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Declassified E.O. 17065 Section 3-402/NOIING NO.

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CCRR/6/12



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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/SHDC NO.

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CCRR/G/12

CARABINIERI POLICY

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June-Oct. 1946

2- Cover



A/EX Comm.

I still maintain that the main point of issuing an abridged edition of the CC Report has been overlooked. It is believed that the CC are about to issue a report for a suggested domestic reorganisation of their own. If they issue this report without having seen our recommendations they will probably produce an answer which is not what we consider to be the best one. Therefore it seems foolish not to let them see our recommendations before they carry out their re-organisation and give them a chance to incorporate them in their own report.

I made this point very clearly at our meeting on 5th September and it was then agreed to proceed.

Subsequently to that I went through in great detail with Limbert how to present the report so as not, in any way, to involve re-organisation of other Police Forces. I cannot understand why Bys, on 10th September should have recommended against the decision taken at the meeting on 5th September. I would be grateful therefore, if the decision taken at the meeting can still stand, and the report be drawn up. When the report is ready you will then of course see it and can then decide if any alteration is required.

*Stephen Limbert  
GOC  
K.F.S. of Commission  
MMA*

13

*Dn. P.S. etc.*

*Please speak to Mr. 12.  
M (an Bdy.)*

*2/9/46*



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been allowed to present the report so as not, in any way, to involve re-organisation of other Police Forces. I cannot understand why Eye, on 10th September should have recommended against the decision taken at the meeting on 5th September. I would be grateful therefore, if the decision taken at the meeting can still stand, and the report be drawn up. When the report is ready you will then of course see it and can then decide if any alteration is required.

St. Helens  
L.F.S. Commission  
MMA

13

Dr. P.S. G.C.

Please speak to Mr. 12.  
M (an Big)

2/9/46

1117



TO : Land Forces S/C (M.M.I.A.)

4 Sept. 46.

I have discussed the question of the issue of this report to the Italian Govt. with Majors Fielders and Lambert. It is agreed that the issue should await the acceptance or non acceptance of a Police Mission. If a Police Mission is invited and approved it will presumably take over the re-organization of all the Police Forces in Italy and should therefore start with a clean slate. If, on the other hand the Police Mission is rejected, there is no reason why the recommendations in the report, which are purely domestic to the C.I.B., should not be issued to the Italian Govt.

*E. J. Dyke*  
E. J. Dyke  
P.S. S/C.

Tel: Ext: 686.

Attn: 10

TO : Gk. Comm.

10 Sept. 46.

In view of the fact that the Chief Commissioner has approved the letter to the Prime Minister suggesting a comprehensive report be compiled covering all the White Forces in Italy it is suggested that the submission of this report in an abridged form to the Italian Government, be withheld for the time being, and incorporated in the second report.

*E. J. Dyke*  
E. J. Dyke  
P.S. S/C.

Tel: Ext. 686.

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L.F.S.C. (M.M.I.A.)

The present position is that the CC is slowly building a growing anuclei movement to the Rome Minister pointing out the need for reorganization of the



*E. J. Doyle*  
SAC, Boston  
E.O. 3/0.

Mem. 10

TO : SAC, Boston.

10 Sept. 68.

In view of the fact that the Chief Commissioner has approved the letter to the Prime Minister suggesting a comprehensive report to be submitted covering all the allied forces in Italy. It is suggested that the submission of this report in an attached form to the Italian Government, be withheld for the time being and incorporated in the general report.

*E. J. Doyle*  
SAC, Boston  
E.O. 3/0.

Del. Ext. 685.

11

L.F.S.C. (M.M.I.A.)

The present problem is that the CC is slowly building a growing an Cade. Moreover, to the Rome Minister pointing out the need for reorganization of the Police Forces as a whole and suggesting that the Public Safety S/C in consultation with you should dispatch a comprehensive report with recommendations. After consideration of the report which may take some 2 1/2 months) it is being suggested that the Ital. Govt. might look to ask for a Police Mission. This procedure has been agreed as a method of approach for moving the matter a Police Mission.

It is requested that this matter be handled by delay action in the Executive Report but it seems to be unavoidable. As an example, I remember that in the Rome Report, Bernini's Attorney later to the enclosed Report stated that a Police Mission was essential for its implementation. McCann, Aug. 1978. (Rome).



G.O.C.,  
Land Forces S/C (MIA).

1. One Page 2A (opposite) and 4A and in Minute No. 5 you will find the Chief Commissioner's preliminary comments on the report on the CC.RR, Colonel Bye's comments and those of Brigadier Carr.
2. I agree with the views of Colonel Bye and Brigadier Carr and while bearing in mind the Chief Commissioner's second paragraph, we have to remember that by wastage due to release the CC.RR Section of the MIA has been much reduced and may have to go out of business. A draft letter to ARHQ on this subject is now under study by the Embassies and will be shown to you before issued by the Chief Commissioner.
3. I should be glad if an opportunity to discuss with you on my return at the end of the month.

18. July, 1946.

Vice President,  
Civil Affairs Section.

