets, intended to provoke hatred and violence. Therefore I think better to remind you of the agreement to which The Rome Mayor and representatives of the various parties had come, i.e. to forbid them and punish, according to the law, the people caught in the very act of writing. Moreover we have been informed that in some places in Rome benches have been placed, in order to collect consents in favour of the "Costituente"; it seems that half a litre of wine is being given for each signature.

These benches, in case they have been actually placed, must be removed, owing to their juridical invalidity and to the humiliating fact of the reward, which clearly shows Italian people's political immaturity.

As regards notices and placards this Office has authorized only posting up of a tricoloured placard, published by the Socialist and Communist parties. All the others, exciting violence and hatred against the state must be taken off and forbidden as purposed to provocation of the masses and contrary to the principle of the "Tregua Istituzionale" (Institutional truce).

The Press Office will inform you by a circular of the other placards or leaflets eventually authorized.

Propaganda in favour or against the "Comizio" (Meeting) must be held in the limits of legality, correctness and respect towards all the other activities of the town.

Therefore it will be forbidden that trucks, dressed with flags go about in the streets of the town in order to be employed as tribunes, whence various speakers may organize extemporized meetings. With regard to the P.S. laws about public meeting, I gave order to proceed against all transgressors.

Furthermore I want to point out the excessive excitement provoked amongst the citizens by the incorrect propaganda which

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Furthermore I want to point out the excessive excitement provoked amongst the citizens by the incorrect propaganda which is being spread even by means of speeches in favour or against the demonstration of 14th October 1945, and the necessity of a strict vigilance.

The excitement of the population is so exasperated that every episode of violence, not duly checked, may cause a serious perturbation in public order. And this has to be absolutely avoided.

The forces of the Police, though probably insufficient, must be worthy of their ~~xxxxx~~ charge and accomplish their task fully.

Their action, far from being uncertain and hesitating, must be ready, effective and accomplished by legal means.

Independently from news about every event regarding maintenance of public order, I wait for to morrow 14th at 13 and 20 hours and for the 15th at 8.13 and 21 hours for information referring to the general conditions of the public order in all districts, and to eventual anticipations of troubles.

On this subject I notify that is it rumoured that on Monday 15 there will be disorders, and therefore I beg you to let me know whether these rumours are grounded, and in this case to send me details.

I beg you to be extremely diligent and resolved in executing dispositions given for the 14th, with reference to order No 044580 Gab A.4.B. dated 12 October and to maintain a strict vigilance in your districts and particularly in the mentioned zones from next night until to morrow night.

I wait for eventual news.

THE QUESTOR
SOLIMANDO

Mem. 66414-1-57

REGIA QUESTURA DI ROMA

CABINETTO

Ordine di servizio N.

Foglio N.

Roma, 13 Ottobre 1945

M3717X Gab. A. A. B.

OGGETTO: Ordine pubblico della Capitale.

VONOGRAZIA INTERNO UNIVERSISSIMO

strettamente riservato alla persona
dei Dirigenti gli Uffici e dei
Comandanti.Uffici di P.S. e Comandi CC.RR. Capitale
Divisioni - Uffici - Squadre R. Questur.
Signor Vice Questore

e per conoscenza

Ministero dell'Interno Dir. Gen. P.S.
Prefettura

Di seguito al fonogramma interno riservato per numero ed oggetto del 7 e 9 corrente relativi a scappellato, interessanti la tutela dell'ordine pubblico nella Capitale per il 14 Ottobre, si comunica che continuare a pervenire a questo Ufficio ulteriori notizie circa le più svariate forme di propaganda che sarebbero state attuate dai partiti interessati alla propaganda del 14 Ottobre di domenica prossima.

A parte le scritte murali e sui piani strascali che vanno compilate alcune delle quali incitatorie all'odio ed alla violenza, per cui richiamo gli accordi intervenuti tra il Sindaco di Roma ed i rappresentanti dei vari partiti politici sulla necessità di evitarli e che pertanto debbono essere impediti e cancellati, procedendo a norma di legge a carico di coloro che fossero sorpresi ed eseguirle, viene segnalato che in alcune località della Capitale sono state poste delle panche per raccogliere adesioni pro-costituente dove verrebbe rilasciato un buono di mezzo litro di vino ad ogni rinnovario dei fogli sionisti.

Dette panche, che risultassero effettivamente installate, dovranno essere subito rimosse, per non indurlo a disprezzare dal nessun valore giuridico di una tale adesione, il fatto ammissionale ed avvilisce, per il compenso conseguente, il valore morale dell'adesione stessa e costituisce una prova dell'immaturità politica del popolo.

Circa i manifesti e gli striscioni murali avverto che questo Ufficio

Roma, 13 Ottobre 1945

237777 Gab. A.4.B.

OGGETTO: Ordine pubblico della Capitale.

FONOGRAFIA INTERNO URGENTISSIMO

strettamente riservato alle persone
dei Dirigenti gli Uffici e dei
Comandanti.

Uffici di P.S. e Comandi CC.RR. Capitale
Divisioni - Uffici - Squadre P. Questur-
Signor Vice Questore
e per conoscenza
Ministero dell'Interno Dir. Gen. P.S.
Presidenza

Di seguito al fonogrammi interni ricevuti per numero ed oggetto
del 5 e 9 corrente relativi a manifestazioni inferocenti la tutela
dell'ordine pubblico nella Capitale per il 14 ottobre, si comunica che
continuerà a pervenire a questo Ufficio ulteriori notizie circa le
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titi interessati alla manifestazione del 14 ottobre di domenica pros-
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compenso conseguente, il valore morale dell'adesione stessa e costi-
tuisce una prova dell'immaturità politica del popolo.

Circa i manifesti e gli striscioni murali avvertito che questo Ufficio
ha autorizzato solo l'admissione di un manifesto tricolore edito dai
partiti socialista e comunista. Tutti gli altri manifesti o striscioni
incitanti alla violenza contro le istituzioni dello Stato ed all'odio,
dovranno essere definiti reati a sensi e dovrà essere impedita l'ef-
fusione e la diffusione, siccome venivano all'eccitazione delle mas-
se popolari e contrari al primato della legge istituzionale con-
cordata nei partiti politici.

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L'Ufficio Stampa darà notizia agli Enti ed Uffici in indirizzo, con apposita circolare, di eventuali altri manifesti murali o volentieri di cui fosse autorizzata la diffusione.

La propaganda pro o contro il comizio deve essere mantenuta oltre che nei limiti della legalità anche in quella della correttezza e salvando altresì le esigenze di tutte le altre attività cittadine. Pertanto deve essere impedito che comizi imbardierati girino per la città per assumere funzione di podii.

Tutti possono improvvisare comizi. Mi riporto a tale proposito alle disposizioni contenute nella Legge di Pubblica Sicurezza circa le autorizzazioni che debbono intervenire per le pubbliche riunioni, invitando le SS.LL. a procedere a norma di legge a carico dei trasgressori sotto qualsiasi altra forma dovessero i comizi stessi essere improvvisati.

Ciò premesso, non posso non rilevare alle SS.LL. l'intensa eccitazione esistente nella cittadinanza a causa dell'incomposta propaganda che viene svolta anche verbalmente in pro o contro la manifestazione del 14 ottobre, e come sia necessario in conseguenza mantenere la vigilanza massima per non essere sorpresi e travolti dagli avvenimenti.

Lo stato di eccitazione e di tensione è tale che qualsiasi episodio di violenza, ovi non venisse subito circoscritto e risolto potrebbe essere causa di grave turbamento dell'ordine pubblico il che, ripeto, deve essere evitato a qualsiasi costo.

Le Forze di Polizia se deficienti per numero, debbono mostrarsi qualitativamente all'altezza delle loro obiettive funzioni per essere vere in pieno i compiti che sono stati ad esse demandati.

Nessun tentennamento ed esitazione deve rendere tiepida l'azione, che si deve invece dimostrare pronta, efficace e rispondente alla legittimità.

Indipendentemente dalle richieste segnalazioni su qualsiasi fatto interessante la tutela dell'ordine pubblico attendo per le ore 13 e ore 20 di domani 14 e per le ore 8, 13 e 21 del giorno 15, l'azione dello stato generale dell'ordine e dello spirito pubblico in tutti i distretti e su eventuali previsioni di turbative.

Comunico a tale proposito che voci incontrollate assicurano che disordini dovrebbero verificarsi nella giornata di lunedì 15 e prego pertanto farli conoscere se tali voci abbiano consistenza cominciando in dettaglio le notizie apprese.

Raccomando a tutti la massima diligenza e decisione nella esecuzione dei servizi disposti per la giornata del 14 di cui alla ordinanza testé emanata al n. 044580 sub. n. 4.3. in data 12 ottobre e prego mantenere alta la massima vigilanza nei rispettivi distretti ed in particolare intensissima la vigilanza nei rispettivi distretti ed in particolare

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Raccomando a tutti la massima diligenza e decisione nella esecuzione dei servizi disposti per la giornata del 14 di cui alla ordinanza testé emanata al n. 044586 del 4.4.B. in data 12 ottobre e prego mantenere fino alla prossima notte e per tutta la giornata di domani intensissima la vigilanza nei rispettivi distretti ed in particolare sugli obiettivi indicati.

Di qualsiasi altra notizia attendo immediato riferimento.

IL QUESTORE
Solimando



REGIA QUESTURA DI ROMA

GABINETTO

Ordine di servizio N.

Pagina N.

n. 044580 Gab. A. 4. B. -

Roma, li 12 ottobre 1945. -

OGGETTO: Costituente - Comizio indetto dai Partiti Comunista e Socialista allo Stadio di Domiziano sul Palatino -

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Uffici di F. S. e Comandi CC. RR. Capitale
Divisioni - Uffici - Squadre R. Questura
Comando I° Reparto Celere
Comando Battaglione Mobile - Via Labicana
Nucleo Agenti F. S. Ministero Interno
Comando II° Compagnia Mobile
Comando Regia Scuola Tecnica di Polizia
Comando Legione Allievi CC. RR. - Via Leganto -
Comando Legione Terr. le R. G. di Finanza
Comando Legione Allievi R. G. di Finanza
Comando Scuola Sottufficiali R. G. Finanza
Direzione Autocontrollo Ministero dell'Interno
Ufficio Automezzi - Comando Caristi
Reparto Ciclisti e Motociclisti
Signor Vice Questore

e p. o. Ministero Interno - Dir. Gen. I. S.
Al Capo di Gabinetto del Ministero dell'Interno

Al Capo della Polizia

Al Prefetto di Roma

Ufficio Speciale P. S. presso la Real Casa

Ufficio Speciale P. M. Presidenza Consiglio Ministri

Ufficio Speciale P. S. Palazzo Viminale

Al Sig. Sindaco di Roma - Gabinetto

Al Sig. Sindaco di Roma - Dir. Pol. Municipale

Al Sig. L. T. Col. R. T. Millhouse - San Vitale

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Domenica prossima 14 corrente, ad iniziativa della Federazione Provinciale Romana del Partito Comunista Italiano e della Federazione Laziale del Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria, cui hanno in seguito aderito il Partito d'Azione, il Partito Repubblicano e quello della Sinistra Cristiana, avrà luogo nel quadro delle manifestazioni organizzate pro-constituente, un pubblico comizio che si svolgerà allo Stadio di Domiziano sul Palatino.

La riunione avrà luogo alle ore 10 antimeridiane e parleranno per

n. 044580 Gab. A. 4. B. -

Roma, li 12 ottobre 1945. -
OGGETTO: Costituzione - Comizio indetto dai Partiti Comunista e Socialista allo Stadio di Domiziano sul Palatino.

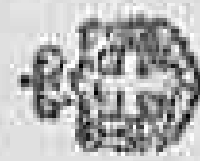
Uffici di F. S. e Comandi CC. RR. Capitale
Divisioni - Uffici - Squadre R. Questura
Comando I° Reparto Celere
Comando Battaglione Mobile - Via Labicana
Nucleo Agenti F. S. Ministero Interno
Comando II° Compagnia Mobile
Comando Regia Scuola Tecnica di Polizia
Comando Legione Allievi CC. RR. - Via Lepanto -
Comando Legione Terr. le R. G. di Finanza
Comando Legione Allievi R. G. di Finanza
Comando Scuola Sottufficiali R. G. Finanza
Direzione Autocentro Ministero dell'Interno
Ufficio Automezzi - Comando Carristi
Reparto Ciclisti e Motociclisti
Signor Vice Questore
e p. o. Ministero Interno - Dir. Gen. I. S.
Al Capo di Gabinetto del Ministero dell'Interno
Al Capo della Polizia
Al Prefetto di Roma
Ufficio Speciale P. S. presso la Real Casa
Ufficio Speciale P. N. Presidenza Consiglio Ministri
Ufficio Speciale P. S. Palazzo Viminale
Al Sig. Sindaco di Roma - Gabinetto
Al Sig. Sindaco di Roma - Dir. Pol. Municipale
Al Sig. L. T. Col. R. T. Millhouse - San Vitale

Domani, prossima 14 corrente, ad iniziativa della Federazione Provinciale Romana del Partito Comunista Italiano e della Federazione Legale del Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria, cui hanno in seguito aderito il Partito d'Azione, il Partito Repubblicano e quello della Sinistra Cristiana, avrà luogo nel quadro delle manifestazioni organizzate pro-Gratituente, un pubblico comizio che si svolgerà allo Stadio di Domiziano sul Palatino.

La riunione avrà luogo alle ore 10 antimeridiane e parleranno per il Partito Socialista, Giuseppe Romita, per il Partito Comunista Luigi Longo, per il Partito d'Azione Federico Comandini e per il Partito della Sinistra Cristiana Franco Rodano, i quali tratteranno il tema della Costituzione.

Attesa l'ampia propaganda che viene svolta specie in questi giorni in comizi regionali, conferenze e con altri mezzi, è prevedibile lar-

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REGIA QUESTURA DI ROMA

GABINETTO

Ordine di servizio N.

Pagina N.

-2-

ghissimo concorso di popolo e di organizzati dei suddetti partiti che provvederanno anche con predisposti mezzi dai centri della Provincia al Comizio stesso, al quale parteciperanno pure Memori del Governo, Feri, socialità politiche e Rappresentanze.

Le direzioni dei partiti che hanno promosso la manifestazione hanno dato le più formali assicurazioni che la riunione si svolgerà entro i limiti della legalità nella massima disciplina, che non saranno effettuati cortei e che al termine della manifestazione gli intervenuti si scioglieranno ed i vari gruppi raggiungeranno isolatamente le rispettive sedi.

Quest'Ufficio cui, nell'assolvimento dei propri compiti incombe l'obbligo della tutela dell'ordine pubblico, deve procedere, nel quadro delle condizioni attuali della sicurezza pubblica della città e delle previsioni ed in base alle segnalazioni pervenute, non solo la possibilità che malintenzionati e facinorosi possano cogliere l'occasione per disturbare localmente la manifestazione, infiltrandosi fra le masse per provocare confusioni, incidenti od atti inopportuni che potrebbero trascinare gli organizzati ed atti di violenza contro persone o cose, ma prevedere altresì l'evenienza che gruppi di criminali, indipendentemente dal comizio ma tranne pretesto dal medesimo possano tentare di turbare l'ordine pubblico anche in altre località abbandonandosi a scorreggi o ad altri vandalismi.

E' indispensabile pertanto disporre i più efficienti e rigorosi servizi di vigilanza, d'ordine e di sicurezza, non solo sul luogo della manifestazione e nelle sue immediate adiacenze, ma in tutta la città e nelle sue principali vie di accesso per prevenire ed impedire qualsiasi inconveniente e per garantire, a qualsiasi costo la tutela dell'ordine pubblico.

Circa la possibilità di turbative della manifestazione, è da tener presente ed occorre strettamente vigilare non solo l'azione dei singoli ma anche quella degli altri partiti e venti programmi ideologici e di attuazione pratica contrari a quelli che hanno promosso la manifestazione, tenendo conto dell'incerto orientamento della pubblica opinione, per non esser colti di sorpresa dagli avvenimenti e far tempestivamente fronte a qualsiasi eventualità.

Dove essere anche trattenuti presentando la possibilità che, nonostante l'impiego dei capi, elementi nocivi dei partiti partecipanti al comizio o per entusiasmo o per altro motivo, possano dar luogo, specie nel

ghissimo concorso di popolo e di organizzati dei suddetti partiti che provvederanno anche con predisposti mezzi dai centri della Provincia al comizio stesso, al quale parteciperanno pure Membri del Governo, Feri, personalità politiche e Rappresentanze.

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È indispensabile pertanto disporre i più efficienti e rigorosi servizi di vigilanza, d'ordine e di sicurezza, non solo sul luogo della manifestazione e nelle sue immediate adiacenze, ma in tutta la città e nelle sue principali vie di accesso per prevenire ed impedire qualsiasi inconveniente e per garantire, a qualsiasi costo la tutela dell'ordine pubblico.

Circa la possibilità di turbative della manifestazione, è da ritenere presente ed occorre strettamente vigilare non solo l'azione dei singoli ma anche quella degli altri partiti, eventi programmi ideologici e di attuazione pratica contrari a quelli che hanno promosso la manifestazione, tenendo conto dell'incontro orientamento della pubblica opinione, per non esser colti di sorpresa dagli avvenimenti e far tempestivamente fronte a qualsiasi eventualità.

Deve essere anche tenuto presente la possibilità che, nonostante l'impegno dei capi, elementi nocivi dei partiti partecipanti al comizio o per entusiasmo o per altro motivo, possano dar luogo, specie al termine della riunione ad eccessi ed intemperanze trascinando nella loro azione anche altri.

In dipendenza di quanto sopra, i servizi per quanto riguarda la manifestazione vera e propria, debbono tendere in particolare:

- a) a mantenere liberi e sgomberi ed immune da insidie lo Stadio di Domiziano e le sue immediate adiacenze sul litorale, perché le masse possano riunirsi tranquillamente e la manifestazione svolger

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si nel modo più regolare;

b) a mantenere liberi e sgombri i piani stradali delle vie che conducono al Palatino, nonché gli accessi al Colle per consentire il sollecito afflusso al luogo del comizio ed il conseguente deflusso degli organizzati, che non deve essere affatto intralciato ed evitare che fra gli organizzati stessi, possano infiltrarsi elementi provocatori o comunque sospetti.

Al riguardo è da tener presente che a seguito della recinzione testè effettuata della zona archeologica, il Palatino è accessibile: da un unico ingresso sulla Via di San Gregorio; da Via di San Bonaventura presso l'Arco di Tito e da tutti gli altri ingressi del Foro Romano e precisamente: dalla Basilica di Massenzio, dai due ingressi sulla Via dei Fori Imperiali e della Via di San Teodoro.

Servizi di polizia dovranno pertanto essere disposti agli ingressi suddetti e specialmente sulle Vie di San Bonaventura da dove transiteranno le vetture delle Autorità e delle rappresentanze che assisteranno al comizio, Vie che, per le anfrattuosità del Colle da cui è circonscritta, presenta facilità nella predisposizione di insidie. Per la tutela dell'ordine pubblico nella Capitale e nelle previsioni della possibilità di intemperanti manifestazioni con conseguenti disordini o di tentativi di saccheggi o di altri vandalismi, i servizi di Polizia debbono tendere:

a) a disporre forti nuclei di Polizia nei pressi del luogo del comizio ed in tutta la città per vigilare e controllare la vita cittadina, affinché non sia intralciata nelle sue quotidiane manifestazioni;

a) a tutelare strettamente i più importanti obiettivi di Governo, quali il Real Palazzo del Quirinale, il Ministero dell'Interno e gli altri edifici Ministeriali, la Regia Prefettura, le sedi delle Rappresentanze Diplomatiche accreditate, sia presso il Regio Governo, sia presso la Santa Sede, gli Uffici della Commissione Alleata e dei Comandi Alleati, nonché gli Uffici Consolari, specie di quelle Nazioni contro cui è attualmente rivolta l'opinione pubblica mondiale;

e) a disporre servizi di tutela alle sedi delle direzioni dei servizi pubblici generali (Ferrovie, Tramvie, Poste, Telefoni, Telegrafi, pubblica illuminazione, rifornimento idrico, pubblici mercati, depa-

si nel modo più regolare;

- b) a mantenere liberi e sgombri i piani stradali delle vie che conducono al Palatino, nonchè gli accessi al Colle per consentire il sollecito afflusso al luogo del comizio ed il conseguente deflusso degli organizzati, che non deve essere affatto intralciato ed evitare che fra gli organizzati stessi, possano infiltrarsi elementi provocatori o comunque sospetti.

Al riguardo è da tener presente che a seguito della recinzione tenuta effettuata dalla zona archeologica, il Palatino è accessibile: da un unico ingresso sulla Via di San Gregorio; da Via di San Bonaventura presso l'Arco di Tito e da tutti gli altri ingressi del Foro Romano: precisamente: dalla Basilica di Massenzio, dai due ingressi sulla Via dei Fori Imperiali e della Via di San Teodoro.

Servizi di polizia dovranno pertanto essere disposti agli ingressi suddetti e specialmente sulla Via di San Bonaventura da dove transiteranno le vetture delle Autorità e delle rappresentanze che assisteranno al comizio, Via che, per le infrequenze del Colle da cui è circonscritta, presenta facilità nella predisposizione di insidie.

Per la tutela dell'ordine pubblico nelle Capitale e nelle previsioni della possibilità di intemperanti manifestazioni con conseguenti disordini o di tentativi di saccheggi o di altri vandalismi, i servizi di Polizia debbono tendere:

- c) a disporre forti nuclei di Polizia nei pressi del luogo del comizio ed in tutta la città per vigilare e controllare la vita cittadina, affinché non sia intralciata nelle sue quotidiane manifestazioni;

- d) a tutelare strettamente i più importanti obiettivi di Governo, quali il Real Palazzo del Quirinale, il Ministero dell'Interno e gli altri edifici Ministeriali, la Regia Prefettura, le sedi delle Rappresentanze Diplomatiche accreditate, sia presso il Regio Esercito, sia presso la Santa Sede, gli Uffici della Commissione Alleata e dei Comandi Alleati, nonché gli Uffici Consolari, specie di qualche Nazione contro cui è attualmente rivolta l'opinione pubblica mondiale;

- e) a disporre servizi di tutela alle sedi delle direzioni dei servizi pubblici generali (Ferrovie, Tramvie, Poste, Telefoni, Telegrafi, Pubblica Illuminazione, Rifornimento idrico, Pubblici mercati, depositi di generi alimentari ecc.), nonché a tutela degli Istituti Bancari, delle sedi dei partiti politici ed in special modo delle sedi delle Redazioni e Tipografie dei giornali, in particolare di quelli di coloro contrari ai partiti che hanno promosso la manifestazione.

