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REPORTS FROM OFFICER I/C

Feb. 8, 1946 - Jan. 31, 1947

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(17)

Translation

From:-

CARABINIERI GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNICATIONS, ARMS, & MOTORISATION OFFICE
(C.A.M.)33/17-31-6
946-CAM

26 Jan. 47

Subject:- Ann for Palermo Legion.To :- Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C., M.M.I.A., Rome.

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(16)

Ref your (CC/G/6/1/16) of the 7th Nov.46.

The Ministry of War - asked by GHQ on the matters mentioned in your a/m letter - stated that the ammunition, which Palermo Legion claims to be lacking, are reserve amm. They will be released as soon as the scheme - (not yet approved) - is put into effect.

Palermo Legion is fully supplied with the ammunition mentioned in the //E.

The Ministry of Interior was informed and asked to take the necessary action with regard to the telephone line mentioned in your letter.

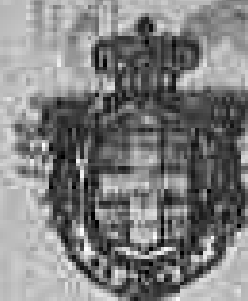
(sgd)

MARIO SACCHI,
Col. Chief of Staff
for Gen/Comm.

TR/am

5828

C A M	
GSO I	
GSO II (F)	
GSO II (P)	
GSO II (C)	
GSO II (TOD)	
DAN 2141	



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO COLLEGAMENTI ARMAMENTO E MOTORIZZAZIONE
(C. A. M.)

N. 33/17-31-6 di prot.
946- CAM.

Roma, il 26 gennaio 1947

Risposta al foglio del 7-11-1946 „CC/G/6/1/16“ Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Munizioni per la legione di Palermo.

ALLA LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION AC. - M.M.I.A. -

R O M A

Il Ministero della Guerra, interessato da questo Comando Generale in merito a quanto riferito da codesta Commissione col foglio sopraindicato, ha fatto presente che le munizioni segnalate mancanti al Comandante la M.M.I.A. dalla legione di Palermo, si riferiscono a quantitativi di riserva, e che, non appena sarà approvato il relativo progetto, ancora in corso di studio, il Ministero predetto procederà all'assegnazione.-

Comunque, si fa presente che la legione di Palermo ha già in dotazione il normale quantitativo di munizioni previsto dall'organico.-

Per il filo telefonico è stato interessato in merito il Ministero dell'Interno.-

d'ordine
IL COLONNELLO CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE.
- Mario Sacchi -

5827

50 MAR 08
1947

Telephone:
Rome, 489081 Ext.532.

LAND FORCES SUB COM. AG (MMIA) CAMP.

6/6/1/16.

7. Nov. 46.

COMMANDING GENERAL G.C.
Carabinieri HQ, Ufficio CAM.
Via Legnano
Rome.

Subject: Palermo Legion.

1. During the recent visit of G.C.C. MMIA to Sicily, the following deficiencies were reported to him:

- a) 30.000 metres of telephone wire to restore the communications in and around Palermo.
- b) The following ammunition:
 - 1.400.000 rds for musket cal. 6,5 mod.38;
 - 400.000 rds for mitra " " " "
 - 1.200.000 rds for musket aut.(Beretta) cal.9;
 - 2.100.000 rds for fucile mitragliatore cal 6,5.
 - 500.000 rds for mitragliatrice cal. 8.
 - 180.000 rds for pistol Beretta 34.

2. Could consideration be given to these requests?

5326

MAJOR GENERAL,
G.C.C. M.M.I.A.

CH/Rb.

Telephone:

Rome 482081 Ext:532

LAND FORCES SUB-COM, AC (MIA) CMF

CC/C/6/1/15

7 Nov. 48

G.O.C. Land Forces Sub-Commission.

Subject:- Palermo and Messina Legions.

1. With reference to the promemoria presented by G.C.s Palermo and Messina Legions, the matters referred to have been taken up with G.H.Q. C.C. .

2. In connection with some of the points raised it is pointed out that:

- (a) No provision has been made for CC. Stations below Group H.Q.s to be provided with W/T.
- (b) G.H.Q. have NOT received a request for 30,000 metres of telephone wire from Palermo.
- (c) Palermo has NOT a deficiency of 167 SMGs. It has in fact an excess of 57.
- (d) Beretta pistols. CC. has a deficiency of over 50,000, consequently Palermo must wait its turn.
- (e) Equipment for Workshops. This matter is under discussion.
- (f) Deficiency of W/T is noted, and is being supplied by monthly releases from War Ministry.
- (g) Tyres. A substantial number of tyres has been allotted to Palermo, and an officer of that Legion is at present in Rome to take them back.
- (h) Messina Legion. ACs are allotted only to Mobile Battalions. However, in view of the peculiar difficulties of Sicily, Italian ACs will be supplied.

(4) Wire detectors. 8 have been allotted to Messina

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- (g) Tyres. A substantial number of tyres has been allotted to Palermo, and an officer of that Legion is at present in Rome to take them back.
- (h) Messina Legion. ACs are allotted only to Mobile Battalions. However, in view of the peculiar difficulties of Sicily, Italian ACs will be supplied.
- (i) Mine detectors. 3 have been allotted to Messina and should arrive within the course of a week.
- (j) W/R for wireless for Messina is correct. As soon as their personnel has been trained, it will be equipped with the necessary number of transmitters, etc. .

CU/am

Major,
GSO II, CC Section
MIA

Telephone:
Rome, 489061 Ext. 532.

LAND FORCES SUB-COM. AG (MIA) CMF.

9/6/11/14

Nov. 46

Col. BYE, PUBLIC SAFETY SG.
CMF.

SUBJECT: General notes on C.C.

1. Rome Legion.

The effective strength of this Legion on 5 Oct 46 was 3357 all ranks. This figure includes 222 employed with SMRE (Information Service) and 474 mobilized with the army, and approximately 200 on duty with the various ministries. In addition to these permanent duties, this Legion is called upon to supply men for ceremonial duties, guards, escorts, strikes, railway police, etc., which are the inevitable features of a capital city. Manpower available for patrol duty is so short that the C.C. cavalry squadrons are also called upon for this duty (on foot).

Rome Legion has 76 stations and it is roughly estimated that about the same number of two-men patrols are on duty 5324 each night. Owing to the exigencies of the service it is extremely difficult for a station commander to know from day to day how many men he will have available. The stations vary in strength from 114 men to 6.

In addition, Rome Legion covers an area considerably in excess of the actual city boundaries, calling for a wider dispersal of personnel.

The actual area is contained by the stations listed below:

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In addition, Rome Legion covers an area considerably in excess of the actual city boundaries, calling for a wider dispersal of personnel.

The actual area is contained by the stations listed below:

Maccarese - (28 km Route 1), La Storta - (17 km Route 2), Prima Porta - (14 km Route 3), Settebagni - (15 km Route 4), Tor Sapienza, Ciampino, Castel Porziano, Ostia, Fiumicino, Fregene.

2. Leave.

(i) Annual leave.

Officers and NCOs up to 15 years service	=	30 days.
15 to 25 y.serv.	=	40 "
Over 25 "	=	45 "
Appuntati & carabinieri	=	20 "

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- 2 -

(ii) Short Leave.
Can be given up to 7 days (excl. travel). This leave is always subtracted from ordinary leave. (Officers and NCOs only).

(iii) Extraordinary leave.
Given for serious health or private reasons. Only given after ordinary leave has expired.
90 days (max) for health reasons.
30 " " private reasons.

(iv) Leave on transfer. } Officers & Marescialli only. Time
Married = 20 days } of travel included.
Single = 10 days }
Married other ranks = 10 days not including time of travel.

Major,
CSO II
C.C. Section
M.M.I.A.

5923

CH/Rb.

Subject:- Carabinieri Criminal Investigation.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION.AC.
MIA ROME

CCRR/G/7/A.

• 2 May 46.

Lt.Col.H. NICHALL.

1. I order to try and start a CID in the Carabinieri a Criminal Record Office will have to be started at each Legion HQ and a Central Criminal Record Office will have to be built up at CC.RR. GHQ. ROME.
2. At the present time when a crime is committed and investigated by a Carabinieri three copies of the Carabinieri's report are made. One is kept at the Caserma where the Carabinieri is stationed, one copy is sent to the lowest officer level (Tenenza or Company) and the third copy is sent to the local legal authorities.

3. I suggest that a fourth copy should be made and sent to Legion HQs.

4. Details will then be abstracted from the report at Legion HQ and put on to a simple type of Crime Form, which will be completed in duplicate. One copy of the Crime Form will be sent to CC.RR. GHQ and the other will remain at Legion HQ. From these two copies of the Crime Form, the following indexes will be built up at CC.RR. GHQ and Legion HQ:

5.
 - (a) Modus Operandi
 - (b) Nominal index of all persons, wanted, suspected, convicted, or otherwise coming under Police notice. Each man's file will contain details of his criminal record.
 - (c) Wanted persons
 - (d) Stolen cars and vehicles.
 - (e) Stolen cycles
 - (f) Valuable identifiable stolen property.
 - (g) Numbers and details of motor cars owned or used by thieves, receivers, travelling pickpockets etc.
 - (h) Collection of photographs of convicted persons (see paras 7,8,9).

6. Whenever information is obtained about a person from (a) the Carabinieri at the place of his birth (c) the Courts (d) or any other source, then copies of this information must be sent to Legion HQ and CC.RR. GHQ, so that files can be kept up to date and the information made proper use of in the various indexes.

7. It would of course be far better if the actual Carabinieri who investigated the crime was the man who made out the Crime Form, but this is quite impossible as most Carabinieri cannot even write out an ordinary report. The reports on Crimes are almost always done by a Maresciallo or Brigadiere, who forwards them to the local legal authorities. If the Maresciallo or Brigadiere had to do a Crime Form in addition they would be even more overworked.

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8. A camera must be supplied at each of the 111 GRUPPI HQ and photos would then be taken of:

- (a) Every person arrested for crime.
- (b) Every fingerprint found at the scene of the crime.
- (c) When necessary at the scene of serious crimes.

9. Copies of (a) would always be sent to Legion HQ and CC.RR. GHQ. Copies of (b) would always be sent to CC.RR. GHQ.

10. The fingerprints of all persons arrested by the Carabinieri would always be taken in duplicate. One copy sent to CC.RR. GHQ and the other copy to Legion HQ, where it would be put on the man's personal file.

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11. All fingerprints would be classified and a single fingerprint collection would be made up at CC.RR. GHQ. A separate index would be made of all fingerprints found at the scene of a crime and unidentified.
12. The present Bulletin issued by the Ministry of the Interior is quite useless and a waste of time and money. The Carabinieri should have their own Crime Bulletin published daily from CC.RR. GHQ and sent to all Casernas. Such a Crime Bulletin must be indexed and contain:
 - (a) Full description of wanted persons.
 - (b) A photograph where available.
 - (c) Details and number of stolen motor vehicles if not recovered within 48 hours.
 - (d) Description of valuable identifiable stolen property.
 - (e) Warning notices of travelling thieves and gangs, with full description, photos and motor car numbers.
 - (f) Releases of important criminals from prison, with description, photo and intended address.
 - (g) Gangsters deported from America, with full descriptions, photos and intended address.
13. Such information should be sent direct from any Caserna by post to CC.RR. GHQ for insertion in the daily Crime Bulletin.
14. Training of Personnel. Police Officers experienced on the classification of fingerprints will have to be brought out from England to train the Carabinieri to classify fingerprints and build up the fingerprint collection at CC.RR. GHQ.
15. I suggest that 10 Carabinieri for CC.RR. GHQ and 4 per Legion HQ, making a total of 90 men, be trained to build up and operate the various indexes at GHQ and Legion HQs, as enumerated in Para.5. A separate staff would have to be formed to deal with and compile the daily Crime Bulletin.
16. To commence with I suggest that 2 Carabinieri per Gruppi, NOF Legion, be thoroughly trained to be able to take photos of prisoners, photos of scenes of crimes, photos of fingerprints found at scenes of crimes, to take prisoners fingerprints, to understand how science and ballistics can aid in crime detection, so that when they visit the scene of the crime they can make best use of their knowledge, preserve whatever they find and take it safely to the laboratory. Two Carabinieri properly trained will be able to instruct others, for there are at present small investigation squads at each Gruppi HQ. There are still smaller squads at Company HQ and at some Tenenzas. The two trained Carabinieri could go round the whole Gruppi, gradually training the personnel in these squads. A complete establishment could eventually be worked out for these investigation squads, which today vary from 20 men to 2 men.
17. The whole standard of instruction given to Carabinieri Officers and NCOs at MOJESTE in Criminal Investigation will have to be considerably improved, and students must receive much better instruction in:
 - (a) Crime detection.
 - (b) Searching scenes of crimes.
 - (c) Scientific aids to crime detection.
 - (d) How to make the best use of the local Provincial Laboratories.
 - (e) Ballistics.
 - (f) Photography, especially taking photos of scenes of crimes and fingerprints found at the scene of the crime.

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- (f) Releases of inmates from America, with full descriptions, photos and intended address.
- (g) Gangsters deported from America, with full descriptions, photos and intended address.

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- (a) Crime detection.
- (b) Searching scenes of crimes.
- (c) Scientific aids to crime detection.
- (d) How to make the best use of the local Provincial Laboratories.
- (e) Ballistics.
- (f) Photography, especially taking photos of scenes of crimes and fingerprints found at the scene of the crime.
- (g) How to preserve and find fingerprints and how to take a prisoner's fingerprints.
- (h) How to run a Criminal Record Office.
- (j) How to operate an M.O. System.

18. Promotion should be more rapid for men serving in the Carabinieri Investigation Squads, so that the best type of Carabinieri is attracted to this work.

19. Carabinieri Officers must be made "crime conscious" and responsible for crime detection. A Carabinieri officer should visit the scene of every serious crime. At the present time, with few exceptions, Carabinieri Officers take little interest in crime detection and think the work far below their dignity. They regard themselves as Italian Army Officers and much above Police work.

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This outlook will have to change completely if any success is to be achieved.

20. It will be realized that the present British fingerprint system and Criminal Record Office at Scotland Yard has taken 45 years to build up and achieve its present state of efficiency. It is therefore a colossal undertaking to launch upon the Carabinieri, and made more difficult by the lack of education of the average Carabinieri. The difficulty of finding capable and sufficiently trained instructors for the School at Florence may also prove troublesome. This is especially important because the NCOs are the backbone of the Carabinieri and unless they receive proper training, the hope of a successful CID will be small.

21. Lastly, unless the Italian Government is willing to spend money on the following, it is difficult to see what progress can be made:

- (a) At least 111 Cameras (one per Gruppo) together with the necessary films, printing and developing material etc.
- (b) Sufficient typewriters so that every Caserma has at least one typewriter. Extra typewriters at Regions HQ and at the Criminal Record Office at CC.RR. GHQ.
- (c) Filing cabinets at CC.RR. GHQ and at each of the 20 Legion HQs.
- (d) A small number of magnifying glasses and microscopes at CC.RR. GHQ.
- (e) The cost of producing, printing and distributing the Bulletin.
- (f) The cost of the extra stationary, and forms and index cards required.

RFF/ter

Richard Felder
R.P. FIELDER, Major.
SO III CC.RR. Branch
M. L. I. A.

8820

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

M.M.I.A.

Carabinieri Section

C/7/1/CCRR

26th March 1946

Subject: Carabinieri methods of criminal investigation.

To : Lt. Col. H. MICHAEL.

1. I have now completed a short survey of the criminal investigation methods at present in daily use by the Carabinieri. I had a long discussion with Major RUGGERI, a career Carabinieri officer, who deals with this side of the carabinieri work at Carabinieri G.H.Q. I also visited the Carabinieri Legions at Rome, Florence and Bologna, and interviewed the Maresciallos, who are in charge of the small investigating squads attached to these Legions. I selected Rome because it is the capital, Florence because it is about the most peaceful part of Italy at the present time, and Bologna because it is the chief city in Emilia & the scene of the most crime & crimes of violence in Italy to-day.

2. By our standards the Carabinieri are very many years behind, but yet their crime returns are quite good. This is due to (1) great use made of paid informants, and (2) the dogged perseverance and great local knowledge possessed by the Maresciallos and M.C.O.s. Many of the officers are not "crime minded" and simply consider themselves as soldiers. Carabinieri Headquarters and the various offices in the Legions make no effort to see that the Carabinieri make use of all the available resources. As far as I can see the officers just sit back and leave the men to try and clear up crime as best they can.

3. There is no criminal Record Office at Carabinieri G.H.Q. No Fingerprint Collection, M.O., Central index of stolen property and motor cars. In fact there is no central record office anywhere in Italy. The Carabinieri Legion Hqs have no records.

4. When a crime is committed the Carabinieri to whom it is reported must inform his Maresciallo. The Maresciallo sends - usually by telephone or telegram - a message giving brief particulars to the lowest officer level. This will either be a Captain of a Company, or a Lieutenant of a Tenenza. The officer then sends off a brief message by telegram, in serious cases ONLY, the local Maresciallo.

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5. Each day GHQ Carabinieri send to the Ministry of Interior a daily summary of crime, which they compose from the telegrams received the day before.

6. Each month every Gruppo, Company and Tenenza send to Legion HQs a consolidated report on all crime, together with Crime Returns, giving the number of each type of offence committed, number of persons wanted and arrested etc. This monthly report includes details of those crimes not previously reported by telegram. Each Legion then sends to Carabinieri GHQ a monthly report and Crime Returns.

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7. GHQ Carabinieri put all the informations received from the 20 Legions in reports covering the Regions of Italy (Piemonte, Tuscany, etc.). One copy is sent to the Prime Minister and another to the Minister of Interior. I have seen these Regional reports compiled at Carabinieri GHQ and they include details of the political Situation as well as the crime side.

8. This consists of the whole of the crime records at Carabinieri GHQ. No attempt is made to even index the names of wanted persons, or index details of the method of committing the crimes etc. GHQ Carabinieri merely act as a clearing house for the informations received from the Legions.

9. Generally speaking only three copies of the actual Carabinieri's report are made. They have no crime forms. One copy is kept at the local station where the Carabinieri is stationed, one copy is sent to the local legal authorities (Prefetto or Procuratore del Re) and the third copy is sent to the lowest officer level, which will be either a Tenenza or Company. Therefore in serious cases of crime the Gruppo and Legion Commanders will have no more information at their disposal than the telegram until the end of the month when the monthly consolidated report arrives. The Divisions and Brigades are not even informed about crime. The local Questore ONLY gets a copy of the Carabinieri's report if he specially asks for one.

10. Carabinieri obligations to the Questore and Prefect.

- (a) Report all crimes to the Questore. This is done by telegram.
- (b) Send monthly report and crime returns to Questore. This is done by the Gruppo Commander.
- (c) The Company commander (Captain) must see the Questore every day.
- (d) The Gruppo Commander (Major) must see the Prefect every day.

On practice I have found that (c) and (d) are carried out daily but by telephone, unless there is something important to talk about.

5918

- (e) A Tenenza or Maresciallo must see the local Commissario of Public Safety, if there is one. If not they must see the Sindaco.

Again this is often done by telephone, but in the country where a Maresciallo may have six or eight villages to look after, he cannot see the sindacos every day, but in practice he does see them as often as he can.

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- (f) Major Ruggeri, or his deputy, goes to the Ministry of Interior to see the Chief of Police, Ferrari, every day, except Sundays.
- (g) Each Questore must see the Prefect daily, but not necessarily with the Gruppo Commander being present.

11. Responsibility to Investigate Crime.

- (a) In towns and cities.

If the Carabiniere are informed first that a crime has been committed, they must investigate it, and also

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inform the Questore. In very serious cases the Carabinieri and Questore Agenti will both try and investigate the same case, with varying degrees of co-operation between the two. In all other cases where the Carabinieri start the enquiry they will complete it alone.

The Carabinieri never interfere or investigate any case which in the first instance was reported to the Questore.

- (b) In the country the Carabinieri investigate ALL crimes reported to them in their area, but a telegram is always sent to the nearest Questore.

12. Local Carabinieri Records.

At each station, not above Company HQs, a file is kept on all the known criminals living in the area served by the station. These files only have the very briefest details of a man's criminal career and contain no photograph, names of associates etc. If the criminal changes his address, then the file is sent to the nearest station to his new address. Gangsters deported from America are also included, even if they have no criminal convictions in Italy.

13. This is an excellent idea, but capable of much improvement, and especially the provision of photographs.

14. Carabinieri Investigation Squads.

The strength is not fixed by any Establishment and rests with the Gruppo Commander. The following is the strength in the towns I have visited:

Rome.

Gruppo Interno

20 men under a Maresciallo. Ten doing criminal work and ten political and information.

Gruppo Esterno

10 men.

Company Interna

15 men.

Company Tribunale

6 men.

Eight Tenenzas

About 3 men in each.

Florence.

Florence Gruppo

22 men. Ten doing political work and twelve criminal.

Pistoia Gruppo - } Siena

A small number of men at each Gruppo

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22 men. Ten doing political work and twelve criminal.

Pistoia Gruppo - }
Siena " " }
Arezzo " " }

A small number of men at each Gruppo doing criminal work.

Bologna.

Gruppo Interno

6 men.

Company Interna

6 men.

15. In each case there is always an experienced Maresciallo in charge and most of the men are M.C.Os. They are in almost every case career men. The number of men employed is extremely small, when it is remembered that Rome is a city of over a million, and Florence and Bologna each between 300,000 and 400,000. These few

men always work in civilian clothes.

16. M.O.

The Carabinieri have no M.O. system, and if the Scientific Police in Rome have such a system the Carabinieri do not make use of it.

