

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/1846

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/1846

FIREARMS  
MAY - OCT. 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
CMF  
Office of the Chief of Staff.  
\*\*\*\*\*

14A

REF : 998/COS.

9 October 1944

SUBJECT : Transfer of File 700/CA.

PS  
10 OCT 1944

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

16A

Attached letter RVIII/11/107 dated 6 October 44 subject " Surrender of Weapons - GROSSETO Province" is passed for appropriate action please together with file 700/CA subject " Fire arms " for retention.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15

16A  
Sally Dr  
Chief Staff Officer,  
To the Chief of Staff.

N.F.D.  
16A

1473  
9/138

HEADQUARTERS REGION VIII  
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DOS Sent

File Ref: RUTER/11/10%

Date: 6 Oct 44.

16A

SUBJECT: Surrender of Weapons - GROSSETO Province.

TO : Executive Commissioner, R.M., ACC.

1. Reference 700/11/CIA dated 16 Sep 44.

7 OCT R

2. The allegations have been investigated and the following statements obtained from the P.C., GROSSETO:-

Para 2. "The Sindaco under the Italian law is responsible for Public Safety in his Comune. The Central Sindaco, of ARCISSO, reported on 12.9.44 that the situation no longer demanded additional police, which he had disbanded. These men had been regularly enlisted in the Guardia Municipale and armed by my order. Only 18 G.C.R. existed in the locality and none of them had entered the 'Arista foresta.' "

Para 5. "Patriot arms are being collected by Maj. MODW, P.P.S.O., with the assistance of Patriot representatives Capt. DI COCCO, Capt. DI COCCO, Ten. MCT, Sindaci, and G.C.R. as fast as circumstances permit."

*R. H. K. Kinnard*  
ROBERT C. KINNARD,  
Colonel, F.A., U.S.Army,  
Regional Commissioner.

cc:am.



DR	
DR	
EX OFFICE	147
DR	16*
RE: A.C.C.	
RE: A.C.C.	
LIC A.R.S.	
LIC A.R.S.	

1463



333

785017

15

HEADQUARTERS,  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
R.C. AND N.G. SECTION  
APO 394

Ref: 700/45/CA

27 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Unlawful possession of weapons, explosives and ammunition.

TO : Regional Commissioners of Lazio, Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and Venetia Regions, S.O.A.C's Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. The unlawful possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives by Italian civilians is becoming an increasing threat to public order.

2. It will be realised that unless energetic measures are taken in the initial phases of occupation to enforce their surrender, weapons, firearms and explosives are likely to pass into the possession of dangerous individuals or parties. At a later stage the search for concealed arms becomes a much more difficult problem, which is already causing concern to the Allied Control Commission and to the Italian Government.

3. You are reminded that Notice No. 1 states:-

"All firearms, munition, explosives or similar war supplies must be surrendered immediately to the office of the Questura or to the Carabinieri Reali.

Any person found in possession of any article above-mentioned may be punished by death or imprisonment."

4. As far as Patriots are concerned, unless they are employed as military units (under military control) or as special police (under regular police supervision) firearms, ammunition and explosives must be withdrawn in accordance with Instructions 30/1/RM dated 18th July, 1944, paragraph 7.

W.G.S. (Signed)  
Major

Fr. M.S. LEWIN,  
Brigadier,  
Executive Commissariat  
(Absent on Duty)

Copies to: Regional Commissioners,  
Sicilia, Sardegna and Southern Regions;  
and Patriots Branch, A.G.C.

Charles S. Smith Sub-Commissioner

785017

14

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
R.O. AND M.G. SECTION  
ATO 394

Ref: 700/1L/CA

16 September 1944

SUBJECT: Surrender of Weapons.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region VIII.

*Select*

1. A translation of a letter dated 2nd September, 1944 from the Commanding General of the CC, KR is enclosed.
2. It is stated that weapons surrendered by the civilian population have been handed to the custody of the sindaci by order of the Provincial Commissioner.
3. For security reasons it is dangerous to allow any persons other than members of CC, KR to control fire arms, under the supervision of the A.M.G. Public Safety Officer.
4. Attention is called to Notice No. 1. signed by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission which reads:-  
*"All fire arms, ammunition, explosives or similar war supplies must be surrendered immediately to the office of the GUARDIA or to the GUARIGIANI MILITARE.  
Any person found in possession of any article above named may be punished by death or imprisonment."*
5. May we be informed if this regulation is being complied with and if it is not may we have an assurance that it will be in future.

*l 8c*

3

M.S. LASH.  
Brigadier.  
Executive Commissioner.

Incl: Translation of letter  
ADM/ea.

Copy to Admin. Section

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

*Revised* 9089 13  
ff 700  
~~30 MAY~~ dd

ACC/4011/10/L.

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION  
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394.