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Criterio fondamentale dell'impiego della Forza Pubblica deve essere quello: di evitarne il frazionamento essendo esiziale la dispersione di forze in caso di tumulto per la facilità con cui piccoli nuclei possono essere facilmente sopraffatti; di costituire con conseguente riserva il più che sia possibile forti e dislocate in luoghi opportuni, da cui si renda facile il loro impiego, in rapporto alla località prescelta per il comizio e più agli obiettivi che, a seconda degli sviluppi della situazione, possano presumersi presumibilmente attaccati; di mantenere i diversi nuclei di polizia ben collegati fra di loro e con questo Centrale Ufficio, tenendo presente che le forze impegnate nei servizi non debbono lasciarsi distrarre da piccoli episodi di violenza che tuttavia dovranno essere risolti da piccoli nuclei, senza che il grosso si impegni dovendo mantenersi pronto di riserva ed a portata di mano per quelle maggiori necessità di impiego che possono ad ogni istante presentarsi.

Anche gli altri dirigenti i Commissariati, non direttamente impegnati nella manifestazione e nelle cui giurisdizioni non abbia sede gli obiettivi suindicati, dovranno mantenersi vigilantissimi nei rispettivi distretti e porre la massima attenzione e non disperdere le forze, ma a tenerla possibilmente riunita in punti centrali, della giurisdizione in modo da poter tempestivamente intervenire in tutte le direzioni disponendoli, tuttavia, opportuni servizi di vigilanza, di osservazione e di avvistamento, provvedendo alle segnalazioni del caso ed adottando gli immediati provvedimenti in relazione alle circostanze.

Nel richiamare per l'esatta e scrupolosa osservanza, le disposizioni contenute nelle ordinanze preventive n. 037171 Gab.A.4.B. del 5 e del 9 corrente, aventi per oggetto: "Ordine pubblico nella Capitale", fin dalle prime ore del mattino del 14, il dirigente l'Ufficio P.S. di Campitelli, d'intesa con la speciale squadra di questo Ufficio e con i promotori della manifestazione, procederà alle più accurate verifiche di tutto lo Stadio di Domiziano, delle vie di accesso e delle adiacenze, per conseguire la più assoluta sicurezza che nulla sia stato predisposto contro la manifestazione. Provederà poi ai servizi necessari per la manifestazione stessa, allo Stadio di Domiziano ed in tutto il Palatino, disponendo servizi di vigilanza e d'osservazione sul luogo del comizio, con agenti in borghese ed a tutela anche delle persone intervenute.

Sarà condotto dai funzionari del suo Ufficio e si avverrà de-

Criterio fondamentale dell'impiego delle Forze Pubbliche deve essere quello: di evitare il frazionamento essendo esiziale la dispersione di forze in caso di tumulto per la facilità con cui piccoli nuclei possono essere facilmente sopraffatti; di costituire con conseguente riserva il più che sia possibile forti e dislocati in luoghi opportuni, da cui si renda facile il loro impiego, in rapporto alla località prescelta per il comizio e più agli obiettivi che, a seconda degli sviluppi della situazione, possano presumersi presumibilmente attaccati; di mantenere i diversi nuclei di polizia ben collegati fra di loro e con questo Centrale Ufficio, tenendo presente che le forze impegnate nei servizi non debbono insediarsi a distrarre da piccoli episodi di violenza che tuttavia dovranno essere risolti da piccoli nuclei, senza che il grosso si impegni dovendo mantenersi pronto di riserva ed a portata di mano per quelle maggiori necessità di impiego che possono ad ogni istante presentarsi.

Anche gli altri dirigenti i Commissariati, non direttamente impegnati nella manifestazione e nelle cui giurisdizioni non abbiano sede gli obiettivi suindicati, dovranno mantenersi vigilantissimi nei rispettivi distretti e porre la massima attenzione e non disperdere le forze, ma a tenerla possibilmente riunita in punti centrali, della giurisdizione in modo da poter tempestivamente intervenire in tutte le direzioni disponendo, tuttavia, opportuni servizi di vigilanza, di osservazione e di avvistamento, provvedendo alle segnalazioni del caso ed adottando gli immediati provvedimenti in relazione alle circostanze.

Nel richiama per l'esatta e scrupolosa osservanza, le disposizioni contenute nelle ordinanze preventive n.037171 Gab.A-4.B., del 5 e del 9 corrente, aventi per oggetto: "Ordine pubblico nella Capitale", fin dalle prime ore del mattino del 14, il dirigente l'Ufficio P.S. di Campitelli, d'intesa con la speciale squadra di questo Ufficio e con i promotori della manifestazione, procederà alle più accurate verifiche di tutto lo Stadio di Domiziano, delle vie di accesso e delle adiacenze, per conseguire la più assoluta sicurezza e delle adiacenze, per conseguire la più assoluta sicurezza e delle adiacenze, per conseguire la più assoluta sicurezza.

Provvederà poi ai servizi necessari per la manifestazione stessa, allo Stadio di Domiziano ed in tutto il Palatino, disponendo servizi di vigilanza e d'osservazione sul luogo del comizio, con agenti in borghese ed a tutela anche delle persone intervenute.

Garà condurrà con sé i funzionari del suo Ufficio e si avvarrà degli agenti dipendenti, dei militari dell'Arma della stazione distrettuale, nonché di un rinforzo di n.30 agenti di P.S. in borghese e di un agente motociclista. In divisa, che per le ore 7 dell'indeterminato giorno 14, il Comando Divisione Garà farà concentrare nel locale antistante la Chiesa di San Bonaventura al Palatino.

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A cura dei Comandi interessati, per le ore 7 di domani 14, saranno costituite a disposizione dei Funzionari espressamente indicati, le seguenti riserve:

1°)- nel cortile della Confederazione Generale dell'Artigianato, in Via del Foro del Celio n. 2, a disposizione del Dirigente l'Ufficio I.S. Celio, Dr. De Luca, che sarà coordinato dai funzionari del suo ufficio e che si avvarrà degli agenti della dipendente stazione, n. 50 Agenti di I.S. in divisa, n. 50 CC.RR., n. 15 agenti di P.S. a cavallo, n. 15 CC.RR. a cavallo ed un agente motociclista, per concorrere ai servizi interni al Tattino della Via di San Gregorio, Piazza del Circo Massimo, Via dei Cerchi ed adiacenze.

Nell'eventualità di impiego in massa, il Dr. De Luca, agirà d'intesa col Dr. Tagliavia;

2°)- nel recinto del cantiere posto nel piazzale del Colosseo, angolo Via dei Fori Imperiali, a disposizione del Commissario Dr. Menna che sarà coordinato dal Dr. Montefusco, n. 50 CC.RR., n. 50 Agenti di I.S. in divisa ed un agente motociclista per concorrere ai servizi interni al Tattino della parte del Tattino del Colosseo, di Via San Bonaventura, Basilica di Massenzio.

Nell'eventualità di impiego in massa, il Dr. Menna agirà d'intesa col Dr. Tagliavia e col Dr. De Luca, mantenendosi in collegamento pure col Dr. Cresci;

3°)- nel cortile del garage della Questura, in Via S. Stefano del Quattro, a disposizione del Dirigente l'Ufficio di I.S. Trevi, Dr. Casagrande, che sarà coordinato dai funzionari del proprio ufficio e che si avvarrà degli agenti dipendenti, n. 50 Guardia di Finanza e n. 50 CC.RR., nonché un agente motociclista per i servizi che si rendessero necessari a Piazza Venezia e nelle adiacenze e per la tutela della Regia Prefettura.

A disposizione dello stesso funzionario, sommo, posto 7
gli agenti della Regia Prefettura, che per le ore 7 si troveranno riuniti nel cortile del Palazzo;

4°)- nel cortile del Palazzo Rospidioli in Via XXIV Maggio, a disposizione del Commissario Capo Dr. Tortora che sarà coordinato dai Funzionari De Morigi e Dr. Casagrande, n. 100 Agenti di I.S.

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d'intesa, col Dr. Togliatti;

Colosseo, di Via San Benvenuto, Basilica di Massenzio.

gamento pure col Dr. S. G. G. G.

e per la tutela della Regia Prefettura.

ranno riuniti nel cortile del Palazzo;

tutela del Polizzo Reple;

agenti dipendenti, n. 50 CC. RR. a piedi, n. 20 CC. RR. a cavallo, un

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agente motociclista, gli agenti del Nucleo Ministero Interno e quelli della II^a Compagnia Mobile, per i servizi che si renderanno necessari sulle piazze del Viminale e nelle adiacenze, a tutela dello stabile del Ministero dell'Interno;

8°) nel cortile del Ministero delle Finanze, a disposizione dei Commissari Capi Dr. Giuliano e del Dr. Marchitto, che saranno coadiuvati dai funzionari dei propri uffici e che si avvalranno degli agenti dipendenti, n. 150 Guardia di Finanza, con gli automezzi necessari alla loro dislocazione e n. 2 agenti motociclisti in divisa, per la tutela degli obiettivi del rispettivi distretti;

9°) nella Caserma CC.RR. Iodora, in Via Corsini, a disposizione del dirigente il Commissariato di Trastevere, Dr. Belfiore, che sarà coadiuvato dai funzionari del proprio Ufficio e del Dr. Caterina e che si avvalrà degli agenti dipendenti, n. 100 CC.RR. e Allievi CC.RR. e di un agente motociclista in divisa per i servizi che si rendessero necessari a tutela dello Stabilimento Operario di Regina Coeli;

10°) nel cortile della Questura in Via San Vitale, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, n. 50 Guardia di Finanza.

Il Comando Divisione Agenti si manterrà pronto per l'applicazione del piano di difesa della Questura e per i maggiori rinforzi che si rendessero necessari, giusta le disposizioni impartite con l'ordinanza n. 011863 del 7 aprile u.s.;

11°) nella Caserma Allievi CC.RR. di Via Lepanto, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, n. 200 Allievi CC.RR. con gli automezzi necessari alla loro rapida dislocazione;

12°) nella Caserma Cimarra, in Via Panisperna, quale riserva, il Reparto Celere al completo, al comando degli Ufficiali, con gli automezzi necessari alla dislocazione, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto.

In caso di impiego il Reparto Celere agirà sotto la direzione del Commissario Dr. De Stefanis, che sarà coadiuvato dal Dr. Morazzini;

13°) nel cortile della Scuola Tecnica di Polizia, in Via Guido Reni, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, n. 200 Agenti di P.S. in divisa, con gli automezzi dell'Autocentro del Ministero dell'Interno, necessari alla loro rapida dislocazione;

quelli della II^a Compagnia Mobile, per i servizi di sorveglianza, saranno necessari sulla piazza del Viminale e nelle adiacenze, a tutela dello stabile del Ministero dell'Interno;

8°) nel cortile del Ministero delle Finanze, a disposizione dei Commissari Capi Dr. Giuliano e del Dr. Marchitto, che saranno coadiuvati dai funzionari dei propri uffici e che si avvarranno degli agenti dipendenti, n. 150 Guardie di Finanza, con gli automezzi necessari alla loro dislocazione e n. 2 agenti motociclisti in divisa, per la tutela degli obiettivi dei rispettivi distretti;

9°) nella Caserma CC.RR. Iodgorn, in Via Corsini, a disposizione del dirigente il Commissario to di Trastevere, Dr. Belfiore, che sarà coadiuvato dai funzionari del proprio Ufficio e del Dr. Caterina e che si avvarrà degli agenti dipendenti, n. 100 CC.RR. o Allievi CC.RR. e di un agente motociclista in divisa per i servizi che si rendessero necessari a tutela dello Stabilimento Operario di Regina Coeli;

10°) nel cortile della Questura in Via San Vitale, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, n. 50 Guardie di Finanza.

Il Comando Divisione Agenti si manterrà pronto per l'applicazione del piano di difesa della Questura e per i maggiori rinforzi che si rendessero necessari, giusta le disposizioni impartite con l'ordinanza n. 011663 del 7 aprile u.s.;

11°) nella Caserma Allievi CC.RR. di Via Lepanto, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, n. 200 allievi CC.RR. con gli automezzi necessari alla loro rapida dislocazione;

12°) nella Caserma Cimarra, in Via Tanisperna, quale riserva, il Reparto Celere al completo, al comando degli Ufficiali, con gli automezzi necessari alla dislocazione, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto.

In caso di impiego il Reparto Celere agirà sotto la direzione del Commissario Dr. De Stefano, che sarà coadiuvato dal Dr. Morazzini;

13°) nel cortile della Scuola Tecnica di Polizia, in Via Guido Reni, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, n. 200 Agenti di P.S. in divisa, con gli automezzi dell'Autocentro del Ministero dell'Interno, necessari alla loro rapida dislocazione;

14°) nella sede della Direzione della Polizia Municipale, in Via Tomacelli, n. 200 Agenti di P.S. in divisa, della Polizia Municipale, a disposizione del Comm. Capo Dr. Marchi, quale riserva a disposizione della Questura con un capace torpedone dell'Autocentro.

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centro del Ministero dell'Interno, per la dislocazione degli uomini;

- 13*) nelle Caserma degli agenti di S. Maria in Via, a disposizione del Commissario Capo Dr. Melillo, che sarà condottato dal Vol. V. Comm. 485. Dr. Maroni Ugo, n. 200 agenti di P.S. in divisa della Polizia Municipale, con un equipaggio torpedone dell'Autocentro Ministero Interno per la loro rapida dislocazione;
- 14*) nell'Aeroporto di Ciampino, a disposizione del Commissario Dr. Quartuccio, n. 25 CC.RR. ed un agente motociclista in divisa, per la tutela del campo prigionieri tedeschi, sito nei pressi dell'Agroporto stesso, che sarà attuata secondo i preventivi accordi, che il predetto Funzionario si premurerà di prendere col Provost Marshall del luogo, Tenente Ioris il cui Ufficio ha sede all'ingresso principale dell'Aeroporto di Ciampino, sulla Via Appia.

Al termine del comizio sul Palatino e dopo che tutti gli intervenuti si saranno allontanati dal Colle, il Dr. Tagliavia si disloccherà con tutte le forze a sua disposizione, nel cortile della Regia Prefettura, ove rimarrà a disposizione di questo Ufficio, per ulteriori bisogni, sia del suo distretto che per la protezione del Real Palazzo del Quirinale.

Nel caso dovessero profilarsi manifestazioni in Piazza del Quirinale o del Viminale, a richiesta di questo Gabinetto, il Dr. La Joca, con tutte le forze a sua disposizione, accorrerà in ausilio del Dr. Lombardi, sulla Piazza del Viminale ed analogamente farà il Dr. Menzies, che si porterà su quella del Quirinale a disposizione del Comm. Capo Dr. Tortora.

In tale evenienza anche il Dr. Croce, con le forze a sua disposizione, accorrerà a protezione del suddetto Real Palazzo, dal lato di via della Bottega.

Il Comando Carabinieri, disporrà che tutte le autobluende ed i carri disponibili, siano venuti in caserma pronti alla prima richiesta di questo Gabinetto per dislocarli secondo le disposizioni verbali im-

centro del Ministero dell'Interno, per la dislocazione degli uomini;

13*) nella Caserma degli agenti di S. Maria in Via, a disposizione del Commissario Capo Dr. Melillo, che sarà coordinato dal Vol. V. Comm. Agg. Dr. Marchi Ugo, n. 200 agenti di I.S. in divisa della Polizia Municipale, con un capace torpedone dell'Autocentro Ministero Interno per la loro rapida dislocazione;

14*) nell'Aeroporto di Ciampino, a disposizione del Commissario Dr. Quartuccio, n. 25 CC.RR. ed un agente motociclista in divisa, per la tutela del campo prigionieri tedeschi, sito nei pressi dell'Aeroporto stesso, che sarà attuata secondo i preventivi accordi, che il predetto Funzionario si premurerà di prendere col Provost Marshall del luogo, Tenente Farisi il cui Ufficio ha sede all'ingresso principale dell'Aeroporto di Ciampino, sulla Via Appia.

Al termine del comizio sul Palatino e dopo che tutti gli intervenuti si saranno allontanati dal Colle, il Dr. Tagliavia si dislocerà con tutte le forze a sua disposizione, nel cortile della Regia Prefettura, ove rimarrà a disposizione di questo Ufficio, per ulteriori bisogni, sin del suo distretto che per la protezione del Real Palazzo del Quirinale.

Nel caso dovessero profilarsi manifestazioni in Piazza del Quirinale o del Vittoriale, a richiesta di questo Gabinetto, il Dr. De Luca, con tutte le forze a sua disposizione, accorrerà in ausilio del Dr. Lambiasi, sulla Piazza del Vittoriale ed analogamente farà il Dr. Menzina, che si porterà su quella del Quirinale a disposizione del Comm. Capo Dr. Tortora.

In tale evenienza anone il Dr. Capocci, con le forze a sua disposizione, accorrerà a protezione del suddetto Real Palazzo, dal lato di via della Dataria.

Il Comando Carabinieri, disporrà che tutte le autobluonde ed i carri disponibili, siano tenuti in osservanza pronti alla prima richiesta di questo Gabinetto per dislocarli secondo le disposizioni verbali impartitegli.

L'Ufficio Automezzi invierà, per le ore 7 del giorno 14, n. 6 capaci torpedoni al Reparto Uclere e lascerà a riserva, nel garage di Via S. Stefano e al Corso, un torpedone ed un autocarro.

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Prego il V. Questore Comm. Dr. Marzano, disporre che indipendentemente dagli altri automezzi dell'Autocentro Ministero Interno sopraindicati, siano fatti concentrare, nel cortile di Via S. Vitale, alla stessa ora, altri due torpedoni.

L'Ufficio Politico, l'Ufficio Stranieri e la Squadra Mobile, dispongano i servizi di rispettiva competenza, nella località della manifestazione e nei punti più sensibili della città, a mezzo di funzionari ed Agenti delle dipendenti squadre.

Il Sig. V. Questore Comm. Dr. Pietro Foreste, sovrintenderà a tutti i servizi coordinando con l'azione dei vari dirigenti, l'impiego, delle riserve ed adottando di sua iniziativa tutte le misure che le circostanze contingenti dovessero suggerire, per la più assoluta tutela dell'ordine pubblico.

Il Comando Divisione Guardia, farà concentrare, per le ore 7 di domenica 14, nel cantiere di piazza del Colosseo, angolo via dei Fori Imperiali, a disposizione del predetto Sig. V. Questore n. 2 agenti motociclisti in divisa ed armati.

Ai fini dei necessari collegamenti, comunico i numeri di telefono di recapito dei Sigg. Funzionari a cui disposizione sono state poste le riserve, con preghiera di disporre che ai relativi apparecchi, dalle ore 7 del giorno 14, e fino a cessata necessità, vengano adibiti quelli e provvisti agenti telefonisti:

Dr. TAGLIAVIA	-	Telefono:	n. 6386; (Rete Urbana);
Dr. DE LUCA	-	id.	71733; (id.);
Dr. MENNA	-	id.	481278; (id.);
Dr. MARCHI	-	id.	60473; (id.);
Dr. MELILLO	-	id.	825; (Rete Questura);
Dr. CACACE	-	id.	959; (id.);
Dr. TORTORA	-	id.	40438; (Rete Urbana);
Dr. GUASTANO	-	id.	489091; (Rete Urbana);

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Prego il V. Questore Comm. Dr. Marzano, disporre che indipendentemente dagli altri automezzi dell'Autocentro Ministero Interno sopraindicati, siano fatti concentrare, nel cortile di Via S. Vitale, alla stessa ora, altri due torpedoni. -

L'Ufficio Polizio, l'Ufficio Starnieri e la Squadra Mobile, dispongano i servizi di rispettiva competenza, nella località della manifestazione e nei punti più sensibili della città, a mezzo di funzionari ed Agenti delle dipendenti squadre. -

Il sig. V. Questore Comm. Dr. Pietro Foresta, sovraintenderà a tutti i servizi coordinando con l'azione dei vari dirigenti, l'impiego, delle riserve ed adottando di sua iniziativa tutte le misure che le circostanze contingenti dovessero suggerire, per la più assoluta tutela dell'ordine pubblico.

Il Comando Divisione Guardie, farà concentrare, per le ore 7 di domenica 14, nel cantiere di Piazza del Colosseo, angolo Via dei Fori Imperiali, a disposizione del predetto Sig. V. Questore n. 2 Agenti motociclisti in divisa ed armati. -

Ai fini dei necessari collegamenti, comunico i numeri di telefono di recapito dei Sigg. Funzionari a cui disposizione sono state poste le riserve, con preghiera di disporre che ai relativi apparecchi, dalle ore 7 del giorno 14, e fino a cessata necessità, vengano adibiti quelli e provvisti Agenti telefonisti:

Dr. TAGLIAVIA	- Telefono: n. 63866;	(Rete Urbana);
Dr. DE LUCA	- id.	(id.);
Dr. MENNA	- id.	(id.);
Dr. MARCHI	- id.	(id.);
Dr. MELLILLO	- id.	(Rete Questura);
Dr. CACACE	- id.	(id.);
Dr. TORTORA	- id.	(Rete Urbana);
Dr. GIULIANO	- id.	(Rete Urbana);

Ministero delle Finanze
(chiamare portineria di
Via Cernaia);

Dr. BELFIORE - Telefono: Centrali R. Goeli: 542; (Rete Questura);
53689; (Rete Urbana) oppure:
561933; (Rete Urbana);

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REGIA QUESTURA DI ROMA

GABINETTO

Ordine di servizio N. _____

Pagina N. _____

- 9 -

DR. BELFIORE

- Telefono Caserma Fedgora:

n. 786; (Rete Questura);
566115; (Rete Urbana);

DR. LAMBIASE

- Telefono:

936; (Rete Questura);

RET. CELERE

- id.