17. Central Index of Wanted persons.

Central Index of stolen motor cars.

Central Index of identifiable stolen property.

The Carabinieri do not possess any such index and even at Gruppo level they do not possess such facilities. The ONLY record of stolen motorcars and stolen property is contained in the Carabinieri report at (1) the local station and (2) at the lowest officer level. Nothing is indexed.

18. Index of motor car numbers of known and suspected thieves and receivers.

No such index is available, and even in Bologna, where in Emilia crime is far above normal and largely committed by armed men in motor vehicles, no such thing has been started.

19. Questura Records.

In theory all Carabinieri officers from Company level and below have access to Questura records at all times, and vice versa. In practice, however, all Public Safety officers know this is not the case, especially in the north of Italy where the Questuras are in the hands of the Left wing-Parties and most of the agents ex-partisans.

20. My enquiries have revealed the following:-

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Rome.

The Maresciallo in charge of the Carabinieri Investigation Squad finds information from the Questura records difficult to obtain, unless he goes direct to a few agents who he knows personally. Otherwise it is difficult and jealousy exists.

Florence.

Easy access because one Carabinieri works in the Questura Record Office.

Bologna.

Not very easy as there is some jealousy and feeling, but usually the information is obtained.

21. Other Police Records.

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Not very easy as there is some jealousy and feeling, but usually the information is obtained.

21. Other Police Records.

The records of the Finance Guards and other Police Agencies do not seem to be used, chiefly because their records are even more incomplete.

22. Ministry of Interior Records.

Whatever records are available at the Ministry of Interior they are not used by the Carabinieri.

23. Photography.

The Carabinieri do not possess any cameras.

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Important prisoners and persons who commit serious crimes should be taken to the Questura to be photographed. I found that this was done occasionally in Rome and Florence, but NOT in Bologna, where they have not taken a man to the Questura to be photographed since the Liberation.

24. Index collection of photographs of convicted persons.

The Carabinieri do not possess such a collection and the Questura only apparently possess a collection of persons arrested locally by each Questura. In order to obtain a photograph of a wanted man, the Carabinieri,

- (a) try and borrow one from the Questura;
- (b) try and borrow one from the local Municipio where the man's Identity Card was previously issued;
- (c) try and obtain a photograph from his wife or family;
- (d) borrow from the prison IF the man has been previously photographed in prison.

25. I was pleased to find that the Maresciallo in charge of the Investigation Squad ad Bologna had copies made in serious cases and sent one copy to each Caserma in the Legion. Nothing like this was done in the Rome and Florence Legions.

26. The difficulty of trying to do C.I.D. work without adequate photographs is enormous. When a complainant or witness is interviewed, it must be quite impossible to identify the wanted man, even though the witness has an excellent recollection of what the wanted man looks like, and could easily recognise him from a photograph. Any British Police Officer will realise what an enormous handicap this is.

27. Photographing scenes of crimes.

In Rome the Ministry of Interior Scientific Police are called on by the Carabinieri to do this.

In Florence and Bologna they very occasionally pay a local ⁵⁰¹⁵ photographer to take these photos. This is apparently the usual Carabinieri practice and maresciallos are allowed to spend money on photographers in serious cases. Even more occasionally the Questura agents take the photograph.

28. Photographing Finger Prints found at the scene of a crime.

In Rome the Scientific Police do this at the request of the Carabinieri. The Maresciallo in charge of the Carabinieri Investigation Squad in Rome has knowcases where the Scientific Police have been able to identify a man from a fingerprint left at the scene of a crime, but only on a very few occasions. Occasionally

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In Florence they occasionally get the Questura or a local photographer to photograph such prints, but nothing seems to be done in Bologna.

29. Most of the armed bandits operating in Emilia are local men, mostly Left-wing ex-partisans.

Unfortunately when they are arrested by the Carabinieri they are NOT photographed although they are ~~young~~ men, violent and armed. They are young enough to commit much crime even after serving a long

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term of imprisonment. The Carabinieri serving in Emilia to-day may know many by sight, but in five years time many of the Carabinieri now in Emilia will have retired or been transferred elsewhere. If these bandits again resort to crime in years to come the difficulty of identifying them, and finding Carabinieri who remember them, will be considerable and an added handicap to those Carabinieri doing criminal investigation work in Emilia at the time.

30. Fingerprints.

The Carabinieri do not take fingerprints, but in serious cases they should take the man to the Questura to be fingerprinted.

The Carabinieri have no one who can classify fingerprints and I am doubtful if they have anyone who can really identify fingerprints.

At the Questura, and when they bother to take fingerprints in the Italian Prisons, they only take the "DAPS" and do not roll the fingers.

In Rome the Questura send one copy of the fingerprints of each man brought to them by the Carabinieri to the Scientific Police for classification and record.

In Florence and Bologna no one has been taken to the Questura by the Carabinieri to be fingerprinted since the Liberation. Thus more valuable identification, which may be of use in years to come, is being wasted.

31. Scenes of Crime Fingerprint Index.

No such thing exists in Italy and the Carabinieri know nothing about this valuable aid to catching thieves.

32. Scientific aids to Crime Detection.

The Officers, Maresciallos and N.C.Os have some small knowledge of this subject, because they receive a few lectures in Florence at the School when they pass through the officers and the N.C.Os courses. The only Police Laboratory in Italy is the one which the Scientific Police possess in Rome.

In Rome the Carabinieri Investigation Squad make use of this laboratory. The Maresciallo in charge of the Investigation Squad says the Scientific Police, although few in numbers, are excellent, most co-operative, and not influenced by party politics.

In Florence no use is even made of the local city Laboratory, but in Bologna this aid has been sought on several occasions with successful results in Court. To my own knowledge, as a public Safety Officer, very occasionally the Carabinieri make use of City Analysts and local Hospital Laboratories.

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33. Ballistics.

Again Carabinieri Officers and M.C.Os have a little knowledge learnt at the school in Florence.

In Rome the Carabinieri have made use of the Scientific Police with some success. Nothing seems to be done in this direction in Florence or Bologna. However the Maresciallo in charge of the Investigation Squad in Bologna said that before the war he had been able to make use of Ballistic experts in shooting cases in Sardinia.

34. I feel that a very great deal of valuable evidence is being wasted in the north of Italy when so many persons are being killed and wounded. All bullets should be extracted from dead bodies and

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all spent cartridges found at the scene of crimes should be sent to one laboratory in the north of Italy. The weapons found in the possession of bandits and thieves should all be sent to this same laboratory and each weapon tested to see if any of the fatal bullets had been fired from it. I am sure that in this way a few more murderers would be found and convicted.

35. Footprints.

The Carabinieri are taught how to preserve and take casts of footprints. They use either plaster of Paris or ~~Wax~~. In Bologna they always first get a local cobbler to measure of the footprints and ascertain the size.

36. The Ministry of Interior publish about every 15 days a Bulletin of Wanted Persons. A copy is sent to each Carabinieri Caserma. However it is of little value because:-

- (1) The latest copy just published deals with persons wanted early in January 1946 (3 months late);
- (2) It does not contain photographs of the wanted persons.
- (3) It does not contain the wanted persons physical description.
- (4) There is no quick reference index to the long list of wanted persons circulated in this Bulletin and as far as I can see the Carabinieri do not index it themselves until the end of each year.

Altogether in its present form it is of little use. Before 1943, however, it was nearly up to the Standard of our own Police Gazette.

The Bulletin contains no records of stolen cars, cycles or valuable stolen property which can be identified.

37. How the Carabinieri establish the identity of a man and ascertain if he has a criminal record.

- (a) A personal file is kept in the Municipio at the place of birth of each person in Italy.
- (b) A conviction against a person in Italy is recorded: 5813
 - (1) at the court where he was convicted;
 - (2) at the court in the town where he was born, and
 - (3) at the Casellario Centrale Giudiziario in Rome.

When a man has been arrested, once the Carabinieri know where he was born they send a telegram to the Carabinieri at the place of his birth asking for enquiries to be made at the Municipio and the local Court. They also send a telegram for enquiries to be made in Rome. Thus in the absence of Carabinieri records they obtain their information in a round about way from civilian sources. If the man gives false information then no record will be found at the place of his birth.

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However this system is far from foolproof, many local Municipios and Courts have been destroyed and many people in this country possess false identity cards, especially these who were seeking to hide their identity from the Germans and Fascists.

38. How the Carabinieri deal with a wanted person.

When a crime is reported to the Carabinieri the first available man attends, not an officer. If there is an investigating Squad, which does not occur below company level, then a member of the Squad will be informed and will attend.

If the man responsible for the crime has absconded, the Carabinieri

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ieri reports it to his Maresciallo, or the Maresciallo of the Investigation Squad, if there is one. The Maresciallo then sends the wanted man's description and details, together with a photo, if available, to the lowest officer level, which will be either a Company or Tenenza. The officer then sends the details and photo, if available, direct to the Ministry of Interior - not Carabinieri G.H.Q. - for insertion in the Bulletin.

The Maresciallo MUST inform the local Questore. If the Maresciallo has reason to believe that the wanted man may have gone to a certain area or province, the Maresciallo writes to the local Questore and Carabinieri in that area asking for enquiries to be made. He may write to a member of Questores and Carabinieri Legions. On the other hand if he has no idea where the wanted man has gone he does nothing, except the insertion in the Bulletin.

Details of stolen motor vehicles and valuable identifiable property are sent to the local Questore, but it is not known if the details are circulated or properly indexed.

In Rome the Carabinieri Investigation Squad type out their own lists of stolen property and deliver them to pawnbrokers, secondhand dealers, jewellers and others.

39. Travelling gangs of Pickpockets and other thieves.

No method of circulation and not included in the Bulletin. The Carabinieri occasionally send telegrams to other towns warning the local Carabinieri and the Questore that a certain gang is operating, but it is entirely a matter for the local maresciallo and there is no regular method or any regular exchanging of information between Legions, Gruppi etc.

40. Convicts on Licence.

They have to report to the Questore in towns and the local Carabinieri in the country in very much the same way as in England. The Prison Director notifies the Questore of all releases and the information is passed on to the Carabinieri.

41. Confidential Funds.

These are available to pay informations. For instance the Bologna Gruppo get 15,000 lire every 3 months, and the Florence Legion 100,000 lire every three months. The Maresciallos I interviewed all said that if more money was available, they would be able to effect more arrests.

42. Carabinieri Investigation Squad records in Rome, Florence and Bologna.

The records were almost non-existent and consisted of:

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42. Carabinieri Investigation Squad records in Rome, Florence and Bologna.

The records were almost non-existent and consisted of:

- (1) brief details of all local thieves and persons arrested in the past in these cities, and
- (2) copies of all the reports sent to the local legal authorities.

There was absolutely no index record of wanted persons, stolen cars and valuable identifiable property.

In Rome the records were a little larger because they included the records of the Gruppo Interno, Gruppo Esterno and the various Companies and Tenenzas in Rome. By arrangement all these units send copies of their reports to the Gruppo Interno Investigation Squad.

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43. A large number of people must pass through the hands of the Carabinieri who

- (1) are wanted elsewhere than their place of birth or residence, or
- (2) have stolen property in their possession, which was stolen elsewhere than the town of arrest or place of birth and residence.

I am quite satisfied that many of these people must escape detection because of the lack of a proper Criminal Record Office, to say nothing of the number of people who escape conviction because no action is taken to preserve and classify fingerprints found at the scene of crimes.

44. In order to try and improve the Carabinieri methods of detecting crime and increase their general efficiency, I have set out in the following paragraphs a number of recommendations for consideration. These suggestions will not infringe upon the Carabinieri obligations to the Questore, Prefects or Ministry of Interior. My idea is to try and propose how the Carabinieri can be made into a self-contained efficient Police Service, so that they no longer have to rely upon civilian or other Police Agencies for information and records. The Carabinieri investigate more crimes in Italy than the Questura Agents. The Carabinieri are far better fitted to do this work because they police the whole country and not just the large towns like the Questura Agents. Further, the Questura Agents are largely incompetent, many corrupt and ill-disciplined, and worse still in the north of Italy, largely made up of left wing ex-partisans with no proper police training. It will be many years before the Questura Agents can be made a capable and efficient body.

45. Everyone passing through the officers and N.C.Os courses must receive a much better instruction in:

- (a) Crime detection,
- (b) All kinds of Scientific aids to crime detection,
- (c) Ballistics,
- (d) Photography; especially taking photographs of scenes of crimes and fingerprints found at the scenes,
- (e) How to find and preserve fingerprints; how to take a man's fingerprints,
- (f) How to run a Modern Criminal Record Office and
- (g) How to operate an M.O. system.

46. Carabinieri officers must be made "crime conscious" and responsible for crime detection. An officer should visit the scene of every serious crime and the P.O.C. Carabinieri should issue a

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46. Carabinieri officers must be made "crime conscious" and responsible for crime detection. An officer should visit the scene of every serious crime and the G.O.C. Carabinieri should issue a directive on this subject. At present, with few exceptions, there is a complete lack of interest on the part of the officers. They simply regard themselves as officers in the Army and much above ordinary police works. The fact that little or no use is made of the Scientific Police Laboratory in Rome, is because the Carabinieri Officers and G.H.Q. Carabinieri have taken no interest in the matter and failed to see that the best use was being made of all the available facilities.

47. Each Gruppo, Company and Tenenza should have a criminal investigation Squad. An Establishment would have to be worked out because the Gruppi and Companies vary so much in strength because of

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the variations in population in different cities and provinces. I think 2 men for each Tenenza would be sufficient, especially if all the N.C.Os had passed through the course at Florence.

48. All men serving in the Criminal Investigating Squads should be career men, and not short term service men.

49. Promotion should be quicker for men serving in the C.I.D. Squads than men doing ordinary duty in the Companies and Tenenzas. In this way the better and more ambitious Carabinieri would be attracted into C.I.D. Squads. This would attract the best men and raise the efficiency.

50. Criminal Record Offices should be started at each Gruppo Headquarters and at G.H.Q. Carabinieri.

All reports on crimes, including wanted and arrested persons, stolen property etc, should be sent to the Gruppi HQ and CORR G.H.Q., as well as to the lowest officer level and the Legal Authorities as they are now.

No doubt a simple Crime Form could be worked out in Italian and used instead of the present report.

Gruppo H.Qs would then build up its own Criminal Record and Carabinieri G.H.Q., receiving reports from all the 111 Gruppi, would build up a Central Criminal Record Office.

At Gruppi Hqs and G.H.Q. CORR the following indexes would be gradually built up:-

- (a) Wanted Persons.
- (b) Stolen Cars.
- (c) Stolen valuable identifiable property.
- (d) Nominal index of all persons, wanted, convicted, suspected and otherwise coming under Police Notice. Each man's file containing his record.
- (e) Collection of photographs of convicted persons.
- (f) Numbers of motor cars owned and used by thieves, bandits, travelling pickpockets, etc.

51. The present system of keeping a file on all local criminals in each station should be encouraged (See paragraph 13) But a copy of the man's photo and every known details about him should be included on the file. Copies of this file should be at Gruppo HQ and at CORR G.H.Q.

52. Whenever any information about a person is obtained from

- (a) the Questore, (b) the Municipio at the place of his birth, (c) the Courts, or (d) any other source, then copies should be sent to Gruppo HQ and CORR G.H.Q. so that the records at these offices can

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53. I should like to see an M.O. system in operation at each Gruppi HQs and CORR G.H.Q., but the low standard of intelligence on the part of the humble Carabinieri makes this difficult to achieve. I am afraid that it would only throw more work upon the Maresciallos, already overworked and the absolute backbone of the Carabinieri. If some very simple type of form could be worked out, which the simple Carabinieri could use, I think the system could be worked with success. The junior Officers and Maresciallos would soon make good use of the information contained in the M.O. system. I feel that this is a matter for much discussion before being put into operation.

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54. Fingerprints.

The Carabinieri to take the fingerprints of all their prisoners charged with crime and send a copy to Carabinieri G.H.Q. They should be rolled finger impressions.

A central fingerprint index would be built up a CCRH HQs, where fingerprints would be classified.

55. Fingerprints found at the scene of a crime.

All to be photographed and sent to CCRH G.H.Q., where efforts would be made to identify them. If unsuccessful they would be filed away in the scenes of crimes collection.

56. A small number of men would need expert training in order to be able to do the work mentioned in paragraphs 54 and 55. If they could not be trained by the Scientific Police in Rome, then the only other way would be to bring out some retired or serving Scotland Yard Officer for a year or eighteen months.

57. Photography.

At least one camera, with two carabinieri trained to use it, should be available at each of the 111 Gruppi HQs. Photos could then be taken of:-

- (a) Every person arrested for crime.
- (b) Every fingerprint found at the scene of a crime.
- (c) Photos could be taken where necessary at the scene of serious crimes.

Copies of (a) and (b) would always be sent to CCRH G.H.Q.

58. Scientific Aids to Crime Detection and Ballistics.

If the Carabinieri Officers and N.C.Os received adequate instruction at Florence they would soon make good use of their knowledge. They have got to be taught:-

- (a) How science can help them.
- (b) What to look for at the scene of a crime so as to be able to make use of that aid.
- (c) How to preserve what they find and get it safely to the laboratory.

In Rome the Carabinieri could make use of the Scientific Police Laboratory, and elsewhere throughout Italy they could use the Provincial Laboratories. I am informed that there is one laboratory in every province in Italy, either state or municipal owned.

Ballistics. I have already dealt with this in paragraphs 33 and 34.

56. A small number of men would need expert training in order to be able to do the work mentioned in paragraphs 54 and 55. If they could not be trained by the Scientific Police in Rome, then the only other way would be to bring out some retired or serving Scotland Yard Officer for a year or eighteen months.

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At least one camera, with two carabinieri trained to use it, should be available at each of the 111 Gruppi Mqs. Photos could then be taken of:-

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- (b) Every fingerprint found at the scene of a crime.
- (c) Photos could be taken where necessary at the scene of serious crimes..

Copies of (a) and (b) would always be sent to CORR G.H.Q.

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If the Carabinieri Officers and M.C.Os received adequate instruction at Florence they would soon make good use of their knowledge. They have got to be taught:-

- (a) How science can help them.
- (b) What to look for at the scene of a crime so as to be able to make use of that aid.
- (c) How to preserve what they find and get it safely to the laboratory.

In Rome the Carabinieri could make use of the Scientific Police Laboratory, and elsewhere throughout Italy they could use the Provincial Laboratories. I am informed that there is one laboratory in every province in Italy, either state or municipal owned.

Ballistics. I have already dealt with this in paragraphs 33 and 34. Much valuable evidence is being wasted at the present. No doubt firms like Beretta and Breda could furnish excellent ballistic experts.

59. Bulletin.

The present Ministry of Interior Bulletin is useless. I see no reason why the Carabinieri G.H.Q. in Rome should not publish a daily bulletin and distribute it to all Carabinieri Casermas. But such a bulletin should contain:-

- (a) full description of the wanted man.
- (b) a photo where available.
- (c) Details and numbers of stolen cars, if not recovered after

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48 hours.

- (d) Details of valuable identifiable stolen property.
- (e) Warning notices of travelling thieves and gangs, with full description, photos, and car numbers.
- (f) Releases of important criminals from Prison. Full description, photo and intended address.
- (g) Gangsters deported from America. Full description, photo and intended addresses.

60. All these improvements which I have recommended for consideration will only be effective when put into daily use as they are in England, and this fact has got to be driven into the heads of the Carabinieri Officers if any of these suggestions are going to be adopted.

61. Typewriters.

Many stations are without them and so additional typewriters will have to be provided, so that copies of reports and crime forms can be made and sent to Gruppi HQs and CORR G.H.Q.

62. Trained personnel.

A very small number, perhaps about 8 or 10 men, will have to be trained by an expert to classify and identify fingerprints at G.H.Q. CORR.

I think at each Gruppi H.Q.s, and there are 111 Gruppi, the following will be required as a minimum:-

- (a) 2 Carabinieri thoroughly trained so that they could build up all the various Criminal Record Office indexes and an H.Q. System.
- (b) 2 Carabinieri thoroughly trained to be able to take photos of prisoners, scenes of crimes, fingerprints, to take persons fingerprints, to understand how Science and Ballistics can help in crime detection, so that when they visit the scene of a crime they can make best use of their knowledge, preserve whatever they find, and take it safely to the laboratory.

These men in (a) and (b) could train others in the Investigation Squads at the Gruppi HQs. In any case all members of these Squads should have been through the course at Florence, and therefore should not take much training.

I think four Carabinieri in (a) would be required to start to build up a Central Criminal Record Office at CORR G.H.Q. They would train others as they went along.

63. Lastly I should like to record what a pleasure it was for

adopted.

61. Typewriters.

Many stations are without them and so additional typewriters will have to be provided, so that copies of reports and crime forms can be made and sent to Gruppi HQs and CORR G.H.Q.

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A very small number, perhaps about 8 or 10 men, will have to be trained by an expert to classify and identify fingerprints at G.H.Q. CORR.

I think at each Gruppi H.Q.s, and there are 111 Gruppi, the following will be required as a minimum:-

(a) 2 Carabinieri thoroughly trained so that they could build up all the various Criminal Record Office indexes and an M.O. System.

(b) 2 Carabinieri thoroughly trained to be able to take photos of prisoners, scenes of crimes, fingerprints, to take persons fingerprints, to understand how Science and Ballistics can help in crime detection, so that when they visit the scene of a crime they can make best use of their knowledge, preserve whatever they find, and take it safely to the laboratory.

These men in (a) and (b) could train others in the Investigation Squads at the Gruppi HQs. In any case all members of these Squads should have been through the course at Florence, and therefore should not take much training.

I think four Carabinieri in (a) would be required to start to build up a Central Criminal Record Office at CORR G.H.Q. They would train others as they went along.