28 May 1944. *Allen*

SUBJECT : Possession of Firearms by Italian civilians.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Regions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

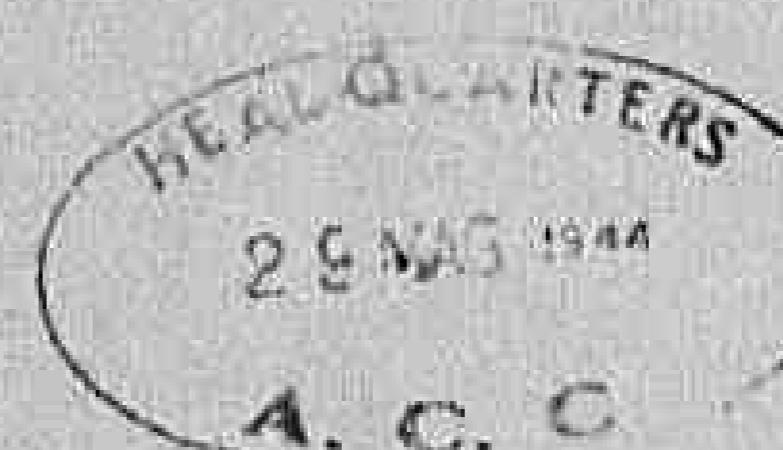
1. Further to letter of this sub-commission reference ACC/4011/10/L of 18 May 44 and to para 2 thereof, please substitute the attached copy of Procedural Order for the one previously sent.

2. The Ministry of the Interior having pointed out that Article II of the order as originally drafted would have the effect of inflicting hardship on a numerous class of farmers who are already in possession of licences which have been adequately controlled and properly renewed, an amendment has been made accordingly.

*G. R. Upjohn*

G. R. UPJOHN,  
Colonel,  
Chief Legal Officer.

Copies to: ~~Chairman~~,  
Executive Commissioner,  
HQ, AI (GSE) - Attn: Col Gibson,  
Regions IV, V Com. Off.,  
Interior Sub-Commission  
Public Safety Sub-Commission.



*W.H.* 1467

THE PREF. of the Province of ..... 17

Considering, the necessity, for reasons of public order, of having an exact knowledge of all arms in the possession of citizens and of forbidding their being carried;

Having consulted with the Questore of the Province;

Referring to Art. 58 and following of the consolidated text of the Law of Public Security as approved by Royal Decree No. 773 of 18 June 1931 and also Art. 44 and following of the Regulations for the putting into execution of the aforesaid solo Title as approved by Royal Decree No. 635 of 6 May 1940.

ORDERS:

1. That all persons having in their possession fire-arms and all other arms the natural use of which is to inflict personal injury are bound to declare them, irrespectively of any other declaration made heretofore, before the.....to the local office of public security or if there be none to the Carabinieri.

2. Persons contravening the provisions of this order will be punished, under the provisions of Art. 17 of the law of Public Security, by detention for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than two thousand lire.

Those persons who, without licenses, carry arms outside their own homes or the appurtenances thereof, shall be punished according to the provisions under Arts. 699 and 700 of the Penal Code.

Dated:

THE PREFECT

785 C 17

IL PREFETTO della Provincia di.....

Ritenuta la necessita', per ragioni di ordine pubblico, di avere esatta conoscenza delle armi in possesso dei cittadini e di vietarne il porto; Sentito il Questore della Provincia;

Visti gli art. 53 e segg. del T.U. delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza approvato col R.D. 18 giugno 1931 n. 773, nonche' gli art. 44 e segg. del Regolamento per l'esecuzione del detto T.U., approvato con R.D. 6 maggio 1940 n. 635;

ORDINA:

I - Tutti i detentori di armi da sparo e di tutte le altre la cui destinazione naturale e' l'offesa della persona sono obbligati a farne denuncia, indipendentemente da ogni altra denuncia fatta precedentemente, entro il giorno....., all'ufficio locale di pubblica sicurezza o, se questo manchi, al comando dei Reali Carabinieri.

II - I contravventori della presente ordinanza sono puniti, a norma dell' art. 17 della legge di Pubblica Sicurezza, con l'arresto fino a tre mesi o con l'ammenda fino a lire duemila. Coloro che, senza licenza, portino armi fuori della propria abitazione o delle dipendenze di essa, sono puniti a norma degli art. 699 e 700 del Codice Penale.

Data a ..... il .....

IL PREFETTO

785017

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
R.C. & M.G. SECTION  
APO 394

Ref/700/11/CA

24 May 1944

SUBJECT: Arming of Tele. Com. Linemen.

TO : R.C.'s Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX.  
S.C.A.O's 5th & 8th Armies.

1. Representations have been made by the Italian Government for permission to re-issue arms to telephone and telegraph linemen in order to prevent sabotage, theft of wire, etc., which is causing serious threat to communications.

2. In AMG territory, Regional Commissioners should give favorable consideration to issuing permits to carry firearms for such duties, subject to local conditions.