665; (id.);
5443; (Rete Ministeriale);
42886; (Rete Urbana);

SC. TEC. POLIZIA

- Telefono:

5896; (Rete Ministeriale);
390948; (Rete Urbana);

CASERMA ALL. CC.

RR. - Via Lepanto - Telefono:

782; (Rete Questura);

REPARTO CARABINIERI

- Telefono:

6126; (Rete Ministeriale).--

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Raccomando, a tutti i Funzionari a cui disposizione sono state poste le riserve, di costituire dei nuclei inquadrati da Funzionari e da Ufficiali, sia per un primo immediato impiego, sia per un impiego in massa e seconda le circostanze dovessero suggerire, in modo che nell'eventualità di bisogni, i nuclei stessi, a richiesta del Sig. V. Questore, sovrintendente ai servizi o di quest. Gabinetto, possano essere immediatamente trasferiti nelle località che saranno indicate.

In caso di impiego in massa, raccomandando di adoperare la massima energia non disgiunta dal necessario tratto, tenendo presente che l'azione delle Forze di Polizia dovrà dimostrarsi pronta, efficace ed energica, per risolvere qualsiasi situazione ai fini della tutela dell'ordine pubblico.

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Attendo da tutti continue segnalazioni sull'afflusso dei rinforzi delle riserve, sulla sistemazione dei servizi, sul concorso e sul contegno del pubblico alla manifestazione, sullo stato dell'ordine pubblico in tutti i distretti, specie al termine del comizio ed immediata notizia di qualsiasi emergenza.

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- 9 -

Dr. BELFIORE	- Telefono Caserma Pedagoga:	n. 786; (Rete Questura); 566115; (Rete Urbana);
Dr. LAMBIASE	- Telefono:	936; (Rete Questura);
REG. CIELERI	- id.	665; (id.); 5449; (Rete Ministeriale); 42886; (Rete Urbana);
SC. TEC. POLIZIA	- Telefono:	5896; (Rete Ministeriale); 390948; (Rete Urbana);
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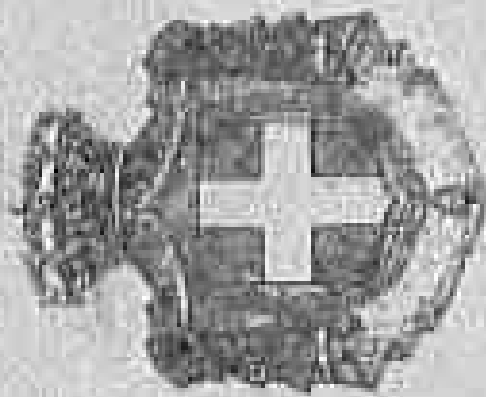
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Dalle ore 7 del 14 corrente, tutti gli Uffici e Comandi assumeranno la permanenza e la Forza Pubblica, non impegnata in speciali servizi, dovrà essere mantenuta consegnata nei rispettivi uffici e caserme, a disposizione di questo Gabinetto, tenendo presente che, attesa l'eccezionale circostanza, i reparti comandati dovranno rimanere impegnati anche oltre il previsto. -

IL QUESTORE  
Solimando



# Ministero dell'Interno

COPIA

UFFICIO DI STAMPA DI ROMA

FOTOCOPIA INTERNO URGENTE

N. 044580 Gab. Cat. A. 4. B.

Roma 14 Ottobre 1945

(Ministero dell'Interno  
Direzione Generale della P.S.)

On.le Regia Prefettura

Stamano, come era stato presunvenuto, si è svolto nello stadio di Domiziano al Palatino, il comizio indetto dal Partito Socialista e Comunista per la Costituzione.

Fin dalle ore 6 del mattino, sono incominciati ad affluire a piccoli gruppi, dalle varie località di adunate della Capitale, i partecipanti al comizio, mentre giungevano dai vari Comuni della Provincia e specialmente dai Castelli Romani, automezzi carichi di dimostranti.

Per la Via Appia Nuova sono transitati non meno di 50 autocarri diretti al Palatino.

Verso le ore 10 potevano considerarsi riuniti nell'Antenapoli Stadio, circa 10.000 persone, mentre l'afflusso continuava ancora.

Giungevano frattanto da Porta Pia, da Trastevere, dal Quartiere Appio altri gruppi e da Piazza della Croce Rossa partiva un corteo che traversava Via Nazionale con musiche in testa, bandiere rosse e cartelli con scritte inneggianti alla Costituzione ed alla Repubblica e con frasi contrarie alla monarchia.

Venivano recati pure numerosi cartelli simbolici in cui la persona del Re e la Corona Reale, venivano raffigurati, come percorse da martiri, o svasate da rimesse.

COPIA

REGIA CUSTODIA DI ROMA

FOTOGRAFIA INTERNO URGENTE

N.044580 Gab. Out. 4.4.B.

*Roma* 14 Ottobre 1945

(On.le Ministero dell'Interno  
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Cx.le Regia Prefettura

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Fin dalle ore 8 del mattino, sono incominciati ad affluire a piccoli gruppi, dalle varie località di suburra della Capitale, i partecipanti al comizio, mentre giungevano dai vari Comuni della Provincia e specialmente dai Gestelli Romani, automezzi carichi di dimostranti.

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Venivano recati pure numerosi cartelli simbolici in cui la persona del Re e la Corona Reale, venivano raffigurati, come percosse da martelli, o spezzate da renasse.

Altri cartelli, a stampa o a disegno, facevano allusioni alla risoluzione del problema scolastico, alla distribuzione delle terre incolte ai contadini, alla socializzazione delle fabbriche ed altri infine re-

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cavano leggende del seguente tenore: "Viva la Polizia Democratica",  
"I Carabinieri, figli del Popolo, sono per il popolo".

Nelle colonne dei dimostranti venivano effettuati lanci di manifestini  
di propaganda e fra i vari gruppi, si notavano molte donne in costume  
color rosso.

I gruppi provenienti dalla provincia, che ha dato il massimo apporto  
di pubblico al comizio, erano contraddistinti dai cartelli dei rispetti-  
vi Comuni.

Alla presenza di circa 20.000 persone, hanno parlato:

- 1°) - il rappresentante del Fronte della Gioventù, il quale nel portare  
l'adesione della sua organizzazione al comizio, si è soffermato  
sulla legge elettorale politica supponendo il riconoscimento dei  
diritti politici ai giovani che hanno compiuto il 18° anno di età;
- 2°) - MARIA NATOLI, dell'Unione Donne Italiane, che ha portato il saluto  
al comizio dell'Unione stessa, favorevole, a suo dire, a che venga-  
no sollecitamente indette le elezioni per la costituzione;
- 3°) - FRANCO MORANO, della Sinistra Cristiana, il quale elogiando l'ordi-  
nata manifestazione, ha detto che essa non è espressione di una  
parte del popolo italiano, ma di tutti i lavoratori italiani senza  
distinzione di fede e di partito, perché tutti i lavoratori voglio-  
no che si raggiungano i problemi della rinascita del Paese;
- 4°) - ANTONIO MANACCHI, presidente dell'Associazione mutilati ed invalidi  
del lavoro, il quale ha fatto rilevare che il contributo dato dai  
lavoratori in condizioni disagiatissime, non è stato inferiore a  
quello offerto dai Partigiani nella guerra insurrezionale, per ab-  
battere il fascismo, ed instaurare un nuovo ordine democratico.
- Anche la sua Associazione, ha affermato, è favorevole alla Costi-  
tuzione;
- 5°) - LUIGI LONGO, del Partito Comunista il quale si è intrattenuto su

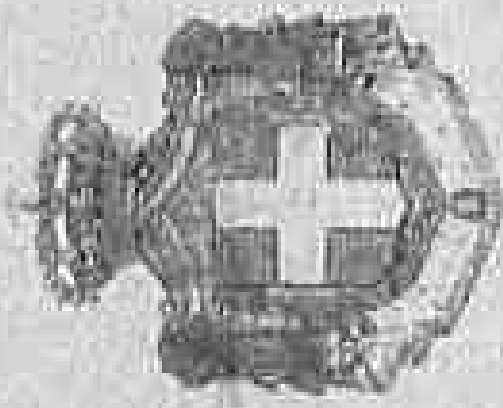
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Alla presenza di circa 20.000 persone, hanno parlato:

- 1°) - Il rappresentante del Fronte della Gioventù, il quale nel portare l'adesione della sua organizzazione al comizio, si è soffermato sulla legge elettorale politica auspicando il riconoscimento dei diritti politici ai giovani che hanno compiuto il 18° anno di età;
- 2°) - MARIA NATOLI, dell'Unione Donne Italiane, che ha portato il saluto al comizio dell'Unione stessa, favorevole, a suo dire, a che venga dato sollecitamente indette le elezioni per la costituzione;
- 3°) - FRANCO MORANO, della sinistra cristiana, il quale elogiando l'ordinata manifestazione, ha detto che essa non è espressione di una parte del popolo italiano, ma di tutti i lavoratori italiani senza distinzione di fede e di partito, perché tutti i lavoratori vogliono che si raggiungano i problemi della rinascita del Paese;
- 4°) - ALESSIO FRACASSI, presidente dell'Associazione mutilati ed invalidi del lavoro, il quale ha fatto rilevare che il contributo dato dai lavoratori in condizioni disagiatissime, non è stato inferiore a quello offerto dai partigiani nella guerra insurrezionale, per abbattere il fascismo, ed instaurare un nuovo ordine democratico. Anche la sua associazione, ha affermato, è favorevole alla Costituzione;

- 5°) - ENRICO LONGO, del Partito Comunista il quale si è intrattenuto su vari problemi economici, sociali, politici ed istituzionali. Dopo aver constatato che la grande azienda si è svolta con assoluta disciplina, ha rilevato che ciò è indice della maturità politica del popolo.



Mod. 624

## Ministero dell'Interno

Roma

lo italiano.

Si è susseguito contro NITTI che ha accusato di voler svalutare l'opera del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale, dimostrando in tal modo, a suo dire, che egli preferisce la falsa democrazia pre-fascista, visente all'ombra delle bandiere della Regia Guardia, alla attuale vera democrazia.

A parere dell'oratore, il discorso di Napoli di NITTI, ha provocato un prolungamento dell'Assistenza Alleata nella direzione della cosa pubblica italiana, con la conseguenza che nonostante le promesse di restituire le provincie dell'Italia alla data del 1° settembre, tutt'oggi dette regioni che furono liberate col concorso dei partigiani italiani, rimangono sotto tutela degli Alleati e tutto ciò per aver NITTI affermato, sussistere una minaccia per l'ordine pubblico che non viene peraltro dai Partiti di sinistra, diretti a raggiungere il loro postulato pacificamente, ma dalle forze reazionarie che vogliono creare disordini per allontanare quanto più è possibile la risoluzione del problema della Costituzione.

Tra le forze reazionarie, che sostengono la monarchia da cui ricevono protezione e paracadute, egli ha indicato i grandi magnati dell'Industria e gli agrari e tutti coloro che, attualmente, si battono sotto le parvenze di "Uomini qualunque", che dovrebbero essere stroncati con gli stessi mezzi coi quali il governo si è scagliato contro il se-

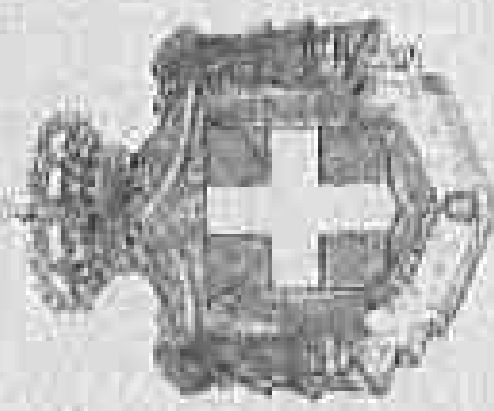
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Si è scagliato contro HITLER che ha accusato di voler svalutare l'opera dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale, dimostrando in tal modo, a suo dire, che egli preferisce la falsa democrazia pre-fascista, vissuta all'ombra delle bandiere della Regia Guardia, alla attuale vera democrazia.

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## Ministero dell'Interno

Roma

Circa il problema economico, ha rilevato lo stridente contrasto di cui si ha spettacolo in Roma, per cui si consumano pasti in trattorie del costo di L.5000 a persona, e la miserevole situazione in cui si agitano i costi dei lavoratori ed impiegatizi ha smentito la voce, secondo la quale non vi si sarebbero i fondi per venire incontro agli interessi dei lavoratori, che potrebbero essere soddisfatti con la completa e sollecita avvezione dei profitti fascisti, stigmatizzando il fatto di qualche Ministro, che, dopo aver formulato la legge per l'avvezione suddetta, in altra sede come avvocato, hanno fatto di tutto per chè la legge stessa non avesse applicazione.

Ha concluso affermando che il popolo italiano non ha attualmente velleità di potenza o di dominio, ma chiede di poter lavorare per la ricostruzione dell'Italia affinché la Patria possa assumere una posizione dignitosa se pur modesta nel consesso delle Nazioni;

6.- FEDERICO COMANDINI, del Partito D'Azione, dopo aver portato l'adesione al comizio del suo partito, ha rivendicato la priorità fra gli altri partiti delle impostazioni del problema istituzionale, auspicando, attraverso la Costituente, una Repubblica Italiana, libera, da profittatori e veramente democratica.

Ha ricordato gli effetti deleteri del fascismo, per il popolo ed ha criticato il discorso di Nitti, che a suo dire poteva aver successo quando il Nitti era attorniato da guardie "egie, per la repressione delle forze progressiste come attualmente si vorrebbe fare da alcune correnti poliziesche, tipo "enerale Brunetti, con riservati circolari agli organi dipendenti.

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Ha soggiunto che il popolo italiano è ormai maturo per la Costituzione e che le elezioni si svolgeranno nel massimo ordine e legalità, senza mitra e senza scomunica, invitando tuttavia l'auditorio sulla neces-

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sità di mantenersi uniti e compatti, perchè ove dovessero frapponersi ostacoli alla realizzazione della Costituente, i partiti di sinistra non dimenticherebbero i tempi in cui si formarono le brigate Rosselli, Matteotti - Garibaldi etc.

Ha stigmatizzato l'operato della monarchia ed in particolare del Re che ha definito "emuncolo che tradisce come respira" e del Luogotenente "che ha denominato "nullità sorridente", il quale, a dire dell'oratore, ha riversato sul popolo italiano la responsabilità della guerra, aggravando di ogni colpa la dinastia. Ha concluso dicendo che occorre distinguere gli "uomini qualunque" prettamente reazionari, dagli "uomini della strada" che hanno bisogno di assistenza da parte del Governo.

7- ATTILIO DI NAPOLI; del Partito Socialista Italiano, ha chiuso il comizio riassumendo i problemi già trattati dai precedenti oratori.

Si è scagliato contro la monarchia e le forze reazionarie, sollecitando il Governo a fissare una data per la costituente, cui si dovrà giungere senza violenze o illegalismi, ma attraverso forme pacifiche e secondo le leggi.

Ha messo in guardia l'uditorio della propaganda reazionaria auspicando la fusione delle correnti socialista e comunista in un unico partito di massa ed ha soggiunto che non si verificherebbero più le squadre di azione fascista degli anni 1919-20-21 ma che ove la Costituente dovesse essere sabotata, si costringerebbe il popolo intero a scendere sulle piazze ed a sferrare la guerra civile.

Tutti gli oratori hanno invitato i dimostranti a mantenere la massima disciplina ed il massimo ordine.

Alle ore 12 il comizio si è sciolto ed i dimostranti, isolatamente o a gruppi, hanno fatto ritorno alle rispettive sedi.

Anche i dimostranti venuti dalla provincia si sono con i loro automezzi allontanati dalla capitale.

Nessun incidente.

IL QUESTORE  
Solimando

che ha definito "canale che tradisce come respira" e del Luogotenente "che ha denominato "nullità sorridente", il quale, a dire dell'oratore, ha riversato sul popolo italiano la responsabilità della guerra, aggravando di ogni colpa la dinastia. Ha concluso dicendo che occorre distinguere gli "uomini qualunque" prettamente reazionari, dagli "uomini della strada" che hanno bisogno di assistenza da parte del Governo.

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IL QUESTORE  
Solimando

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
The Minister's Cabinet

Rome, the 6th Sept. 1945

TO : THE PREFECT OF CREMONA  
SUBJECT : Notices posted up in Casalmaggiore (Cremona)  
REF : No. 33709/14680

The Ministry has been informed that during the night of the 19th August, notices were posted up in Casalmaggiore (Cremona), by unknowns, text follows:

" C. D. A. I.  
Comitato Difesa Alta Italia

We beg to inform you that the C.D.A.I. has ordered to all TERRONI Living in the line of demarcation Spezia - Rimini to return as quickly as possible to their regions; in this connection it is being informed that a place of concentration has been established at the Ospizio Sordi in Cremona.

This ordinance does not apply to those who lived in Northern Italy for 50 years.

In case of special situations the C.D.A.I. will issue free circulation permits.

THE COMMITTEE"

Please make a report on the subject as soon as possible.

FOR THE MINISTER

3518

Translated by JC/cg  
the 13/9/45

TERRONI : Contemptuous name the people of Northern Italy give to Southerners - it means: dirty Southerner s.

originals in AC/1/11/16/46 or 14602/45 — Under letter 13 Sept. 45

(Copia)

Ministero dell'Interno  
Divisione A.G.R.-Sez.II  
N.442/867I

Roma, 6 luglio 1945.

SD/601

Per opportuna coscienza si comunica che il 1° corrente, verso le ore 21, nel comune di Santa Margherita Belice (Agrigento), dopo riunione tenuta da quella Camera di Lavoro, circa duecento lavoratori inscenarono una manifestazione di protesta contro il Decreto esplicativo dell'Alto Commissario di Palermo, circa la ripartizione dei prodotti agricoli.

I dimostranti percorrevano le vie principali del paese e gruppi di facinorosi, penetrati nell'Esattoria delle imposte e nel circolo "Garibaldi", asportavano archivi e mobili e li incendiavano.

Durante gli incidenti, i dimostranti tentavano di fare irruzione anche al municipio ed alla caserma dei CC.RR., facendo uso di bombe a mano e di armi automatiche, ma venivano fronteggiati con esito favorevole da parte dei Carabinieri locali, uno dei quali rimaneva ferito lievemente da schegge di bombe a mano.

Sopraggiungevano, frattanto, rinforzi di Agenti di P.S., di Carabinieri e militari dell'Esercito ed alle prime ore del mattino, l'ordine pubblico veniva ristabilito.

A mezzo di pattuglie miste, sono stati disposti servizi di rastrellamento e di sequestro di armi e si è proceduto al fermo di 59 individui segnalati quali partecipi delle devastazioni e degli incendi. <sup>3517</sup>  
Procedono le ulteriori indagini per l'accertamento delle singole responsabilità.

pel Ministro

A P P U N T O

SD/601

Alle ore 8 del 12 luglio scorso, in La Spezia, 15.000 operai dei cantieri Odero-Terni, del Muggiano e di altri cantieri fecero una dimostrazione per ottenere l'impiego di mano d'opera, aumenti di salario e l'epurazione dei fascisti.

Il Prefetto promise loro di disporre provvedimenti in favore dei loro desiderati.

Nessun incidente, nè vittime.

3512

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy of the - report dated 26 June 1945 made out by the General Direction of Public Safety.

MINERVINO MURGE AND ANDRIA. SD/601. File

On the recent facts which have come about at Minervino Murge and Andria the General Direction of Public Safety have noted the following:

On About 8.00hrs. on the 25 inst., criminal elements, disbanded deserters, taking the pretext of the arrest of three communists for robbery and who were after released because it was found to be untrue, started to make acts of hostilities against the Carabinieri barracks at Minervino Murge (Pari) asking the release of other three criminals who had given themselves up for robbing and rifling some trains, these acts were carried out at Minervino Gravina, Spinazzola and Palazzo San Gervasio.

During the transferment of the prisoners to the prison, the carabinieri were fired upon, but no one was injured.

In the afternoon of that same day, carabinieri reinforcements were sent, but when they arrived they were fired upon by light and heavy guns, placed in good positions.

So as to avoid a terrible conflict with blood shed in agreement with the Secretary of the communist federation of Pari, who however requested the arrest of the ex-fascists to be consigned to confinement- the reinforcements were made to retire. During the shooting a civilian was killed and a carabinieri and a civilian were wounded, two war rifles were taken with its ammunition and a hand grenade.

During the night the shooting continued between the carabinieri of the Minervino barracks and the fascists.

The reinforcements taken away from Minervino Murge were placed at Andria where several incidents occurred.

In fact during the afternoon of the 26th, in a wood a patrol of carabinieri were set upon by persons with hand grenades, one of the military was killed and three others remained wounded.

Another autocar sent to give help was attacked, causing the death of another carabinieri and the wounding of three or four.

The other military were taken to the communist section of Andria and successively released by the intervention of the head of the communist section.

In the meanwhile the captain of the CC.RR. who had arrived at Minervino Murge to try and calm the tumult, was taken as hostage and then released on condition that he would ask the authorities to obtain the release of 11 persons arrested a few days before for robbery.

For certain reasons thought to be opportune they were released.

In the meanwhile the situation on the 27 in Andria was getting worse. After the arrest of dangerous squadrists in agreement with the Liberation Committee (local) and with the Secretary of the Communist Party, a group of communists, composed of men and women, arrested over 100 citizens who are not noted to be den-

of communists armed. Went

against the Carabinieri barracks at Pinervino Murge (Muri) asking the release of other three criminals who had given themselves up for robbing and rifling some trains, these acts were carried out at Sinervino Gravina, Spinazzola and Palazzo San Gervasio.