63. Lastly I should like to record what a pleasure it was for me to visit Florence and Bologna, because the Carabinieri in these cities have recently received some good transport, arms and ammunition and a large consignment of cloth, which is now being made into uniforms. I have seen the Carabinieri with almost nothing and in very poor shape. The Carabinieri in these two cities are really grateful and do appreciate what is being done for them. Needless to say their morale is considerably higher.

RF/Rb.

Richard Fielders

RICHARD FIELDERS, Major
S.O. II CORR Branch MIA

SUBJECT:-

Monthly Report

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION, AG.
ROMA

CCPR/c/5/1.

20 March 46.

Lt. Col. H. MICHAEL.

1. During the month of March 1946, most of my work has consisted of trying to fix the policy and establishment for:-

- (a) Carabinieri Legion Transport. This has now been settled.
- (b) POL for Carabinieri Legions. This has proved to be most difficult and is not yet settled. For the present the Legions are still drawing petrol from the local authorities.
- (c) Radio for Mobile Bns, Legion and Gruppi. A plan has been suggested and agreed, but it is necessary first, to obtain the approval of AFHQ and to obtain the release of the necessary Allied Radio sets. The decision of AFHQ is now awaited.

2. A scheme has been worked out for 198 Jeeps to be stationed at mountain Casermas, so that best use of them can be made in difficult country. The first batch of Jeeps were delivered on 28th March 46.

3. The "Casermaggio System", has completely broken down. The Carabinieri are NOT anxious to change the system, and in any case it involves big legal difficulties. At the present it is proposed to try and borrow accommodation stores from the War Ministry as a "stop-gap" until the system gets on its feet again.

4. With Maj. WRITER I have made an extensive check of the Carabinieri method of issuing clothing and equipment to their men. We have visited the School stores in ROMA, the Carabinieri GIQ stores, and the LAZIO Legion stores.

5. At the present I am discussing with the Carabinieri, the increasing of the scale of automatic rifles to the Legions and the Mobile Bns, in view of the fact that more BERETTA automatic rifles are being made available.

6. I have made an extensive enquiry into the Carabinieri methods of Criminal Investigation, and during the course of which I visited FLORENCE & BOLOGNA.

RPT/ter

Richard F. ...
R.P. Fielders. Major
SO. II. CC. RI. Branch.

(b) PCL for Carabinieri Legions. This has proved to be most difficult and is not yet settled. For the present the Legions are still drawing petrol from the local authorities.

(c) Radio for Mobile Bns, Legion and Gruppi. A plan has been suggested and agreed, but it is necessary first, to obtain the approval of AHIQ and to obtain the release of the necessary Allied Radio sets. The decision of AHIQ is now awaited.

2. A scheme has been worked out for 198 Jeeps to be stationed at mountain Casermas, so that best use of them can be made in difficult country. The first batch of Jeeps were delivered on 26th March 46.

3. The "Casermaggio System", has completely broken down. The Carabinieri are NOT anxious to change the system, and in any case it involves big legal difficulties. At the present it is proposed to try and borrow accommodation stores from the War Ministry as a "stop-gap" until the system gets on it's feet again.

4. With Maj. WRITER I have made an extensive check of the Carabinieri method of issuing clothing and equipment to their men. We have visited the School stores in ROME, the Carabinieri GHQ stores, and the LIZIO Legion stores.

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RPF/ter

Good for

Richard F. F. F.
R.F. Fielders, Major
SO.II. CC.N. Branch.
M. M. I. A.

RE - ORGANISATION OF

CC.RR.

Organisation Report
and Recommendations

by

Major B. POWELL, GSO II (Admin).

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PROPOSALS FOR
RE-ORGANIZATION

OF

CC. RR.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1. | Establishment of Directorate of Training. | Para 4 |
| 2. | Establishment of HQ Inspectorate. | Para 5 |
| 3. | Establishment of Territorial Inspectorate. | Para 6 |
| 4. | Abolishing of Divisional and Brigade HQs. | Para 7 |
| 5. | Promotion, Epuration, Retirement. | Para 8 |
| 6. | Alteration of age of enlistment. | Para 9 |
| 7. | Alteration of service - engagements. | Para 10 |
| 8. | Removal of Marriage - ban. | Para 11 |
| 9. | Pay increase of allowance. | Para 12 |
| 10. | Accomodation, State ownership. | Para 13 |
| 11. | Welfare, appointment of Officer. | Para 14 |
| 12. | Administration - Transfer to Ministry of War. | Para 15 |
- 5906

SUBJECT:- CC.RR. Re-organisation.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION.AC.
ROME

CCRR/3/14

29 April 46.

Lt.Col.H.MICHAEL.

1. With further reference to reports submitted on re-organisation of the CC.RR., in view of the recently authorised increase of organic strength, and in the light of further experience and consideration, herewith in duplicate, is a recapitulation of proposals submitted for consideration.

2. ORGANISATION. Before going on to concrete proposals, it is appropriate to deal with the distribution of the increase of 10,000. The objective of this Branch is to guard against the increased strength being frittered away on "staff" jobs, i.e. mess orderlies, runners, etc., and to ensure that each Legion has an equitable increase of CC.RR. available for duty, particularly in the rural areas. General agreement has been reached with GHQ CC.RR., on a new Order of Battle, and an abridged Order of Battle as recommended by this Branch is at Appendix 1, 1A, 1B, and 1 C. Briefly, the method of calculation has been based on (1) raising WE of all CC.RR. stations to a minimum of 7 (WCO and CC.RR.), (2) Approximately 20% increase of strength in each Legion, (3) Separate WEs for Training Schools, (4) Revision of WE for CC.RR. HQs, (5) Establishment of WE for Legion Workshops, (6) Dissolving WE of Mobile Bn Group Companies, and (7) Employment of WISSE Legion, not yet activated.

Having reached this stage, it is now proposed as follows :-

- (a) Establishment of Directorate of Training .
- (b) Establishment of CC.RR. Inspectorate at HQ.
- and on (c) Establishment of CC.RR. Inspectors at Army Territorial Commands.
- (d) Disbandment of Divisional Commands.
- (e) Disbandment of Brigade Commands.

4. DIRECTOR OF TRAINING. This is dealt with here as being a matter of organisation, and only the principle involved is at issue, details of powers and duties will be dealt with under "Training". At present there are 3 permanent training schools and 2 temporary schools. Two of the permanent schools deal with recruits, and the other with Officers and WCOs. Each school has more or less its own syllabi and organisation. In addition to the schools, training is supposed to be given in Legions. This latter instruction depends to a great extent on the zeal of the Legion or Group Commanders, also in the conditions respecting crime, disturbances, manpower, etc., as between

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3. Having reached this stage, it is now proposed as follows :-

- (a) Establishment of Directorate of Training .
- (b) Establishment of CC.RR. Inspectorate at HQ.
- and or (c) Establishment of CC.RR. Inspectors at Army Territorial Commands.
- (d) Disbandment of Divisional Commands.
- (e) Disbandment of Brigade Commands.

4. SUMMARY OF TRAINING. This is dealt with here as being a matter of organisation, and only the principle involved is at issue, details of powers and duties will be dealt with under "Training". At present there are 3 permanent training schools and 2 temporary schools. Two of the permanent schools deal with recruits, and the other with Officers and NCOs. Each school has more or less its own syllabi and organisation. In addition to the schools, training is supposed to be given in Legions. This latter instruction depends to a great extent on the zeal of the Legion or Group Commanders, also in the conditions respecting crime, disturbance, manpower, etc., as between one Legion and another. By CC.RR. Regulations, Divisional Commanders should exercise supervision over schools and training generally. In practice, the supervision is negligible. It is therefore recommended that a CC.RR. Officer be appointed as Director of Training at CC.RR. HQs, with general duties of co-ordinating all CC.RR. training, supervision of training establishments and refresher courses in Legions. The appointment of a Director of Training with adequate staff is considered to be a pre-requisite to efficient re-organisation and no alternative can be envisaged.

The adoption of this recommendation (in principle) was taken into consideration when considering Order of Battle shown at Appx.1.

Suggested WE for Training Directorate is shown in Appx.2.

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5. CC.RR. INSPECTORATE AT HQ. It is an accepted fact that any large organised body of men, dispersed over a large area, with local Commanders controlled from a Central HQ, needs a supervisory authority from that HQ. The CC.RR. force now represents 75,000 Officers and ORs broken down into HQs, Training Establishments, Divisional HQs (3) Brigade HQs (6), Legions (21), and Mobile Bns (12). Inspection of Training Establishments and Legions comes within the duties of Divisional and Brigade Commanders, but it is considered that there should be a separate Inspectorate, which may take the following form:- an officer of Divisional General Rank, assisted by 3 Brigadier Generals should form an Inspectorate. The Divisional General would have his office at HQ, while the 3 Brigadiers would have jurisdiction corresponding to the present Divisional Areas. Their duties would consist in general with visits of inspection to all Legion Stations down to Tenenzas at least once per year, examining administrative records, crime statistics, disciplinary offences, accommodation, welfare of men, etc., state of clothing, arms and transport. He would be responsible for the efficiency of the Legions under his jurisdiction, and should submit a report to Senior Inspector at HQ, that the Legion is efficient, or otherwise. If he cannot give a certificate of efficiency, the causes, effects and suggested remedies will be submitted for action by such authority as may be necessary.

Fuller details of Inspectors suggested duties are given in Appendix 3.

The Senior Inspector will be responsible for submitting recommendations made by his Staff to the C.G. together with his own observations. He will also visit each Brigadier at least once per year. There shall be a conference of the Inspectorate Staff at CC.RR. HQ at least once per year.

6. CC.RR. INSPECTORS AT ARMY TERRITORIAL COMMANDS. As an alternative, or adjunct, to the CC.RR. Inspectorate outlined in para. 5, it is suggested that a high ranking CC.RR. Officer be appointed at each Italian Army Territorial Command HQ. His duties would be similar to that as outlined in Appendix 3, and in addition he would act as a Liaison Officer at Territorial Command on the matter of supplies of clothing, equipment, etc., being distributed to Legions. He would also act as a Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Interior Inspector of Public Safety for co-ordination of P.S. matters. The area of jurisdiction would conform generally to the area of the Italian Army Territorial Command. The rank would be Brigadier General, promoted from Legion Commanders. It is essential that the Officers appointed to these positions are experienced CC.RR. Officers and have sufficient status having regard to their work with Army Territorial Commands and Ministry of Interior Inspectors of P.S. All such officers to visit HQ at least once in each six months. A conference of all such Officers to be held at HQ once per year, or more often as required.

The following points are given in favour of creation of the HQ Inspectorate as in para. 5; (a) Officers will be able to give their whole time to inspecting Legions; (b) They will have a representative at HQ to press recommendations; (c) They will be personally responsible for efficiency of the Legions under their jurisdiction.

In favour of Territorial Inspectorate

(para 6):- (a) There is a great number of officers, thereby decreasing the area of responsibility, (b) as the system for supplies of clothing etc., to CC.RR. Legions as already proposed in Plan 'E', Appendix 4, -

who have had active command of a Legion for a period of not less than 3 years
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Now agreed by

submit a report to Senior Inspector at HQ, that the Legion is efficient, or otherwise. If he cannot give a certificate of efficiency, the causes, effects and suggested remedies will be submitted for action by such authority as may be necessary.

Fuller details of Inspectors suggested duties are given in Appendix 5.

The Senior Inspector will be responsible for submitting recommendations made by his Staff to the C.G. together with his own observations. He will also visit each Brigadier at least once per year. There shall be a conference of the Inspectorate Staff at CC.RR. HQ at least once per year.

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These have had active command of a Legion for a period of not less than 3 years
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The following points are given in favour of creation of the HQ Inspectorate as in para. 5.; (a) Officers will be able to give their whole time to inspecting Legions; (b) They will have a representative at HQ to press recommendations; (c) They will be personally responsible for efficiency of the Legions under their jurisdiction.

In favour of Territorial Inspectors (para 6):- (a) There is a great number of officers, thereby decreasing the area of responsibility; (b) as the system for supplies of clothing etc., to CC.RR. Legions as already proposed in Plan 'E', Appendix 4, works through Territorial Army Commands, the CC.RR. Officer would be able to watch CC.RR. interests more closely; (c) the Officer would be able to make more frequent visits to Stations under his Command, and thus get to know the subordinates better, and have a more personal touch. (d) It would mean accelerated promotion for many experienced CC.RR. Officers, who could be expected to be keen and zealous in a position which calls for such qualities; (e) the accelerated promotion would be felt right down the line; (f) old and tired Senior Officers would be retired; (g) Officers appointed would be fresh from actual Legion work, and would be alive to the nature and difficulties. Against a combination of the two proposals is the factor that it would tend to develop into exactly similar functions as Divisional and Brigade Commands, which it is proposed should be abolished.

Now agreed by

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The Territorial Inspectorate is recommended as being the better of the two plans, and the suggested Order of Battle (Appendix 1) is calculated on that premise.

7. DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDS. There appears little doubt that these Commands were set up after the last War (1914-1918) as an easy means of finding positions for surplus senior officers. While much depends on the personality of the individual officer, the position does lend itself to becoming a sinecure. In theory, these Commands should assume responsibility for the efficiency and discipline of the Legions under their Command, and their particular functions are set out in the attached extracts from CC.RR. Regulations. (Appendix 5). However, as the result of observations of TS Officers during the time of AM, and particularly the thought given to the matter by LCOs since this Branch was set up, it is the consensus of opinion that these Commands, as at present set up and staffed, are redundant. Their Chief function in actual practice appears to be a channel for orders from HQ to the Legions, a procedure which retards rather than quickens transmission of orders. Their duties as Inspecting Officers during recent years have admittedly been nullified by lack of transport, but it is stated that even in normal times inspections were not as frequent or effective as they should be. A comparison of the detailed duties of Divisional, Brigade and Legion Commanders (Appendix 6) indicates that the key men of the organization is the Legion Commander. Legions are very self contained units (varying in strength from 2000 to 4000) and on many matters deal direct with CC.RR.HQ, a fact which in itself tends to show that Divisional and Brigade Commands are redundant. Very little in the way of records relating to the Legions is available at Brigade or Divisional HQs, so that in practice, though our LCOs are working at Brigade level, they have to apply direct to Legions for any information required. It would appear that the chief occupation in Brigade HQs, at present, are investigations relating to offences against discipline by Officers and Other Ranks, but here again they often act only as "submitting" authority or "confirming" authority.

On the HE of 65,000 each Divisional and Brigade HQ, had an establishment of 4 officers and 10 GRs. In practice, it is known they had many more. The HQ CC.RR. propose to increase these figures to

Divisions - 5 officers 40 GRs
Brigades - 3 " 33 "

Pay, Administration, etc., of these Commands are carried out at the HQ of Legion in which situated.

At present there are 3 Divisions and 6 Brigades; CC.RR. HQ are contemplating the forming of another Brigade HQ.

It is proposed that Divisional and Brigade Commands should be abolished and the alternative proposal, set out in paras 5 and 6 be adopted. It may be argued that Divisional and Brigade Commands should be retained, be made to accept their responsibilities, and fulfill their functions as laid down in Regulations. In my opinion *to enable the commands to accept the responsibility which should be carried* the time is now opportune to make a clean sweep to eradicate a system which to outside observers has nothing to commend it, and which to its subordinates is only a cause for derogatory remarks regarding its ineptitude. The CC.RR. wants new blood, and there is no doubt that there is some deadwood at the top.

It is felt that by abolishing Divisional and Brigade Commands, and substituting the number of GRs, these commands will be a great

In my opinion the proposals are 20 times more likely to enable the commands to accept the responsibility which should be carried

Legions, a procedure which results in the duties of Inspecting Officers during recent years of orders. Their duties as Inspecting Officers during recent years have admittedly been unfulfilled by lack of transport, but it is stated that even in normal times inspections were not as frequent or effective as they should be. A comparison of the detailed duties of Divisional, Brigade and Legion Commanders (Appendix 6) indicates that the key men of the organization is the Legion Commander. Legions are very self contained units (varying in strength from 2000 to 4000) and on many matters deal direct with CC.R.R., a fact which in itself tends to show that Divisional and Brigade Commands are redundant. Very little in the way of records relating to the Legions is available at Brigade or Divisional HQs, so that in practice, though our LOs are working at Brigade level, they have to apply direct to Legions for any information required. It would appear that the chief occupation in Brigade HQs, at present, are investigations relating to offences against discipline by Officers and Other Ranks, but here again they often act only as "submitting" authority on "confirming" authority.

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Brigades - 3 " 33 "

Pay, Administration, etc., of these Commands are carried out at the HQ of Region in which situated.

At present there are 3 Divisions and 6 Brigades; CC.R.R. HQ are contemplating the founding of another Brigade HQ.

It is proposed that Divisional and Brigade Commands, should be abolished and the alternative proposal, set out in paras 5 and 6 be adopted. It may be argued that Divisional and Brigade Commands should be retained, be made to accept their responsibilities, and fulfill their functions as laid down in Regulations. In my opinion as to the time is now opportune to make a clean sweep to eradicate a system which to outside observers has nothing to commend it, and which to its subordinates is only a cause for derogatory remarks regarding its ineptitude. The CC.R.R. wants new blood, and there is no doubt that there is some deadwood at the top.

It is felt that by abolishing Divisional and Brigade Commands, and substituting them by a CC.R.R. Inspectorate, it will (a) make a break with an unsavoury past, (b) create a more live, efficient and younger supervisory staff, (c) give a pointer to the CC.R.R. and the public that effective re-organization has begun, (d) increase the prospects of promotion for all ranks, thus improving conditions of service and raising morale.

*In a 5 pages
7 pages are as follows
the responsibility
which should
be turned*

3. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE. Promotion. This subject will be dealt with more fully under "Training", but in passing it is pointed out that promotion in the CC.RR. has been stagnant for some years and a fillip now would infuse a new spirit and incentive amongst all ranks, especially Marescialli and Junior Officers. With the recommendation of setting up a Directorate of Training, there is an increase from the present rank of Commandant of the School (Colonel) to Brigadier with corresponding upgrading of his HQ Staff. By the appointment of full time training staff at Legions and Groups, there are vacancies for 25 Captains and 132 Marescialli. By the recommendation of setting up Territorial Inspectorates, and abolishing Divisions and Brigades, there is a loss of 3 Divisional Generals but a gain of 5 Brigadiers. It is felt that while the abolishing of Divisions and Brigades will not be viewed with favour in some circles, there are compensating features which will be to the advantage of a much larger % of the Force, which should bring more contentment and boost zeal, incentive, and morale.

It is recommended that pressure be brought to bear on the Ministry of War to speed up

- (a) Expiration of CC.RR. Officers.
- (b) Retirement of Officers due for reasons of age.
- (c) Recruiting of Officers for CC.RR.
- (d) Unblocking of promotion.

These are 4 points which have been discussed with the CC.RR. Senior Officers. The causes, of course, are attributed to War conditions, and the political aspect. The Ministry of War and the Italian Government are blamed for lack of drive and policy. They are points which must be faced up to by the Italian authorities, the particulars of which are familiar to them. They are matters which are seriously retarding re-organisation and consequently affecting efficiency.

9. ENLISTMENT. It is recommended that the conditions of enlistment be altered, so that the minimum age of entry be raised to 19/20 years. The present method of recruiting is (a) candidates join at 17 years (b) men elect to join the CC.RR. when called up for the Army at ages varying from 18-20 years old. The numbers are roughly 80% of (a) and the remainder of (b). A recruit is sent to one of the Training Schools, where he has a six months course of instruction, which is devoted to military training and instruction in police duties, but chiefly of the former. On completion of the course, the recruit is posted to a Legion where he performs the police duty of a CC.RR. and receives further instruction, refresher courses etc., from his seniors. The average type of man who enlists in the CC.RR. are from Contadine stock and therefore the standard of education is not very high. The following points are suggested as disadvantages of the present age minimum. 17 years is too young to accept or be expected to assure the heavy responsibility of a Police Officer, the recruit (bearing in mind his standard of education), is not fully mentally developed, to assimilate the multitudinous aspects of law and police procedure, at at time when he is also receiving military training. In favour of raising the age to 19/20 years, (a) the majority of recruits will have served their compulsory 18 months in the army, thereby having received the military training required for CC.RR. purposes, (b) as a result of (a) the whole of the CC.RR. Training Course can be devoted to training in police duties thereby allowing more time to specialised instruction, (c) as a result of his Army training and experiences, the recruit

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with favour in some circles, there are commensurate advantages of a much larger % of the Force, which will be to the advantage of incentive, and morale. should bring more contentment and boost zeal, on the Ministry It is recommended that pressure be brought to bear on the Ministry

of War to speed up

- (a) Expiration of CC.RR. Officers.
- (b) Retirement of Officers for reasons of age.
- (c) Recruiting of Officers for CC.RR.
- (d) Unblocking of promotion.

These are 4 points which have been discussed with the CC.RR. Senior Officers. The causes, of course, are attributed to War conditions, and the political aspect. The Ministry of War and the Italian Government are blamed for lack of drive and policy. They are points which must be faced up to by the Italian authorities, the particulars of which are familiar to them. They are matters which are seriously retarding re-organisation and consequently affecting efficiency.