3. In Italian Government territory the Italian Government has given similar instructions to Prefects.

U.S. - 12410  
M.S. LUSH  
Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

Copy to:

Admin. Section (3) (for Public Safety Sub-Commission)  
Communications Sub-Commission.

1465

23 MAY Recd

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

ACC/14757/1/PS

23 May 1944

SUBJECT : Re-arming of Telecommunication Linemen

TO : Executive Commissioner (Through VP Adm Sec)

1. Reference is made to RC & M Section 700/4/3A of 20 May 1944.  
The four points mentioned are dealt with as follows.

2. As to (a) - It is considered that the arming of these linemen would not create an undesirable precedent. Prior to the Allied occupation, the State Telecommunication Service was attached to the Italian Army and was armed. The personnel are capable of carrying arms without endangering other persons.

3. As to (b) - Numerous instances of theft of telephone wires and cables have been reported. On one occasion in Sicily, suspended wire to the weight of 1½ tons was cut and removed. The main operational cable was cut on another occasion and a 360 yard stretch of 1½ wires removed. Hundreds of yards of wire have been removed from civilian routes carrying military circuits.

On the Mainland, any of the Chief Signal Officers of Military Districts 1, 2 and 3 could give numerous instances of thefts of cable. In a period of one week 15 cases were reported by 57 Sub-Area and 3 by 94 Sub-Area. The Military are unable to provide sufficient guards for Vulnerable Points, and a detachment of Military Police dogs is being brought into use. In one week, Military guards killed four persons, wounded one and captured eleven, all Italians.

4. As to (c) - The principal safeguard against the arms being used illegally, is the fact that they would be carried by persons of responsibility. The State Telecommunications Service is a pensionable body and before workers are employed by such an important national service, their bona-fides are carefully checked.

The inspection of arms and checking of ammunition could properly be carried out by the officials of the Service, dependent on the issuing authority. This would be a matter for the Italian Government.

5. As to (d) - The Italian Government have issued no instructions to Prefects. This matter will be dealt with if an instruction in the terms of the Draft submitted be issued to Regional Commissioners.

1462

CW  
C. W. H. S.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3/NND No. 785017

The four points mentioned are dealt with as follows.

2. As to (a) - It is considered that the arming of these linemen would not create an undesirable precedent. Prior to the Allied occupation, the State Telecommunication Service was attached to the Italian Army and was armed. The personnel are capable of carrying arms without endangering other persons.

3. As to (b) - Numerous instances of theft of telephone wires and cables have been reported. On one occasion in Sicily, suspended wire to the weight of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons was cut and removed. The main operational cable was cut on another occasion and a 360 yard stretch of 14 wires removed. Hundreds of yards of wire have been removed from civilian routes carrying military circuits.

On the Mainland, any of the Chief Signal Officers of Military Districts 1, 2 and 3 could give numerous instances of thefts of cable. In a period of one week 15 cases were reported by 57 Sub-Areas and 3 by 94 Sub-Areas. The Military are unable to provide sufficient Guards for Vulnerable Points, and a detachment of Military Police dogs is being brought into use. In one week, Military guards killed four persons, wounded one and captured eleven, all Italians.

4. As to (c) - The principal safeguard against the arms being used illegally, is the fact that they would be carried by persons of responsible. The State Telecommunications Service is a pensionable body and before workers are employed by such an important national service, their bona-fides are carefully checked.

The inspection of arms and checking of ammunition could properly be carried out by the officials of the Service, dependent on the issuing authority. This would be a matter for the Italian Government.

5. As to (d) - The Italian Government have issued no instructions to Prefects. This matter will be dealt with if an instruction is issued to Regional Commissioners.

In terms of the Draft submitted be issued to the Italian Government.

*C. Young*  
C. Young  
Colonel  
Deputy Chief Public Safety Sub-Commissioner

*A. Young*  
A. Young,  
Colonel  
Deputy Chief Public Safety Sub-Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

700  
C. A. Bragg  
22 MAY Recd

UP373

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394

ACO/4011/20/L.

Sac folio 15  
18 May 1944 rlp.

SUBJECT : Possession of firearms by Italian civilians.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Regions I, II, III, VI and VII.

6-8

1. The Chief Commissioner has directed that the law relating to the carrying of firearms by Italian civilians in unoccupied Italy is to be strictly enforced and that full use is to be made of the existing powers in this respect.

2. Accordingly, the Ministry of the Interior has been requested by the Interior Sub-Commission to order all Prefects in unoccupied territory to publish an order, a copy of which with translation is attached which is self-explanatory.

3. For your consideration and information there is also enclosed a synopsis of the Italian Law with relation to arms.

5

G. R. UPJOHN,  
Colonel,  
Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner,  
Executive Commissioner, ✓  
HQ, AAC (GST) - Attn: Col Gibson,  
Regions IV, V & VI APO,  
Interior Sub-Commission,  
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

Ex Com:

I think this is in order. You  
may wish to see

Re 23 May 63

M 23/63

ba

HEADQUARTERS  
22 MAY 1944

A.C.C.