During the transferment of the prisoners to the prison, the carabinieri were fired upon, but no one was injured.

In the afternoon of that same day, carabinieri reinforcements were sent, but when they arrived they were fired upon by light and heavy guns; placed in good positions.

So as to avoid a terrible conflict with blood shed in agreement with the Secretary of the communist federation of Muri, who however requested the arrest of the ex-fascists to be consigned to confinement- the reinforcements were made to retire. During the shooting a civilian was killed and a carabinieri and a civilian were wounded, two war rifles were taken with its ammunition and a hand grenade.

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In the meanwhile the situation on the 27 in Andria was getting worse. After the arrest of dangerous squadristi in agreement with the Liberation Committee (local) and with the Secretary of the Communist Party, a group of communists, composed of men and women, arrested over 100 citizens who are not noted to be dangerous elements. Soon after thousands of communists armed, went to the prisons and took away the custodian, freeing 46 prisoners of which 36 who were under punishment, 4 at the disposition of the Allied authorities and 6 awaiting trial, one who had committed homicide.

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In addition they requisitioned all kinds of motecars including those with which the riefence of police had been sent and they used them to concentrate at ANDRIA the Communists of the near communes, who after being armed, were sent to garrison the entrance of the building.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

From some news received today, the situation at Minervino and at Andria seems to be calm and no other violence appears committed.

Yesterday the funeral was made for the civilians who died in Minervino, without accidents.

At Andria Mr. Vincenzo Basile was nominated Commissario Prefettizio of the Comune, and owing to the interest taken by the chief of the communists every violence should have been ceased. Such measures have made calm returned.

No other accident has noted yesterday nor during the past night, the barracks have been abandoned and eliminated the guard posts on the entrance roads of the city.

The Minister Barbareschi & On. Molinella have arrived at Bari have held a meeting with all the heads of the Liberation Committee parties exhorting them to the peace and to influence over the population so that no further accidents happen according to the President of counsel's instructions.

The Minister has also gone this morning, to continue his peaceful work, at Minervino, Murge and Andria.

The population learned with relief the coming of the Minister and showed themselves grateful to the President of the Counsel for their quick intervention and for having sent his representative to that province.

This afternoon the funeral of the two carabinieri will take place at Bari, the mentioned Minister will be present.

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10. Verano, the...

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CONFIDENTIAL

Copia della- relazione data 28 giugno 1945, della Direzione Generale della P.S.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

MINERVINO MURGE ED ANDRIA-

e ad Andria

Sui recenti fatti avvenuti a Minervino Murge, alla Direzione Generale della P.S. risulta quanto segue:

"" Verso le ore 8 del 25 corrente elementi pregiudicati, in prevalenza sbandati disertori, cogliendo il pretesto del fermo di tre comunisti indiziati di rapina, e rilasciati poco dopo a seguito di accertamenti negativi, si abbandonarono ad atti di ostilità contro la caserma dei Carabinieri di Minervino Murge (Bari) chiedendo il rilascio anche di altri tre pregiudicati rei confessi di rapine e di svaliamento di treni, commessi a Minervino Gravina, Spinazzola e Palazzo San Gervasio.

Durante la traduzione di tali arrestati i carabinieri furono fatti segno a colpi di arma da fuoco andati a vuoto.

Nel pomeriggio dello stesso giorno 25, furono fatti partire rinforzi di carabinieri ed agenti di P.S. per sbloccare i militari della stazione di Minervino, ma tali rinforzi, giunti alla periferia dell'abitato, furono accolti dal fuoco di fucileria di armi automatiche leggere e pesanti poste su zone favorevoli e dominanti.

Per evitare un cruento conflitto con grave spargimento di sangue su parere anche del segretario della federazione comunista di Bari, il quale però richiese l'arresto di ex fascisti da assegnare al confino-i rinforzi furono fatti ripiegare. Durante lo scambio di fucilerie rimase ucciso un civile e feriti un civile e un carabiniere, mentre furono sequestrate due fucili da guerra con relative munizioni e una bomba a mano.

Durante la notte proseguì la sparatoria fra i carabinieri della caserma di Minervino e facinorosi.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

(2)

I rinforzi ritirati da Minervino Murge furono concentrati ad Andria dove ebbero anche a verificarsi degli incidenti luttuosi.

Infatti nel pomeriggio del 26 corrente fu aggredita, in una bosaglia, un pattuglione di carabinieri con bombe a mano e rimase ucciso un militare, mentre altri tre riportarono ferite.

Successivamente un autocarro trasportante i carabinieri reduci da Minervino, al bivio per Andria, fu fatto segno a colpi di arma da fuoco: tre o quattro carabinieri rimasero feriti.

Altro autocarro inviato in soccorso fu attaccato con armi automatiche che cagionarono la morte di un altro carabiniere e il ferimento di tre o quattro.

Gli altri militi furono condotti alla sezione comunista di Andria e successivamente rilasciati per intervento del dirigente quella sezione comunista.

Intanto un Capitano dei CC.RR. che aveva raggiunto Minervino Murge per fare opera di persuasione, fu trattenuto in ostaggio e poscia rilasciato a condizione che si rendesse interprete presso le autorità della volontà dei comunisti di ottenere il rilascio di 11 persone arrestati giorni innanzi quali autori di rapine. 3511

Per ragioni di opportunità i detti arrestati furono rilasciati.

Il 27 corrente intanto la situazione in Andria andò peggiorando.

Dopo il fermo degli squadristi pericolosi prescelti d'accordo col Comitato di Liberazione locale e con il segretario del Partito Comunista, una massa di comunisti, composti di uomini e donne, procedette al fermo di oltre un centinaio di cittadini non noti come elementi pericolosi. Subito dopo migliaia di comunisti armati recatisi alle carceri sequestrarono il custode e liberarono 46 detenuti, di cui 36

(3)

in espiatione di pena, 4 a disposizione delle Autorità Alleate e 6 in attesa di giudizio di cui uno imputato di omicidio. Inoltre requisirono tutte le specie di automezzi, compresi quelli con i quali erano stati inviati i rinforzi di polizia, e li utilizzarono per concentrare ad Andria i comunisti di comuni vicini, i quali, dopo essere stati dotati di armamenti anche pesanti, vennero inviati a presidiare l'accesso all'abitato.

Da notizie pervenute oggi, la situazione a Minervino e ad Andria sembra però che si sia calmata e nessuna altra violenza risulta commessa.

Ieri si sono svolti i funerali del civile, morto a Minervino, senza incidenti. *attribuito alla violenza*

Ad Andria, a seguito anche dell'impegno preso dal capo dei comunisti che sarebbe cessata ogni violenza, è stato nominato Commissario Prefettizio del Comune il Signor Vincenzo Basile. Tale provvedimento è valso a far ritornare la calma.

Nessun altro incidente si è verificato né ieri, né durante la scorsa notte; le caserme sono state sbloccate e sono state eliminate i posti di guardia sulle vie di accesso alla città.

Ieri è giunto a Bari il Ministro Farbareschi con l'Onorevole Morlinella che ha <sup>riunito</sup> i maggiori esponenti dei partiti del Comitato di Liberazione esortandoli alla concordia e ad influire sulle popolazioni affinché non abbiano a verificarsi ulteriori incidenti secondo le direttive del Presidente del Consiglio.

Il Ministro si è pure recato stamani, per continuare la sua opera pacificatrice, a Minervino Murge e ad Andria.

La popolazione ha <sup>preso</sup> con sollievo la venuta del Ministro e si è

(4)

mostrata grata al Presidente del Consiglio per il pronto intervento e per l'invio del suo rappresentante in quella Provincia.

Nel pomeriggio di oggi avranno luogo a Bari, con l'intervento del predetto Ministro, i funerali dei due carabinieri.

ROMA 10/11/71

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CONFIDENTIAL

Copy of the report dated 29th June 1945 by the General Direction of P.S.

The situation at Andria, which, according to what has been communicated, seemed to become normal, has suddenly become worse, according to the latest news from the Prefect of Bari and the CC.RR. Commands.

It has been reported that yesterday in the afternoon, 28th June, a group of Communists went into the country, between Andria and Corato, and stopped a guard, who is supposed to be an ex-fascist. There was a fight during which two communists were killed. This has determined a serious bad ~~situation~~ feeling in Andria and in the other towns against the fascists.

At Andria the situation is very bad and there were fire shots and people killed.

The CC.RR. Caserma of Corato has been attacked and several roads on the northern side of the Province of Bari have been put under control of armed groups.

It has been arranged for reinforcement which have already left the stations.

330-

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Copia della relazione in data 29 giugno 1945, ~~elaborata~~ dalla Direzione Generale della P.S.

La situazione ad Andria che, secondo quanto è stato già comunicato, sembrava avviarsi verso la normalizzazione, giusta notizie frammentarie finora giunte da parte del Prefetto di Bari e di quei Comandi dei CC.RR. è improvvisamente peggiorata.

Si apprende infatti che nel pomeriggio di ieri 28 corrente, un gruppo di comunisti procedette in campagna, fra Andria e Corato, al fermo di un guardiano giurato ritenuto ex fascista. Ne nacque un conflitto in seguito al quale rimasero uccisi due comunisti. Ciò ha determinato un gravissimo fermento in Andria e nei centri vicini contro elementi fascisti.

In Andria la situazione risulterebbe caotica, con scambi di colpi di armi da fuoco e vittime.

Risulterebbe altresì che la caserma dei Carabinieri di Corato sarebbe stata assalita e che varie strade della zona settentrionale della Provincia di Bari sarebbero controllate da armati.

E' stato disposto per l'invio di rinforzi, già partiti con treno speciale.

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Copy of report dated 30th June 1945 by the General Direction of P.S.

ANDRIA

At 20.00 hrs of the 27th June, groups of rioters broke suddenly into the Office of the Guards of Andria and put fire at the furniture; at 21.00 hrs. they entered the Office of P.S., and destroyed some files and some papers belonging to the Office of the Industry Workmen, situated in the same building where the P.S. Commissariato is; at 23.30 hrs. they burned up the furniture and the papers of the Office of the Night Guards. The fire was put out by the Firemen of Barletta.

During the same night - and exactly at 2 on 28th June - about one hundred people, all armed, invaded the Pretura and took away some process files. On 29th, in the morning, a bomb exploded in the office of the Communist Party and some Communists were wounded and two of them seriously.

The latest news inform that on 29th the Communists stationed themselves near the Caserma of the CC.RR., although they had left the control of it, and kept on walking through the streets of the town divided into ~~groups~~ armed groups. Besides, they had left the guard posts on the roads which led into the town.

At 8 o'clock of to-day - 30th June - the Minister Scoccimarro and the Vice Chief of the Police, Severini, arrived at Bari.

A special reinforcement of 300 CC.RR. and 135 Agent of P.S. and 4 Officers have been sent.

About 100 P.S. Agents have been sent from Naples and about 400 CC.RR. from many other stations.

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About 100 P.S. Agents have been sent from Naples and about 400 CC.RR. from many other stations.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Copia relazione in data 30 giugno 1945 della Direzione Generale della P.S.

ANDRIA-

CONFIDENTIAL

Alle ore 20 del 27 corrente, gruppi di facinorosi penetrarono improvvisamente nell'ufficio dei vigili campestre di Andria e ne incendiarono il mobilio; alle ore 21 entrarono nei locali dell'ufficio di P.S., lacerando dei fascicoli ed inoltre distrussero parte del carteggio dell'Ufficio dei Lavoratori dell'Industria, situato nello stesso stabile dove ha sede il Commissariato di P.S.; alle ore 23.30 incendiarono i mobili ed il carteggio dell'Ufficio delle Guardie Notturne. L'incendio fu domato dai vigili del fuoco di Barletta.

Sempre durante la stessa notte e precisamente alle ore 2 del 28 corrente-oltre cento armati invasero la Pretura, asportando corpi di reato ed alcuni fascicoli processuali. La mattina del 28 scoppiò nell'interno della sede del partito comunista una bomba, oppure altro ordigno, ferendo dei comunisti, di cui due gravemente.

Le ultime notizie pervenute, mentre non segnalano altri gravi incidenti, informano però che in Andria il 29 corrente i comunisti stazionavano nelle adiacenze della caserma dei Reali Carabinieri, pur avendone abbandonato il controllo, e continuavano a percorrere in gruppi armati le vie cittadine. Peraltro avevano sospeso i posti di guardia alle strade di accesso all'abitato.

Alle ore 8 di oggi-30 giugno-sono giunti a Bari il Ministro Scocimarro ed il Vice Capo della Polizia Severini.

Sono stati inviati di rinforzo con treno speciale 300 carabinieri e 135 agenti di P.S. più 4 Ufficiali.

Oltre 100 agenti di P.S. sono stati inviati da Napoli, mentre più di 400 carabinieri sono stati fatti affluire nei luoghi dei disordini da altre località.

CONFIDENTIAL

Translation

On the 23 May 45, about 22.00hrs, whilst the finance guard Major Nicolo', was returning from his day off, in Via Cernaia at the corner of Via Pastrengo, he was approached by two English paratroops, one of them repeatedly punched him. The Major tried to stop this attack, running down Via Pastrengo towards the Ministry of Finance. He was followed and was overtaken by about ten English paratroops, for this reason, unable to defend himself and in order to call the attention of the guards of the Corpo di Guardia, nearby, he exploded several pistol shots in the air.

About the same time, the under-brigadier Capitano Girolamo, also belonging to an Office of the Ministero delle Finanze, re-entering from his day off, in Via XX Settembre near the Ministry of Agriculture, was attacked and ill-treated by another group of about ten English paratroops.

Another aggression took place in that vicinity, always by English paratroops, on the person of Risi Domenico, Finance Guard, who is at the moment recovered in hospital for wounds received during the attack.

In the fights several aviators of the R.Air Force and other finance officers belonging to the Posto di Guardia of the Ministry of Finance intervened. On both parts several shots were fired, it seems however that no harm was done.

Elements of the English Police intervened, who took several of them, Italian and English, to the Headquarters of the English Police in Via della Pilotta, who are taking charge of the matter.

Investigations are in course at the Command of the R.Guardia di Finanza.

It seems that these aggressions are the sequel of the one that took place, near the Alexandra Club the evening before between two Italian soldiers and two Finance Guards, and a group of English paratroops, during which the Financier Masiello Mario, in service at the Ministry of Finance, had to fire two shots in the air.

Rome 1 June 1945

350-

Il 23 maggio scorso, verso le ore 22, la guardia di finanza Maggiore Nicolò, mentre rientrava dalla libera uscita, in Via Cernaia angolo Via Pastrengo fu avvicinato da due paracadutisti inglesi, uno dei quali lo colpì ripetutamente con pugni. Il Maggiore cercò di sfuggire all'aggressione, dirigendosi di corsa in Via Pastrengo verso il Ministero delle Finanze. Fu inseguito e raggiunto da una diecina di paracadutisti inglesi, per cui, vistosi a mal partito e anche per richiamare l'attenzione dei commilitoni del vicino Corpo di Guardia, esplose alcuni colpi di pistola in aria.

Quasi contemporaneamente, il sottobrigadiere Ganitano Girolamo, anche del Distaccamento del Ministero delle Finanze, mentre rientrava dalla libera uscita, in Via XX Settembre all'altezza del Ministero dell'Agricoltura, fu aggredito e malmenato da un altro gruppo di una diecina di paracadutisti inglesi.

Un'altra aggressione si verificò in quei pressi, sempre ad opera dei paracadutisti inglesi in danno della guardia di finanza Risi Domenico, che sarebbe attualmente ricoverato all'ospedale per lesioni riportate.

Nei tafferugli verificatisi intervennero anche alcuni avieri della R. Aeronautica ed altri finanzieri del vicino Posto di Guardia del Ministero delle Finanze. Furono esplosi d'ambo le parti diversi colpi di arma da fuoco, pare senza gravi conseguenze.

Intervennero anche elementi della Polizia inglese, i quali accompagnarono diversi dei militari contendenti, italiani ed alleati, al Comando della Polizia inglese di Via della Pilotta, che si sta interessando della cosa.

Analoga inchiesta è in corso presso il Comando della R. Guardia di Finanza.

Fare che gli incidenti di cui sopra siano stati determinati da altro incidente del genere, verificatosi la sera precedente

( 2 )

anche nei pressi dell'Alexander Club tra due militari italiani e due Guardie di Finanza, ed un gruppo di paracadutisti inglesi, durante il quale il finanziere Masiello Mario, di servizio al Ministro delle Finanze, ebbe ad esplodere due colpi di pistola in aria.

Roma, li 1 giugno 1945

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14/5001

part of H+G  
30th MAY

File

This morning at 8 o'clock about twenty persons ~~of~~ supposed to be followers of the "Communist Movement" went in Via Nomentana 429 at Colonel FIORI Giuseppe's flat and took away the officer.

They brought him in locality PIETRALATA (near Città Giardino) and they want to kill him because accused to be a collaborator of Nazis.

~~Meanwhile~~ Meanwhile the wife called the police and the a/m officer was saved and ~~was~~ kept <sup>him</sup>, for the moment, in jail at Regina Coeli.

3499

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/601

16 May 1945

SUBJECT : Student Demonstrations - Rome

TO : Director Education Sub Commission

1. The enclosed extract from a report received by this office concerning student demonstrations, is forwarded for information and such action as may be deemed necessary.

*Chapman*  
JOHN W. CHAPMAN, *Capt*  
Colonel J.A.G.D.,  
Director Public Safety,  
Sub Commission.

CRH/nb

Copy to file SD/636.03

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CONFIDENTIAL

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1. During the week the city has been in a state of ferment over the TRIESTE question. On 3 May 45 several groups of students marched about the streets bearing the national flag and banners praising partisans, and one of these groups demonstrated outside the P.C.I. Hq. in Via Nazionale.

On 4 May 45 the students invited a number of partisans and ex-service men to demonstrate by laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Pza Venezia. Possibly as a result of the previous day's demonstration, a large number of Communist workmen turned out mostly armed with sticks and clubs and gathered in Pza dell'Esedra to await the passing of the main column of students. Various free-fights broke out in the Piazza and a few shots were fired and various people injured. Then a procession of about 500 Communists headed by a truck full of wounded partisans marched down Via Nazionale towards Pza Venezia. On the way they met a small column of students coming in the opposite direction and during the ensuing rough-house, the students were dispersed. The Communist group then proceeded to the tomb in Pza Venezia and held a demonstration of their own, forestalling the student demonstration. A speech was made by MOVILLA of the PCI protesting against the narrow nationalism which was trying to stir up trouble over TRIESTE a question which should be left to be settled at the Peace Conference.

While there moderate remarks were being made, various free-fights were going on in the Pza between communists and students.

Then the main student column arrived and laid its wreath on the tomb. It was followed shortly afterwards by another group, apparently that which had previously been dispersed in Via Nazionale, and more club fights broke out all over the square.

The general impression was one of disorganization, but the sharp contrast between Communist verbal desire for calm and deliberation and the fact that large numbers of their workmen & thugs were armed with clubs has been generally noted.

It is to be feared that the students will not let this matter rest, as several savage attacks were made on youths and even small boys. A continuance of such disturbances if therefore probable.

General feeling among the moderate elements of the population is that it was perhaps as well that the Communists displayed in this manner their duplicity. The passivity of the Italian Police has been widely commented on, and it is generally regretted that the Allied CIP and especially the "Red Saps", for whom there is widespread respect and admiration, did not intervene more fully. It has been said that there would have been full justification for arresting everyone found in possession of a club.

Incidentally, however, representation might be made to the Italian Education Authorities that students and high school boys could find something better to do with their time than joining in political demonstrations. At least one Linceo, the "Giulio Cesare" has hardly done a stroke of work for a week, and it is reported that the director has encouraged his pupils to take part in these demonstrations.

Popular feeling against the Communists is also rising among those who remember how after the last war the rise of Fascism was largely due to such gangster methods among leftist elements. It is also pointed out that the students of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow and that they will not forget such scenes of violence and disorder in which their heads were cracked by Communist clubs.

11. General popular reaction to the present political situation and to the disorders referred to above is a mixture of "fed-upness" and a growing desire to see the Allies take a firmer hand in Italian affairs. Pro-British feeling is also accruing from the 8th Army's entry into TRIESTE and the stand being made against MOLOTOV at SAN FRANCISCO. The reports of the arrest of 900 people trying to cross the Gordons Sanitario and the seizure of about a milliard lire in their possession has also been favourably commented on. (See however HUMOURS Below).

There is a general desire among all moderate elements of the civil population for some form of definite directive from the Allies which will obviate the slide either

about 500 Communists headed by a truck full of wounded partisans marched down Via Nazionale towards Piazza Venezia. On the way they met a small column of students coming in the opposite direction and during the ensuing rough-house, the students were dispersed. The Communist group then proceeded to the tomb in Piazza Venezia and held a demonstration of their own, forestalling the student demonstration. A speech was made by NOVIELLA of the PCI protesting against the narrow nationalism which was trying to stir up trouble over TRIESTE, a question which should be left to be settled at the Peace Conference. While these moderate remarks were being made, various free-fights were going on in the Piazza between communists and students.

Then the main student column arrived and laid its wreath on the tomb. It was followed shortly afterwards by another group, apparently that which had previously been dispersed in Via Nazionale, and more club fights broke out all over the square.

The general impression was one of disorganization, but the sharp contrast between Communist verbal desire for calm and deliberation and the fact that large numbers of their workmen & thugs were armed with clubs has been generally noted.

It is to be feared that the students will not let this matter rest, as several savage attacks were made on youths and even small boys. A continuance of such disturbances if therefore probable.

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There is a general desire among all moderate elements of the civil population for some form of definite directive from the Allies which will obviate the slide either to a dictatorship of the Right or Left. A recent article in the "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE" summed up this feeling very well when it pointed out the inconsistency between the avowed Allied policy of leaving Italy to choose its own form of democracy without interference and the equally avowed Allied policy of preventing a recurrence of Fascism in this country. It is pointed out that while there is therefore a "de jure" non-interference, there is on the other hand a "de facto" interference. It will be far better to recognise the situation by constituting some form of supreme legislative council and a firm Allied control to guide Italy through the present difficult experimental days.