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10. TERMS OF SERVICE. Closely allied to terms of enlistment is the question of length of service. A recruit enlists in the first instance for 3 years and can then re-engage for 3 further periods of 3 years. On completion of 12 years he can apply to re-engage for 1 year at a time. A CC.RR. receives increments of pay up to the 15th year of service also a bonus when re-engaging for the 3 year periods. He is eligible for pension (60% of pay) at 20 years of service, can increase to 80% of pay after 25 years of service. A CC.RR. can leave the effective service on giving one month's notice, but goes into 'Congedo', a sort of reserve (without retaining fee) from which he can be recalled into service under certain conditions. There are disadvantages from the Police point of view to this system: (a) Many men leave when they have completed 12 years service thus the force is constantly losing experienced men. (b) The force does not know from year to year what men will be retiring; (c) loss of continuity of service (d) the annual intake of recruits is between 3000-4000, which is quite a big proportion of the total strength, (many men who have not been promoted leave after 12 years owing to their marriage ban). It is recommended that the present system of short term enlistments be abolished and a "career-term" introduced. A suggested period is 25 years with full pension after that period of approved service, with modified pension after 20 years. In addition, introduce a short term period of 10 or 12 years with a gratuity on completion, and eligibility to re-engage at any time for the full period of 25 years.

11. MARRIAGE. The marriage ban referred to would have to be modified considerably. At present CC.RR. are not allowed to marry until they are 28 years of age, and then only a small percentage are granted permission. The CC.RR. Officers hold that married men lose their sense of discipline, and that the responsibilities of a wife and family detracts from his efficiency. On the other hand married CC.RR. with big families do cost the State more in allowances, and there are less men living in the Casernas immediately available for emergency duties, which is more likely to be the true reason for the marriage ban. I hold the view that a married man has more incentive to qualify for advancement to improve his family conditions and the very fact that he has a family dependant on him makes him a steadier man. While not advocating permission to marry too soon, it is recommended that all CC.RR. should be allowed to marry at the age of 25 years. It is appreciated that present economic conditions are difficult, but consideration must soon be given by the Italian Government to the repair and building of the Casernas for CC.RR. and provision of married quarters should be taken into account. In addition some houses in new housing estates could be earmarked for CC.RR. with a simple system of alarm bells (similar to British Volunteer Fire Brigade System) for calling out CC.RR. in cases of emergency.

12. PAY. The Police Service is one which demands the highest degree of integrity, honesty and good moral character, coupled with intelligence, initiative and education. Of all the professions it is probably the easiest for the members to fall to the temptation of bribery and corruption. It is a service where a man's career can be easily ruined at its outset by mistakes made by error of judgement or lack of professional knowledge. The conditions under which he serves (i.e.)

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1. Married Captain (8 years in rank), 2 children.
15,104 Lire per month.
2. Maresciallo (20 years service) Single.
7,098 Lire per month.
3. Carabinieri married, 2 children.
6,659 Lire per month.

In each case rations are supplied. It is realised that an increase of pay rates for CC.RR. (however well justified) would create demands from the State employees for increases, and under the present

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financial conditions of the country such recommendations would not be acceptable. CC.RR. Pay is supplemented by allowances, two of which, lodging allowance and Public Safety Duty allowance, are both charged to the Ministry of the Interior. The lodging allowance was created in 1925 (ORs) and 1928 (officers) and has not been changed since then. It varies from 56-87 lire per month for NCOs and CC.RR, 140-923 lire per month married officers, and 70-461 lire per month single officers. The present annual cost is approx. 27,000,000 Lire.

The Public Safety Allowance was instituted during the war, and is paid to CC.RR. while actually on duty (i.e.) not while on leave, sickness, etc. The daily rate is from 14 lire for a CC.RR. to 42 lire for a Divisional General. The present annual cost is approx. 470,000,000 lire.

It will be readily realised that the Lodging Allowance bears no comparison with present day costs. An increase of this allowance would be felt only by a proportion of the Force. It is therefore suggested that the Italian Government be strongly recommended to increase the Lodging Allowance to 5 times the present rate, and the P.S. Allowance by 3 times. It is believed that recommendations for increase in allowances is more likely to be favourably received than recommendations for increases of basic pay.

13. ACCOMMODATION. Living conditions in Casernas leaves much to be desired, and as so many of the CC.RR. spend so much of their time in the Casernas, it should be a matter of deep concern to the authorities. It is suggested that the Italian Government be recommended to consider the ownership by the State, of all CC.RR. Casernas, replacing the present privately owned premises by new buildings, provision of more married quarters, improved accommodation in dormitories, study rooms, recreation rooms, drying rooms, and the furnishing of Casernas by the Government instead of the present "Contractor" system.

14. WELFARE OFFICER. It is recommended that an officer of the Territorial Inspectorate Staff should, in addition to the other duties, be nominated as Welfare Officer, with the responsibility of investigating all cases where CC.RR. are injured or killed on duty, pensions and gratuities to dependants in such cases, and take a general interest in conditions affecting the rank and file. It is known that much time does elapse at present in settlement of dependant's allowance pensions.

15. ADMINISTRATION. The CC.RR. form part of the Italian Army, and in numerical strength represents about 1/3rd of the total. It has a separate HQ Staff, although the administration of officers is controlled from the War Ministry and the Ministry has the controlling power in provision and distribution, of clothing, equipment and transport. With the exception of training and operational control, there appears no need for parallel administrative officers at the Ministry of War and at CC.RR. HQs. It is suggested that the Ministry of War study the question of absorbing administrative and 'Q' officers and Staff of the CC.RR. into the Ministry of War. The advantage would be chiefly to the CC.RR., though both the Ministry of War and the CC.RR. would gain by there being a closer liaison between the two.

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17. CONCLUSION. An attempt has been made to suggest recommendations which though revolutionary to CC.RR. and Italian standards, are felt to be worth serious consideration. They are based on the information obtained at first hand by experienced Police Officers, and formulated after careful thought. The recommendations are in the nature of a long-term policy to be put into immediate effect,/7.

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bearing in mind the necessity of improving the efficiency of the CC.RR. as soon as possible. In view of the glowing praise which the CC.RR. especially the rank and file have earned for themselves, particularly in the last few difficult months, it is considered that they deserve the gratitude and practical assistance of the Italian Government.

Particular thought has been given to the recommendations which tend to improve conditions of service, especially of the rank and file, in the nature of improved living accommodation, increase of pay, and better prospects of promotion.

RP/ter

B. Powell
B. POWELL, Major.
SO. II. CC. RR.
M. M. I. A.

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APPENDICES

Subject	No.
Suggested W.E. on Strength of 75,000	1
" " of Rome School	1a
" " " Turin School	1b
" " " Territorial Inspectors	1c
Suggested W.E. of Directorate of Training	2
" " Duties of Inspectorate	3
Plan "B" (Distribution of Supplies)	4
CC.RR. Regulations regarding Divisional and Brigade Command duties	5
CC.RR. Regulations regarding duties of Legion Commanders.	6

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Appendix 1

Suggested Order of Battle
on authorised establishment
of 75,000

Unit	Officers	OR's	Remarks
CCRR HQ	45	267	
Central School, Florence	26	170	
Cadets School, Rome	56	2634	
Cadets School, Turin	20	934	Inc. 800 Recruits
Directorate of Training	29	138	
Territorial Inspectors	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
"	4	12	
Rome Legion	45	4393	+ Includes 360 Royal Guard
Roma Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Lazio Legion	59	3443	
Lazio Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Abruzzi Legion	42	2268	+ 360 from Trieste
Cagliari Legion	43	2981	
Cagliari Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Florence Legion	38	2314	
Florence Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Ancona Legion	39	2100	+ 360 from Trieste
Bologna Legion	55	4207	
Bologna Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Livorno Legion	43	2174	+ 360 from Trieste
Naples Legion	58	4382	
Naples Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Bari Legion	45	2975	
Bari Mob. Bn.	25	526	

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Unit	Officers	OR's	Remarks
Bolzano Legion	42	2532	+ 360 from Trieste
Padova Legion	39	2441	
Padova Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Verona Legion	37	1887	+ 360 from Trieste
Turin Legion	42	2389	
Turin Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Alessandria Legion	49	2334	+ 360 from Trieste
Genoa Legion	48	3121	
Genoa Mob. Bn.	25	526	
Trieste Legion	40	2880	

Total

1494 73506

75.000

=====

Staff = 434 OR's
 Rome School, 1600 Cadets
 Bari School 300) temporary
 Cagliari School 300)

Footnote :-

Based on (1) Divisional HQ's, Brigade HQ's, Mobile Bn. Group HQ's, being abolished.
 (2) Adoption of Directorate of Training, (3) Adoption of Territorial Inspectorate, (4) Separate W.E.'s for Rome and Turin Training Schools. (5) Trieste Legion not activated on own territory.

5796

Appendix No 1a

Suggested W.E. for
Rome Training School

Organisation :

Commandant and Staff.
3 Battalions Comprising
9 Companies
Equitation School.

Officers

HQ Staff :

Commandant
Asst. Commandants
A/Q
Medical
G.S.
Band

1
2
2
2
3
1

Colonel
2 Lt. Colonels
1 Major, 1 Captain
1 Major, 1 Captain
3 Captains
1 Captain

Battalions :

O.C. Battalion
Adjutant

1
1

1 Major
1 Captain

Companies :

O.C. Company
Company Instructors

1
3

1 Captain
3 Lieutenants

Equitation School :

Chief Instructor
Assistant "

1
2

1 Captain
2 Lieutenants

3795

3 Battalions Comprising
9 Companies
Equitation School.

Officers

HQ Staff :

Commandant
Asst. Commandants
A/Q
Medical
G.S.
Band

1
2
2
2
3
1

Colonel
2 Lt. Colonels
1 Major, 1 Captain
1 Major, 1 Captain
3 Captains
1 Captain

Battalions :

O.C. Battalion
Adjutant

1
1

1 Major
1 Captain

Companies :

O.C. Company
Company Instructors

1
3

1 Captain
3 Lieutenants

5795

Equitation School :

Chief Instructor
Assistant "

1
2

1 Captain
2 Lieutenants

Marescialli, Magg., Capi
and Alloggio

Instructors
(Technical)
(Discipline)
(Equitation)

45
27
2

Band
Admin.

31
17
122

Brigadieri and Vice Brigadieri

Instructional Staff	125
Band	20
Admin.	30
	<u>175</u>

Appuntati and CC.RR.

Admin.	61
Orderlies, etc.	20
Band	40
Trumpeters	16
	<u>137</u>

TOTALS

Colonels	1
Lt. Colonels	2
Majors	5
Captains	19
Lieutenants	29
	<u>56</u>
	==

Marescialli	122
Brigadieri and Vice Brigadieri	175
Appuntati and CC.RR.	137
	<u>434</u>
	==

Cadets in Training

1600

5793

APPENDIX 1 B.Suggested W.E. for Turin Training SchoolStaff

Lt/Colonels.	1
Captains.	6
Lieutenants.	5
2/Lieutenants.	8
Marescialli	12
Brigadiers and Vice/Brigadiers	49
Appuntati	4
CC.RR.	69

Totals = Officers = 20

W.O.S., N.C.O's
and Ptes. = 134

Cadets in Training.

800.

5792

APPENDIX 1 C.

Suggested W.E. for Territorial Inspectors.

Brigadier General	1
Lt/Colonel	1
Captains	2
Marescialli	2
Brigadieri and Vice/Brig. (Clerks)	6
Appuntati and CC.RR (Orderlies)	4

Summary = 11 Inspectorates

Brigadier Generals	11
Lt/Colonels	11
Captains	22
Marescialli	22
Brigadieri and V/Brig.	66
Appuntati and CC.RR	44

Total = Officers - 44

Other Ranks - 134

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Appendix No 2Suggested W.M.Directorate of TrainingAt GERR HQ - Rome

Director	1 Brigadier General
Deputy Director	1 Colonel
Chief Staff Officer	1 Lt. Colonel
Staff Captains	2 Captains
Staff Lieutenants	3 Lieutenants
Marescialli (Clerks)	2 Marescialli
Brigadieri (Clerks)	4 Brigadieri

At each Legion HQ (21 Legions)

Supervision and co-ordination	1 Captain
Officer	1 Maresciallo
Staff	

At each Group HQ (III Groups)

Instructor	1 Maresciallo
------------	---------------

Summary:

Brig. General	1
Colonels	1
Lt. Colonels	1
Captains	23
Lieutenants	3
Marescialli	134
Brigadieri	4

<u>Total:</u>	Officers	29
	W.O.s and NCOs	138

5733

Appendix No 3

Suggested re-allocation of functions
of CC.RR. Inspectorate

1. Exercise supervisory control over Legions within his jurisdiction, on all matters effecting efficiency of officers and men, efficiency of the Legions, discipline, administration, welfare, accommodation, control of clothing and equipment, transport etc, in accordance with scales, distribution of manpower according to W.E., advising and directing Legion Commanders as necessary.
2. Make to G.H.Q. such recommendations as may be advisable to increase efficiency of the CC.RR. as a whole, with special attention to co-ordination between Legions, and uniformity of practice.
3. Arrange regular meetings with Legion Commanders of from 3 to 5 adjoining Legions, where common problems can be discussed, promote co-operation between Legions, and information exchanged.
4. Visit and inspect CC.RR. stations down to Tenenzas once per year.
5. Be responsible for the efficiency of each Legion under his jurisdiction, reporting the result of his annual inspection to H.Q. and giving a certificate of efficiency or otherwise. If inefficiency is found, he will report accordingly, together with action he has taken to effect immediate remedy, or recommendations for action by HQ.
6. C.G. or his Deputy will visit Inspectors at least once per year. All Inspectors will attend a conference at HQ, at which Heads of Administrative Departments, Training Director etc, will be present, annually, or more often as ordered by C.G.
7. Hold such special local inquiries into cases of inefficiency, indiscipline, or other serious matters affecting the CC.RR. as may be ordered by the C.G.

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7. Hold such special local inquiries into cases of inefficiency, indiscipline, or other serious matters affecting the CC.RR. as may be ordered by the C.G.

8. Grant leave of absence to Legion Commanders within terms of regulations governing same.

9. Liaise with the Inspector General of P.S. (Ministry of Interior) on co-operation and employment of CC.RR and other Police Agencies.

10. Deal with such matters as may be necessary between

Territorial Army Commands relating to CC.RR. especially distribution of clothing, arms, etc, for CC.RR from Territorial Commands.

11. One Officer of the Inspectors Staff will be nominated to deal with all matters concerning welfare of men in Legions under his jurisdiction paying particular attention to domestic difficulties of the men, claims re injuries on duty, maintenance of dependents of men killed on duty, etc.

12. Direct transfer of such Officers and CC.RR from one Legion to another under his jurisdiction, for temporary duty, in the event of emergencies, (feared riots, strikes, special cases of crime etc.).

NOTE :

The following duties formerly included in Divisional and Brigade Commanders functions should be transferred :-

To Commanding General

- (a) Permission to visit CC.RR Commands in the Colonies (if and when applicable).
- (b) Permission for Colonels and above (other than Legion Commanders) to proceed on leave.
- (c) Decision on applications for candidates for special promotion examinations for Marescialli Maggiori, (on recommendation of Legion Commander and Director of Training).
- (d) Appeals against yearly re-enlistment, where refused by Legion Commanders.

To Director of Training

- (a) Supervision of Training Schools, and training in Legions. 5788
- (b) Permission for leave of absence to Commanders, vice/Commanders of Training Establishment and HQ Training Staff.
- (c) Supervision of professional instruction of Officers.

To Legion Commanders.

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- (c) Supervision of professional instruction of Officers.

To Legion Commanders.

- (a) Transfer of NCOs and privates between Legions by mutual consent, for family, health, etc, reasons.
- (b) To authorise NCOs and appuntati to marry within limits fixed by G.H.Q., forwarding particulars of applications refused to HQ.
- (c) Authorise triennial re-enlistments.

Appendix No 4

Channel of Supply to CC.RR.
Alternative Scheme "B".

1. The system intended to be implemented, is briefly as follows :

- (a) Legions submit demands to Territorial Command.
- (b) War Ministry release items available and notify the appropriate Territorial Command, who is responsible for collection from Army Depots unless delivery to Territorial Command has been arranged by Ministry of War.
- (c) Legions will collect from Territorial Command and be responsible for "break-down" and delivery to sub-units.

2. The following supplies and equipment are involved :--

Clothing & Equipment
Arms and Ammunition
Rations
Petrol
Vehicles.

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DUTIES OF DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS

The generals of division of the CC.RR. have the following attributions, apart from those that the G.O.C. may think proper to attribute them;

- (a) to exercise a direct command on the depending brigades and ensure the regular carrying out of duty and discipline within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.
- (b) to supervise the schools of recruiting and instruction of the CC.RR. (legione allievi and Central School) assigned to their respective jurisdiction, caring that the educational and didactical policy be carried out in accordance with the views of the G.O.C.
- (c) to propose to G.H.Q. the necessary steps to insure uniformity and regularity of operation of depending CC.RR. units and keep it informed of the most important questions that may present themselves.
- (d) to request G.H.Q. for the permission of inspection, either directly or indirectly, of the CC.RR. commands and units in the Dodecanese or Colonies.
- (e) to dispose for the transfer of N.C.O.s and privates from one to the other of the depending legions belonging to different brigades.
- (f) to concede leave of absence to general officers commanding brigades and to the officers commanding the schools of recruiting and instruction of the CC.RR. ^{under} their orders.

(g) to express an absolute decision on demands of admission of candidates to competitions for special promotion and to the competition of "marescialli maggiori" for special appointments.

(h) to authorize the concession of yearly reenlistments as an experiment; grant the annual reenlistment refused by legion commandants, transmit for ultimate decision to G.H.Q. demands on which they have expressed a negative decision. 5/88

(i) to authorize N.C.O.s and "appuntati" to marry, within the limits fixed by G.H.Q., forwarding to G.H.Q., for further decision, demands on which they may have expressed a negative decision.

In the interest of superior vigilance they visit depending commands so as to get acquainted with the activity and effi-

ensure the regular carrying out of duty and discipline within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

(b) to supervise the schools of recruiting and instruction of the CC.RR. (legione allievi and Central School), assigned to their respective jurisdiction, caring that the educational and didactical policy be carried out in accordance with the views of the G.O.C.

(c) to propose to G.H.Q. the necessary steps to insure uniformity and regularity of operation of depending CC.RR. units and keep it informed of the most important questions that may present themselves.

(d) to request G.H.Q. for the permission of inspection, either directly or indirectly, of the CC.RR. commands and units in the Dodecanese or Colonies.

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(i) to authorize N.C.O.s and "appuntati" to marry, within the limits fixed by G.H.Q., forwarding to G.H.Q., for further decision, demands on which they may have expressed a negative decision.

In the interest of superior vigilance they visit depending commands so as to get acquainted with the activity and efficiency of the officers and with the questions of major importance and regulate service relations between commands, on the base of the practical requirements of the service and of their respective sphere of action.

DUTIES OF BRIGADE COMMANDERS

The Brigadier Generals of CC.RR. depend directly from the Commands of Division of CC.RR. in all that regards the general order and functioning of the legions and units in their jurisdiction.

For all that refers to the observance of the orders that, apart from the special duties inherent to their own organisation, the "Carabinieri" have in common with the other branches of the Army, they personally depend from their Army corps commander.

They correspond directly with Army Corps and Territorial Defence H.Q. in matters of military character entrusted to the CC.RR. commands situated in the respective territory.

Brigadier Generals of CC.RR.:

(a) Exercise a direct command on the legions and other units in their jurisdiction, and direct their attention to discipline and the special duties of the service; forwarding suggestions to Divisional H.Q. and other competent authorities;

(b) propose to Divisional H.Q. the necessary measures to ensure regularity of functioning of dependent CC.RR. units, and keep H.Q. informed of their routine and requirements.

(c) Direct and advise commandants directly dependent and their subalterns, intervening when necessary so as to obtain good results in every branch of the service

(d) assure themselves that dependent commands be will prepared to carry out all their duties in case of mobilisation, and that all instructions be kept constantly up to date with superior orders, and be of both practical and rapid execution. 5/85

(e) verify that there be no waste of man power in Commands and offices, but only what is strictly necessary.

(f) look after the professional instruction and training of their officers, with particular attention to the lieutenants newly admitted in the Service.

(g) carry out those special duties, that the Ministry of the

Commands of Division of CC.RR. in all that regards the general order and functioning of the legions and units in their jurisdiction.

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- (c) Direct and advise commandants directly dependent and their subalterns, intervening when necessary so as to obtain good results in every branch of the service
- (d) assure themselves that dependent commands be will prepared to carry out all their duties in case of mobilisation, and that all instructions be kept constantly up to date with superior orders, and be of both practical and rapid execution. 6/85
- (e) verify that there be no waste of man power in Commands and offices, but only what is strictly necessary.
- (f) look after the professional instruction and training of their officers, with particular attention to the lieutenants newly admitted in the Service.
- (g) carry out those special duties, that the Ministry of the Interior may entrust them with
- (h) in the case G.H.Q. should, at the request of the Ministry of War or of the Interior charge them of particular duties for special reasons of a military, police, or public order character, they may, in agreement with the military authorities or the competent prefect, see to the coordination of the employment of the CC.RR. in the territory of the dependent legions and the division of the personnel

(i) dispose for the transfer of N.C.Os and privates from one to the other of the depending legions.

(l) authorise triennial reenlistments

(m) concede leave of absence to legion commanders, after having obtained the permit from the proper superior authority.

In the interest of a superior vigilance on dependent commands the generals:

(a) visit each of their dependent legions once a year

(b) visit the officer commands, over which, for some specified reason, a control may be useful, remembering that this, whilst taking in account the general trend of the command visited and of its dependent organs, must not descend to the station, unless for the purpose of examining the results of the action of command.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 1-402/HNDG NO. 785020

Appendix No 6

DUTIES OF LEGION COMMANDERS

The Commandants of Legion carry out the obligations that devolve on corps commandants from military regulations and penal codes. On them falls therefore the high direction of duty and discipline with its consequent responsibilities and vigilance on the administration and good preservation of materials.