8/  
Ufficio Provinciale di  
Questore della Provincia di...  
8/13

Ritenuta la necessita', per ragioni di ordine pubblico, di avere esatta conoscenza delle armi in possesso dei cittadini e di vietare il porto;

Sentito il Questore della Provincia;

Visti gli art. 38 e segg. del R.U. delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza approvato col R.D. 16 giugno 1931 n. 773, nonché gli art. 44 e segg. del Regolamento per l'esecuzione del dito R.U., approvato con R.D. 6 maggio 1940 n. 635;

ORDINA:

I - Tutti i detentori di armi da fuoco e di tutte le altre la cui detinzione naturale o l'offesa delle persone son obbligati a farne denuncia, indipendentemente da ogni altra denuncia fatta precedentemente, entro il giorno....., all'ufficio locale di pubblica sicurezza o, se questo manca, al comando dei Reali Carabinieri.

II - Tutte le licenze di porto d'armi precedentemente concesse sono revocate dalla data di pubblicazione della presente ordinanza. I contravventori al disposto del n. 1 della presente ordinanza sono puniti, a norma dell'art. 17 della legge di Pubblica Sicurezza, con l'arresto fino a tre anni e con l'incamminia fino a lire duecento mille. Coloro che, nonostante la revoca della licenza di cui al n. 2 della presente ordinanza, portino armi fuori della propria abitazione o delle appartenenze di essa sono puniti a norma degli art. 699 e

approvato col n. D. 18 giugno 1931 n. 773, nonché gli art. 44 e segg. del  
Regolamento per l'esecuzione del dittto n. U., approvato con n. D. 6 mag-  
gio 1940 n. 635;

ORDINA:

I - Tutti i detentori di armi da sparo e di tutte le altre le cui de-  
stinazione naturale e l'origine della persona son obbligati a farne  
denuncia, indipendentemente da ogni altra denuncia fatta prece-  
dentescente, entro il giorno....., all'ufficio locale di  
pubblica sicurezza o, se questo mancasse, al comitato dei Naz. Carab-  
inieri.

II - Tutte le licenze di porto d'armi precedentemente concesse sono re-  
vocate dalla data di pubblicazione della presente ordinanza. I  
contravventori al disposto del n. 1 della presente ordinanza sono  
punibili, a norma dell'art. 17 della legge di Pubblica Sicurezza,  
con l'arresto fino a tre mesi o con l'ammenda fino a lire due mila **1462**  
Celor che, nonostante la revoca della licenza di cui al n. 2 della  
presente ordinanza, portino armi fuori della propria abitazione  
o delle appartenenze di esse sono punibili a morta degli art. 699 e  
700 del Codice Penale.  
Data a ..... il .....

IL PRETETTO

1.

785017

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF.....

Considering the necessity, for reasons of public order, of having an exact knowledge of all arms in the possession of citizens and of forbidding their being carried;

Having consulted with the Ministers of the Province; Referring to Art. 38 and following of the consolidated text of the Law of Public Security as corrected by Royal Decree No. 773 of 16 July 1931 and also Art. 44 and following of the Regulations for the carrying into execution of the aforesaid said Article in Leningrad by Royal Decree No. 655 of 6 May 1940.

ORDERS:

1. That all persons having in their possession firearms and all other r/f the natural use of which is to inflict personal injury are bound to declare them, respectively or by other declaration made before the date..... to the local office of public security or if there be none to the Carabinieri.
2. That all persons so declared are prohibited as from the date of the publication of this order.

Persons contravening the provisions of para. 1 of this order will be punished, under the provisions of Art. 17 of the Law of Public Security, by detention for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than two thousand rubles.

Those persons who, notwithstanding the publication of this order

Part. 2 of this order, carry arms outside their own homes or the circumstances thereof shall be punished according to the provisions of Arts.

Reverting to Art. 36 and following of the consolidated text of the Law of  
Public Security as approved by Royal Decree No. 773 of 1<sup>st</sup> June 1931 and also  
Art. 44 and following of the Regulations for the putting into execution of  
the aforesaid solo title as approved by Royal Decree No. 65 of 6 May 1920.

ORDERS:

1. That all persons keeping in their possession firearms and all  
other firearms which is to inflict personal injury are bound to  
declare this, respectively of any other declaration made hitherto, before  
the.....to the local office of public security or to be be  
none to the concerned.
2. That all licensees of arms manufacturers, importers and exporters as  
from the date of the publication of this Order.

Persons contravening the provisions of para 1 of this order will be  
punished, under the provisions of Art. 17 of the Law of Public Security, by  
detention for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than two  
thousand lire.