Translation

Information 10 April 1945

Yesterday 9 inst., at 1700hrs, a car, not identified, was going at a fast speed through Piazza Vittorio, from the car was thrown a large quantity of badges with the fascio littorio and initials A.N.F.F. engraved on it.

af.

3496

Segnalazione del 10/4-1945

Teri 9 ismente on 14 auto  
 furgone rimasto fermo, sub,  
 transitando a parte restata  
 piazza Vittorio, l'ora aveva  
 grande quantità di tintori  
 on fascio Vittorio e on  
 iniziali A. N. F. F.

3495

Ignoranza del 15/4-1945

On 20 circa mi in Turate  
 Tei partigiani con Tepl' uomini  
 del centro raccolta profughi  
 di Cinacitta non potuti iden-  
 tificari, si portarono nell'osta-  
 na di Torre Spaccata, territo-  
 rio Anna Torre Passa, gestita  
 da Ascenzi Pioranni di Nazzano,  
 di anni 35, da Roma, ora presso  
 ad insultare una quindicina  
 di soldati inglesi - che in un  
 humore del rito - pronunciato

2/

le seguenti: "Fuori gli  
inglesi non ne vogliamo, abbiamo  
uccisi i tedeschi e cacciamo  
anche voi" —

Ne seguiva una colluttazione  
tra quattro partigiani e molti  
inglesi che provocavano la morte  
di circa 50 britannici, 15 bottiglie  
at sterno e altre proprietà  
dell'esercito nostro —

Nemmeno dovevano essere

Translation

Information. 15 March 1945

At about 2000 hrs, yesterday a Lieutenant of the partisans with some refugees living at Cinecitta, not identified went to a restaurant called Torre Spaccata, in Arma Torre Gaia, directed by Ascenzi Giovanni of Nazzarenno, aged 35 of Rome, there they started to insult about 15 English soldiers who were drinking wine, shouting at them the following words. "Out with the English, we do not want them, we have kicked out the Germans and we will kick you out as well".

A fight took place between the partisans and the English soldiers, who caused the breaking of 50 glasses, 15 bottles and several chairs.

Nobody was injured.

af.

3495

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

17 April 1945

OGGETTO : Manifestazioni fasciste o filo-fasciste

A : Comando della Legione Territoriale del  
CC.RR. - Ufficio Servizio -  
Roma

Pregasi la cortesia di codesto Comando di  
volar trasmettere in avvenire a questa Commissione Alleata, S.C.  
P.S. - Capitano C.B. HAYES, tramite l'ufficio del Maggiore del  
CC.RR. ZANUINO Alfredo, copia di tutte le segnalazioni dei  
Comandi dipendenti, relative ad eventuali manifestazioni  
fasciste o filo-fasciste.

  
C.B. HAYES,  
Captain,  
Security Division.

CEH/nb

3491

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/601

17 April 1945

SUBJECT : Fascist Demonstration

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. Reference memorandum of the Asst. Political Adviser dated 12 April 1945.

2. There is no record of any Fascist demonstration having taken place on the 26 March 1945.

3. At about 2200 hrs on 25 March 1945, an unidentified group of youths who had been drinking, were singing loudly various fascist songs in Via degli Abeti, Centocelle.

4. A communist, Valentini Ercol approached the group and fired two revolver shots into the air to intimidate them.

5. The revolver was later confiscated by the carabinieri, who will proceed against Valentini for illegal possession of firearms.

6. It is not considered that the behaviour of the youths had any particular significance and no arrests were made.

*[Signature]*  
E. J. HARVEY  
Major  
Security Division

349

CBH/af

TranslationInformation

26 March 1945

At about 2200hrs yesterday in Via degli Abete (Centocelle) some young boys, not identified, who had been drinking were singing in a loud voice fascist songs. When the communist Valentini Ercole of the late Cesare, of Rome, aged 37, approached them to make them stop, in order to intimidate them he took out an army revolver mod.89 and shot to shots in the air. As the revolver had not been denounced by the CC.RR. of Centocelle, it was confiscated.

Confronti Valentini will be placed under trial as by the law.

3489

DISTURBANCES FILE.

SD 601

SATURDAY 7th. April, 1945 a hand grenade was thrown gainst the entrance end of the Jugo Slav mission at Via Carigliano 34. No one was injured.

Enquiries show that the bomb hit against one of the stone pillars, 6 feet up and may have been thrown from a flat roof nearby or lobbed down the street. There was one of their own unit's lorries standing outside, where it is usually parked. The grenade was of Italian manufacture.

Other explosions were heard in the vicinity, and there is a query that another grenade exploded in Via Salaria.

There was quite heavy Ack-Ack fire at c. 30pm to 10pm, a quarter of an hour after the Jugo Slav incident.

There had been a meeting earlier in the day against the annexation of Trieste from the Italians.

*St. Haney*  
103

3488

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/601

5 April 1945

SUBJECT : Report on incidents occurred at Caulonia and at Gravina.

TO : Major HARVEY, Security Division, Public Safety S.C.

1. On 5-3-1945 an order to arrest was issued by the Tribunal of Lecri in respect of the son of the Sindaco of Caulonia, a certain CAVALLARO, on charges of 24 sundry crimes. Young CAVALLARO was arrested by the carabinieri, as a counteraction, partisans and communists disarmed 3 carabinieri and took them as hostages along with the family of the "pretore" of the village, until young CAVALLARO would have been released.

2. The Prefetto of Reggio Calabria, PRIGLO, went immediately to Caulonia, but was only successful in organizing a platoon of 13 carabinieri, while more than 400 partisans and communists, well armed and equipped, occupied Caulonia and blocked all the roads. PRIGLO was obliged to withdraw, meanwhile at Caulonia partisans and communists constituted a "People Tribunal" which concerned many persons to be whipped in the public square.

3. As a result of this disturbance young CAVALLARO was released. When order was reestablished at Caulonia, the Sindaco CAVALLARO was relieved from office, and replaced by a communist named Eugenio MUSOLINO on 15-3-1945. On 18-3-1945 Musolino resigned and was replaced by LOMBARDT a liberal.

4. These incidents raised comments amongst all the press, and has given the opportunity to the two parties of opposition, Socialists and Action Party, to strongly attack the Government for their weakness.

5. In the early days of March at Gravina di Puglia, the offices of the local section of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by bands of armed communists and members of extremist parties. Only after two days order was reestablished.

6. It is reported that from 10.000 to 20.000 armed men are living in the mountains of Calabria, constituting a permanent danger.

348

REF : SD/601

5 April 1945

SUBJECT : Report on incidents occurred at Caulonia and at Gravina.

TO : Major HARVEY, Security Division, Public Safety S.C.

1. On 5-1-1945 an order to arrest was issued by the Tribunal of Leoni in respect of the son of the Sindaco of Caulonia, a certain CAVALLARO, on charges of 24 sundry crimes. Young CAVALLARO was arrested by the carabinieri. As a counteraction, partisans and communists disarmed 3 carabinieri and took them as hostages along with the family of the "pretore" of the village, until young CAVALLARO would have been released.
2. The Prefetto of Reggio Calabria, PRILO, went immediately to Caulonia, but was only successful in organizing a platoon of 18 carabinieri, while more than 400 partisans and communists, well armed and equipped, occupied Caulonia and blocked all the roads. PRILO was obliged to withdraw, meanwhile at Caulonia partisans and communists constituted a "People Tribunal" which condemned many persons to be whipped in the public square.
3. As a result of this disturbance young CAVALLARO was released. When order was reestablished at Caulonia, the Sindaco CAVALLARO was relieved from office, and replaced by a communist named Eugenio MUSOLINO on 15-3-1945. On 18-3-1945 Musolino resigned and was replaced by LOWEARDI a liberal.
4. There incidents raised comments amongst all the press, and has given the opportunity to the two parties of opposition, Socialists and Action Party, to strongly attack the Government for their weakness.
5. In the early days of March at Gravina di Puglia, the offices of the local section of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by bands of armed communists and members of extremist parties. Only after two days order was reestablished.
6. It is reported that from 10,000 to 20,000 armed men are living in the mountains of Calabria, constituting a permanent danger to the security of the Region. These men are armed and equipped with the material abandoned by the German and Italian troops. They claim to be partisans, but they never could act as partisans, because Calabria was occupied by allies before the armistice. It is ascertained that the name "partisan" is just used to cover their criminal activity. Naturally the extremist parties are backing these bands which could be rather useful in future.

7. On 21-3-1945 the Government issued a communiqué on the above mentioned incidents, stating that order had been reestablished and enquiries were going on to ascertain the responsibility of what occurred.

8. To quote a part of this communiqué "The problem of the Reggio Calabria Province is a problem of disarming some groups of individuals who took advantage from the disbandment of the Army after the Armistice, to provide themselves with arms, and who now usurp the name of "partisans" to display their criminal activity. This situation is made worse by the economical conditions of the Province and by the struggles amongst the political parties. Up to date no further communiqué has been issued.

3483

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION  
APO 394

D-2102  
Public Safety Division.  
1st February, 1945.

File No. :- LUR/13/1/PS.  
Subject :- Attempted hair cutting.  
To :- HQ., AC., Public Safety Sub-Commission,  
(Security Division).

Reference your SD/601 of 27th January, 1945, enquiries are in hand regarding the attack to which reference is made and all possible steps are being taken to prevent such incidents.

For the Regional Commissioner:

*C.T. Francis*

C.T. FRANCIS.  
Lt. Colonel.  
R.P.S.O. Lazio-Umbria Region.

3484



File

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

(11)

REF : SD/601/4440.

27 January 1945

SUBJECT : Attempted hair cutting

TO : R.P.S.C. Lazio Umbria Region

1. A recurrence of "hair cutting" of girls accompanied by Allied soldiers is reported.
2. Between 2230 hrs and 2300 hours on the 25 Jan. 45, T/3 James L. Dykes and Pfc. James B. Blane, both of Hq. Co 2675 Regt. left the Brancaccio Theatre with two girls, one an American citizen, the other Italian. Both girls are employed at Hq. AC..
3. The girls were immediately attacked by about 30 men who attempted to cut off their hair.
4. With the assistance of other soldiers and some civilians, the attempt was frustrated, but one of the girls had her pants torn off.
5. A gray four-door Lancia car with 2 inch green striping on the fenders was involved.
6. It is reported that on the night of the 26 Jan. 45 there were two similar incidents, particulars of which have not yet been received.
7. It is requested that all possible measures be taken against the recurrence of such incidents.

*JH*  
JOHN A. CHAPMAN,  
Colonel J.A.G.D.,  
Director Public Safety,  
Sub Commission.

3480

CBH/nb

CONFIDENTIAL

Capt Hedges

Report on this to K950  
Laying Region  
for information regarding rumors in  
connection with M.P. to prevent  
any further incident. S/H

T/3 James L. Dykes. - } Hq Co 2675 Regt.  
Pfc James D. Blane

Night of 25 Jan 47 - between 2230 and 2300  
took two girls to Francisco Theater. When they  
came out of the theater there were some 30 or 40  
civilians who attacked them in an effort to cut  
the girls hair. The soldiers tried to fight them  
off and did prevent the haircutting but one girl  
had her pants torn off. Fortunately other soldiers  
and some civilians assisted and got the girls home.  
A gang four does knives with two inch grain  
stripping on the fingers was involved. One of  
the girls is American citizen. Both girls are  
employed in Hq. Allied Commission. ~~handwritten in~~  
~~signing to be action.~~

Original to 7/5/45

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CARABINIERI UNITS

421/45 1944

Rome, 4th January 1945

Subject: Sicily - anti-military propaganda and other disorders.

TO ALLIED COMMISSION  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
R O M ECanicci (Agrigento) - 14-12-1944.

A group of young men led by PETROLINO Calogero, teacher in the elementary school, organised a demonstration in order to protest against the recall to military service and against the Italian and Allied Governments who didn't care enough about Sicily.

On the following days, the same persons, joined by the population and by some fascists (facinorosi), destroyed near the post office the cards which were to be sent for the recall to military service. Afterwards they invaded the municipal delegation ruining several offices, and tried also to pillage the mass warehouse. However, the Carabinieri succeeded in preventing them from doing it.

Our Branch is taking the necessary action against the responsible persons.

Campobello di Licata (Agrigento) - 15-12-1944

Some fellows recalled to military service organised a demonstration to the cry "We don't want to go away - The Savoia House is disgusting". Their leader, a certain VISCONTI Salvatore pronounced a speech inciting them not to obey the recall to military service.

The demonstrators were quietened without incidents.

On the following day, some persons carrying a placard with the words "we will not go away - we prefer revolution" written on it, organised another demonstration led by BARBERA Filippo who incited them not to obey the recall to military service, adding that if the Carabinieri will take an action they would use hand grenades. The demonstration ended without incidents.

Sutera (Palermo) - 20-12-1944 (Caltanissetta)

Unknown persons wrote the following words on the walls of the houses: "Sicilians hide yourself - For whom must we fight? - Down with the war".

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Giuliana (Palermo) - 20-12-1944

Unknown persons fixed on the walls of the house three placards which transmitted the orders of the bandit GIULIANI who advised people not to present themselves for military service promising to help the population of Corleone.

Mussomeli (Caltanissetta) - 26-12-1944

Unknown persons wrote the following words on the walls of the houses: "Hurrah to the Duce" - "Duce we are awaiting you" - "Hurrah to Fascism". They have also designed several nazi emblems.

Altofonte (Palermo) - 22-12-1944

In sign of protest for the recall to military service, a bomb has been put in front of the Municipal House which has been slightly damaged.

S. Cristina Gela (Palermo) - 25-12-1944

200 persons organized a demonstration in order to protest against the recall to military service, and against the obligation to give the corn to the mass. The demonstrators went away without incidents after removing the placard which mentioned military service.

Misterbianco (Catania) - 26-12-1944

Some fellows tried to induce several members of the local Work House to take part to a demonstration against the recall to military service. After they refused a group of fellows assaulted two postmen and took away from them 43 cards recalling people to military service.

Our units intervened arresting one of the leaders and sending away the others without further consequences.

Corleone (Palermo) - 26-12-1944

The following placard has been fixed up on the wall: "Don't waste the munitions - We must keep them for the day of the revolution - Hurrah to Mussolini - Down with the Savoia House - Who will touch this placard will be killed".

Salemi (Trapani) - 26-12-1944

Some sentences glorifying Mussolini and inciting the young men not to answer the recall to military service were written on the walls of several houses.

Enna - 29-12-1944

Some fellows who have been judged and condemned by the Extraordinary Military Board began to sing "Giovinezza" when they were to be removed to Messina.

Sciacca (Agrigento) - 1-1-1945

2000 persons walked through the city in order to protest against the recall to military service. The demonstration ended without incidents.

In Sicily circulates a clandestine post card which is for 5 liras, and which represents the attached figure.

/S/ Taddeo Orlando  
Army Corps General  
General Commandant

Restricted

To: G.S.L. (b).  
H.Q. 3 District  
From: O.C.  
315 F.S. Section

SD/601

Subject: Incident at Bitonto (Pop. 32,000) 3 December 44

# 1. Political and Economic background

The economic situation of Bitonto does not seem to be any more acute than it is elsewhere in Bari province. Bitonto is near Bari, and 14 km in Bitonto itself employs local labour on a generous scale and no considerable unemployment is evident. The produce of the immediate surroundings do not render Bitonto as self-supporting as other provincial towns further to the north and west. There is a serious shortage of clothes at any but prohibitive prices, and the usual difficulties of transport and bad distribution contribute to the general lack of prime necessities. Politically Bitonto has been unsettled for some months, but the difficulties of the local administration have interested only a small minority of politically conscious elements of the population, and the effects of this unsettled condition on the community as a whole should not be exaggerated. The local political and administrative differences, such as they are, have come to a head during the last fortnight. The present Sindaco, Ingegnere Calamita Nicola, was nominated in his preference to the Prefect of Bari, who chose Calamita in preference to Avvocato Matera. Both Matera and Calamita were submitted by the Comitato di Liberazione of Bitonto, which mentioned the fact that of the two, Matera held the majority vote. The Prefect, exercising his full rights, selected Calamita in spite of his minority vote. Calamita had been, up to the time of his nomination as Sindaco, the Commissario Prefettizio of Bitonto, and he unhesitatingly refused the invitation of the Comitato di Liberazione to formally resign his office as Commissario Prefettizio before accepting nomination as Sindaco. His refusal unfortunately emphasised the impression, which the Comitato was anxious to avoid, namely that Calamita's nomination as Sindaco was an expression of the will of the Prefect rather than of the will of the Comitato di Liberazione. This fact, in conjunction with the Comitato's disapproval of three of the Prefect's nominees to the Giunta Comunale has led to a local political crisis which has precipitated the resignation of the Giunta "en bloc".

## 2. The glittering problem, and its solution to date

It is notorious that thefts from 14 BAD and 16 AAF have been a major

The economic situation of Bitonto does not seem to be any more acute than it is elsewhere in Bari province. Bitonto is near Bari, and 14 BAD in Bitonto itself employs local labour on a generous scale and no considerable unemployment is evident. The produce of the immediate surroundings do not render Bitonto as self-supporting as other provincial towns further to the north and west. There is a serious shortage of clothes at any but prohibitive prices, and the usual difficulties of transport and bad distribution contribute to the general lack of prime necessities. Politically Bitonto has been unsettled for some months, but the difficulties of the local administration have interested only a small minority of politically conscious elements of the population, and the effects of this unsettled condition on the community as a whole should not be exaggerated. The local political and administrative differences, such as they are, have come to a head during the last fortnight. The present Sindaco, Ingegnere Calamitta Nicola, was nominated in his present office by the Prefect of Bari, who chose Calamitta in preference to Avvocato Matera. Both Matera and Calamitta were submitted by the Comitato di Liberazione of Bitonto, which mentioned the fact that of the two, Matera held the majority vote. The Prefect, exercising his full rights, selected Calamitta in spite of his minority vote. Calamitta had been, up to the time of his nomination as Sindaco, the Commissario Prefettizio of Bitonto, and he unhesitatingly refused the invitation of the Comitato di Liberazione to formally resign his office as Commissario Prefettizio before accepting nomination as Sindaco. His refusal unfortunately emphasised the impression, which the Comitato was anxious to avoid, namely that Calamitta's nomination as Sindaco was an expression of the will of the Prefect rather than of the will of the Comitato di Liberazione. This fact, in conjunction with the Comitato's disapproval of three of the Prefect's nominees to the Giunta Comunale has led to a local political crisis which has precipitated the resignation of the Giunta "en bloc".

2. The pillaging problem, and its solution to date  
It is notorious that thefts from 14 BAD and 16 AAF have been a major preoccupation of local Commanders, and the subject of various reports to AFHQ. This Section has no statistical data regarding the extent of damage caused by these thefts, but has formed an opinion of the extremely serious nature of the situation through contacts with local officers directly concerned with countermeasures to combat the menace.

The opinions of various civilians consulted locally would seem to be that the exaggerated incidence of theft in these two cases has been due, primarily to the general demoralisation of the people consequent on the unfavourable economic situation, and to the early recognition of the fact that traffic in stolen WD property was a short cut to very considerable wealth. They also wonder at what

seems

to them to be the amazing confidence of military units in the honesty of the local civil populations. They then point to the consequent inadequacy of guarding precautions, and the inefficiency of the CC.RR. (half-suspected of aiding and abetting), and to the popular attitude that it is impossible to blame thieves for stealing if you make it economically necessary for them to prevent them stealing.

This very shortly put, is the general opinion among civilians. They are, of course, unaware of the difficulties attendant upon drafting to guard duties a large number of men who could be more productively employed in other capacities. The serious nature of the situation from the Allied point of view, however, may be gauged by measures adopted to combat it. A British Infantry platoon, 300 Italian soldiers and a Police Dog Detachment were successively imported. With these reinforcements a greatly augmented guarding system was put into operation, and routine house-searches of individual suspects conducted. Within three weeks of the adoption of these measures, a satisfactory decrease in the incidence of thefts was observed, and there seemed good reason to believe that the problem had been practically solved.

At this juncture, about 25 November 1944, Major W.R. Hare, A.C. Security Division, instituted additional measures in order to "break the racket". This presumably meant that his objective was to destroy the traffic in stolen property. On Saturday 2 December 44 and incident occurred in Bitonto in the course of which a British soldier was shot in the leg. As a result of investigations into the case next day a search was conducted of the premises of a suspect. Various circumstances attendant upon this search indicated that the suspect's house was in an area in which considerable traffic in property was centered. Acting on this information, Major Hare arranged for the isolation of this block and the house-to-house searching of it. As a result of this, five women and one man, in whose houses property had been found, were taken to the CC.RR. station and there detained for interrogation.

### 3. The Incident

Early on the afternoon of Sunday 3 December 44 a crowd gathered in front of the CC.RR. station in Bitonto and began demonstrating for the immediate release of the five women arrested that day in execution of Major Hare's plan. A British soldier, on his way to the CC.RR. station, made his way with some difficulty through part of the crowd. Before reaching the doorway of the CC.RR. station, he was interfered with by a member (or members) of the crowd, and opened fire with the automatic weapon he was carrying. He was then disarmed by the crowd and immediately attacked by at least two persons, one of whom beat him with a heavy stick.

The soldier's version is substantially as follows:

He had been searching a house with the aid of three Italian soldiers. Having arrested a member of the household, he left the house to return

from the Allied point of view, however, any he gauged by measures adapted to combat it. A British Infantry platoon, 300 Italian soldiers and a Police Dog Detachment were successively imported. With these reinforcements a greatly augmented guarding system was put into operation, and routine house-searches of individual suspects conducted. Within three weeks of the adoption of these measures, a satisfactory decrease in the incidence of thefts was observed, and there seemed good reason to believe that the problem had been practically solved. At this juncture, about 25 November 1944, Major W.R. Hare, A.C. Security Division, instituted additional measures in order to "break the market". This presumably meant that his objective was to destroy the traffic in stolen PD property. On Saturday 2 December 44 and latest occurred in Bitonto in the course of which a British soldier was shot in the leg. As a result of investigations into the case next day a search was conducted of the premises of a suspect. Various circumstances attendant upon this search indicated that the suspect's house was in an area in which considerable traffic in PD material was centered. Acting on this information, Major Hare arranged for the isolation of this block and the house-to-house searching of it. As a result of this, five women and one man, in whose houses PD property had been found, were taken to the CC.RR. station and there detained for interrogation.