The Legion Commandants depend directly from CC.RR. Brigade H.Q. for all that refers to the general order and functioning of the legions; and from G.H.Q. for those questions for which direct communications are consented.

In everything that refers to local military orders, independent from the special duties inherent to their own organisation, they depend from the Infantry Divisional H.Q. and Military Zone H.Q. according to circumstances.

They keep the relations, fixed by present regulations and orders, with the various Ministries and different civil military authorities.

On request they give "appuntati" and privates discharged after twelve years service without right to pension, a special certificate for acquiring the place of agent in the armed corps or of sworn guard in State administrations (communal, rural guards etc.).

They decide on demands of enlistment :

(a) of conscripts due for enrolment

(b) of ordinary volunteers

They also decide on demands of reenlistment in the CC.RR. of N.C.Os and privates of other branches of the Army, Navy and Airforce on the discharged list.

They also authorise the concession of yearly reenlistments subject to forwarding to G.H.Q. for ultimate decision the demands which may have been negatived.

The Legion Commandants watch over the general trend of the special duties inherent to their organisation and obtain from G.H.Q. all necessary dispositions for its regularity, speed and efficiency, specially caring for unity of action and cohesion amongst detached Commands.

Legion Commandants must keep in touch with the commandants of

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The Legion Commandants watch over the general trend of the special duties inherent to their organisation and obtain from G.H.Q. all necessary dispositions for its regularity, speed and efficiency, specially caring for unity of action and cohesion amongst detached Commands.

Legion Commandants must keep in touch with the commandants of the army corps residing in the same town as the Legion H.Q.

SUBJECT: Increased Establishment, CC.RR.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION.AC.
MMIA ROME.

CCRR/G/14

17 April 194

Lt.Col. H. MICHAEL

With reference to the recent authority of CC of S, for an increase of establishment of the CC.RR from 65,000 Officers and OR's to 75,000 Officers and OR's, the following gives some indication of proposed re-distribution of strengths and progress to that end.

As a preliminary this HQ pressed CC.RR. HQ to bring up to strength all the small Casermas, (some stations had only 2, 3 or 4 men in them) and to increase the authorized establishment of such stations. CC.RR. HQ agreed to fix a minimum establishment of 7 (NCO and CC.RR), and that these stations would have absolute priority as new recruits arrived. These stations of 7 men each use up 5772 CC.RR. Orders issued by C.G. CC.RR stipulate that the actual number "present", after allowing for leave, sickness, etc, shall not be less than 6.

An increase has been made to all Territorial Legion strengths, ranging from approximately 14% to 33%.
Legion Commanders have been instructed to post these additional men to the stations, under their Commands in accordance with present day conditions and requirements.

From the figures supplied, it is noted that CC.RR. HQ have made provision to increase Divisional HQ Staffs from the present total of 14 to 45, and Brigade HQ Staffs from 14 to 36. They also retain 4 Mobile Bn Group HQ's with an establishment of 47 Officers and men. Regarding Divisional and Brigade Staffs, I suggest that CC.RR. HQ be informed that this HQ cannot agree to this increase at present, and that Major Sykes discuss the W.F. for Mobile Bn Group HQ's. To my mind, they appear redundant. Cadet Legion School Staffs also require further study.

However, in fairness to the CC.RR. HQ it must be stated that the present order of Battle on the basis of 75,000 all ranks,

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However, in fairness to the CC.RR. HQ it must be stated that the present order of Battle on the basis of 75 000 all ranks, is provisional, and has been drawn up as an interim basis on which to deal with the increased strength before June.

Also, as a temporary measure, it is proposed to utilise the Trieste Legion, 40 Officers and 2880 OR's, as Reserve Mobile Units, with Legions where there is not a Mobil. Bn. These Legions are Abruzzi, Alessandria, Ancona, Bolzano, Catanzaro, Livorno, Messina and Verona.

The new order of Battle includes on Legion strengths the 1865 "Mobilizzati" (ie) those CC.RR serving with the Italian Armed

- 2 -

Forces, but included within the CC.RR "ceiling". As from 15 April, 1946, these men are deemed to be demobilised from Army service, and it is stated that they will gradually revert to service with Legions.

Final agreement has not yet been reached by CC.RR. HQ and Ministry of War on the new W.E. for Officers, and W.E. for Mobile Bns. The SMRE has authorised the CC.RR to go ahead with the proposals set out above, although final approval by the Minister of War is still awaited. The Minister had in mind the formation of 5 extra Mobile Bns, (not to be confused with the 8 Mobile Units formed from the Trieste Legion) and it is possible that he still has this idea in mind. (Latest information: Minister has now dismissed this idea).

The CC.RR. HQ has also submitted proposals to Ministry of War on the redistribution of strengths by the formation of 4 new Legions and one new Brigade. While the formations of new Legions may have something to commend it, the formation of a new Brigade HQ is a very different matter. The proposal is being sympathetically received by SMRE, and I have requested that this Branch be kept up to date with developments.

As a result of the authority to increase the CC.RR Force by 10,000 CC.RR. HQ have received Ministry of War authority to call back into service CC.RR of the 1915 - 1922 classes now in "congedo". It is estimated that 7000 to 8000 such men to will be available by the end of May. In addition some 1300 CC.RR can be expected from returning I.O.W.

Appendices are attached showing CC.RR. HQ's orders and proposed strengths.

BP/ec

Copy to : All I.O.W.
: Public Safety S/C
List A Serials N.1 to N.9

B. Powell
B. POWELL Major
G.G.O. II
MHA Branch

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COLANDO GENERALE DELL'ARMA DEI CARABINIERI REALI
Ufficio Ordinamento

N: 209/35-1945

Rome 15 April 1946

re/ Organic increase of the Force from 65,000 to 75,000 men.

TO: H.Qs. CC.RR. LEGIONS
H.Qs. CC.RR. DIVISIONS
H.Qs. CC.RR. BRIGADES
OFFICES OF G.H.Q.

.....

Following to day's circular n. 209/34-1945, in view of the necessity of providing by May 30th next to refilling the vacancies existing in the effective force of the CC.RR., in consequence of the increase of 10,000 men in the organic force, this G.H.Q. has requested the War Ministry to be authorised to recall into service as reengaged, without enlistment obligations, dismissed personnel of classes 1922 and older up to the 1945 class included, who so wish.

It is intended later on to gradually refill the vacancies with new recruits, and gradually dismiss the reengaged personnel.

Since the War Ministry has authorised this G.H.Q. to recall to the colours the Carabinieri - married or unmarried - of classes 1922 to 1915 including, that have presented a demand, I order as follows:

- an intense propaganda must be started, amongst dismissed personnel of the Force, so as to obtain the maximum increase of demands for recall to the colours;
- that, from May 1st next, every ten days a communication reach this G.H.Q. with the number of demands received by each legion and the number of men reengaged.

I am sure that everybody will do their utmost to ensure the reenlistment within 45 days of at least 5000 men.

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I am sure that everybody will do their utmost to ensure the reenlistment within 45 days of at least 5000 men.

In the demands the men must declare their willingness to accept any destination and to be redimissed as soon as requirements cease.

Those men will be, at once, reenlisted by the legions in whose jurisdiction they are domiciled, within the maximum limit of the effective strength in relation to the organic strength fixed

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for each legion by the abovementioned circular.

The number of men to be recalled which will result superior to the original strength of each legion, will by this G.H.Q. be distributed to those legions that have not reached the number fixed for them.

Further the legions will assure themselves : -

- 1) - by means of the officers from whom they depend, whether the men recalled to the colours, have by their conduct whilst on furlough forfeited their right to be recalled;
- 2) - by means of the legions, that dismissed them, if these men during their period of service rendered themselves unworthy of reenlistment by their conduct so as to decide, in either case, for their dismissal;
- 3) - obtain from their Districts the personal papers of the men reengaged and kept in the service;
- 4) - proceed to the discrimination of such as had not been discriminated before dismissal.

BRUNETTO BRUNETTI
General Commanding

5779

FROM : GHQ CORP - Organisation Office

TO : HQs ALL CORP DIVISIONS
HQs ALL CORP BRIGADES
HQs ALL LEGIONS
HQs CORP SCHOOL - FLORENCE
ALL STATIONS OF GHQ CORP.

SUBJECT : Increase of 10,000 men in CORP strength.

DATE : 15 April 1946.

REF Nr : 209/34-1945.

As you have been informed by the circular Nr. 209/33-1945 dated 10 inst. the organic strength of the CORP has been increased from 65,000 to 75,000 men, including officers.

In a temporary way, the organic strength of legions, brigades, divisions, General Headquarters mobile battalions and groups of mobile battalions have been fixed up as appears from appx 1.

I have informed accordingly the Ministry of War for subsequent orders to all Military Territorial Commands, so as to avoid any discussions for the increased number of rations that the above Commands have now to release to the CORP.

As it appears from the appx 2 (Col 7) the following criterion was followed in fixing up the temporary establishment of territorial legions :

- the organic strength calculated on the base of 55,000 men (Col 1) has been increased thus:

- a) 50% increase to Headquarters companies;
- b) the strength of all small stations (Col 3) has been brought from 5 or 6 men to 7 men (Commanding NCO included). On no account the strength of permanent or temporary stations or posts will be reduced to less

5778

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In a temporary way, the organic strength of legions, brigades, divisions, General Headquarters mobile battalions and groups of mobile battalions have been fixed up as appears from appx 1.

I have informed accordingly the Ministry of War for subsequent orders to all Military Territorial Commands, so as to avoid any discussions for the increased number of rations that the above Commands have now to release to the CCRR.

As it appears from the appx 2 (Col 7) the following criterion was followed in fixing up the temporary establishment of territorial legions :

-- the organic strength calculated on the base of 55.000 men (Col 1) has been increased thus:

a) 50% increase to Headquarters companies;

b) the strength of all small stations (Col 3) has been brought from 5 or 6 men to 7 men (Commanding NCO included). On no account the strength of permanent or temporary stations or posts will be reduced to less than 6 men present; the absence of the 7th man is allowed only for the period of training or for the ordinary leave, but this last within the limits of percentage prescribed;

c) A certain percentage of personnel (Col 5) to be distributed by legions' HQs among those stations of a strength superior to 7 men whose organic strength based on a total force of 75.000 men, is no longer in keeping with the new requirements.

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d) A part of the force of the Trieste Legion will be passed to those Legions (360 men for each) who have no Mobile BNs. (Col 6).

=====

Consequent to the above increase, all movements previously made in order to keep the "ration" strength within the establishment on the bases of 65,000 must be cancelled.

Thus, must be considered cancelled the allotment of rations made in the past by the Cadet Legion to those of Palermo (200), Messina (300), Rome (400), and Lazio (350).

The following Legions will instead receive, from the total ration strength assigned to the Cadet Legion (4190), the percentage of rations required for the feeding of their depending Cadet battalions:

Turin Legion	800 rations
Bari Legion	350 "
Cagliari Legion	350 "

Total 1500

Of course, these rations are over and above those foreseen by the organic strength fixed for the Legions concerned.

=====

As far as the effective, present and "ration" strength is concerned, all previous dispositions are still valid, but it is added by this circular that in the effective and the "ration" strength of all Legions concerned must be included all military personnel (Officers and Ors) considered as mobilised.

In the effective, present and "ration" strength the following personnel (Officers and Ors) shall instead not be included:

- a) Prisoners and dispersed personnel;

5777

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In the effective, present and "ration" strength the following personnel (Officers and Ors) shall instead not be included:

- Prisoners and dispersed personnel;
- Personnel on leave exceeding 30 days;
- Sick personnel (in hospitals or not) after 60th day of illness (therefore the circular of GHQ GCRR Supply Office Nr. 3/9/27 on 22 March 46 must be disregarded for the time being);
- Personnel on duty with the Army Intelligence Office.
- Personnel on duty with the Air Ministry;

- 3 -

- f) Personnel depending from the Ministry of Marine.
- g) Personnel belonging to the special companies.

=====

The personnel of Trieste Legion, which is not yet formed, viz. 40 Officers and 2880 Ors, has been divided between Abruzzi, Alessandria, Ancona, Bolzano, Catanzaro, Livorno, Messina, Verona Legions 5 Officers and 360 Ors being assigned to each Legion.

Such mobile units which will substitute, for the time being, the Mobile Battalions in these Legions which lack them, will be added to the organical and effective strength and therefore fed by the Legions concerned.

These mobile units, commanded by a Senior Officer, will be organically divided in three companies of 120 men each, 20 of these for barracks duties and 100 to be kept at the direct disposal of the Legion Commanders for security services in their jurisdiction.

Three of the four junior Officers belonging to each of these mobile units will act as company commanders and the fourth will be assigned to the unit Headquarters.

=====

I confirm hereby the orders contained in the GHQ circular Nr.45/2 dated 14 Feb. 1945 concerning the "Temporary variations to the territorial establishment of CC.PP. Force", copy of which is attached, and I order the Legion of Milan to come in direct touch with the Legions of Alessandria and Verona in order to establish the new temporary organic strength for the Groups of Pavia, Mantova and Cremona to which Milan Legion will supply rations as usual.

The total organical strength of the above groups will be deducted from the strength of Alessandria and Verona Legions respectively.

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Verona Legions 5 Officers and 360 Ors being assigned to each Legion.

Such mobile units which will substitute, for the time being, the Mobile Battalions in these Legions which lack them, will be added to the organical and effective strength and therefore fed by the Legions concerned.

These mobile units, commanded by a Senior Officer, will be organically divided in three companies of 120 men each, 20 of these for barracks duties and 100 to be kept at the direct disposal of the Legion Commanders for security services in their jurisdiction.

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The total organical strength of the above groups will be deducted from the strength of Alessandria and Verona Legions respectively.

Such provisional organics will be reported to this

GHQ.

=====

In consequence I order the increase of the effective strength be made first of all, as follows:

-- Bring up to seven men the strength of all small stations;

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- Keep up-to-strength the Mobile Battalions;
- Constitute mobile units with the personnel assigned to Trieste Legion.

In a second moment the following steps will be taken:

- Raise the organical strength of stations consisting of more than seven men;
- Bring up-to-strength Headquarter's Companies of Legions.

The present dispositions will go in force from 1st of May, 1946.

Sgd: BRUNETTO BRUNETTI,
General Commanding

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APPENDIX "1"

New CRR Organics (HQ, Divisions, Brigades, Legions, School Legion, Mobile Battalion's Headquarters and Mobil. Battalions).

Units	Organical strength	Officers	Ors	Remarks
Carabinieri G.H.Q.	25	268		
Central School Florence	26	170		
Cadets Legion Rome	81	4100 *		
2nd Div. "Podgora" Rome	5	40		To be added to the Organics of Lazio Legion
4th Brig. Rome	3	33		do -
Groupe of Mob. Bns Rome	7	40		do - Legion of Rome
Rome Legion	45	4619		
Rome Mob. Bn.	25	525		To be added to the organics of Rome Legion
Lazio Legion	59	3386		
Lazio Mob. Bn	25	525		do - Lazio Legion
Abruzzi Legion	42	2600		
Cagliari Legion	43	2983		
Cagliari Mob. Bn.	25	525		do - Cagliari Legion
3rd Brig. Florence	3	33		do - Florence Legion
Group of Mob. Bns Florence	7	40		do -
Florence Legion	38	2383		do - Florence Legion
Florence Mob. Bn	25	525		
Ancona Legion	39	2415		
Bologna Legion	55	3730		
Bologna Mob. Bn.	25	525		do - Bologna Legion
Livorno Legion	43	2547		
3rd Division Naples	5	40		do - Naples Legion
5th Brigade Naples	3	33		do - Naples Legion
Groupe of Mob. Bns Naples	7	40		do - Naples Legion
Naples Legion	58	4280		
Naples Mob. Bn.	25	525		do - Naples Legion
Pari Legion	45	2983		

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Carabinieri G.H.Q.	26	170	To be added to the
Central School Florence	81	4100	Organics of Lazio
Cadets Legion Rome	5	40	Legion
2nd Div. "Podgera" Rome			
4th Brig. Rome	3	33	- do -
Groups of Mob. Bns Rome	7	40	- do - Legion of Rome
Rome Legion	45	4619	To be added to the
Rome Mob. Bn.	25	525	organics of Rome
			Legion
Lazio Legion	59	3336	- do - Lazio Legion
Lazio Mob. Bn	25	525	
Abruzzi Legion	42	2600	
Cagliari Legion	43	2983	- do - Cagliari Legion
Cagliari Mob. Bn.	25	525	- do - Florence Legion
3rd Brig. Florence	3	33	- do -
Group of Mob. Bns Florence	7	40	
Florence Legion	38	2383	- do - Florence Legion
Florence Mob. Bn	25	525	
Ancona Legion	39	2415	
Bologna Legion	55	3730	- do - Bologna Legion
Bologna Mob. Bn.	25	525	
Livorno Legion	43	2547	- do - Naples Legion
3rd Division Naples	5	40	- do - Naples Legion
5th Brigade Naples	3	33	- do - Naples Legion
Groups of Mob. Bns Naples	7	40	
Naples Legion	58	4280	- do - Naples Legion
Naples Mob. Bn.	25	525	
Bari Legion	45	2983	- do - Bari Legion
Bari Mob. Bn.	25	525	
Catanzaro Legion	52	3543	- do - Palermo Legion
6th Brigade Palermo	3	33	
Palermo Legion	49	3959	To be added to the
Palermo Mob. Bn	25	525	organics of Palermo
			Legion
Messina Legion	50	3343	- do - Milan Legion
1st Div. "Pastranga" Milan	5	40	

5774

Units	Organical strength		Remarks
	Officers	Ors	
2nd Brigade Milan	3	33	-- do -- Milan Legion
Group of Mob. Bns Milan	7	40	-- do -- Milan Legion
Milan Legion	59	3882	-- do -- Milan Legion
Milan Mobile Battalion	25	525	
Bolzano Legion	42	2852	
Padova Legion	39	2395	
Padova Mob. Battalion	25	525	-- do -- Padova Legion
Verona Legion	37	2225	
1st Brigade Turin	3	33	-- do -- Turin Legion
Turin Legion	42	2383	
Turin Mobile Battalion	25	525	-- do -- Turin Legion
Alessandria Legion	49	2666	
Genoa Legion	48	3083	
Genoa Mobile Battalion	25	525	-- do -- Genoa Legion

Totals 1427 73573

General Tot. 75000

5773

Appx 2 to circular 209/34-1945
date 14 April 46.

ORGANICS OF TERRITORIAL LEGIONS (Higher Commands excluded)

LEGIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Organics on the basis of 55000	Increase for HQ Companies	Increase of small stations strength up to 7 men	TOTAL	Proportional Increase	Personnel balance due to Private Legion	Gen. total on the basis of 75000 org. strength	Organics on the basis of 6000	Total increase difference between Nrs 7 and 8)
Abruzzi	1523	45	320	1888	352	330	2600	2101	499
Alessandria	1544	40	360	1944	362	370	2666	1900	766
Ancona	1443	40	247	1730	325	330	2415	1650	765
Bari	2143	45	187	2375	608	-	2983	2418	565
Bologna	2785	50	322	3157	575	-	3730	3352	478
Polzano	1715	45	342	2102	390	360	2852	2034	818
Cagliari	2134	45	312	2491	492	-	2983	2552	431
Catanzaro	2037	45	566	2648	535	360	3543	2500	1043
Florence	1574	45	315	1934	449	360	2383	1851	532
Genoa	2293	45	203	2541	542	-	3083	2702	381
Lazio	2438	50	375	2663	523	-	3386	2805	581
Livorno	1543	40	221	1804	383	360	2547	1900	647
Massina	2105	45	267	2417	566	360	3343	2550	793
Milan	2774	50	443	3267	615	-	3882	3233	649
Naples	3205	50	577	3632	648	-	4280	3633	647
Padova	1698	40	283	2021	347	-	2395	2000	395
Palermo	2865	50	111	3026	933	-	3959	3434	525
Rome (1)	2478	50	-	2528	1711	-	4239	3239	1000
Turin	1706	45	238	1989	394	-	2383	2047	336
Verona	1244	40	283	1567	296	360	2225	1500	725
	41247	905	5772	47924	11073	2880	61877	49301	12576
									5772

(1) Besides, the following units depends from Rome Legion:

1 Squadron group

LEGIONS	Organics basis of non	Increase HQ Co- grps	Increase small strength	T O T A	Proportion increased	Personnel 100 to 1000	Gen. to the base 75000 org	Organics basis of	Total in differ between (8 and 9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abruzzi	1523	45	320	1888	352	380	2600	2101	499
Alessandria	1544	40	360	1944	362	300	2686	1900	766
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5772

(1) Besides, the following units depends from Rome Legion:

1 Squadron Group 290
 1 Squadron Royal Guards CORR 80

9

SUBJECT : Visit to CC.RR. - Rovigo.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.AC.
MMIA ROME

John g/ppl
CCRR/G/6/1.

4 April 1946.

Lt. Col. H. MICHALL.

On the 1st inst, I visited the Group HQ at

ROVIGO.

I inspected a recent issue of new uniform and found it to be of quite good quality, grey/green, cut on British Battledress style. Up to that date, there were 5 CC.RR. without uniform, but orders had just been received to collect uniforms on the following day. Uniforms are not indented for, and consequently not issued, by sizes required, with the result that the recipients have to have any necessary alterations made by private means or expense. No CC. RR. had more than one complete uniform, though some may have a second jacket or trousers. All have overcoats. On the other hand, if a man in possession of a shirt is issued with a pullover he must hand in his shirt. Practically no issues have been made of underclothing. About 20 men, out of a strength of 177 are without issue boots, and CC.RR. have been known to purchase their own boots at a cost of 4,000 lire, nearly a month's pay. At the same time the Group Commander was satisfied that he was receiving his fair share of availabilities from Legion HQ.