These persons to whom this regulation of licensees under  
Para. 2 of this order, carry arms on side their own home or the compa-  
nies thereof shall be punished according to the provisions under Arts.  
699 and 700 of the Penal Code.

Dated:

THE PRESENT

2.

785017

Laws and explosives under Italian Law.

D.L. Penal Code: Arts: 53; 525; 678-680; 695-704.  
Law of Public Security: Arts: 30-45.

The laws relating to arms and explosives are set out in the Italian Penal Code and the Law of Public Security.

A. General.

The employment of arms in an offense against the person is an attempt, except, by Art. 53 of the Penal Code where arms are used by a public official in the due performance of his duty. In this context the word "arms" is defined by Art. 505 of the Code as:

1. Fire arms and all others the natural use of which is to inflict personal injury (knives, stilettos, etc: N.C.P.C. IV 27).
2. All instruments capable of injury the carrying of which is forbidden absolutely or without a justificative motive.

As regards point (2) the Law of Public Security lists other identities such weapons there by Art. 42 it forbids the carrying outside one's house without a justified motive of such articles, instruments or cutlery or stabbing, etc. (i.e., including all such instruments as are capable of being used as instruments of offense if the occasion occurs, but which have another more common peaceful use as agricultural, domestic, etc. - N.C.P.C. IV P: 28C).

Explosive materials and article containing same are to be considered as arms.

B. PENAL LAW PERTAINING TO ARMS.

1. Definition. In this connection the word "arms" is defined by Art. 704 of the Code as:
  - a. Those specified under Art. (1) of Art. 235.
  - b. Bombs, any machine or case containing explosives, dynamite, or blinding dust.
2. Manufacture and Sale of Arms.  
It is an offence without a license:
  - (a) to manufacture, import into the State or export arms (695)
  - (b) to offer arms for sale (695)

1461

(a) to manufacture, import into the State or export arms (695)  
(b) to offer arms for sale (695)

The employment of arms in an offence against his person is an aggravating circumstance, except, by Art. 52 of the Penal Code where arms are used by a public official in the due performance of his duty. In this context the word "arms" is defined by Art. 505 of the Code as:

1. Fire arms and all others the natural use of which is to inflict personal injury: (scissors, stilettoes, etc. - K.C.P.C. IV 272)
2. All instruments capable of inflicting the ceasing of which is forbidden absolutely or without a justified motive.

As regards para (2) the Law of Public Security authorizes identifications such weapons where by Art. 42 it forbids the carrying outside one's house without a justified motive of sharp-edged blades, instruments for cutting or stabbing, etc. (i.e., including all such instruments as are capable or being used as instruments of offence if the occasion demands but which have another more common peaceful use as agricultural, domestic, etc. - K.C.P.C. iv p: 28C).

Explosive materials and appliances are to be considered as arms.

B. PUBLIC OFFICES CODE NO. 70, 1955.

1. Definition. In this connection the word "arms" is defined by Art. 704 of the Code as:

- a. Those specified under para (1) of Art. 535.
- b. Bombs, any machine or case containing explosives, asphyxiating or blinding gas.

2. Manufacture and Sale of Arms.

It is an offence without a license:

1461

- (a) to manufacture, import into the State or export arms (695)
- (b) to offer arms for sale (695)
- (c) to collect arms to obtain for the purpose of trade (695)

Penalty for the above offenses: Imprisonment up to one year and fine up to Lire 10,000.  
Any sale of arms to a minor or mentally deficient person is absolutely prohibited.

Penalty: Imprisonment up to six months.

5.

785017

A collection of arms for artistic reasons, e.g., a collection of antiques must nevertheless be licensed (see below), but neglecting to obtain such a license is punishable by fine or Lire 5,000 only.

(d) to have arms for sale (696). Penalty: Imprisonment up to one year and fine up to Lire 10,000.

The keeping of fire-arms is absolute; forbidden. Other arms may be lawfully by license (see below).

### 3. Possession of arms.

It is an offense:

(e) to hold arms or ammunition without declaring them after an order to that effect has been made by the authorities (697).  
Penalty: Imprisonment up to 4 months and a fine up to Lire 3,000.

(f) for a person knowing that there are arms in the place inhabited by him to neglect to declare the same to the authorities (697); Penalty: fine 1/2 C up to Lire 2,000.

(g) to fail to deliver arms to the authorities when ordered so to do by law (698). Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 3 months and a fine of not less than Lire 1000.

Note: It is mandatory how or why the defendant came into possession of the arms (K.C.P.C. 2. 612).

By Law of Public Security art. 38 any person holding arms or ammunition explosives, etc. must at once declare the same to the authorities. Exceptions are: members of the armed forces; authorized societies; and persons who from their position have a right to carry a certain type of arm. By art. 39 the prefect may forbid any person to retain the arms that he declares.

(h) to carry arms outside one's house or the apprenticeship thereof without a license if a license is necessary: (699).  
Penalty: Imprisonment up to six months.