### 3. The incident

Early on the afternoon of Sunday 3 December 44 a crowd gathered in front of the CC.RR. station in Bitonto and began demonstrating for the immediate release of the five women arrested that day in execution of Major Hare's plan. A British soldier, on his way to the CC.RR. station, made his way with some difficulty through part of the crowd. Before reaching the doorway of the CC.RR. station, he was interfered with by a member (or members) of the crowd, and opened fire with the automatic weapon he was carrying. He was then disarmed by the crowd and immediately attacked by at least two persons, one of whom beat him with a heavy stick.

The soldier's version is substantially as follows:

He had been searching a house with the aid of three Italian soldiers. Having arrested a member of the household, he left the house to conduct his prisoner to the CC.RR. station. Of the three Italian soldiers who had assisted him in the house-search he left one posted at the house and instructed the other two to accompany him to the CC.RR. station. Outside the house where he had made his arrest a hostile group of onlookers had assembled, through which he passed with his prisoner. He noticed at this stage that the two soldiers whom he had instructed to accompany him were no longer with him. He wandered about for about half an hour, having lost his way. He eventually reached the CC.RR. station in front of which he found a large and very angry crowd. He made his way successfully through the outer fringe of this crowd, continued on his way to the CC.RR. entrance, but was stopped by one or

two men who hung on his shoulders and arms and appeared to have the intention of disarming him. He therefore fire his weapon (ATSMC) and one or two persons fell. The crowd then succeeded in disarming him, and two or three persons began beating him with sticks and other improvised weapons. He heard one shot which he did not fire himself, and received one bullet wound in the neck.

#### 4. Police measures and popular reaction/

It is considered that a certain lack of judgement was apparent in the pursuance of these measures, and that these purely tactical errors were the main cause of the popular uneasiness, anger and disaffection which precipitated the incident at the CC.RR. station on the afternoon of Sunday 3 December 44, which led to the killing of two Italian civilians, to the wounding of seven Italian civilians, and to the severe injuring of one British soldiers.

(a) It is a matter of CC.RR. usage that in all cases of arrests effected consequent on house-searches the senior male member of the household be detained for interrogation and formal charging. The detention of female members of the household was therefore most ill-advised, especially as it would have been possible in all cases to wait for a responsible male member to appear.

It is considered unfortunate that it should have been judged necessary to conduct these raids on a Sunday, in view of the particular mentality of the local population.

(c) The measure of cooperation between Allied police agencies and the CC.RR. leaves much to be desired. At no time during the searches were there more than three CC.RR. present. (See para.30, Major Hare's report). According to the Maresciallo, there were only two CC.RR. of which he was one. The main function of the CC.RR. on duty at the scene of the searches was to make a list of the persons in whose houses WD property had been found, and of the property found in each house. (See para.12 Lt. Busby's report.) In order to do this, they stood out in the street and the articles of WD property were brought out to them. It therefore seems highly improbable that the place for the searches, as laid down in para. 90 of Lt Busby's report was carried out, i.e. CC.RR. did not (at any rate, in all cases) take part in the house-searches). One case at least, that of the soldier later wounded in the incident at the CC.RR. station, is known, where no CC.RR. is mentioned as having taken part in the search.

(d) It is by no means clear how it could have occurred that one isolated British soldier could have been left behind, apparently in complete charge of the searching of a house, without CC.RR. supervision, in such a way that should be have to affect

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(d) It is by no means clear how it could have occurred that isolated British soldier could have been left behind, apparently in complete charge of the searching of a house, without CC.RR. supervision, in such a way that should be have to affect an arrest he had no sure means of finding his way back promptly to the CC.RR. station.

(e) As far as can be ascertained, the British personnel engaged in the house-searches bore no insignis which could have rendered them immediately recognisable as accredited police agents. It is realised that this point is of only relative practical importance in view of the fact that no resistance to them was offered, but then, on the other hand, they were armed and resistance would have been impossible. The fact remains that CC.RR. representation seems to have been of the scantiest, and that the above criticism is valid, and important as a contributory cause of

the ill feeling

engendered by the house-searched.

(f) The population further resented the fact that houses were searched without discrimination; that is to say without due regard for the good moral character of some households, and no attempt to distinguish these from the households of notorious thieves. Many of the innocent people considered that they had suffered a grave indignity. It is recognised that this complaint on the part of the civil population has little or no validity. The police agencies had good cause to suspect the area as a whole and were justified in searching every house in that area. This report is concerned; however, with presenting, among other things, the popular point of view, and this complaint is an element of that point of view.

(g) The show of strength and, to the population, the consequent threat of force, gave the people the impression of a sort of minor "reign of terror". Sanio seems to have been an important component of the psychology of the crowd on this occasion. (h) These various considerations tended to confirm the popular impression that either (i) the searches were being conducted by persons not properly qualified to do so, or (ii) that they were perhaps a regular police force, but one behaving in an irregular manner. This opinion was probably responsible for the rumour that British personnel engaged on the searches were looting private property with no regard to whether it came originally from Allied military sources or not. No civilian has come forward with a specific complaint or accusation to this effect, with the exception of one hysterical woman in whose story no factual foundation existed. This rumour, it is suggested, would not have been obtained immediately and overwhelming currency had the manner of the house-searches been looting private property with no regard to whether it came originally from Allied military sources or not. No civilian has come forward with a specific complaint or accusation to this effect, with the exception of one hysterical woman in whose story no factual foundation existed. This rumour, it is suggested, would not have been obtained immediately and overwhelming currency had the manner of the house-searches themselves approximated more closely to what is known to be the general rule by the population.

There is one further, fundamental, cause for the attitude of the population on this occasion, and it concerns the way in which the whole question of theft and receiving of Allied military material is regarded. It is recognised by all honest and right-thinking members of the community of Bitonto, as this Section has ascertained, that the actual thieves should be punished with the utmost severity. It is felt, however, that it can be claimed as an attenuating circumstances on behalf of the thieves that the Allied forces were in a general rule, that into account the factors of

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Восстановление и развитие культуры

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There is one further, fundamental, cause for the attitude of the population on this occasion, and it concerns the way in which the whole question of theft and receiving of Allied military material is regarded. It is recognised by all honest and right-thinking members of the community of Bitonto, as this Section has ascertained, that the actual thieves should be punished with the utmost severity. It is felt, however, that it can be claimed as an attenuating circumstance on behalf of the thieves that the Allies do not, as a general rule, take into account the factors of popular demoralisation and economic stress which motivate this type of offence when disposing their guarding precautions. The apparent Allied inefficiency in guarding their own property is claimed as in some measure the reason for the exaggerated incidence of theft in the Bitonto area. Another factor is that the Italian civil population are honestly incapable of understanding the vital need for the ferocious efforts of the Allied authorities to combat the pilfering menace, being entirely ignorant of the statistics of loss and damage caused by persons who steal and tamper with Allied material. Moreover they cannot understand why no distri-

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worth mentioning appears to be made between the man who is punished for stealing and the man who is punished for buying. They point to the crowds of unfortunates in Bari Civil Jail who have received convictions of six months and more for having been found with paltry quantities of Allied property. They look about them and see members of their own community growing suddenly and grossly rich and decide, probably very rightly, that the only source of their wealth can be unlawful traffic in Allied material. They notice that these "nouveau riches" go unscathed when the next man pays the penalty for being caught with an Allied shirt on his back for which he has spent an all but impossible price. The again they know NOTHING of the punishment meted out to British soldiers convicted of commerce in WD material, and are finally convinced that no action against them is ever taken. Many soldiers accept hospitality and repay it in the only way open to them, by giving them gifts of their own food and cigarettes. Acceptance of these gifts carries with it the danger of cruelly long terms of imprisonment. And the sum total seems to be that the sharks go skarking and the minnows suffer for them. And the minnows suffer because of the Allied incapacity to find and capture the sharks. This then is what the population of Bitonto thinks about the theft of WD property. These are the opinions discussed and held in common for the last months. This is the background against which the incident on Sunday 3 December 1944 occurred. In other words, "For God's sake catch the thief, and good luck to you. But if you don't catch him, then for God's sake don't blame us for buying his goods, because in nine cases out of ten we've had to buy from him as he was the only source from which we could obtain our present and what we can foresee to be our future needs".

##### 5. Conclusion

The root cause of the incident is that it was caused by an immediate attempt to solve what was considered to be an immediate problem. In view of the considerations discussed above, a long term policy would have been in every way more advisable. The possibility of sabotage, whether by local elements or by enemy agents, has been carefully examined, and so far no evidence is available which points to it. Sabotage has in fact been committed, as examination of material tampered with abundantly proves, but there is no indication to support the hypothesis that sabotage was the deliberate motive. There is every indication on the other hand, from evidence as to the use to which stolen material has been put, that the motive was, exclusively, personal or commercial gain. This section does not consider this decision, in any way final and investigation of this possibility will continue, and evidence which might tend to support a different interpretation of the facts promptly reported.

anytime political influence has also been

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The possibility of subversive political influence has also been examined with negative results. Every public demonstration such as the one in Bitonto is due, as far as immediate causes are concerned, to some firebrand with a loud voice. But it appears that the brain, in this particular case, was fired with matter of immediate popular concern, and not with matter of extraneous political opportunism. There is a vague account of two or three men, standing at the doorway to the adjacent Socialist Party headquarters at the time of the incident. These gentlemen were according to current accounts making themselves very heard to some extent. Unfortunately they did not make themselves

understood to the same extent, for no-one can produce evidence as to what they were saying. For one thing there is no proof that by standing at the doorway to the Socialists Party headquarters these persons wished to signify their adherence to the party and for another, any Italian looks more or less to the same and sounds more or less the same when shouting to or at a noisy crowd, whether his intention be incitement or pacification. However, even this is being followed up further and reports will be rendered if necessary.

As has already been implied, it is not considered that the political of the local adminis nation were directly if connected with incident, but popular knowledge of them undoubtedly was an ingredient of the general make-up of public opinion. All the evidence points to the fact that police dispositions were made without sufficient reference to the social and political temper of Bitonto at the time. It may well be that such reference might have influenced police plans and thereby radically altered the methods adopted.

There are two further points of long term importance. There seems to be a general feeling amongst the population that the Sindaco Ingegnere Galamita, though a worthy man, is a weak personality and not an adequate administrative head for a place the size and character of Bitonto. A great deal of local power is vested directly or indirectly in the person of the Sindaco, and his personality is of first importance to the condition of a provincial town. Secondly, the Maresciallo CC.RR. another dignitary of considerable importance to a provincial town, does not seem to wield the measure of authority which it is his office to assume and exercise. He is popularly thought to abet if not to aid some of the more influential blackmarketeers, and this reputation, whether deserved or not, is an index of his capacity, and in any case a handicap against which he should be immediately realised from struggling.

There are, as Major Hare observes, four CC.RR. normally allocated to Bitonto, and a proportionately small number stationed in other terms within the 14 BAD depot area. In addition to the difficulties of shortage of personnel, such personnel as exists is inadequately equipped; for instance a CC.RR. cannot conduct an efficient patrol within the term limits on a dark night for lack of such an essentially piece of police apparatus as a electric torch.

"G" Branch 54 Area was visited by Major Hare before he moved to Bitonto. At HQ 54 Area he was given information about military matters in the Bitonto area. "G" Branch very strongly feel that having made his examination of the situation at Bitonto, Major Hare before taking any action, should have submitted his plan to them for approval.

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14 December 1944

JAS

Signed

A.R. Pedrini

Captain

O.C. 315 Field S. Section

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : 82/601/834

28 December 1944

SUBJECT : Seizure of Firearms

TO : G-2 RAAG

8

1. I attach for your information copy of a letter received from the Ministry of the Interior, referring to the seizure of firearms at Ter Marancia.

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

GH/nb

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CONFIDENTIAL

## MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

General Direction of P.S. - General and Reserved Affairs Division

Rome, 25 December 1944

TO ALLIED COMMISSION  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
ROME

In the last 24 hours we received the following important information.

IGNIGENTE - On the 23 December 1944 at 11 o'clock, about 100 persons broke the entrance door of the mill and penetrated in it in order to obtain an abusive grinding of the corn. They inveighed against our Units, and Brigadiere Niccolotti Gabriele, who had his left shoulder injured, is healable in 8 days. The responsible has been identified but succeeded in escaping.

ROME - 600 Carabinieri have accomplished the round up of the "borgata Tor Marancia" where an armed group of rascals made all sort of offences against people and property.

175 persons have been controlled and 32 arrested.

The following arms and material have been sequestered.

(AS PER ATTACHED)

/s/ The Chief of the Police

mdp

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mitra americani "Tomson"  
 moschetti vari da guerra efficienti  
 moschetti vari da guerra inefficienti  
 fucili vari da guerra efficienti  
 fucile "Meterly"  
 pistola automatica "Beretta" mod. 34  
 fucile da caccia  
 pistola a tamburo di vario calibro  
 baionette per armi da guerra  
 sciabole  
 bombe a mano e granate da mortaio  
 caricatori completi per armi lunghe da guerra  
 caricatori completi per pistole automatiche "Beretta"  
 tubi di gelatina  
 blocchetti di dinamite  
 fascio di cannellini di tritolo  
 scatole di polvere Balistite da Kg. 5  
 maschere antigas di provenienza  
 bidoni di benzina americani  
 radio ricevente e trasmettente  
 altoparlante  
 copertoni d'auto  
 cerchi d'auto  
 coperte militari da campo  
 coperta da campo inglese  
 teli da tenda mimetici  
 rotoli di filo di rame per telefono da campo  
 cavallo di provenienza militare  
 un cavallo già mazzato  
 persiane di provenienza furtiva  
 Inoltre nella Sede del Partito Comunista e' stato rinvenuto:  
 tubi di gelatina  
 moschetto mod. 91  
 parti varie di armi portatili  
 Caricatori completi per armi 91  
 caricatori completi per mitra

n. 3  
 " 19  
 " 15  
 " 5  
 " 1  
 " 2  
 " 1  
 " 6  
 " 57  
 " 10  
 " 24  
 " 64  
 " 2  
 " 2  
 " 2  
 " 1  
 " 1  
 " 14  
 " 32  
 " 1  
 " 1  
 " 3  
 " 4  
 " 4  
 " 1  
 " 3  
 " 8  
 " 1  
 " 1  
 " 4  
 " 52  
 " 1  
 " 4  
 " 1

3469



Mod. 839

# Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE P.S. - DIVISIONE AFF. GEN. E RISERVATI

N. 442/17001

Roma, 25 Dicembre 1944

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA  
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.

R O M A

26/12  
3807  
601

Nelle decorse 24 ore sono qui giunte le seguenti segnalazioni di rilievo:

AGRIGENTO - Alle ore undici del ventidue dicembre 1944, in Castrolibpo, circa cento persone forzavano la porta d'ingresso del molino e vi renetravano per ottenere abusivamente la macinazione del grano fuori delle disposizioni di legge. I medesimi inveivano contro i militari dell'Arma producendo al Brigadiere Nicoletti Gabriele una contusione alla spalla sinistra prodotta da un corpo contundente, guaribile in giorni otto. Il responsabile, identificato, si è reso irreperibile.

ROMA - E' stata portata a termine, con l'impiego di 500 carabinieri, una operazione di rastrellamento nella borgata di Tor Marancia, ove si era formata una banda di malviventi armati, dediti ad ogni specie di reati contro la persona e la proprietà.

Controllate 175 persone - arrestate 22.

Sequestrate seguenti armi e materiale vario, compendio di furti:

- mitra americani "Tomson" ..... n. 3
- moschetti vari da guerra efficienti ..... " 19
- moschetti vari da guerra inefficienti ..... " 15
- fucili vari da guerra efficienti ..... " 5
- fucile "Weterly" ..... " 1

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Roma, 25 ~~dicembre~~ 1944

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA  
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.

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|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| - mitra americani "Tomson" .....              | n. 3 |
| - moschetti vari da guerra efficienti .....   | " 19 |
| - moschetti vari da guerra inefficienti ..... | " 15 |
| - fucili vari da guerra efficienti .....      | " 5  |
| - fucile "Weterly" .....                      | " 1  |
| - pistola automatica "Beretta" mod.34 .....   | " 2  |
| - fucile da caccia .....                      | " 1  |
| - pistola a tamburo di vario calibro .....    | " 6  |
| - baionette per armi da guerra .....          | " 57 |
| - sciabole .....                              | " 10 |

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|                                                               |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| - bombe a mano granate da mortaio .....                       | n. | 24 |
| - caricatori completi per armi lunghe da guerra .....         | "  | 64 |
| - caricatori completi per pistole automatiche "Beretta" ..... | "  | 2  |
| - tubi di gelatina .....                                      | "  | 2  |
| - blocchetti di dinamite .....                                | "  | 2  |
| - fascio di cannellini di tritolo .....                       | "  | I  |
| - scatole di polvere Balistite da Kg.5 .....                  | "  | I  |
| - maschere antigas di provenienza militare .....              | "  | I4 |
| - bifoni di benzina americani .....                           | "  | 32 |
| - radio ricevente e trasmettente .....                        | "  | I  |
| - altoparlante .....                                          | "  | I  |
| - copertoni d'auto .....                                      | "  | 3  |
| - cerchi d'auto .....                                         | "  | 4  |
| - coperte militari da campo .....                             | "  | 4  |
| - coperta da campo inglese .....                              | "  | I  |
| - teli da tenda mimetici .....                                | "  | 3  |
| - rotoli di filo di rame per telefono da campo .....          | "  | 8  |
| - cavallo di provenienza militare .....                       | "  | I  |
| - un cavallo già mattato                                      |    |    |
| - persiane di provenienza furtiva .....                       | "  | 4  |
| - Inoltre nella sede del Partito Comunista è stato rinvenuto: |    |    |
| - tubi di gelatina .....                                      | "  | 52 |
| - moschetto mod. 91 .....                                     | "  | I  |
| - parti varie di armi portatili                               |    |    |
| - caricatori completi per armi 91 .....                       | "  | 4  |
| - caricatori completi per mitra .....                         | "  | I  |

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA





Security Division

CITING A TWO-STEP-CONFIDENCE

20.594

6th. December, 1944.

Alleged sabotage, and Lerceny at 14 D. 4. 11, and disturbance were 4 on the 3rd. December, 1944.

Lt. Col. G. V. Gore Commissioner, Erie

4. As the result of instructions received from Col. J. M. Young, Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, U. S. C. I. I left that day, on Saturday the 30th. November, 1944, for the 14 D. B. S., to investigate the allegations of shortage and larceny from this ammunition depot.

2. On the journey: I contacted Lt. Col. Dawson, R.A.L.O., Naples, Major Richardson R.A.O., Naples, Col. Sikes, P.M., A.F.M., to collect any information these Officers may have and that would assist me in my enquiry.

3. I arrived in Bari on Tuesday the 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1944, and reported to Major Reveler, Z.R.O., Bari, and Apr Boyd-Carpenter, Z.I.O., Bari,

4. The following day I had a conference with the two officers mentioned in paragraph 3 and Lt. Col. Orwood (one Commissioner, Bari).

5. It was decided that I should take up residence at 14 D...D., and organise the Police Agencies working there.

6. I proceeded to 14 D.L.D., at it onto the following day and conferred with Major Dearn, Acting C.O.C., 14 D.L.D., Capt. Cooper, Security Officer, and Lt. Busby, who is in charge of a platoon of British Infantry who are policing the depot. It was also shown samples of the handiwork of persons who had broken down the ammunition and stolen certain parts, thereby rendering the ammunition not only useless, but in some cases dangerous.

7. There are some unusual peculiarities about the manner in which the useless ammunition is repacked by the thieves after they have stolen the particular part they want. On the surface this would point to intentional sabotage, but as the result of enquiries I have made I cannot find any evidence that points to these acts being deliberate sabotage. I am also of the opinion that this is not the work of Army Agents.

8. I was unable to make up residence at Ditonto until Saturday the 25<sup>th</sup> Oct., November, 1944. In the meantime I made enquiries as to the area covered by the General Police Agencies available for Policing same; and the General Security measures take by the Military against thefts.

25. Alleged sabotage, and Larceny at 14 P.M., and disturbance were 4 on the 3rd, December, 1944.

26. Lt. Col. G.M.O. Zone Commissioner, Bari.

1. As the result of instructions received from Co. A. J. Young, Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, B. J. C., I left that night, on Saturday the 3rd, November, 1944, for the 4 P.M., to investigate the allegations of sabotage and Larceny from this ammunition depot.

2. On the journey, I contacted Lt. Col. Dawson, R.L.O., Naples, Major Richardson R.P.O., Naples, Col. Hynes, P.L., A.P.L., to collect any information these Officers may have and that would assist me in my enquiry.

3. I arrived in Bari on Tuesday the 21st, November, 1944, and reported to Major Revele, L.P.O., Bari, and Major Boyd-Carpenter, S.L.O., Bari.

4. The following day I had a conference with the two Officers mentioned in paragraph 3 and Lt. Col. Orwood (Zone Commissioner, Bari).

5. It was decided that I should take up residence at 14 P.M.D., and organise the Police agencies working there.

6. I proceeded to 14 P.M.D., at 10.30 the following day and conferred with Major Dean, acting C.O.C., 14 P.M.D., Capt. Cooper, Security Officer, and Lt. Busby, who is in charge of a platoon of British Infantry who are policing the depot. It was also shown samples of the handwork of persons who had broken down the ammunition and stolen certain parts, thereby rendering the ammunition not only useless, but in some cases dangerous.

7. There are some unusual peculiarities about the manner in which the useless ammunition is repacked by the thieves after they have stolen the particular part they want. On the surface this would point to intentional sabotage, but as the result of enquiries I have made I cannot find any evidence that points to these acts being deliberate sabotage. I am also of the opinion that this is not the work of Enemy Agents.