The Group has a total of 24 vehicles, 8 of which are totally inefficient, and the remainder in doubtful condition. The ROVIGO and ADRIA Companies have no lorry to collect rations from MESTRE, 95 kilometres away, and a lorry is obtained from Auto-trasporti, at a cost 5,000 lire, CC.RR. supplying the petrol. For special duty in connection

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5771

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Rations are drawn every 15 days by Companies and distributed to lower formations. The only difficulty is the distance involved, and the frequent lack of fresh vegetables at the ration store, resulting in local stations buying such commodities locally. While the CC.RR. prefer to do this, it does involve a lot of financial calculations and adjustments. The suggestion was made that it would be much easier to revert

to pre-war arrangements whereby each station bought all its own rations.

The Caserma was clean, but poorly furnished, and in need of repair. Some six months ago, there was an explosion of abandoned ammunition which wrecked part of the Caserma; the wreckage has been cleared, but no progress made on re-building. The Caserma is owned by the Province which is stated to have a 75,000,000 Lire deficit.

The allowance, for stationery for the Group HQ is 800 Lire per month, but the cost of paper alone is 240 Lire at least once a week. Typewriters are only issued to Officers Stations, those in use at smaller Stations having been bought or "provided" by the Marescialli or Brigadier.

Some months ago, when still under AMG, the Group Commander arranged courses of instruction of a month's duration at Group HQ, with a class of 30 men. This had to be suspended owing to lack of accommodation and diminished strength, also extra duties in connection with the Elections. The Group Commander considers that the foregoing is much more beneficial and effective than the one hour per day system - which is very rarely carried out in actual practice. The difficulty is the provision of permanent and capable instructors. A small course for motor - drivers is being held at Group HQ at present.

I was gratified to find that the Group Commander had actually received an order requesting estimates of wire, etc., required for the provision of private telephone lines to all stations, and the information requested was almost ready.

On the question of Divisional and Brigade Commanders, the Group Commander felt that they only served as a "delaying" station in administration procedure, and considered them as redundant. He did not know what it was to have a visit of inspection from a Brigade Commander.

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B. Powell
B. POWELL, Major.
SO II. CC. BR. Branch.
M. M. I. A.

BP/lmr

SUBJECT:- Monthly Report

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION.AC.
MMILA
CCPR/G/6/1

5 March 46.

Lt.Col.H.MICHAEL.

1. During the month of February 46, most of my work has consisted of Conferences with various Allied and Carabinieri Officers trying to fix the Carabinieri establishment for:-

- (a) Arms and Ammunition.
- (b) Carabinieri Legion Transport
- (c) Mobile Battalions.

2. (a) has been fixed (b) has almost been completed. The establishment of the Mobile Battalions has proved the most difficult, but it is hoped that success will be achieved this week, when another conference between Allied and Italian Officers is due to be held.

3. Considerable agreement has been reached on many points with the Carabinieri, especially:-

(a) that light repairs to Legion vehicles be done by Carabinieri at each Legion HQ. Heavy repairs to be done by Italian Army Territorial Workshops. If the Carabinieri vehicle will take a long time to repair, or is "written off", then for the Italian Territorial Command to supply the Carabinieri with another vehicle.

(b) the Italian Territorial Commands to supply the Carabinieri, down to Legion level, with all stores, arms, uniforms and equipment, instead of the present system whereby Carabinieri Legions, and even lesser units, have to send their lorries, or hired civilian lorries, all over Italy to collect stores and equipment.

4. The system of repairing and maintaining Carabinieri Casernas, and also the supplying of accommodation stores to all Casernas, is still under discussion. The present system has completely broken down and is not likely to function again. efficiently for several years. Many Casernas are privately owned and the owners will not repair them, chiefly owing to the very high cost of repairs. The supplying of accommodation stores is done by private contract given out to firms by the Ministry of Interior. The firms in many cases cannot supply the accommodation stores, because they do not possess them, or they cannot supply them because present day prices are too high. The contracts were all made before the War and in some cases years ago.

5. I paid a visit during the month to the PERUGIA Gruppo and inspected a number of small Casernas in the mountains. The lack of transport was simply appalling. The rations, and all other stores and equipment, have to be fetched from ROME by hired civilian vehicles. There are over 400 Carabinieri in the Province of PERUGIA. The distribution within the Province also has to be done by private hired transport. There was also a shortage of uniforms and accommodation stores in the Casernas. But in spite of the many difficulties under which these Carabinieri work in the APPENNINES, I found the number of arrests being made was

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RPF/ter

Richard James
Major SO II
CC.RR. Branch
M. M. I. A.

Notes for

Monthly Report

[illegible]

(continued)

20 March 1966

1-800-375-7000

4. During the month of March 1946, most of my work has consisted of trying to fix the policy and establishment for:-

- (a) Overlanded Legion Reports. This has not been settled.
- (b) PIS for Overlanded Legions. This has proved to be most difficult and is not yet settled. For the present the Legions are still receiving patrol from the local authorities.
- (c) Radio for Mobile Bus, Legion and Group. A plan has been suggested and approved, but it is necessary first to obtain the approval of AFHQ and to obtain the release of the necessary Allied Radio sets. The decision of AFHQ is now awaited.

2. A scheme has been worked out for 1948 Japan to be a balanced at mountain countries, so that best use of them can be made in different countries. The first batch of seeds were delivered on 20th March 46.

3. The "Cancraggio System", has completely broken down. The Carabinieri are reluctant to change the system, and in any case it involves big legal difficulties. At the present it is proposed to try and obtain accommodation at once from the War Ministry as a "stop-gap" until the system sets on it's feet again.

With Mr. J. W. B. I have made an extensive study of the development of leading clothing and equipment in their use. We have visited the London stores in 1908, the Carabiniere Club stores, and the Laido London stores.

5. At the present I am discussing with the Commandant, the increasing of the scale of automatic rifle to the machine gun, in view of the fact that more ~~heavy~~ automatic rifle are being made available.

6. I have used an extensive enquiry into the Cardinal method of Criminal Investigation, and during the course of which I visited America & Europe.

Richard L. Lewis

1992/1993

- (a) Carabinieri Legion Transport. This has not been called.
- (b) PL for Carabinieri Legions. This has proved to be most difficult and is not yet settled. For the present the legions are still depending on the local authorities.
- (c) Radio for Mobile Bus, Legion and Group. A plan has been suggested and agreed, but it is necessary first to obtain the approval of ARHQ and to obtain the release of the necessary Allied Radio sets. The decision of ARHQ is now awaited.

2. A scheme has been worked out for 19d Jeeps to be stationed at mountain crossings, so that best use of them can be made in difficult country. The first batch of Jeeps were delivered on 20th March 46.

3. The "Comunicazione System" has completely broken down. The Carabinieri are not anxious to change the system, and in any case it involves big legal difficulties. At the present it is proposed to try and borrow accommodation stores from the Air Ministry as a "stop-gap" until the system gets on its feet again.

4. With Maj. WILKIN I have made an extensive check of the Carabinieri method of issuing clothing and equipment to their men. We have visited the stores in NOB, the Carabinieri GHI stores, and the LAFO Legion stores.

5. At the present I am discussing with the Carabinieri the increasing of the scale of automatic rifles to the legions and the Mobile Bus, in view of the fact that more MONTA automatic rifles are being made available.

6. I have made an extensive enquiry into the Carabinieri methods of Criminal Investigation, and during the course of which I visited ALVARO & 2768
BLOCH.

1003/100

Richard L. Langer
M. M. L. Branch.
M. M. L. A.

SUBJECT : CCRR Organisation and Strength.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION A.C.
M.M.I.A.
ROME

G/6/1

7 March 1946

Lt. Col. Mighall, G.S.O. 1.

1. The organised Strength of the CCRR to shown in the "Order of Battle" published by CCRR HQ, and is fixed at 65,000 under the terms of the Armistice.

2. The Order of Battle shows the disposition of CCRR assigned to HQ's schools Divisional and Brigade HQ's, Legions, Groups and Companies, Mobile Battalions and the Section Mobilised with the Army proper. The latter Section consists of 1865 Officers and men, and performs Military Police duties with the Army, and is therefore not available for Civil Police duties.

3. The Trieste Legion is not activated at present owing to the peculiar circumstances obtaining to Venezia Giulia, and therefore the organic Strength is reduced to 62,304 Officers and men. However, tacit approval has been given for the Strength to be maintained to the 65,000 ceiling rather than retire men whose services can be made use of in other districts during the present Unsettled State of the Country and Public Safety generally. As of 31 December 1945, the Strengths (Officers and men) of the CCRR, on figures supplied by HQ CCRR, who as follows : -

Organic Strength.	Effective.	Actually on duty.
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62304	66,033	58,322
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Less Trieste Legion.

The effective Strengths is therefore 1033 above the ceiling of 65,000, while the men actually performing duty is 58322, or 7711 less than the effective Strength.

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Organic Strength. Effective. Actually on duty. 57,67

62304 66,033 58,322

Less Trieste Legion.

The effective Strengths is therefore 1033 above the ceiling of 65,000, while the men actually performing duty is 58322, or 7711 less than the effective Strength.

This deficiency is accounted for by :-

(a) Ordinary leave	4615
(b) Convalescent leave	1455
(c) Agriculture leave	16
(d) Compassionate leave	65
(e) Short leave	87
(f) Marriage leave	7
(g) Special "Liberation" leave	64
(h) In Hospital	1364

- 2 -

(j) Absentees	27
(y) In custody	11

<u>Total</u>	<u>7711</u>
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4. The % allowed to be on leave at any one time is 10%, and the figures of 6303 on leave of various kinds represents just under the permitted 10%.

5. Strength returns are now being received from Legions through our L.O.s and while the returns are not complete, it is impossible to compare the totals with those given by CCRR HQ. In this connection, while the "Effective" and "Actual" figures should agree with that given by HQ, the Legion Commanders' figures of "organic" Strength often vary with those shown in the Order of Battle. The pro-formae on which Legion Commanders submit their fortnightly return to HQ have been examined, they are simple and uniform, and at the present time there appears no need to make any alterations. The disparity quoted above has been brought to the notice of CCRR HQ, and Legion Commander are being circularised on the matter.

6. The Order of Battle lays down the number of Officers and men by Groups, Companies, etc, having regard to the size of a given area, density of population, railways, industrial and agricultural features, etc, incidence of crime; the figures arrived at are based on the recommendation of the Legion Commanders, after being vetted by HQ. It appears therefore, that the organic Strength of each Legion is fairly equitable.

7. However, preliminary investigation shows that while some Legions are below their organic Strength, other are in excess. A typical instance is that in No. 4 Brigade which comprises Rome, Lazio, Abruzzo, and Cagliari Legions, Rome Legion has an organic Strength of 3856, effective = 5264, actual 4244. Which represents 1408 over organic Strength. Lazio has organic Strength, 3047, effective 4346, actual 3566, an excess of 1299 over organic Strength. Abruzzi Legion, adjoining and in the same Brigade, has an organic Strength of 2099, effective 1707 and actual 1432, showing a deficiency of 392 against organic Strength.

5786

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5768

8. This has been reported to the HQ CCRR and a report called for, but it would appear to be a case for the most searching investigation by the Brigade L.O. On the surface, it would appear that Rome and vicinity is being better treated in numbers of men allowed than districts away from the Capital. While it is appreciated that the density of population and its

particular characteristics require a bigger proportion of Strength, it should be borne in mind that the CCRR are only one Section of the Police Forces Controlling the City, and in fact do less actual Civil Police duties than in the Communes and Provinces. It is also felt that numbers of them may be employed with Governmental Offices in a capacity which has no relation to their police functions.

9. Members of the CCRR are also being employed on extraneous duties, such as guards on Allied installations, guarding railway marshalling yards and at Civilian prisons. Strong efforts have been made to recall these men from such duties, and some results obtained, and the position is being closely watched. Reports from I.O.'s indicate that many less men are employed on extraneous duties. But this in part may be accounted for by the closing of Allied installation, rather than by voluntary release. While there is reason to think that the figures quoted by the CCRR HQ as to numbers not available for ordinary duties is exaggerated, to support their request for an increase of organic Strength by 10,000, it would appear that pressure should be brought to bear on certain Ministries to supply some alternative means of guarding their own interests, 1306 employed as Railway and Docks Police is a case in point. Other outstanding examples are 23 CCRR outside Regina Coeli prisons, 46 at a Military prison, 51 guarding UNRA Warehouses, and 25 at Sulmona Civil prison. These men incidentally are from the Rome Mobile Battalions. Each of the above functions should be the responsibility of the Ministries of Interior, War, or Grace and Justice or UNRA.

10. Another point for consideration with Training branch is the organic Strength of the Training Schools. At the Rome Training School - the maximum number of recruits that can be accommodated is 1800, and that very much in excess of the number which can be properly instructed, yet the staff of the school is approximately 60 Officers and 560 NCOs and men, or one Instructor/Admin Official to every 3 Recruits, which having regard to the nature of the instruction given, is an exorbitant waste of man-power. Though no one would wish to deprive the CCRR of proper training and instruction, it would appear that the Admin Staff and numbers of recruits shown on the Strength of the Cadet School (total 4190), plus the scanty nature of Police

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extraneous duties, such as guides on railroad lines, guarding railway marshalling yards and at civilian prisons. Strong efforts have been made to recall these men from such duties, and some results obtained, and the position is being closely watched. Reports from I.O.'s indicate that many less men are employed on extraneous duties. But this in part may be accounted for by the closing of Allied installation, rather than by voluntary release. While there is reason to think that the figures quoted by the CCRR HQ as to numbers not available for ordinary duties is exaggerated, to support their request for an increase of organic strength by 10,000, it would appear that pressure should be brought to bear on certain Ministries to supply some alternative means of guarding their own interests, 1306 employed as Railway and Docks Police is a case in point. Other outstanding examples are 23 CCRR outside Regina Coeli prisons, 46 at a Military prison, 51 guarding UNRA Warehouses, and 25 at Sulmona Civil prison. These men incidentally are from the Rome Mobile Battalions. Each of the above functions should be the responsibility of the Ministries of Interior, War, or Grace and Justice or UNRA.

10. Another point for consideration with Training branch is the organic strength of the Training Schools. At the Rome Training School - the maximum number of recruits that can be accommodated is 1800, and that very much in excess of the number which can be properly instructed, yet the staff of the school is approximately 60 Officers and 560 NCOS and men, or one Instructor/Admin Official to every 3 Recruits, which having regard to the nature of the instruction given, is an exorbitant waste of man-power. Though no one would wish to deprive the CCRR of proper training and instruction, it would appear that the Admin Staff and numbers of recruits shown on the Strength of the Cadet School (total 4190), plus the scanty nature of Police training given, could be reduced, thus allowing a bigger establishment in Legions. It would also be reasonable to suppose that the CCRR would learn his proper police function quicker by working out in the Provinces and Communes with experienced men, and proper distribution of man power would facilitate the regular training of CCRR under their Commanding Officers, which at present depends largely on the particular state of crime, etc, in a given area, or the

initiative and zeal of the Group Commanders.

11. Mobile Battalions as the name suggest, have been set up at various large centres (12 in all) to act as a striking force in cases of grave disorders. However at the orders of local prefects, in certain places, particularly Emilia Region and Sicily, these Battalions have been split up with the result that smaller numbers of men are located in different towns, thus robbing the Battalion as a whole of its effectiveness. It is recommended that each Mobile Battalion be kept at Battalion Strength in one locality, and that the authority to use the Battalion in case of emergency be vested in the Army Territorial Commander, or in the case of Padua and Cagliari, where there is no Territorial Commander, in the Senior Italian Army Offices.

12. In connection with organisation and distribution of personnel a grave concern is the lack of telephonic Communications, particularly between small, and often isolated, CRRR stations, and their Section or Group Commanders. Having regard to the appalling lack of transport, as an alternative means of Communications, the provision of telephonic services to all CRRR Casermas, should be considered as a national necessity. Though complete figures are not available, it is known that a large proportion of casermas are without any telephonic service, while other have only a part-time service dependent on the working hours of the local telephone exchange operator. The Ministry of War should be made to realise that priority for connecting all CRRR Casermas by telephone to their respective Commanding Officers Station by private line, thereby making the availability of service full-time, is an urgent necessity. (Consideration of wireless communication is dependent to a great degree on the provision of the necessary equipment, and it appears obvious that it would not be forthcoming in the required quantity to effect immediate improvement, plus the question of training the necessary personnel). Not only would the provision of direct line telephone add greatly to the efficiency of the policing of the Country, but many working hours would be saved, thus easing the man-power situation.

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13. It is fully realised that the provision of telephones is dependent upon the availability of the necessary material; which may be considered to be practically non-existent. Never-the-less, general telephonic communications must play an important part in the recovery of the economic life and future of the Italian Nation. It is further realised that the necessary material will not be forthcoming in sufficient quantities, for some time, or without planning and budgeting on the part of the Ministries concerned. It is therefore suggested that the Ministry of War Collaborate with

the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Industry and the Treasury, to formulate a comprehensive plan for budgeting and production, with a high priority being given to the CCRR. At the same time Legion Commanders should be called upon to supply details of requirements on a 3 phase basis, of immediate, urgent, and future priority, probably spread over a 3 or 5 year period. Obviously, the above suggestions are more in the nature of long-term policy than of effecting immediate improvements; at the same time, it is a scheme which must be tackled at once to obtain priority of supplies and labour, and for financial reasons, if it is hoped to obtain any results in the near future.

14. The question of Brigade Commands has been gone into and attached is an extract of the CCRR Regulations dealing with their powers and functions. On paper, and in theory, they are filling an important role. As Officers responsible for the efficiency of 3 or more Legions, it is the Brigade Commander's duty to visit each Legion periodically and inspect the functioning of the Legions from all aspects, much in the same way as the British Home Office Inspector. However, to a great extent, they appear to have more power to propose than to "effect". Further, unlike our H.O. Inspectors and H.O., there appears to be no power as is held in UK by the non-payment of the 50% grant from the Treasury. Though they have great power to propose, it would be interesting to know what the Division and Brigade Commanders have proposed to their HQ, and what the latter has done about it. Division and Brigade Commanders are Officers of the CCRR, who by virtue of their long years of CCRR experience should be in the best position to make effective inspections of the forces under their Command, give orders to put glaring Mal-Administration or inefficiency right, and have sufficient influence with the C.G. to advise him on matters of policy, organisation and administration. These would appear to be no active or regular cohesion between one Brigade Commander and another, or by Brigade Commanders situated some distance from Rome and the C.G. Although Division and Brigade Commanders are at liberty to come to Rome when they wish to confer with the C.G.

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15. An important function they could perform

at this moment, and it should be done most rigourously, is to examine the Strengths of the respective stations in their Legions, and to effect such transfers of personnel so that each station has its full complement according to the order of Battle. This is the agreed Strength for each station, and unless these are special reasons - it should be adhered to. If the Brigade Commander thinks the Order of Battle Strength for a particular station is out of proportion to its requirements, he should advance his reasons to HQ and if sound, the establishment should be altered. Until every station has its full complement, very sound reasons should be forthcoming for another station to be over strength.

16. The same function should be performed by the Brigade Commanders in respect of transport, to ensure that the existing resources are distributed equitably throughout the forces under their Command.

17. Now that practically the whole of the country is returned to Italian Government, and air travel is easier to obtain, regular and frequent conferences of all Division and Brigade Commanders should be held at CCRR HQ's Rome.

18. A survey of jurisdiction of Brigade Commanders is given below.

No1	Population	Area (Square Miles)	CCRR Strength
Bgde	Turin	5,200,000	13,500
2	" Milan	12,300,000	27,700
3	" Florence	7,800,000	21,000
4	" Rome	6,000,000	25,000
5	" Naples	3,000,000	22,250
6	" Palermo	4,000,000	10,000

The figures given are to the nearest round numbers, and does indicate a large disparity between the responsibilities by population, area and CCRR Strength of one Brigade Commander as composed with another; though perhaps of not immediate importance, it may well be a matter for HQ CCRR to consider some future adjustment of jurisdiction.

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19. Recapitulation of points raised for suggested action :-

- (a) Searching enquiry by L.O. Nº4 Brigade are. Strengths in Rome and Lazio Legions.
- (b) Withdrawal of Rome Mobile Battalion from static guard duties.

- (c) Concentration of all Mobile' Battalions at one HQ.
- (d) Consideration of chain of Command for the operational use of Mobile Battalion.
- (e) Consideration of reduction in establishment of CCCR at Training School, Rome.
- (f) Provision of telephones.
- (g) Re-deployment of CCCR within Legions by Brigade Commanders and surpluses declared.
- (h) Re-allocation of transport within Legions by Brigade Commanders.
- (i) Conferences of Legion Commanders with Brigade Commanders.
- (j) Conferences of Divisional and Brigade Commanders at HQ CCCR.
- (k) Survey of Brigade Commanders jurisdiction.
- (l) Report from Brigade Commanders on recommendations they have made, or can make, tending towards improved efficiency.

B.R. POWELL Major
GSO II

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GSD 4				
GSD 5 (TAB)				
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Answer.
B.R. POWELL, Major
GSO II

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TRANSLATION

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4 CCRB BRIGADE HQ
The Commander.

6 March 46.

To Major POWELL. NMIA CCRB Section.

Reference our previous conversation, I am enclosing copy of articles 33, 34 and 35 of the Organic Regulations, which state the power jurisdiction of the Brigade Commanders.

Other powers than those established by art. 34 are unlawful, as long as the Organic Regulations remain as they are.

sgd :
?????????
Colonel.

Art. 33.