If the arm is of a type for which no license is allowed the penalty is imprisonment from six months to one year.

- In short: 1. No one can carry arms outside his house without a license (699)  
 2. Certain categories of persons do not require such licenses (soldiers, judges, carabinieri, prefetti, etc) (art. 38 of D.P.C.)  
 3. License has to be renewed yearly and can be withdrawn at will (art. Instructions della Legge di P.S. Parte 4 2).  
 4. Possession of arms in one's house is free and these have not to be reported, unless the authorities request it (art. 697).

It is an offense:

(e) to hold arms or ammunition without declaring them after an order to that effect has been made by the authorities (697).  
Penalty: imprisonment up to 4 months and a fine up to lire 3,000.

(f) for a person knowing that there are arms in the place inhabited by him to neglect to declare the same to the authorities (697); Penalty: fine of lire 2,000.

(g) to fail to deliver arms to the authorities when ordered so to do by law; Penalty: imprisonment for not less than 3 months and a fine of not less than lire 1000.

Note: It is immaterial how or why the defendant came into possession of the arms (N.C.P.C. p. 612).

By Law of Public Security art. 38 any person holding arms or ammunition explosives, etc. must at once declare the same to the authorities. Exemptions are: members of the armed forces; authorized societis; and persons who from their position have a right to carry a certain type of arm. By art. 39 the prefetto may forbid any person to retain the arms that he declares.

(h) to carry arms outside one's house or the appurtenance thereof without a license if a license is necessary: (699).  
Penalty: Imprisonment up to six months.

If the arm is of a type for which no license is allowed the penalty is imprisonment from six months to one year.

In short:  
1. No one can carry arms outside his house without a license (699)  
2. Certain categories of persons do not require such licenses (soldiers, judges, carabinieri, prefetti, etc) (art 38 of I.P.C.)  
3. License has to be renewed yearly and can be withdrawn at will (art.  
Instructions della Legge di P.G. Part 4 2).  
4. Possession of arms in one's house is free and these have not to be reported, unless the authorities request it (art 697).

(h) If the arm is carried by night in an inhabited place or in any place where there is a throng or assembly of people the penalty will be increased.

Note: By art. 42 Law of Public Security no person may carry arms outside his house but the holder may license the carrying of shot guns and the Prefetto the carrying of revolvers and pistols. Art. 42 also extends the prohibition to arms as defined by art. 585 of the Penal Code (see above "General").  
All the above offenses will be aggravated if committed by any person whose license has been taken away or who is not allowed to hold a license.

785017

In any of the foregoing cases the Police measures of supervised liberty may be imposed on the offender.

### (3) NEGLIGENCE IN CARE OF ARMS.

It is an offence:

- (i) to deliver arms to or allow them to be carried by any person under the age of 16 or any person incapable or inexperienced in handling them (7C)
- (j) to neglect to adopt the necessary precaution to prevent such persons acquiring arms (702).

(k) to carry a loaded gun in a place when there is an assembly or crowd of people (702); ~~penalty~~: Fine 4,000 even if the offender has a license.

(l) to discharge firearms or explosives in a public place or highway without a license (703). Penalty: Fine up to £1,000.

If the offence is committed in a place where there is a throng or crowd of people the penalty is imprisonment up to one month.

### D. LICENSES WITH RESPECT TO ARMS.

Licences for arms and for dealing in arms are obtainable from the Ministry for the Interior:

- (1) through the Prefetto for: (a) Manufacture, storage, import or export of arms of war. (b) for carrying a pistol or revolver (P.S. L. Art. 42).
- (2) through the Quartermaster for: (a) Manufacture, import or export of any other arms.
  - (b) warehousing or offering for sale
  - (c) collection of antiquities.
  - (d) keeping arms for sale (but not firearms)
  - (e) travelling with an armed body guard
  - (f) carrying arms outside one's own house.
- (3) Local authority of Public Security - discharging or keeping explosions in public place.

Licences will not be given to any person who has been convicted of certain offences against the person, violent resistance to authority, etc. or to any other person with previous convictions unless he can satisfy the authorities as to his future conduct. No minor under age may be granted a licence if over the age of 16 and with the consent of his parent or guardian and if proficient in its use may be granted one solely for hunting.

The Prefetto can always revoke all or any licences as he deems necessary in abnormal times.

carrying arms (702).

- (k) to carry a loaded gun in a place when there is an assembly or crowd of people (702); Penalty: for any of the above offenses: fine up to Lire 4,000 even if the offender has a license.

- (l) to discharge firearms or explosives in a public place or highway without a license (703). Penalty: Fine up to Lire 1,000.

If the offense is committed in a place where there is a throng or crowd of people the penalty is imprisonment up to one month.

D. LICENSES WHICH REQUIRE A PREMISES.

Licences for arms and for dealing in arms are obtainable from the Ministry for the Interior:

- (1) through the Prefetto for: (a) manufacture, storage, import or export of arms or war. (b) for carrying a pistol or revolver (P.S. L. Art. 42).