8. I was unable to take up residence at Bitonto until Saturday the 25th, November, 1944. In the meantime I made enquiries as to the area covered by the Depot, Police Agencies available for Policing same; and the general Security measures taken by the Military against thefts.

9. The area of 15 P.M.D., is, with few exceptions, bounded by the roads joining the following areas:

|                |    |                            |
|----------------|----|----------------------------|
| Bitonto        | to | Merluzzi                   |
| Terlizzi       | to | Ruvo                       |
| Rov            | to | Marriotta                  |
| Marriotta      | to | Palombino                  |
| Palombino      | to | Paio del Colle             |
| Paio del Colle | to | Bitonto                    |
| Bitonto        | to | Modugno                    |
| Modugno        | to | San Spirito                |
| San Spirito    | to | Polifetta, via Giovinezza. |

The H. is at Bitonto in the centre of the area, and it is estimated that that the ammunition is stored at the side of some 150 to 200 miles of road in the area of the Depot.

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10. The Depot is divided into four sub-Depots, each in charge of an Officer.

11. The agencies available for Police work when I first visited the Depot were a platoon (42 men) of British Infantry under the command of Lt. Busby; two detachments of British Police dogs (17 dogs); and the CC/IR stationed at the various towns on the Depot; and 300 Italian soldiers.

12. It is quite obvious from paragraph 11 that it was impossible to Police the Depot with anything like 50% efficiency, as the only people who were doing anything worth while were the British Infantry platoon under the command of Lt. Busby, and the British Militia Police Co. Detachment.

13. The system for security was for each Sub-Depot Officer to contact Capt. Cooper, the unit Officer, each morning and inform the latter where the Sub-Depot Officers thought ammunition was stored that thieves were likely to attack. On this information, Capt. Cooper would post static points and recruits of the various Police agencies as mentioned in paragraph 11, with the exception of the CC/IR, whose duties I will deal with in the next paragraph.

14. I visited the various towns situated within the area of 14 D...D., and found that the strength of CC/IR at each, including M.C.O's., and men is as follows:-

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Bitonto        | 4.   |
| Buovo          | nil. |
| Colfetta       | 9.   |
| Merlizza       | 5.   |
| Marriotta      | nil. |
| Palabio        | nil. |
| Palo del Colle | 3.   |
| Patetto        | 5.   |
| Padugno        | 4.   |
| San Spirito    | 6.   |
| Giovinezza     | 5.   |

15. Each of the towns mentioned in paragraph 14 are fairly large, and those where CC/IR are stationed, as shown in paragraph 14, vary in population from 25,000 to 35,000. This makes it essential that the CC/IR stationed in the respective towns should not leave them.

16. 11 persons arrested for offences to the prejudice of 14 D...D., were taken to Bitonto and dealt with under Italian law. This has now been altered in as much as the persons arrested are now taken before an Allied Military Court, as from the 21st. November, 1944.

17. The CC/IR were only used by the Police agencies on 14 D...D., when searches were made of Italian houses where it was believed Allied property was to be found.

18. Despite the shortage of ammunition by the 14 D...D., Police agencies, they almost stopped the larcenies and interferences with ammunition when I arrived.

19. This had necessitated Lt. Busby's men doing eight hour tours of duty, and long hours for the other agencies, that could not possibly have

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13. The system for security was for each Sub-Depot Officer to contact Capt. Cooper, Security Officer, each morning and inform the latter where the Sub-Depot Officers thought ammunition was stored that believes were likely to attack. On this information, Capt. Cooper would post station points and patrols of the various Police Agencies as mentioned in paragraph 14, with the exception of the CC/RA, whose duties I will deal with in the next paragraph.

14. I visited the various towns situated within the area of 14 B.D., and found that the strength of CC/RA at each, including H.C.O's, and men is as follows:-

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Biconto        | 4.   |
| Barro          | nil. |
| Colfetta       | 9.   |
| Ferlinzi       | 5.   |
| Farricella     | nil. |
| Palomello      | nil. |
| Palo del Colle | 3.   |
| Ritetto        | 5.   |
| Modugno        | 4.   |
| San Spirito    | 6.   |
| Giovinazzo     | 5.   |

15. Each of the towns mentioned in paragraph 14 are fairly large, and there where CC/RA are stationed, as shown in paragraph 14, vary in population from 25,000 to 35,000. This makes it essential that the CC/RA stationed in the respective towns should not leave them.

16. All persons arrested for offences to the prejudice of 14 B.D., were taken to Bitonto and dealt with under Italian law. This has now been altered in as much as the persons arrested are now taken before an Allied Military Court, as from the 21st. November, 1944. 3486

17. The CC/RA were only used by the Police Agencies on 14 B.D., when searches were made of Italian houses where it was believed Allied property was to be found.

18. Despite the shortage of manpower by the 14 B.D., Police Agencies, they almost stopped the larcenies and interferences with ammunition when I arrived.

19. This had necessitated Lt. Busby's men doing eight hour tours of duty, and long hours for the other agencies, that could not possibly have been kept up indefinitely, with any degree of efficiency.

20. Under the circumstances I applied to Major Reveler, Zone Police Officer, Bari, for extra CC/RA and two plain clothes men to be used solely for Police work at the Depot.

21. As a result of Major Reveler's efforts, 15 extra CC/RA, including two motor cyclists (with motor cycles), plus a lieutenant of CC/RA and two plain clothes men, have been sent to Bitonto. Five of the CC/RA have been stationed at Ferlinzi, and the remainder are stationed at Bitonto. The Lieutenant of CC/RA and the two men have made their headquarters at Bitonto.

22. The extra CC/RA have not yet got into their stride and no arrests

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and no arrests. Lt. Busby and his men have done some have been made by them up-to-date. Lt. Busby and his men have done some excellent police work, searching carts and other vehicles on the roads which resulted in the arrest of many Italian civilians found in the possession of parts of broken-down ammunition being used as harness for beasts of burden, and the clothing for the people.

23. During the evening of Saturday, December 1944, at about 2030 hours a British soldier (Private Jack Dorrington of the Army Catering Corps) was held up by an Italian civilian with a revolver and ultimately shot in the leg, as a result of which he is now detained in No. 1. Surgical Ward, 98th. General Hospital (British), Bari.

24. Private Dorrington is making a satisfactory recovery and his case will be the subject of a separate report.

25. There were several Italian civilians associated with the shooting of Private Dorrington. One has been arrested who admits being concerned and another has been arrested who is suspected of being concerned.

26. As the result of enquires made by Lt. Busby a third man was arrested on the morning of Sunday the 3rd, 19 December 1944 suspected of being concerned in the shooting of Private Dorrington.

27. At the time Lt. Busby arrested the third man a quantity of broken down ammunition parts was found at his house. From the general behaviour of the neighbours and information received from people in the district, Lt. Busby was of the opinion he had found an area where there was a big traffic in Allied military property mostly broken down ammunition components.

28. At about 0930 hours on Sunday the 3rd. of December 1944 Lt. Busby reported that had happened earlier that day and I instructed him to obtain the assistance of the Italian Military and the CC/RR, and with some of his own men conduct a house-to-house search in the street where the third suspect lived.

29. I would here mention, that having practically stopped the larcenies and interference with ammunition on the Depot, it was our object to break the "market" for such material and show these people that it is not safe to traffic in any manner with Allied military property, and thereby prevent the thieves, should they recommence their activities, from having a "market" to dispose of their loot.

30. Under the personal supervision of Lt. Busby Via Martucci, Bitonto, was blocked off by Italian military, (30 Officers and men) and with eight of his own men and three CC/RR, a house-to-house search was commenced. I visited the scene of the search during the morning and found it was being properly conducted.

31. There was no sign of a disturbance among the civilians and with the exception of those who lived in the street, only a few curious individuals were to be seen.

32. The search stopped for the lunch-hour and was ultimately concluded about 1445 hours, when Lt. Busby ordered his men to return to their quarters.

33. I visited the scene of the search at about 1515 hours but the Search Party

(British), Bari.

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32. The search stopped for the lunch-hour and was ultimately concluded about 1445 hours, when Lt. Dusby ordered his men to return to their quarters.

33. I visited the scene of the search at about 1515 hours but the Search Party had apparently left and there were no signs of a disturbance.

34. I then proceeded to the CC/RR Station where I met Lt. Col. Drevy, C.O.O. No. 14, B.A.D., and almost at the same time we were joined by Lt. Dusby. At this time there were no outward signs of a disturbance in the vicinity of the CC/RR Station.

35. Lt. Col. Drevy then informed me that he had received a complaint from the Mayor of Bitonto, who was accompanied by Lt. Sforza, of the CC/RR, and a representative of the Bishop of Bitonto, that during that morning British soldiers had not only taken possession of Allied Military Property but had looted gold and silver articles and money from the houses they had searched, and that the searches had been conducted without any CC/RR being present.

36. I informed Lt. Col. Drevy that the allegations were without foundations as the search had been personally supervised by Lt. Dusby the whole time and myself part of the time.

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57. Lt. Busby then informed Lt. Col. Drewry and myself that as a result of the search that morning five women and one man had been detained for interrogation as large quantities of broken down ammunition had been found in their houses.

58. I then suggested to Lt. Col. Drewry that he examine the property that the search-party had found, and invite the Mayor and party of complainants to the CC/RR station to see the property and make their allegations, which I undertook to investigate.

59. We proceeded to a room on the first floor of the CC/RR station at the rear of the premises, where the property had been stored.

60. About ten minutes later we were joined by the Mayor, Lt. Sforza CC/RR, a representative of the Bishop of Ditonto and several other local dignitaries.

61. I asked them for particulars of allegations of looting that had been made against the British Soldiers, but they were unable to give any specific cases, saying, "The Voices say this has been done". In other words it was just a rumour.

62. About this time (1545 hours approx.) we were joined by the Bishop of Ditonto, and I heard the shouts of Demonstrators in the streets.

63. We asked the Mayor to inform the Demonstrators that there was no truth in the allegations made against the British Soldiers, and he left the CC/RR station and spoke to the Demonstrators who by this time numbered some 1500.

64. I watched from a room on the first floor of the CC/RR station, but could not understand what was being said. I could also point out that at this time no effort was made by the Demonstrators to hold up the traffic passing through the town.

65. The Mayor returned and said the Demonstrators were demanding the release of the five women who had been detained for interrogation that morning. I then asked the question agents if they had completed the interrogations, and they replied that they had no. In consequence I instructed them to commence at once.

66. About this time (1600 hours approx.) I heard several shots fired in the street.

67. By the time I reached a window from where I could see what was happening in the street the firing had ceased.

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68. All I could see was a British soldier laying face down on the opposite side of the street from the CC/RR station, the lower half of his body on the road and the upper half on the pavement, apparently unconscious. He was being beaten about the head by a young civilian with a large piece of wood about 4 feet long and 4 inches by 4 inches. I could not see the face of the assailant as he had his back towards me, but I would say he is a young man, with straight dark hair, wearing no hat, and dressed in a light blue jacket and dark trousers. I could not identify this man.

69. The crowd was being kept back from assisting the assailant by some person firing into the gap of about 6 yards which was between the crowd and the civilian assailant of the soldier.

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49. The crowd was being kept back from assisting the assailant by some person firing into the gap of about 6 yards which was between the crowd and the civilian assailant of the soldier.

50. Unfortunately, I was not armed, and I went to find a revolver but was unsuccessful. When I returned to the window the assailant had disappeared and British soldiers were placing the injured British soldier in an ambulance.

51. At this time the crowd refused to disperse, despite the fact the five women who had been detained during the morning had been released to the care of the Bishop of Toronto.

52. After a few minutes the Mayor returned to the CC/RR station and informed Lt. Col. Drewry and myself that the crowd were demanding the release of the six men arrested the previous day by the Italian military for being in unlawful possession of Allied Clothing.

53. Lt. Col. Drewry refused this request by the crowd continued to shout and howl in the streets.

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54. After a few minutes (this would be about 1700 hours) men of the Ordnance Depot entered the street armed with rifles and the crowd dispersed.

55. Having gained control of the situation, Lt.Col.Dreny ordered a curfew for civilians and military from 2000 hours.

56. Although the crowd had dispersed there were still occasional shots fired at British military personnel and vehicles until 2100 hours.

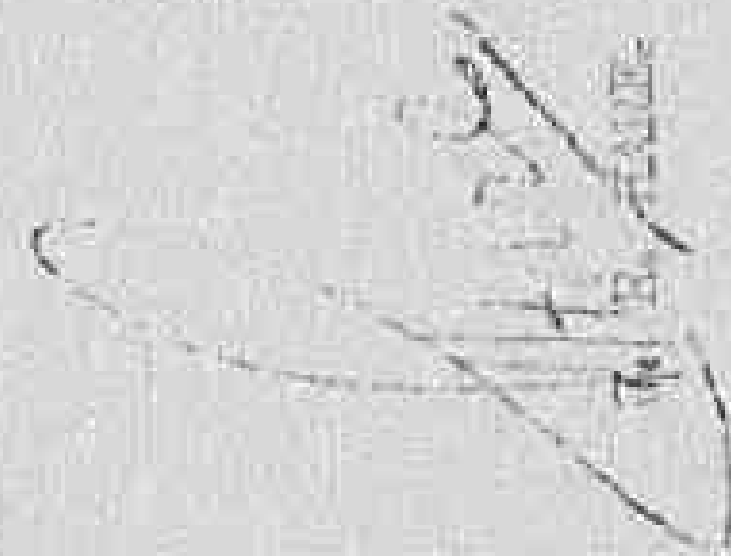
57. During the evening Italian civilians employed by Co. 14, R.A.D. reported that there were rumours in the town that if any of them reported for work the following morning they would be assaulted. In addition, during the evening, one military truck was fired on by some unknown person and another military truck had a large stone thrown at it by some unknown persons.

58. The foregoing are the main events as I saw them and know them to be, but I would like to return to about 1600 hours when the U.S.A. Military Police Motor Cyclists, having seen the large crowd demonstrating outside the CC/RR Station, entered the station to see if they could be of any assistance.

59. Lt.Col.Dreny requested them to take a message to No.54 area H.Q. Earl. Lt.Col.Dreny wrote out a message asking for Troops to be sent to Pitonto to restore order as a riot had broken out and the British soldier had been seriously injured and it was quite obvious the civil authorities could not deal with the situation.

60. Later that evening - I am not sure of the exact time but I believe it was about 2100 hours - Troops and 50 CC/RR did arrive in Pitonto.

61. There have been no disturbances since but curfew has been imposed until the 7th December 1944 when it was only lifted for the civilians in the town, and the 50 extra CC/RR are being retained to patrol the town night and day until such times as Lt.Col.Dreny decides that the situation is sufficiently well in hand to discontinue their services.



Major

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File  
30th. General Hospital (General Hospital).

7th. December, 1944.

Platoon of Walter B. Smith, 4103765, Private in the Chelsea Regiment,  
who said:

"I am attached to a platoon of Infantry under the Command of  
Lt. Busby, that has been engaged since about the beginning of November, 1944.  
I cannot remember the exact date -- on guard duties at 4 A.M.D., Milano.

On Sunday the 3rd. December, 1944, I was one of seven O.I.'s., of  
this platoon who were engaged with Lt. Busby in searching houses in a street in  
Milano for Allied Military property, especially broken down ammunition  
components.

I did not join the search party until after lunch on Sunday,  
as I had been sleeping during the morning having been on guard during the  
night.

When I joined the search party I reported to Lt. Busby. I saw  
Italian military personnel in the street and some Carabinieri, I cannot say  
how many of either.

The instructions I received from Lt. Busby were to take three  
Italian personnel and commence at one end of the street and work from house  
to house searching for broken down ammunition components.

Two of the Italian personnel were dressed in British battle  
dresses (red green), and the third was a member of the Carabinieri dressed  
in a grey Italian uniform. I don't think I could recognise any of these men.

We commenced the search, the Carabinieri knocking at the doors  
and gaining the entry. After gaining entry to a house I did the searching  
in the presence of the owner of the house and usually all the family, and  
the three Italian personnel.

I searched three houses but found nothing of what I was looking  
for. In the fourth house I found two young lady's dresses and some  
underwear made from the fabric which is used to contain the charges for a  
shell cartridge; a large quantity of the same material I that had not been made  
up; and a number of Mk 33 ammunition belts.

I left one of the Italian soldiers to guard the property, <sup>3765</sup> 3765  
with the other Italian soldier and the Carabinieri I took the owner of the house  
in custody. I do not understand or speak very much Italian, but I made the  
man understand I was arresting him, but I cannot translate anything he said  
to me.

When I got into the street there were <sup>several</sup> many Italian civilians but I  
could not see any of my colleagues or the Italian soldiers or Carabinieri.

The crowd attempted to obstruct me, but when I took my gun

On Sunday the 3rd, December, 1944, I was one of seven C.R.'s., of this platoon who were engaged with Lt. Dusz, in searching houses in a street in Toronto for Allied military property, especially broken down ammunition components.

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Two of the Italian personnel were dressed in British battle dress, dyed green, and the third was a member of the Carabinieri dressed in a grey Italian uniform. I don't think I could recognise any of these men.

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I searched three houses but found nothing of what I was looking for. In the fourth house I found two young lady's dresses and some underwear made from the fabric which is used to contain the charges for a shell cartridge; a large quantity of the same material that had not been made up; and a number of dark green ammunition belts.

I left one of the Italian soldiers to guard the property, ~~and~~ <sup>with</sup> the other Italian soldier and the Carabinieri I took the owner of the house in custody. I do not understand or speak very much Italian, but I made the man understand I was arresting him, but I cannot translate anything he said to me.

When I got into the street there <sup>were</sup> many Italian civilians but I could not see any of my colleagues or the Italian soldiers or Carabinieri.

The crowd attempted to obstruct me, but when I took my gun from my shoulder they cleared away.

The Italian soldier and the Carabinieri I made understand, were to follow me, and I went in what I thought was the direction of the Carabinieri Station. I suddenly realised I was lost in the side streets, and when I looked round the Italian soldier and the Carabinieri were missing. To the best of my recollection it took me almost half an hour to find my way out of the side streets to the Carabinieri Station. I had a trouble with my prisoner who made no attempt to escape.

When I reached the main road outside the Carabinieri Station I saw a large crowd shouting and demonstrating. I came out into the street where the Carabinieri station is situated from the side nearest our quarters.

I approached the Carabinieri station with my prisoner, but the

but the/

crowd refused to move, in fact they approached me in a very hostile manner. I then flung my tank gun from my shoulder to the ready position, and an Italian who was just in front of me drew an automatic pistol from his pocket. I saw the whole reaction but before he had time to fire, I fired at him twice and he fell to the ground.

This Italian was about twenty-five years of age and had a neatly trimmed dark moustache, sallow complexion, dark piercing eyes, dressed in dark coloured trilby hat, and almost white m-cintosh. He was about five feet seven inches tall, and of medium build.

I was immediately grabbed from behind after I had fired the two shots, and the crowd closed in on me. I then fired several more shots to frighten the crowd away, but they took my tank gun from me.

I was hit on the head from behind and this dazed me, but I saw the muzzle of what looked to be my own tank gun, facing me, held by an Italian. I continued to struggle with those holding me, and all at once I saw the muzzle of the gun fire and felt a hot pain in my neck. I then fell to the ground and felt some one striking me on the back of the head, in fact, I thought it was the butt of my own tank gun they were using. I was laying on the ground and things seemed to wizen down. I attempted to raise myself and I saw the door of the Carabinieri Station open and five Carabinieri standing there. I was on the pavement on the opposite side of the road. I called to the Carabinieri to help me but they did not come on. I had risen to my feet and was walking towards the Carabinieri Station when the crowd rushed at me again and knocked me to the ground. Going to the blood running into my eyes I could not get a good view of any of the crowd to enable me to recognise them.

They knocked me to the ground, but before I fell I managed to kick one in the lower region of the stomach. Then I was on the ground the crowd appeared to stop, but when I rose to my knees they came for me again. About this time a motor ambulance arrived and the crowd tried to prevent their placing me in the ambulance, but I did eventually lie on a stretcher and was lifted into the ambulance. When I got into the ambulance I noticed an Italian (man) sitting in the ambulance. He appeared to have been wounded in the stomach. I forgot to mention that whilst they were trying to place me in the ambulance, an Italian woman kicked me on the nose. I was then conveyed to the 98th General Hospital (British) Bari.

This Statement has been read to me and is true.

33d. Alter Latham.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by me on the 7th. December, 1944, at the 98th. General Hospital (British), Bari.

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I was immediately pinned down behind after I had fired the two shots, and the crowd closed in on me. I then fired several more shots to frighten the crowd away, but they took up their gun from me.

I was hit on the head from behind and this shook me, but I saw the muzzle of what looked to be my own gun, firing me, held by an Italian. I continued to struggle with those holding me, and did not know I saw the muzzle of the gun fire and felt a hot pain in my neck. I then fell to the ground and felt some one standing on the back of the head. In fact, I thought it was the butt of my own gun when they are using. I was lying on the ground and things seemed to be in a panic. I attempted to rise myself and I saw the door of the Carabinieri station open and five Carabinieri standing there. I was on the pavement on the opposite side of the road. I walked to the Carabinieri to help me but they did not come on. I had risen to my feet and was walking towards the Carabinieri Station when the crowd rushed at me again and knocked me to the ground. Going to the blood running into my eyes I could not get a good view of any of the crowd to enable me to recognize them.

They knocked me to the ground, but before I fell I managed to kick one in the lower region of the stomach. When I was on the ground the crowd appeared to stop, but when I rose to my knees they came forward again. About this time a motor ambulance arrived and the crowd tried to prevent them placing me in the ambulance, but I did eventually lie on a stretcher and was lifted into the ambulance. When I got into the ambulance I noticed an Italian (man) sitting in the ambulance. He appeared to have been worried in the stomach. I forgot to mention that whilst they were trying to place me in the ambulance, an Italian woman placed me on the nose. I was then conveyed to the 98th General Hospital (British) Bari.