As for the organisation and work of the depending Legions and Sections, the Brigade Commanders depend directly on the Divisional Commands.

As for the regulations which the CCRB have in common with other troops, the Brigade Commanders depend personally on the Commanders of the "Corpo d'Armata" (Army Corps: one "Army Corps" includes three divisions-).

They correspond directly with the local Commands of the "Corpo d'Armata" and of the "Defence" Territorial Commands.

Art. 34.

The Brigadier Generals (Generale di Brigata) have the following powers:

- (a) - They supervise the sections under their jurisdiction, take care of the discipline and of the services; they make the necessary suggestions to the Division Commanders and to the other authorities.
- (b) - They suggest to the Division Command the steps to be taken to ensure regularity in the work, and keep it informed on their necessities and on what is going on.
- (c) - They give suggestions and advice to the OC the supervised sections, and intervene if necessary.
- (d) - In case of mobilisation, they make sure that the sections under their supervision comply with the instructions, and that the regulations on the matter

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are adjourned. They will see that this work is done quickly and practically.

(e) - They will make sure that there is no surplus personnel in the commands under their jurisdiction.

(f) - They supervise the instruction and training of the officers, taking a special care of the training of the newly recruited Lieutenants.

(g) - They carry out the work given to them by the Ministry of Interior, for special reasons.

(h) - They carry on the work given to them by the Ministry of Interior or the War Ministry. This work consists in planning out with the Prefect and the Military Authorities, the division of the personnel and the co-ordination of services, for extra-work.

(i) - They grant the extension of the period of service of the CGRR.

(m) - They grant leaves to the Legion Commanders, if the leave is authorised by the military authorities concerned.

Art. 35.

The Brigadier Generals will also :

- Visit each Legion within their jurisdiction, once a year.

- Visit the stations commanded by officers, when it is necessary to control them. The control must be effected as to the general functioning of the Command visited and of the units depending on it. Small stations will not be visited directly, unless the visit is made to control the activity of the officer immediately superior to the Station Commander.

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SUBJECT:- Inspection of small Carabinieri Casermas
in the APPENNINES - LAZIO Legion.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION.A.C.
M.M.I.A.
ROME.

CCRR/G36/1.

26 February 46.

Lt. Col. H. NICHALL.

1. Between the 20th and 23rd February 46, I visited a number of Carabinieri Casermas in the APPENNINE Mountains in the LAZIO Legion, 4th Brigade of Carabinieri. All the Casermas were in the PERUGIA Gruppo.

2. There is still snow on the high hills and snow was still lying in some of the villages I visited. Needless to say it was very much colder than ROME.

3. The Gruppo Commander, Major CIARALLI, was most helpful, but as it will be seen from this report, I did not enquire into the Gruppo as a whole, but merely the smaller formations in the mountains.

4. The following is the strength of the PERUGIA Gruppo:

Forza autorizzata	Officers	8.	NCOs & Men	457.
Forza effettiva	"	9.	"	441
Forza presente	"	9.	"	395

5. The Carabinieri have nine horses in PERUGIA and the whole Gruppo possess the following vehicles, which are roadworthy at the present time:-

Light Trucks	1.
Motor Cars	6.
Three-wheeled M/C	2.
carriers.	38
M/Cs	47.

6. All the rations for the Gruppo have to be fetched every 15 days from the Italian Army Territorial Depot in ROME. The Gruppo has insufficient transport and has to HIRE civilian vehicles to fetch the rations from ROME. The Gruppo also has to hire other civilian vehicles to distribute the rations to the various stations within the Gruppo. The return journey to ROME takes two days. All other stores and equipment, including clothing, have to be fetched in hired vehicles from the Lazio Legion HQs in Rome.

7. On Thursday 21st February 1946, I visited the following Casermas:-

8. GUBBIO. (Italy. Road Map. 1/200,000. Sheet 13. About 20 miles N.E. of Perugia)

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9. At Gubbio there is one Lieutenant, who in addition to Gubbio, has the following stations under his command:- Pietralunga, Scheggia, (both sheet 13) Sigillo, Forzato, Gualdo Tadino, and Nocera, (all sheet 14). This area is 11,000 sq kilometers and has a population of 75,238. The present strength is 1 Lt. 12. N.COs, and 20 carabinieri. In addition there are a further 7 carabinieri, who are at present absent. (2 in hospital, 4 on courses and one on leave.) The establishment is 1 Lt. 12. N.C.Os and 36 carabinieri.

10. There is a Maresciallo and two men at each station, except Scheggia, where there is only a Maresciallo and one man. I took this point up with the Gruppo Commander and a second Carabinieri will be sent to Scheggia. The Carabinieri cannot

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work efficiently with less than three, because they always patrol in pairs. So when both the Maresciallo and Carabinieri go out together at SCHEGGIA, it means that the Caserma is left unattended.

11. There are NO OTHER POLICE of any kind operating in this area.

12. All seven Casermas under this Lieutenant are on the telephone and each can communicate with the Gruppo HQs at PERUGIA. BUT it is a civilian line and only operates in the day time.

13. Transport. One Fiat Balilla. (about ~~400~~ ³⁰⁰) It cannot be used at present owing to lack of tyres, otherwise in good condition. Two motor cycles. One in good condition and the only transport at present available within these seven stations. The second motor cycle is off the road for lack of tyres. There are no bicycles or horses available. Before the war there were four horses always at GUEBIO. Lt. GIONA pointed out how useful it would be if they had only one horse, as this is the best means of transport to each many of the small mountain villages. The country is too mountainous for bicycles. There is excellent stabling in the Caserma at GUEBIO.

14. Every 15 days Lt. GIONA has to hire a civilian vehicle to go to PERUGIA to fetch the rations to GUEBIO. This costs 5,000 Lira each time. The men at the six out stations have to come to GUEBIO, as best they can, to fetch their rations and return to their villages. This is a most unhappy state of affairs, for the Carabinieri either have to walk or beg a lift from some civilian with a car.

15. Arms. 2 Automatic rifles (Mitras) and 2 machine guns at GUEBIO.
1 Automatic rifle and 1 machine gun at each of the other six stations.
All men have muskets, but 32 N.C.O.s and men are without pistols.
20 handgrenades at each station.

16. Uniform. All men under this Lieutenant have only one uniform, one pair of boots, and one greatcoat. Same have two shirts, but mostly they have only one shirt and set of underclothing. They have NO extra heavy winter clothing. I would add that it was snowing whilst I was in GUEBIO.

17. I inspected a number of the men and found some had very old and worn uniform, whilst others, usually returned P.O.W.s, had new uniform. Most of the men had poor boots.

18. Throughout my tour I found in all these villages that the Carabinieri would go to the local cobbler, take his boots off and wait in the cobbler's shop whilst his boots were repaired. All the Carabinieri I spoke to said they used this method of getting their boots repaired. 3/57

19. The provision of a second pair of boots is more essential than a second uniform.

20. A number of the Officers and Maresciallo, who I spoke to, said that the absence of a second pair of boots and uniform, was the cause of much sickness. Carabinieri cannot avoid getting wet, or going out for long periods in snow or rain.

21. The Lieutenant actually had four men without greatcoats, but these were ~~in December 1945.~~ The Lieutenant applies direct to the Legion HQs in ROME ~~and he has to fetch from~~

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21. The Lieutenant actually had four men without greatcoats, but these were supplied in December 1945. The Lieutenant applies direct to the Legion HQs in ROME for uniform and boots. Whatever is issued to him for his men he has to fetch from ROME. He does this by sending a Maresciallo to PERUGIA, who travels to and from ROME in one of the hired ration lorries.

22. Every man under the Lieutenant has one American comforter, which is rather like an eiderdown. It can be doubled on a single bed. Many men had nothing else, whilst others had one blanket in addition. Every man has a bed and mattress. At least one blanket is necessary as well as an American comforter as it is very cold in these mountains. I am taking this matter up at Legion HQs. The American comforters were supplied from the Lazio Legion HQs in ROME. They were reclaimed from the Ministry of War,

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1. **Introduction**

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1 Maresciallo and two men, one of whom was in bed sick in the caserma.

Establishment. 1 Maresciallo and 5 carabinieri.

The area consist of four villages. Total population 3,500.

No transport of any description, but the Maresciallo has recently found a man in possession of a motor cycle, which formally belonged to the Fascist Militia. When transport is available it will be sent to Perugia to see if it can be repaired. If not it will be used for cannabalisation.

No one at this caserma had a pistol, or second pair of boots.

The caserma was owned by the Province of Perugia and was in good condition, except for a few broken windows.

The Maresciallo said he either begged a lift in some ones car to get to Gubbio to fetch his rations, or hired a horse and capt.

27. GUARDO TADINO

1 Maresciallo, 1 Brigadiere and four carabinieri, one of whom was away on leave.

Establishment. 1 Maresciallo, 2 Brigadieri and five carabinieri.

The area is 124 sq km. including 59 villages; population 15,000.

No transport, except one ex-fascist Road Police motor cycle recently taken from a civilian. It is now being repaired and will soon be in daily use.

No cycles or horses.

The Maresciallo pays a civilian 400 lire every 15 days to fetch the rations from GUBBIO. This civilian has a lorry and makes frequent trips on buisness to GUBBIO.

All men with one uniform, one pair of boots, but two blankets in addition to an American comforter.

Only the Maresciallo has a pistol. The Caserma is privately owned and the rent paid by Prefect of PERUGIA. Good condition.

2755

28. The Maresciallo at this station was first class. He has a big area to cover and it is impossible to walk to all his villages. He has a private agreement with the local doctor and several other people with motor cars and lorries and whenever they are going to some of these mountain villages, they let him know beforehand, and either he goes in the vehicle himself or sends his Carabinieri. He said all his 59 villages were visited every fortnight, unless there was deep snow. Most of the villages have no telephones and when a crime occurs someone comes down the mountain to the Caserma, either on foot or donkey, to inform the Carabinieri. The Maresciallo then gets up to the scene of the crime as best he can.

29. NOCERA.

One Brigadier and two Carabinieri. Establishment, 1 Brigadier, 1 Maresciallo and 4 Carabinieri.

Area, 152 Sq.Km. 80 villages. population 10,215.

No transport, cycles or horses.

No one with a pistol.

One uniform, one pair of boots, and two blankets in addition to American comforter per man.

Caserma owned by Province of PERUGIA and in good condition.

...../4.

-4-

This Brigadiere was an excellent type of NCO. He and his men have made 26 arrests for crime since the Brigadiere took over in March 1945. The Brigadiere pays a civilian, who has business to do in GUBBIO, 420 lire each time this civilian brings the rations back from GUBBIO for them. The Brigadiere said sometimes this civilian did not go to GUBBIO for several weeks. It was then usually a question of begging lifts from passing motorists in order to get his rations.

The Brigadiere's method of reaching all his 80 villages was the same as the Maresciallo at GUALDO TADINO, and as described in para. 28.

30. On Friday 22nd Feb 46, I went to SPOLETO and met Capt. BORRINI, who commands the SPOLETO Company of Carabinieri and part of the PERUGIA Gruppo. The company consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 10 Maresciallos, 17 Brigadiere and 99 Carabinieri (2 Carabinieri in hospital and 4 on leave in addition). Carabinieri Establishment. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 15 Maresciallos, 26 Brigadiere and 104 Carabinieri. There are 20 Casermas in the Province to be named.

31. In SPOLETO town (population 19,741) there is one Commissario and 4 agents from the Questura at PERUGIA. In FOLIGNO (population 27,894) there is also one Commissario and four agents from PERUGIA. They are the only police except for a very small number of Finance Guards in these two towns. These other two Police Agencies do not operate in the country where the Carabinieri are the only police.

32. TRANSPORT. The Company has NO LORRIES; three cars all off the road at present; two three wheeled motor cycle carriers, both off the road, without tyres; five motor cycles in running order and five motor cycles off the road. The available transport is therefore ONLY FIVE M/Cs.

The rations and stores are all fetched from PERUGIA in a hired civilian lorry and distributed to the 20 Casermas in the same manner.

33. I visited the following stations all on sheet 16: Italy Road Map: 1/200,000

34. NORCIA. There is a Maresciallo Capo (equal to an RSM) at NORCIA with six stations under his command: - NORCIA, PRECI, CASCIA, MONTELEONE DI SPOLETO, CERRETO DI SPOLETO, AND SELLANO. The strength consists of 5 Maresciallos, 3 Brigadiere and 15 Carabinieri. The establishment is, 3 Maresciallos, 3 Brigadiere and 27 Carabinieri. Before the war there was always an officer at NORCIA. The total population of this area is 22,000. It is very mountainous country and much is still covered in snow. It consists of 85 villages. There are NO OTHER Police in this area.

35. All Casermas are on the telephone and can communicate direct with the Company HQs at SPOLETO, except CASCIA, which is in the process of being installed and PRECI. In these two villages the Carabinieri use the telephone in the Municipio. In all cases the telephone is by civilian line and it only operates in the day time.

36. There are only Brigadiere in charge of the Casermas at MONTELEONE DI SPOLETO and SELLANO.

38. All six Casermas have a machine gun and 20 handgrenades. In addition there are two automatic rifles (mitras) at NORCIA and one automatic rifle at PRECI and one at CERRETO DI SPOLETO. All the Carabinieri are without pistols and are armed with muskets.

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39. The Maresciallo has at these Casermas a total of three m/cs and one three wheeled motor cycle carrier, BUT ALL are off the road through lack of tyres. There are no cycles or horses. Before the war there were 10 horses kept at NORCIA.

40. The rations are distributed in the following manner. The Company at SPOLETO hires a civilian lorry each 15 days for 6,000 lire per journey. The lorry delivers the rations at the Caserma at CERRETO DI SPOLETO. The men at SELLANO and PRECI walk into CERRETO DI SPOLETO on the day in question and carry the rations back. If possible they hire a horse and cart or beg a lift. The ration lorry then proceeds to CASCIA and delivers the rations for that Caserma. The Brigadiere at MONTELEONE DI SPOLETO hires a bullock and cart and comes over to CASCIA to collect his rations. Then the ration lorry finally goes on to NORCIA. Thus the Carabinieri have to hire or beg transport, or carry the rations on their own backs.

41. ~~The uniform, boots and bedding situation was exactly the same as in~~

.....5.

41. The uniform, boots and bedding situation was exactly the same as in Casermas already dealt with in this report, except that every man has two blankets in addition to an American comforter.

42. The Caserma at NORCIA is owned by the Commune and the remaining five are privately owned. Several are in need of small repairs, such as glass windows and roofing. So far the Maresciallo has been unable to get the owners to carry out this work.

43. There is no typewriter at any of these six stations. The Maresciallo Capo in charge borrows a typewriter in NORCIA.

44. There is little crime or political activity in this area. There have been seven arrests for crime in the last month throughout these six Casermas.

45. The Maresciallo Capo said it took him about two months to visit all his 85 villages, although he visited his six Casermas weekly. As his motor vehicles were all off the road, he gave his petrol to certain civilians, who in return gave lifts to his men, and himself, and in this way the Carabinieri get around the district. The Maresciallo Capo, who has been a POW in GERMANY for two years, is an excellent type of man and is obviously doing all he can to cope with the difficult situation. Here again one or two horses would be a very great help to the Carabinieri.

46. CASOLA. 1. Maresciallo and 2 Carabinieri: 36 villages: population 4,800 and 179 sq.km. Establishment: 1 Maresciallo and 3 Carabinieri. The Maresciallo is the only one with a pistol. No transport, cycles or horses. Uniform, boots and bedding in condition as already described. About 30 prisoners arrested for crime since 1st September 1944, including two arrested on 21st February 1946, for stealing money and property from a house in CASOLA in December 1945, to the value of 170,500 lire. Much of the property has been recovered by the Maresciallo. This is excellent work considering the crime was committed nearly three months ago, and only goes to show that in spite of the lack of transport, equipment, uniform and boots, that the Carabinieri carry on and try hard to fulfill their duty.

47. All the Casermas I visited were clean and well kept. The kitchens and food cupboards were clean and there appeared to be no evidence of wastage of food. The bedrooms were tidy. I inspected the men's uniform and boots, and, especially their kit. Very few had a second shirt and underclothing. Some men had a civilian shirt, or Allied shirt, for a second garment. One or two had a pair of civilian shoes. A few men had a spare pair of Battle dress trousers. The socks issued to these Carabinieri in the mountains will not stand up to the hard wear. Several Carabinieri had local made socks from locally produced wool. These are far better than their issue socks. Many men had poor boots. I only saw one man who had an incomplete uniform and he was wearing American khaki trousers. Another had only a khaki overcoat. I saw only two men in civilian shirts. They had no issue shirt. Every man had a pullover, although they varied considerably in colour. The best were the locally made ones from local wool. 9/54

48. When the Carabinieri in these small Casermas draw their rations, they give the flour to a local baker, who bakes bread for them daily. It was pointed out to me that if the Carabinieri cannot get transport to fetch the rations for a day or two, the baker would still go on supplying them with bread, because he knows they get a supply of flour each 15 days. This assists the Carabinieri who have therefore always got two or three days in which to hire, beg or borrow trans-

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49. The morale, spirit and discipline of these Carabinieri in the Appennines was of a very high order. They lack so many things and they suffer bodily hardship because they do not possess a second pair of boots and uniform. Many must often be cold at night because of insufficient blankets. Yet they continue doggedly to do their duty and to make arrests. Some months ago there was a band of seven armed men operating in the mountains above FOLIGNO. The Carabinieri could not cope with the situation because of lack of transport. The Captain of the Company at SPOLITO saw the Town Major of SPOLITO, who at once put some British lorries at the disposal of the Carabinieri. A drive was organised and extra Carabinieri brought in these lorries from PERUGIA. The result was that all seven men were rounded up and caught by the Carabinieri.

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- 6 -

50. The Major of the PERUGIA Gruppo said that the chief needs of the Carabinieri in order of priority are:-

1. Transport.
2. Second pair of boots.
3. Second uniform.
4. More automatic arms, ammunition and pistols.
5. Increase in strength to bring the country districts up to strength.

51. I entirely agree with this view and the order of priority. The terrible lack of transport in the two areas I visited is only too obvious. To have Police in any country begging for transport, "thumbing for lifts", so to speak, is extremely bad. It must lower the Carabinieri in the eyes of the population considerably. It is also a very bad policy when arms and ammunition have to be distributed to Casermas by civilian vehicles.

52. I have made enquiries at the Lazio Legion HQs in ROME since my return. Some clothing and equipment has been made available to this Legion by the Carabinieri HQs, BUT it has had to be fetched from BARI, NAPLES, MILAN and TURIN. The Legion had to fetch the clothing as best it could. Actually the clothing came by train from BARI to ROME, and two lorries from the Legion HQs made the journeys to NAPLES, MILAN and TURIN. This is apparently the usual procedure. Once clothing and equipment are allocated to a Legion, the Legion concerned has to transport and distribute the material as best it can.

Richard Felder

MAJOR
SO(II) OCRR.
M.N.I.A.

Copy to: Major Lacey.

5753

SUBJECT:- Liaison Visit & Inspection of CC.RR Coy HQ
CIVILIAN COCHILA

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION, AC.
M.M.I.A.

CCRR/G/6/1.

19 February 46.

Lt. Col. M. MICHALLI, CC.RR Branch

Herewith summary of my liaison visit and inspection of the above
CC.RR Coy HQ, carried out 18 February 46.

1. COMMAND. C.C. - Capt PANETTA Giuseppe.

2. STRENGTH

Authorised	250
Effective	256
Present	238
On leave	12
Hospital	7
Admin Coy HQ	2 NCOs, 2 Clerks.

Extrasensory Duties 70 men permanently employed as dock guards,
and escorts to UMRHA material ex AMERICA, transported by road to towns in North.
This number often increased by personnel from Legion sources. Authority: CHQ CC.RR.

3. HOURS OF DUTY. 8 - 10 hours, plus 1 hours training daily.
Training visited during execution (1500 hrs).
No. actually on training: 16.

4. UNIFORM AND CLOTHING. Company Commander told the usual "tale of woe", saying
that morale was being detrimentally affected. Continually referred to the
exceptionally good turn out and high morale of soldiers at CASANO, who had been
supplied from British sources. Also stressed that officers clothing was not being
replaced, and that the purchase of a new uniform cost one month's wage (approx 7000.L.).
Stated that uniform was being made available to officers at CASANO at cost of
4,000 .L. This includes 2 complete sets of uniform, all underclothing and 2 pairs
boots. Irregularly made monthly on Legion HQ. Last demand made, inspected and found
as follows:

Jackets	60
Trousers	60
Caps	25
Greatcoats	10
Boots	45
Shirts	130
Under pants	130
Socks	218
Ties	40
Vests	102
Handkerchieves	210
Puttees	50 prs.

5752

1. COMMAND. O.C. - Capt PAMELIA Giuseppe.2. STRENGTH

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Effective	256
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 Training visited during execution (1500 hrs).
 No. actually on training: 16.

4. UNIFORM AND CLOTHING. Company Commander told the usual "tale of woe", saying that morale was being detrimentally affected. Continually referred to the exceptionally good turn out and high morale of soldiers at CESANO, who had been supplied from British sources. Also stressed that officers clothing was not being replaced, and that the purchase of a new uniform coat one months wage (approx 7000.L.). Stated that uniform was being made available to officers at CESANO at cost of 4,000 .L. This includes 2 complete sets of uniform, all underclothing and 2 pairs boots. Indente made monthly on legion HQ. Last demand made, inspected and found as follows:

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Clothing stores inspected and 6 grey/green uniforms only, held.
 Sizes too small and Company Commander stated that these would be returned to Legion HQ forthwith.