- (2) through the Questor for: (a) Manufacture, import or export of any other arms.

- (b) warehousing or storing for sale  
(c) collection of antiques.  
(d) keeping arms for sale (but not firearms)  
(e) travelling with an armed body guard  
(f) carrying arms outside one's own house.

- (3) Local authority of Public Security - discharging or making explosions in public place.

Licences will not be given to any person who has been convicted of certain offences against the person, violent resistance to authority, etc. or to any other person with previous convictions unless he can satisfy the authorities as to his future conduct. No minor under age may be granted a licence **463** except if over the age of 16 and with the consent of his parent or guardian and if proficient in its use may he granted one solely for hunting.

The Prefetto can always revoke all or any licences as he deems necessary in abnormal times.

E. PENALTY FOR USES INTENDED TO EXPLOSIVES.

It is an offence:

- (1) to manufacture, import, manufacture, offer for sale or transport any explosive material without a license or without carrying out the requisite precautions (678).  
Penalty: Imprisonment up to six months and fine up to Lire 2,000.

(2) to send to the authorities the holding of explosive materials which are dangerous owing to their quantity or quality (679).  
Penalty: Impresamento to 4 months and fine up to Lire 5,000.

(3) for any person to fail to declare that in a place inhabited by him there are explosive materials (679). Penalty: fine up to Lire 2,000.

If (2) and (3) above are in infringement of an order given by authority to hand over explosive within a prescribed period the penalty is imprisonment for 1 month to 1 year or a fine from Lire 300 to Lire 2,000.

The penalties for all the above offenses are increased if the act is committed by any person who is not allowed to hold a license or whose license has been refused or withdrawn.

The license referred to above is obtained from the Prefetto (Law of Public Security Art. 47).

#### V. Conclusion.

In view of the existing law as shown and above it should be easy to check the number of weapons owned by the inhabitants of Treviso and Vicenza. The U.S. would and the Prefecture must keep records both of licenses issued and also of "declared arms".

For the purpose of shooting one must perfect his gun, the shotgun, special permit called "licenzia di porto del fucile ad uso di canna," but this permit does not take the place of that issued by the state to carry arms outside one's own house which must be obtained in addition.

NOTE. (a) Figures in brackets after section of code are indicated in number of the relevant article of the P.D.L. Code-

(c) M.C.P.J. = Nuovo Codice Penale Criminale - art. iv.

S U M M A R Y

A.) FIS Art.: No.	B.) OFFENSE	C.) SANCTION	D.) License issued by
695	Unauthorized manufacture of arms	For weapons of war: Minister of Interior through the Prefetto.	For offenses: The Justice Ministry
	(a) Import and export Imprisonment for not more than 1 year and fine of not more than 10,000 lire		" "
	(b) Manufacturing or anti-Tamper fine up to 5,000 lire	No license to have fine arms.	
696	Manufacture of arms	Imprisonment for: not more than 1 year and fine of not more than 10,000 lire.	Others licenses from Ques- tura
	(a) Tampering with arms	Fine up to 3,000 lire.	
697	Failure to declare arms	Imprisonment up to 4 months and fine up to 3,000 lire.	
	(a) Tampering with arms held to a persons know- ledge in his place of habitation.	Fine up to 2000 lire	
698	Failure to declare arms and ordered	Imprisonment for not less than 3 months or fine or not less than 1,000 lire.	
699	Unlawful carrying of arms	Imprisonment up to 6 months	On state law since 1948, Prefetto for vehicles and explosives.
	(a) or weapon for which no License allowed		
702	Failure to use proper case with arms	Fine up to L. 1000	
703	Dangerous carriage of arms on explosives carried in crowded places	Fine up to L. 1000 plus amount in the	Total authority of Public Security

**1453**

not more than 10,000 lire	not more than 10,000 lire
trade or sale of firearms or anti-aircraft guns	Trade or sale of firearms or anti-aircraft guns
holders of arms	holders of arms
not more than 1 year and fine of not more than 10,000 lire.	Imprisonment for not more than 1 year and fine of not more than 10,000 lire.
failure to declare arms held to persons know- ledge in his place of habitation.	Failure to declare arms held to persons know- ledge in his place of habitation.
failure to declare arms not ordered	Failure to declare arms not ordered
unlawful carrying of arms	unlawful carrying of arms
(a) or weapons for which no license allowed	Fine up to L. 1,000 for 6 months to 1 yr. Penalties increased in aggravated circumstances
failure to use proper care with arms	Fine up to L. 1,000
Dangerous discharge of fire- arms and explosives Matto in crowded places	Fine up to L. 1,000 Local authority of Public Security Imprisonment 1 month

785017B. EXPLOSIVES

Art. No.:	Offence	Penalty	License issued by
671	Unlawful manufacture of and trade in explosives	Imprisonment up to 6 months and fine up to 2000	Prefetto
679	Failure to declare explosive materials	Imprisonment up to 4 months and fine up to 2000	
675	Failure to declare explosive materials kept to be in place on own property.	Imprisonment for 1 month to 1 yr and fine from L.300 to L.5000.	
679	Infringement of order temporarily given to hand over explosives.		