This statement has been read to me and is true.

319  
Sgt. Walter Jitham.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by me on the 7th. December, 1944, at the 98th. General Hospital (British) Bari.

319  
J. Jitham.  
Major.  
Security Division.  
Public Safety Sub-Commission.  
L.S.S.D.

STATEMENT of 265848 LIEUT. EDWARD BUSHY R.N.F. attd. 14 B.A.D. re disturbance at BITONTO on 3rd. December, 1944.

1. On the evening of the 2nd. Dec. 44 at approx. 2330 hrs. I was informed that a British soldier had been shot earlier that evening and that an Italian civilian had been arrested and admitted the act. Another civilian had been detained on suspicion.
2. At approx. 0845 hrs. on 3rd. Dec. 44 I was informed by Capt. Gilchrist that an Italian civilian was being held at the Vehicolo Park in Bitonto on suspicion of complicity in the shooting on the previous night.
3. I immediately proceeded to the Vehicolo Park in company with Cpl. Jacques, one other British soldier and one member of the Carabinieri where I arrested CALDEROLA, PASQUALE of 3, Via Martucci, Bitonto and conveyed him to the Carabinieri Station for interrogation.
4. At the Station I was informed that the arrested man was suspected of complicity in the larceny of ammunition. I immediately communicated with Major. Hare and on his instructions instituted a search of Calderola's house in company with two Carabinieri and the aforementioned two British soldiers.
5. At approx. 0945 hrs. I arrived at Calderola's house and with the assistance of one of the Carabinieri commenced to search the house.
6. In the house I found a number of balls of string which had been made from broken down Stripless Bolt and a pair of trowsers made from Bandolier fabric, the latter being found when one of the children of the household attempted to throw them out of an upstairs window.
7. The wife of Calderola then gave me to understand that in the house below was to be found a further quantity of broken down ammunition, and this information, after search of the house proved to be correct.
8. It then became apparent to me that quantities of ammunition components were in the neighbouring houses, but were being passed from house to house in order to avoid discovery.
9. At 1030 hrs I again communicated with Major Hare and informed him of my suspicions as a result of which he ordered out a contingent of the local Italian Military to block off the aforementioned Via Martucci in an effort to facilitate the search and prevent the disposal of the ammunition components. I, at the same time, communicated with my Sgt. and asked him to send me four or five more men to assist me.
10. The arrangements for the search were made by myself and were as follows. One or two British soldiers accompanied by two Italian Military personnel and one member of the Carabinieri would enter the houses. The searching would be done by British personnel under the supervision of the Carabinieri and in full view of the members of the household.
11. The search proceeded and quantities of ammunition components, both whole and broken down, and other articles of military stores then came to light, as a result of which five men and one man were detained for interrogation.
12. At approx. 1100 hrs. the Marshal of Carabinieri was sent for on my instructions, to be in charge of sorting the evidence and taking names and addresses and other relative details. I arrived at approx 1115 hrs.
13. At approx. 1230 hrs. Major Hare visited the scene of the search and inspected the progress and conduct of the search and was apparently satisfied that the matter was proceeding satisfactorily. On information supplied to Major. Hare by myself, it was decided that the search should be continued after lunch and I proceeded to make arrangements for this.
14. The search was suspended at 1300 hrs. but the Italian Military personnel were left in position to stop the movement of military property from that area.
15. At 1400 hrs. approx the search was again continued but it quickly became apparent that little of ammunition components or other stores would be found, it probably having been disposed of by burning as I found several fires in the houses and the flames and ashes were obviously those of cotton material and several of the fires were still smouldering.
16. At 1445 hrs. approx I gave orders for the search to finish and Cpl. Jacques proceeded to gather the British Personnel together whilst the Italian Military paraded under their own Officials. The attitude of the civil population during the search had been far from hostile and in most cases they had been both friendly and had offered assistance in the searching of their houses.

5. At approx. 0945 hrs. I arrived at Caldarola's house and with the assistance of one of the Carabinieri commenced to search the house.
6. In the house I found a number of balls of string which had been made from broken down Stripless Bolt and a pair of knickers made from Bandolier fabric, the latter being found when one of the children of the household attempted to throw them out of an upstairs window.
7. The wife of Caldarola then gave me to understand that in the house below was to be found a further quantity of broken down ammunition, and this information, after search of the house proved to be correct.
8. It then became apparent to me that quantities of ammunition components were in the neighbouring houses, but were being passed from house to house in order to avoid discovery.
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17. I then proceeded to the Carabinieri Station where I had arranged to meet Major Hare. On arrival I found that Lt. Col. Dromy and Major Hare were already there.
18. Lt. Col. Dromy told me that allegations of looting had been made against my personnel and this I stoutly denied pointing out that the only item of civilian property that had been removed was a knife of the dagger type with a blade approx 9" long.
19. At approx. 1515 hrs. the Mayor of Bitonto, accompanied by other people who I believe were local officials, arrived at the Station and discussed the situation with Lt. Col. Dromy, Major Hare and myself.
20. The Mayor agreed that the statements re looting had no foundation and were only rumours and he agreed to speak to the crowd which had by this time gathered in front of the Station. He then left the station to do this.
21. At approx 1550 hrs. the Mayor returned and stated that the crowd were demanding the release of the five women who had been arrested for interrogation that day. This was an aspect of the situation was discussed with the Mayor and the Bishop, who had also by this time arrived.

Sheet No. 2.

22. At approx. 1600 hrs. a number of shots were heard from the front of the Station and I ran through the upstairs rooms of the Station to the front of the building where I saw a British soldier fall to the ground and an Italian civilian struck him with a club, beating him around the head and shoulders, whilst another civilian disarmed forcibly the soldier of his T.M.C.
23. I immediately proceeded downstairs with the intention of going to the assistance of the soldier. In the entrance hall of the Station I was met by a crowd of Carabinieri (approx. twelve in number) who intimidated me that it would be ~~wise~~ unwise to go outside. I then attempted to proceed outside drawing my revolver at the same time, but the Carabinieri forcibly prevented me from carrying out my intention giving me to understand that I would probably be shot at myself. At this moment an ambulance arrived and removed the British Soldier. Neither the Ambulance or Medical personnel, in so far as I could see, were interested with.
24. I returned upstairs and reported what had happened. I was then asked what the women were being held for and on my reply it was decided by Lt. Col. Druce that they be released and this information was conveyed to the Bishop and Meyer who then both left the Station to inform the crowd of this.
25. At approx. 1615 hrs. two American M.P.s arrived at the Station to enquire about the crowd outside and Lt. Col. Druce asked them to convey a message to H.Q. 54 Area which they agreed to do.
26. At approx. 1640 hrs. the Meyer returned and stated that the crowd were now demanding the release of the men. After some discussion Lt. Col. Druce decided against this course and the Meyer was informed accordingly.
27. At 1700 hrs. approx. a body of British troops, under command of Major. Longstaff, entered the street and the crowd immediately dispersed.
28. I then carried on with duties under orders from Lt. Col. Druce and Major Hare. I also enquired the names of the British soldier who had been attacked and was informed that he was Pte. Latham.
29. At approx 2030 hrs. I was in the vicinity of the "The Key" Garage in Sitouito when I was shot at by a person or persons unknown. I was unable to see the persons concerned.
30. Sporadic shooting continued in other parts of the town until approx. 2130 hrs. where after which hours the town appeared to be perfectly quiet.

Date, 7 Dec. 44.

J. BUSHY. LINT.

3437

AHE/nb

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.F.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISIONFile  
5

11 December 1944

REF : SD/601

SUBJECT : Demonstrations

TO : Director, Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission

1. Reference my previous reports on the above, other demonstrations took place on Friday and Saturday, 8th and 9th November 1944.

2. On Saturday, up to noon nine men had been arrested at Campo del Fiori for theft. The action of the police was not criticised or obstructed by the people in the immediate vicinity. Other arrests were made later and in other areas.

3. It is now thought that some extreme section of the Leftist political parties are behind this movement as the various demonstrations in different districts are well organised.

4. The action of the police has not been the subject of any adverse press comment.

*A.H. Ellis*  
A.H. ELLIS,  
Captain,  
Security Division.

3450

Tel:- 489081  
Ext:- 367

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

(H)

REF : SD/601

7 December 1944

SUBJECT : Demonstrations

TO : Director, Security Division, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. With reference to previous report regarding possibility of demonstrations in Rome this morning 7th instant, on information received from a reliable source I went at noon to the corner of Via in Arcione and the tunnel leading to Via Nazionale when I saw about 30 youths and young women, surrounded by many children come from the direction of Via Corso Umberto by way of Piazza Trevi. They were led by two young women carrying the Italian flag from which the Royal emblem had been cut. I made enquiries and learned they had called at various food shops en route and threatened the owners that unless prices were reduced they would return at a later date and remove the stocks.

2. I am now informed that a number of people, roughly 200, including many children, went to a shop at Campo dei Fiori owned by a certain GUBACI and took a quantity of cheese sausage. This crowd also robbed various street traders in the vicinity of food stuffs which they were exposing for sale.

3. I am told that similar demonstrations are likely to take place daily.

4. This morning I visited Via del Gambaro where I saw butter offered for sale on the street barrows at L. 800 per kilo, fish at L. 350 per kilo, bacon at L. 750 per kilo. Since the demonstration of this morning the stalls in this street have disappeared.

3484

*A. Ellis*  
A.M. ELLIS,  
Captain,  
Security Division

Tel:- 489081  
Ext:- 367

AHE/nb

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
A.P.O. 394  
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION  
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : S. /601

3 December 1944

SUBJECT : Demonstrations

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub Commission

1. The Italian newspapers on Saturday and Sunday last published an item announcing that demonstrations were lively on 15th December if the food situation did not improve. The following is a translation from "Ricostruzione" (Democratic Labour Party) dated 2nd December 1944.

"The terrible condition of many families who find difficulty in living because of the disproportional rising of prices is tragically reported in a letter sent to all Rome newspapers from an 'Organisation of Hungry People'. The letter states that if in a fortnight the Government is not able to improve the food situation, a mass demonstration will take place on 16th December at Piazza Termini. The following are demands of 'Organisation of Hungry People'.  
(1) An increase of 100 grams of bread.  
(11) A daily ration of 100 grams of macaroni  
(111) Reduction of the prices for fruits and vegetables.  
(1V) A monthly ration of 1 litre of oil."

2. According to information obtained it does not seem likely that this organisation has the support of any recognised political party, and the leaders are women. Its operations are confined to the poorer districts of Rome as Trastevere, Garbatella and Val Melaina.

3. A deputation recently called on the Sindaco of Rome and ultimately an interview took place between them and a representative of the Regional Commissioner of Lazio Region. 345

4. It is suggested that if a small demonstration starts on or about 16th December in one of these working class districts it is likely that it will be used by the more undesirable elements of the area to turn this into an ever increasing mob, which, sooner or later, will become uncontrollable. An ~~extreme~~ opinion has been expressed that the police are not capable of handling such a situation especially after the recent Palermo incident.

5. This situation is being watched closely and any information received will be reported.

1. The Italian newspapers on Saturday and Sunday last published an item announcing that demonstrations were likely on 16th December if the food situation did not improve. The following is a translation from "Agricoltura" (Democratic Labour Party) dated 2nd December 1944.

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- (I) An increase of 100 grams of bread.
- (II) A daily ration of 100 grams of macaroni
- (III) Reduction of the prices for fruits and vegetables.
- (IV) A monthly ration of 1 litre of oil."

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5. This situation is being watched closely and any information received will be reported.

Tel: 469051  
Ext: 367

A.H. Smith,  
Captain,  
Security Division.

CONFIDENTIAL

WILL THERE BE A HUNGER MARCH ?

THE POORMAN'S PARTY      READY TO STOP WITH ITS OWN WEAPONS THE BLACK MARKET.

During these days it has been spoken about the organization of a hunger march which should take place on Saturday 16th December. It is not a mere trifle and it would be a great mistake not to take into consideration the advertisement seriously. As far as we know, it is one of those organizations which begin spontaneously. All parties, agencies and associations are out of it. The basis of it is in all the quarters of town and in all classes. The unemployed, the pensioners, the workmen and all women are sitting getting ready to take part in it. They will not even wait for a successor of Priest Gapon who may renew the mistle part of the demonstration which took place forty years ago at Pieterburgo; there will be no chiefs and it wouldn't be necessary. Mysteriously, the pass-word has flown through Rome: they will assault the shops, the markets, the pedlars' benches and carts. There is no political purpose, no low life substratum: the people's intention is to punish the speculators, the starvers of the population and to stop the black market.

Of course there is much illusion and an enormous simplicity in the mentioned program. But be careful, because illusion and simplicity are those that move the people. The shop-keepers will look up their shops and will keep away their benches and carts; the Police will be ready to intervene and stop the people: we know that. But these arrangements and precautions will not resolve the hunger problem. We know, by professional experience, all the difficulties the entitled authorities will have in their action; but may we say once more that the poor will be comprehensive and patient only if the entitled agencies will try to resolve the problem seriously.

From :

"RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE"

Page 2 - 4th column

6th December 1944.

## Allied Military Government

Region 2. Headquarters

Your ref.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL POLICE AND PUBLIC  
SAFETY OFFICER

My ref.

Subject

Public Safety Report  
No. 8.4<sup>th</sup> February 1944.

Col. A. Young.

Security Intelligence.

AMG. H.Q.

Sir,

Rec. Feb 4<sup>th</sup> 1944.Acknowledged by  
Col. Davies

Public Safety Report No. 8 -  
Region 2, forwarded herewith  
for your information. -

I would appreciate  
your observations and will be  
please to forward you future  
copies should you so desire.

3449

Yours Obediently

T. E. C. C. C. C.  
Major

Col Young Please with state to  
 Commission P.S.  
 I have to you with me  
 to write to Major (M.A.)  
 Loxhead in Major R. has or  
 have you ready  
 please to send  
 with you up  
 Feb 25/52

TARANTO

Civil Disturbances

101

? RiotsDoyle unknown  
joined in

On 2 Feb. 44 at approx. 0815 hrs - crowd of 800/1000 persons collected outside Prefettura - (many women)  
 Noisy demonstration 0900-1030 hrs (mostly youths)  
 Speeches made from balcony by reps. Communist & Action parties. Gen. LORTBARDI also addressed crowd.  
 Crowd commenced to disperse about 1030 hrs when Prefect seen leaving Prefettura ~~and~~ to take shelter in private house - was chased & man hounded - Prefect's house entered & wine bottles broken.  
 G.P. requested by Carabinieri to protect Prefect & remove him in truck - Request refused.  
 Italian troops arrived but took No action.  
 No violence seen & no Anti Allied feeling.  
 Crowd finally dispersed about Noon for lunch.  
 Several persons fell into ditch - railings gave way - one died in hospital - was buried on 4 Feb. Very orderly crowd lined street.  
 Priest led procession - affair followed by most orderly crowd many of whom were women.  
 No incident -

Reason

Demand for larger bread ration also to express dis-satisfaction for local Govt. usual in only dock population - plus large number of Naval ratings from the North - who seem to have little or no employment.  
 Radio gave out a Democracy, talk - "Freedom of speech" etc. This seems to have been a first effort. War too far away from Taranto - & lack of trust in Italian Officials. The thing happened in small place would not ~~be~~ reported

General

Local officials - as well as Army & Carabinieri can't cope with such situations - C.C. argue with civilians makes matters worse & more noise. Suggest that specially selected officers be attached to C.O. Carabinieri Area to assist in smarting & shaking up Carabinieri troops - & explaining how to handle & disperse such "political" crowds. C.C. at a low ebb - want stiffening up & Allied support.

Capt. Shire USN had matter well in hand & was in close touch with situation.

P.T.O

9. Feb 44.

Officers contactedBARI \* Maj. Paltai S.S.O. II T. \* Capt. Kennard F.S.S.BRINDISI Capt. Stone USN. H. C. A. Payne. S.L.O.TARANTO \* Capt. Hawkins L.O. \* Capt. Bond. D.A.D.M.  
Brigadier Goodman, Area Commander.PATERA \* Maj. Gresham CPO. Maj. Murdy H. C. A. Ricker.  
CPO.

\* Sending in Report for O.S.I.

(Daniel)

9 Feb 44

## REPORT

## TARANTO DISTURBANCES

Executive Commissioner,

The following is the brief report on recent events at TARANTO for which you asked.

1. The reports which you have already seen give an accurate account of events. In no case did they amount to more than demonstrations which would not have called for outside interference had the Italian authorities been anything near efficient. I agree with the statement made in the reports that the demonstrators were organized for political motives. Food shortage is an ever present and sure method of raising a demonstration under existing conditions and will probably be used again.

2. Capt. Hawking (L.O. Taranto), Lt. Col. Moyns (C.I.O.) and Capt. Stone were at all times in full touch with the situation, in complete harmony with the Sub-area Commander and in contact with the Italian authorities.

3. As I see it, the factors contributing to these demonstrations are as follows:-

- (a) Large industrial population particularly susceptible to agitation.
- (b) Lack of food as compared to normal times.
- (c) Lack of appreciation by average working men in N. Italy that times are by no means normal.
- (d) Inability of the people to understand what "Freedom" means after being without it for so long.
- (e) Unpopularity of and lack of respect for the present Italian Government.
- (f) Uncertainty by the Italian Government as to how far the people should be given "Freedom".
- (g) Loss of prestige by the Italian police and armed forces.
- (h) Too many Fascists still in office.
- (i) A combination of the above factors causing doubt and indecision amongst the subordinate Italian officials who, in general, are either distrusted by the people as being tainted with Fascism or are second class men not trained for their positions.

4. In order to improve the position I would recommend the following in addition to the recommendations made by Capt. Stone :-

- (a) Greater attention to improving the prestige of the Italian police forces by the use of more G.A.P.'s in their real job.
- (b) Every assistance to Italian Government in search for competent

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- (i) A combination of the above factors causing doubt and indecision amongst the subordinate Italian officials who, in general, are either distrusted by the people as being tainted with Fascism or are second class men not trained for their positions.

4. In order to improve the position I would recommend the following in addition to the recommendations made by Capt. Stone:-

- (a) Greater attention to improving the prestige of the Italian police forces by the use of more CAPO's in their real job.
- (b) Every assistance to Italian Government in search for competent men able to replace Fascist officials.
- (c) Every effort to do all that can be done through the Italian Government, thus bolstering up its prestige. The arrest of the Taranto Quastore is a good example of how not to do things.

I realize that the above recommendations are not new, in fact they are part of ACC policy - all that can be done is to keep them even more in view.

Lastly to find some middle way by which the Italian Government will get the maximum of prestige and yet the people will

ensure but /always

2.

always see that AOC is behind it. The people respect Allied Military Government and we are in the happy, if wrong, position of gaining credit for all the good and having our failures blamed on the Fascist personnel whom the people still see, or think they see, in office. Measures taken to see that the war effort is not impaired will, I believe, always be respected by the peoples leaders. This puts us in a very strong position and I think that insofar as Italy is a co-belligerent, the Italian war effort could be linked to ours by propaganda. I do not believe that the people think of it as being one effort at present.

9th FEB 44.

LT.-COLONEL.

3443

SUBJECT: Civil DisturbanceSECRETHQ 2 District GNP  
2022/12 G3 Feb 44CSI, ACUECopy to G2, AFSC  
HQ. ACC ✓

- 1 At 0830 hrs 2 Feb 44 a demonstration of about 500 persons assembled outside the Prefect's Palace at TARIKTO demanding a larger bread ration.
- 2 At 1030 hrs, after some of the crowd had dispersed, the remainder were joined by about 4000 workers from the Arsenal and Buffelute works.
- 3 At 1100 hrs the Prefect left the building and entered a house opposite which was broken into by some of the mob who proceeded to manhandle him. He contrived to escape and is now in hospital outside TARIKTO.
- 4 By 1220 the crowd was dispersing rapidly and completely dispersed by 1230.
- 5 There have been no reports of any hostility shown to British troops, in fact the attitude was friendly. Work in the dock areas however was impeded by the absence for about 2 hours of about 4000 workers.
- 6 The demonstration was neither in act nor speech anti-allied.
- 7 No further incidents in TARIKTO have been reported.

TOS 1730 A  
JHC*L. Kennard Capt*  
Major-General  
Commanding 2 District

3443

Subject:- Civil Demonstration.

*Copy.*

Pro/8/41

2 Feb 44.

"G" (I)

The following report from observation only is forwarded for information.

1. Demonstration of approx 1000 Italian Civilian at Prefecture
- 2 Feb 44.
2. Crowd collected about 08.15 hours outside Prefecture. Understood that certain demonstrators entered the building, and the Prefect escaped from building and took refuge in a small house in the rear of the Prefecture.
3. The crowd demonstrated noisily from 09.00 hours to 10.30 hrs. During this period speeches and appeals were made to the crowd from balcony (understood speakers were (1) Sec Communist Party. (2) Sec Action Party and Gen LOMBARDI) Certain demonstrators climbed on to the balcony and were permitted to enter the building.
4. Part of the crowd dispersed about 10.30 hours but noisy element remained (mostly youths) - Crowd generally dispersed about mid-day.
5. No violence of any kind was seen.
6. GMP were posted near fringe of crowd to prevent members of Allied Forces joining in.
7. Requests were made by Italian Carabinieri for GMP to protect the Prefect, and later to allow the GMP with truck to remove the Prefect to safety. Both were refused.
9. A considerable number of Italian troops were summoned to the neighbourhood but no action taken by them.
10. At about 11.00 hours there appeared <sup>to be</sup> no likelihood of disorder. Swing Bridge was closed to traffic at about 10.20 hrs and remained closed till about 11.40 hours.
11. Considerable congestion to traffic and pedestrians had occurred.
12. GMP re-inforced GMP (TC) at each side of the Swing Bridge when re-opened and all traffic controlled and cleared by 12.30 hours. 344~
13. No disorder at Swing Bridge.

Field.

*Cap. Rans*

Capt.

D.A.P.M.

H.Q., 52 Area

0467