5. TERRITORY ADMINISTERED. 190 SQUARE KILOMETRES - 33 out Stations.

6. VEHICLES W.E. 4 cars , 3 Motor cycles.

Held 1 Fiat 1100 4. str car. Condition - running but most unreliable
 6 Motor Cycles - 5 Good
 1 Gilera
 Condition reasonable.

Estimated minimum requirements.

5 Cars	1.3 Ton
5 15 cwt	22. M/C Combinations

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-2-

Estimate assessed by Company Commander.

Workshop and Repairs

Civilian Contract - Cars 8,000 Lire per 3 months
M/Cs 1,000 Lire per 3 months

No spare parts or tyres and tubes held.

Patrol. 600 litres per month. Considered inadequate in view of size of territory administered.

4. COMMUNICATIONS. (a) Telephones. Most indifferent. Civil operator on exchange duty from 0700 - 2200 hrs daily ONLY. Failed to raise exchange in my presence at 1430 hrs.

No private line operating.

The following out stations in course of being connected:

Canale Monterano
Trevignano Romano
Torrita Tiberina
Civitella S. Paolo
Stazione di Allumiere
Merlupo
Formello.

The following out stations not connected:

Ponzano
Fiano Romano
Rignano Flaminio
S. Oreste
Sacrofano.

Private lines to out stations requested in view of operational urgency and confidential nature of work.
RECOMMENDED.

(b) No other communications except by road.

8. RATIONS. Drawn from 8 Subsistence Depot, Rome and stocks held by them. Drawn every 25 days and distributed twice monthly to outstations by hired transport (40 lire per kilometre).

All bread baked locally.

Ration considered insufficient, particularly the quantity of oil (28 grams). Considered this should be increased by a similar quantity of fat. Rations continually underdrawn, and for each ration under-drawn, an allowance of 60 lire is made, for purchase of food on local market.

9. ACCOMMODATION. Accommodation at Coy HQ (ex ITI Army Artillery Bks) inspected, 751. Though badly bombed, accommodation for existing personnel was adequate and in reasonable state of repair (ground floor only). All men provided with beds, but blankets were insufficient and sheets non-existent. Deficiencies regarding beds, mattresses, sheets, of office furniture, etc., stated to be serious with regard to out stations. Maintenance carried out by civil contract- inadequate.

10. ARMS AND AMMUNITION Deficiencies. 39 pistols. Demanded monthly from Legion HQ. Carbines and Automatic weapons complete to ME. Automatic weapons (Coy HQ) inspected in store and found clean and serviceable.

Arms instruction carried out daily. Ammunition

no private line operating.

The following out stations in course of being connected:

Canale Monterano
Trevignano Romano
Torrita Tiberina
Civitella S. Paolo
Stations di Allumiere
Morlupo
Formello.

The following out stations not connected:

Fonzano
Fiano Romano
Rignano Flaminio
S. Oreste
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Private lines to out stations requested in view of operational urgency and confidential nature of work.
RECOMMENDED.

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10. ARMS AND AMMUNITION Deficiencies. 89 pistols. Demanded monthly from Legion HQ. Carbines and automatic weapons complete to ME. Automatic weapons (Coy HQ) inspected in store and found clean and serviceable.

Arms instruction carried out daily. Ammunition complete to scale.

11. GENERAL Cleanliness of accommodation, turn out and saluting of all ranks, gave the impression of morale being above average. Co-operation on part of Coy. Comd. was excellent.

WHW/ter

[Signature]
Major.
DAM& JMG
CC. HQ. Branch
M. M. M. A.

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12 February 46.

Further to subject matter, submitted 8 Feb 46, para 4.

Herewith farther information with reference to administration of CC.P.R., compiled from various liaison visits.

1. UFFICIO DI COMISSAR LATO

(a) The "UFFICIO DI COMMISSARIATO" was formed in November 1945, at the special request of Comdr. CC.RR. to Ministry of War. It's object is to give special assistance to CC.RR. regarding matters of administration. Being in it's infancy it is at present experiencing "teething difficulties", but later should provide a sound connecting link between the Ministry for War and CC.RR. HQ, and be in a position to give valuable assistance to Legions.

(b) Rations. Detailed issues are made from Army Territorial Depots down to and including "Tenenzas". HQ CC.RR circulate applicable Ministry orders and instructions only. In normal times (pre-war) each detachment was allotted m onies, and food was bought on the market. LA ZARA considered this preferable, but impossible at present time, owing to non-availability and acute shortages for civilians. No difficulties experienced with regard to supplies.

(c) Clothing & Equipment. Each Legion (there are 23) has a store of clothing, equipment, arms and ammunition, which is supervised by a subaltern with NCOs and men under his command. In some cases civilian workers (ex CC.RR) are employed. The control of these stores comes under the Legion Commanders, who submit monthly returns to HQ showing all stocks held, and demanding essential requirements. There is no method of checking the accuracy of these returns at HQ and Legions are allowed to issue items at their own discretion. Additionally in order to ensure a reserve is held and to assist in easy distribution, certain stocks which are entirely controlled by CC.RR HQ are stored at main depots, e.g., MILAN, ROME and NAPLES. Legions have no control over these stocks and are allowed to issue only on orders from HQ. ~~NO~~ special depots are set aside for specialist clothing and equipment, e.g., skis, winter clothing etc., though such items are normally held at ROME or MILAN; neither are Legion stores "sealed" on a G 1098 basis, as it is considered that in view of acute shortage of all items, e.g., there are still 10,000 CC.RR in civilian clothes, no material benefit would be gained. Consolidated demands by Legions are passed to Ministry of War, who notify CC.RR HQ, availabilities, which are in turn allotted to Legions. In the event of items not being issued owing to non-availability, or in cases of emergency, Legions may signal CC.RR HQ or Ministry for War direct, if the matter is of extreme urgency. At the present time, in order to overcome supply problems, stores are transferred from one Legion to another, as directed by the Commissary Office at HQ. Thus, a concentration of

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(d) Accommodation and Barrack Stores. Little further to report. The Schools at Rome and Florence and the Mobile Battalions, are equipped and maintained by the Ministry of War. This position is satisfactory, but very bad conditions exist with regard to the other detachments (vide last report).

(e) Foraging etc. of Animals. Carried out under supervision of the Animal and Veterinary Director at CC.MR HQ.

2. UFFICIO COLLEGAMENTI ARMAMENTO E MOTORAZIONE (C.A.M.E.)

(a) This office is concerned with the supply of all vehicles, spare parts, petrol, arms, ammunition, wireless sets, telephones and other technical items.

(b) Vehicles- Proposed Establishment

(1) For Divisions and Schools

Motor Cycles 7460
 Motor Cars & Light Trucks 1921
 Trucks 953
 Special Motor vehs... 50 (ambulances, water carriers, w/shops, breakdown vehicles).

The basis for the above establishment is arrived at as follows:

Motor Cycles

6	Motor Cycles per Legion
2	" " Group
2	" " Company
2	" " Tenenza
1	" " to each station with up to 10 men
2	" " to each station with up to 25 men
2	" " for stations with 25 men and not more than 50 men.

Motor Lorries

2	Motor Lorries per Legion
1	" " Group
1	" " Company
1	" " Tenenza

Motor Cars and Light Trucks

Legion	
Group	
Company	
Tenenza	
Stations with 50 men or more	
Under 50 men per station	

Motor Cars

3	
1	
1	
1	
1	
-	

Light Trucks

2	
1	
1	
1	
1	
-	

5749

(3 Mobile Bus per Raggruppamento)

(1) For Divisions and Schools

Motor Cycles7460
Motor Cars & Light Trucks..... 1921
Trucks..... 953
Special Motor vehs... 50(ambulances, water carriers, w/shops, breakdown vehicles).
The basis for the above establishment is arrived at as follows:

Motor Cycles

6 Motor Cycles per Legion
2 " " " Group
2 " " " Company
2 " " " Tenenza
1 " " " to each station with up to 10 men
2 " " " to each station with up to 25 men
2 " " " for stations with 25 men and not more than 50 men.

Motor Lorries

2 Motor Lorries per Legion
1 " " " Group
1 " " " Company
1 " " " Tenenza

5749

Motor Cars and Light Trucks

Motor Cars Light Trucks

Legion 3
Group 1
Company 1
Tenzenza 1
Stations with 50 men or more 1
Under 50 men per station -

(11) For 4 Raggruppamenti (3 Mobile Bns per Raggruppamento)

Motor Cycles 1260
Motor Cars and Light Trucks 60
Trucks 312
Armoured Cars 144
Workshops 12

(c) Vehicles already in possession

(1) Divisions and Schools

Motor Cycles 1258
Motor Cars and Light Trucks 781
Trucks 237

(11) 4 Raggruppamenti

...../3.

-3-

A (ii) 4 Raggruppamenti

Motor Cycles	334
Motor Cars and small trucks	6
Trucks.....	170
Armoured Cars	52
Tanks.....	152
Work shops.....	12

The majority of vehicles held are of Italian or Allied manufacture and are in very poor condition. Allied vehicles are made up as under:

"Humber" armoured cars.....	45
"Dodge" Light Trucks.....	12
"Ford" Light Trucks.....	12
"Bedford" Light Trucks.....	11
"Austin" Light Trucks.....	2
"Standard" PUs.....	1.
"Hillman" PUs.....	1.
"Triumph" Motor Cycles.....	93
"BSA" Motor Cycles.....	30
"Morton" Motor Cycles.....	64
"Ariel" " "	113

(d) Channel of Supply. Demands from CC.RR HQ - Ministry of War (Stato Maggiore M.E. - Ufficio Servizi). Distribution is balanced between proposed equipment and that already in possession and is made by the Ministry of War through Territorial Commands. At the moment only Mobile Bns are being supplied and the Territorial Legions are badly in need of all types of transport.

(e) Service and Repairs to vehicles. It is intended that each Mobile Bn has a workshop for minor repairs. GELI considers each Legion should have one.

Other repairs are carried out through repair sections of Territorial Commands. In cases of urgency or non-availability of repair sections, civilian workshops may be used. Shortage of spare parts is acute - vide last report.

(f) Petrol and Lubricants. Copies of requests for petrol and lubricants are sent to CC.RR HQ for information. Such materials are often issued in smaller quantities than that requested. Applications for petrol and fuel for Mobile Bns are sent from CC.RR HQ to the Ministry of War (SARE Ufficio Servizio) who supply the Mobile Bns directly through the Territorial Commands.

(g) Arms and Ammunition. The following is a suggested establishment for arms and ammunition for the CC.RR: 6748

"Breda" Sub Machine guns (cal 6.5).....	2097
"Beretta" automatic rifles(mod.38,cal.9).....	15816(one for every four men)
Rifles (moschetti a ripetizione,cal.6.5).....	44877(for the other men)
"Beretta" automatic pistols(mod 34,cal.9).....	60215(one to each man)
Handgrenades.....	18797

These figures have not yet been compared with suggested WE submitted by the

"Bedford" Light Trucks..... 11
 "Austin" Light Trucks..... 2
 "Standard" FUs..... 1.
 "Hillman" FUs..... 1.
 "Triumph" Motor Cycles..... 93
 "BSA" Motor Cycles..... 30
 "Norton" Motor Cycles..... 64
 "Ariel" " "..... 113

(d) Channel of Supply. Demands from CC.RR HQ - Ministry of War (Stato Maggiore.R.E. - Ufficio Servizi). Distribution is balanced between proposed equipment and that already in possession and is made by the Ministry of War through Territorial Commands. At the moment only Mobile Bns are being supplied and the Territorial Legions are badly in need of all types of transport.

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"Breda" Sub Machine guns (cal 6.5)..... 2097
 "Beretta" automatic rifles(mod.38,cal.9).....15816(one for every four men)
 Rifles (moschetti a ripetizione,cal.6.5)..... 44877(for the other men)
 "Beretta" automatic pistols(Mod 34,cal.9)..... 60215(one to each man)
 Handgrenades..... 18797

These figures have not yet been compared with suggested WE submitted by the Ministry of War.

The above scheme was implemented by distributed made, at the request of CC.RR HQ to the Ministry of War (Divisione Generale Artiglieria e Motarazione). It has been impossible to issue the CC.RR with "Beretta" pistols (mod.34,cal.90). 13500 "Beretta" pistols are on issue instead of the 60215 listed in the above suggested W.E. Neither the Ministry of War nor the Italian Industries are in possession of pistols for issue and it will therefore be necessary to have more pistols made or to have Allied pistols issued.

The Ministry for War (SMRE- Ufficio Servizi) has released the following ammunition for issue to the CC.RR.

For "Breda" 30" sub machine gun, cal.6.5.....922)
 For "Beretta" automatic rifles,cal.9.....250) for each
 For rifles (Mod.91,cal.6.5).....100) weapon
 For "Beretta" automatic pistol(cal.90)..... 28)

The ammunition is issued on request by CC.RR.HQ. to the General Directorate of Artillery and Motorisation, who issue them through the Territorial Commands.

(h) Communications. The scheme for the re-organisation of CC.RR includes W/T communications as per attached Appendix "A". Owing to acute shortage of equipment no W/T communications exist at present.

WHT/ter

P. J. Miller
Major.
DAA & OGC.
CC.RR Branch.
M. M. I. A.

Appendix 'A'

SECTION	Amegocycles Sta. Range: Min: 600 metres Max: 7kms	Sta Range Min: 50/200 Max: 7 kms 4 megacycles	Station decimetre waves, two lines connected with Sicily & Sardinia	Tele. Stations range 20 kms, to be put on command trucks.
General Command	8	-	4	-
Legion and Groups	-	94	-	-
Armoured Cars and motorised Coys & Bns.	-	-	-	50

6747

COPY

Notes on Liaison Visit to CC.RR. Headquarters: 8 February 1946.

UFFICIO COLLEGAMENTO E MOTORIZZAZIONE - Colonel CELLI.

1. Arms and Ammunition.

The position was requested regarding 10,000 MITRA muskets, model 38/42, calibre 9, and 3,000 BERETTA pistols model 38. CELLI stated that 4,300 muskets had already been "proved" and were in transit to Legions. The remaining 5,700 were yet to be proved and later issued. Difficulty had been experienced in obtaining the necessary ammunition. The 3,000 pistols had not been issued as ammunition of the correct calibre was not available. It should be forthcoming in the near future; and the pistols would be issued to one Legion "en bloc" in order to facilitate administration. I emphasised that release of these weapons had been made by M.M.I.A. on 20 November and as arms for CC.RR. were supposedly in short supply, I could not understand the delay. CELLI then produced the release from Ministry of War, dated 8 January: Ministry of War therefore appear to be at fault.

I emphasised the shortage of automatic rifles with regard to CC.RR. SICILY. CELLI stated that 700 MITRA muskets were already consigned to MESSINA and 600 to PALERMO. These weapons were dispatched by rail from BRESCIA about 24 January. A consignment of ammunition was despatched from ANCONA about the same time.

I then drew the attention of CELLI to the return of arms submitted in respect of CC.RR. Brigades, and stated that I did not consider this to be accurate, as I had received certain information regarding the number of weapons with the Brigade at TORINO. CELLI emphasised that the return was in respect of ITALIAN weapons held ONLY, and instructions had been issued that all other weapons of BRITISH and FOREIGN origin were to be handed over to the Director of Artillery, as and when applicable ammunition was expended.

CELLI finally volunteered that when final distribution of arms from the BRESCIA factory had been made, he considered that equipment of the CC.RR. with personal weapons could be considered adequate. He stressed that the question of ammunition was the immediate urgency; and the one which was likely to give the most trouble. Further, with regard to the arming of CC.RR. in SICILY, he requested M.M.I.A. reconsider the matter of allowing tank cannons to be used, as he stated that a plentiful supply of ammunition was available, and the moral effect of these weapons would be considerable.

2. "A" and "B" Vehicles.

The current requirements in respect of spares for "A" and "B"

ammunition of the correct calibre was not available. It should be forthcoming in the near future; and the pistols would be issued to one Legion "en bloc" in order to facilitate administration. I emphasised that release of these weapons had been made by M.M.I.A. on 20 November and as arms for CC.RR. were supposedly in short supply, I could not understand the delay. CELLI then produced the release from Ministry of War, dated 9 January; Ministry of War therefore appear to be at fault.

I emphasised the shortage of automatic rifles with regard to CC.RR. SICILY. CELLI stated that 700 MITRA muskets were already consigned to LESSINA and 600 to PALERMO. These weapons were dispatched by rail from BRUSCIA about 24 January. A consignment of ammunition was despatched from ANCONA about the same time.

I then drew the attention of CELLI to the return of arms submitted in respect of CC.RR. Brigades, and stated that I did not consider this to be accurate, as I had received certain information regarding the number of weapons with the Brigade at TORINO. CELLI emphasised that the return was in respect of ITALIAN weapons held ONLY, and instructions had been issued that all other weapons of BRITISH and FRENCH origin were to be handed over to the Director of Artillery, as and when applicable ammunition was expended.

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2. "A" and "B" Vehicles.

The urgent requirements in respect of spares for "A" and "B" vehicles in Sicily was explained. CELLI stated that a number of items were available at the ANSAIDO works, GENOVA, and that a CC.RR. representative was coming ITALY in order to find further sources. The question of armoured plating for fitting to personnel carrying vehicles was mentioned, and CELLI stated that some suitable sheet metal was available at GENOVA, but he anticipated considerable difficulty in obtaining release.

CELLI then requested that immediate release be made of the Bren Carriers which had been promised for SICILY. As this was news to me, I asked him for correspondence on this matter. He stated that verbal agreement had been made between himself and Major KING of M.M.I.A. and as Major KING had stated there would be no difficulty in obtaining these; he had notified PALERMO accordingly on 5 January. He further emphasised that he considered the immediate supply of efficient.../2...

armoured cars essential.

3. Ufficio di Commissariato - Colonel LA ZARA.
I stated that CC.RR. SICILY were urgently in need of shirts, underwear, uniform and boots. Could arrangements for immediate issue be made. LA ZARA produced an inventory of a consignment of these articles already earmarked for SICILY, and stated that the difficulty was NOT initial supply, but transport. Before rail space could be allotted, a bid had to be made at least a fortnight in advance. Additionally, a guarantee had to be given that a complete truck load would be consigned at any one time, and part loads would not be accepted. This caused considerable delay, particularly in this instance, when stores were waiting to be moved from BARI and MILANO. It was pointed out that reinforcements from BARI to PALERMO were despatched by rail only a few days ago. Why couldn't these men have taken the clothing with them? LA ZARA said that it was a matter of liaison by Legion Commanders, and not one over which he had control.

LA ZARA then asked if I knew why he (L. of M.) had to pay 450 lire for the gray-green uniforms which were being supplied by 2 District. I explained that these were C.M.M. which had been taken by the Allies, and since they were originally made for Fascist or German personnel, reimbursement to the manufacturers was necessary. LA ZARA replied that if the manufacturers supplied the buttons, thread, etc., he thought the price reasonable; if, on the other hand, they had supplied the material only, he thought the price excessive, and far more expensive than the normal CC.RR. contracts. He then spoke at great length about accommodation or barrack stores. He said that the position was acute in this respect, with regard to the CC.RR. in general. Whereas in large towns CC.RR. personnel were accommodated in casernes equipped by the Ministry of War, outlying stations were provided for by the Ministry of the Interior. The equipping of such buildings was spread over a long number of years. Practically all stores had now been stolen or destroyed; and contractors were not in a position to supply new material. Thus a great number of CC.RR. were without beds, mattresses and other essentials, which seriously affected the health and morale of the troops. He represented that urgent pressure should be brought to bear upon the Ministry of War to supply essentials from Army sources, which he stated he knew were more than adequate.

4. General.

Date showing channel of supply and any other points of particular interest, has been requested from both departments. This should be to hand by 9 February.

LA ZARA made of both departments at CC.RR. Headquarters

instance, when stores were waiting to be moved from BARI and MILANO. It was pointed out that reinforcements from BARI to PALERMO were despatched by rail only a few days ago. Why couldn't these men have taken the clothing with them? LA ZARA said that it was a matter of liaison by Legion Commanders, and not one over which he had control.

LA ZARA then asked if I knew why he (M. of W.) had to pay 450 lire for the grey-green uniforms which were being supplied by 2 District. I explained that these were C.R.R., which had been taken by the Allies, and since they were originally made for Fascist or German personnel, re-impurchase to the manufacturers was necessary. LA ZARA replied that if the manufacturers supplied the buttons, thread, etc., he thought the price reasonable; if, on the other hand, they had supplied the material only, he thought the price excessive, and far more expensive than the normal C.R.R. contracts. He then spoke at great length about accommodation or barrack stores. He said that the position was acute in this respect, with regard to the C.R.R. in general. Whereas in large towns C.R.R. personnel were accommodated in casernes equipped by the Ministry of War, outlying stations were provided for by the Ministry of the Interior. The equipping of such buildings was carried out by a contractor, and in most cases contracts were spread over a large number of years. Practically all stores had now been stolen or destroyed; and contractors were not in a position to supply new material. Thus a great number of C.R.R. were without beds, mattresses, and other essentials, which seriously affected the health and morale of the troops. He represented that urgent pressure should be brought to bear upon the Ministry of War to supply essentials from Army sources, which he stated he knew were more than adequate.

4. General.

Data showing channel of supply and any other points of particular interest, has been requested from both departments. This should be to hand by 3 February.

The appreciation I made of both departments at C.C.R.R. Headquarters was favourable. Any data requested was immediately forthcoming, and co-operation was good. In my opinion, departments were operating efficiently, and if the serious problem of transport could be remedied, there would remain few major problems with regard to administration.

Sgd:

M. H. WRITER

Major, D.A.A. & C.M.G.,
C.C.R.R. Branch, M.I.A.

WIR/am

0599