NOTE  
ACCRALTING CIRCUMSTANCES

In both A and B above in all cases the penalty will be increased if the act is committed  
by any person prohibited from holding a license or whose licenses have been taken away.

785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1 yr. Imprisonment for 1 month  
Imprisonment or detention to 1 yr and fine from  
over explosives. L.300 to L.5000.

NOTE  
AGGREGATE PENALTIES  
In both A and B above in all cases the penalty will be increased if the act is committed  
by any person prohibited from holding a license or whose license have been taken away.

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8.

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,  
APO 394

Regional Control and Military Government Section.  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Ref: 700/4/9A.

20th May 1944.

SUBJECT: Re-arming of Telecommunications.

TO : Vice President,  
Administrative Section.

1. I refer to ADD/14757/1/PB of 13 May 44, enclosing a draft letter to Regional Commissioners for the Executive Commissioner's signature, regarding the re-arming of liaison.

2. The following points occur to me and I should be grateful for your comments:-

- (a) This may create an undesirable precedent.
- (b) What evidence is there of a serious threat to communications?
- (c) If AMI say they are content from a security point of view but what safeguards are there in regard to the arms being used illegally and who will inspect them and check the ammunition?
- (d) Have the Italian Government issued instructions to Prefects to issue the arms or have they left it to the discretion of Prefects? Arms  
~~it should be left to the discretion of Regional~~

1458

NORMAN W. FISKE,  
Colonel, Deputy  
Chief Commissioner.

See 10

W. Fiske  
John  
M. Fiske

3

U.S. Ships

1. I think this may create an undesirable precedent.
2. What evidence is there that there is "a serious threat to Communists" see para 1 91?
3. HQ H.H.I. say they are content but what safeguards are there in regard to the arms being used illegally? Who will inspect them and check the amount of communists?
4. Have the Italian Govt issued instructions to respects to whom arms or books they left it to the discretion of Prefects as Cor. Gang, leaving it to discretion of R.C.S.? (vib para 2391)
5. The fact that missions carried arms before the Allies arrived is quite irrelevant. (vib para 191)

S 17/5.

Shall I speak up with Cor. Gang or will you?

S

1457

Yours pl.

Sp. Rep. to Col. Gang 1415

785017

16 MAY Recd *100 C.A. BRETH*  
16 MAY 1944

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Public Safety Sub-Commission  
AEO 394

ACC/14757/1/PS

May 13, 1944

SUBJECT : Re-Arming of Telecommunications Linemen.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Representation has been made by the Italian Government that the telephone and telegraph linemen be allowed to carry firearms, as a means of preventing thefts of wire, etc., from lines. Previous to the Allied invasion of Italy, these men were so armed.
2. The Director, Communication Sub-Commission has received intimation from HQ. - AAT. (GI-B) that there is no objection on "security" grounds to the men being re-armed, provided that each person carrying a firearm obtains the necessary permit.
3. The actual provision of the weapons would be left to the Italian Government.
4. It is recommended that an instruction, in the terms of the Draft attached, be issued to Regional Commissioners.

*A. E. Young*

A. E. YOUNG, Colonel  
Deputy Chief, Public Safety  
Sub-Commission.

*General A. E. Young Jr.*  
Submitted by V.P. Admin. Section.

1453

HEADQUARTERS  
15 MAY 1944  
A. C. C.

785017

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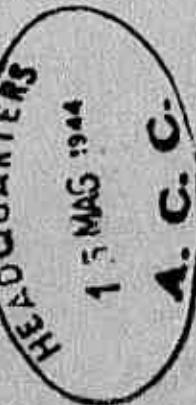
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*A. E. Young*

A. E. YOUNG, Colonel  
Deputy Chief, Public Safety  
Sub-Commission.

*Quartermaster*  
Submitted: *A. E. Young*  
V.P. Admin. Section.

1450



*See W*

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
RC & MG SECTION  
APO 394

May 13, 1944

SUBJECT : Arming of Tele. Com. Linemen.

TO : Regional Commissioners. *Set to 1st place*

1. Representations have been made by the Italian Government for permission to re-issue arms to telephone and telegraph linesmen in order to prevent sabotage, theft of wire, etc., which is causing a serious threat to communications.

2. In AMG territory, Regional Commissioners should give favourable consideration to issuing permits to carry firearms for such duties, subject to local conditions.

*Italy (AMG)*  
3. In ~~AMG~~ territory the Italian Government has given similar instructions to Prefects.

M. S. LUSH  
Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

1455

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