*MSL*  
Brigadier,  
Executive Commissioner.

1. I discussed this report with Major-General GOLLUM. He agrees that amendments and modifications are required before it can be issued. He would, however, like to put some of it, modified if necessary, across to the Italian Government who have, as he understands, prepared a similar report on reorganisation of the CC.RR. The General is prepared to omit any parts which are not entirely domestic to the CC.RR.

2. Would you arrange with Colonel BYE to discuss with Land Forces Sub-Commission with a view to the issue of a modified edition.

20. Aug. 1946.

Director. P.S.C.

*MSL*  
Brigadier,  
Executive Commissioner.



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3. I should be glad of an opportunity to discuss with you on my return at the end of the month.

18. July, 1946.

Vice President,  
Civil Affairs Section.

7.

*M.S.L.*  
Brigadier,  
Executive Commissioner.

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2. Would you arrange with Colonel M2 to discuss with Land Forces sub-Commission with a view to the issue of a modified edition.

20. Aug. 1946.

*M.S.L.*  
Brigadier,  
Executive Commissioner.

Director. P.S.s/c.

*I think the first thing we want to find out is to whom it is proposed to issue the Report. It seems to me it should be only for local distribution to be used as a basis for discussion with the Italian Govt. The report in my opinion vide M2.6. should be modified to include only matters which have no reference to the other three agencies.*

*Please consider and speak  
21/7/46 M.C. B. V.P.C.*



MINUTE No.5

15th July, 1946

To: Executive Commissioner.

1. Comments of Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission, with which I agree, are at 4A.

2. I have the following comments to make in amplification:-

- (a) Provided the recommendations contained in the report are considered in conjunction with the re-organization, re-equipment etc., of the Police as a whole, the report provides a useful basis for discussion.

There are certain domestic proposals, regarding organization, affecting only the CC.PR which, provided they have no repercussions on the other Police forces, the Italian Government might be advised to put into effect.

- (b) As stated in the covering letter of the report, general implementation of the proposals depends upon the presence of a Police Mission.

The Chief Commissioner has ruled (on File AC/14634/PS) that we cannot now advise or bring pressure to bear on the Italian Government to accept a Police Mission, and has expressed the opinion that there is no immediate prospect of the Italian Government extending an invitation for such a Mission.

Without a Police Mission there would appear to be no way of giving consideration to or implementing the recommendations in the report as a whole.

Even if we could reach ~~the~~ agreement within this Headquarters on such matters as bringing the whole of the main Civil Police Agencies in this country under one Ministry or one central organization, we could not get representatives of the Ministries of War and Interior round a table and discuss and advise reorganization on the lines of the report, for this would now be unjustified interference. Moreover, we should require high Allied Police advice, and we should virtually be in a position of attempting to impose a Police Mission.

- (c) The main proposals contained in the report must, therefore, lie fallow, <sup>So far as the CC.PR is concerned</sup> and I consider this should be agreed with MMIA.

There would be no objection to domestic reorganization within the CC.PR provided it has no repercussions on the other Police Agencies.

It would, for instance, be quite wrong in my opinion if MMIA, by virtue of their influence over the Army, pushed through the proposals regarding increases in pay and allowances, provision of considerable new accommodation, mess-hall, training and recreation equipment, sports grounds etc., (on Allied Army standards) without any regard to the other Police Agencies.



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All money and material available for Police rehabilitation might be concentrated on the CC.RR and this could not fail to have a deleterious effect on the morale of the remainder of the Police.

This Section is strongly opposed to a separate Criminal Investigation Branch of the CC.RR. In any case it is a matter which must be considered in the light of the Police organization as a whole. It is outside the terms of reference of MMIA. The Report, (Part II, para 8, sub-para (d)(ii)) only mentions the co-operation of the Ministry of the Interior in respect of obtaining qualified instructors, on the other hand the Report does presuppose a Police Mission.

15/7

M. Carr Brigadier

M. Carr, Brigadier.  
VP. CA. Section.

15/7



## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

V.P. C.A.S.

3.

Will you cause P.S. Sub Com to  
study this report as directed by C.C. &  
begin his conclusions (to which please add  
your own) with a very brief summary.  
It is to be remembered that C.C. has 1113  
agreed that a P.A. Division if provided



should be B r t u e L

7/8/21/6



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- S E C R E T -

MEMO - BRITISH POLICE MISSION TO ITALY.

1. The constitution of a British Police Mission to ITALY must depend on the terms of reference it is given.
2. It is considered essential that the terms should embrace reorganisation of all Italian Police Agencies, who are so intimately connected.
3. On this assumption, the staff required is shown at Appendix "A". The numbers and organisation are tentative and would have to be the subject of discussion with the Italian Government, particularly as regards training and the C.I.D. aspect.
4. The Italian Police Agencies involved are:
  - (a) Carabinieri (75,000);
  - (b) Questura (Agents of Public Security) (32,400);
  - (c) Finanze Guardia (31,600);
  - (d) Forest Guardia (5,500);
  - (e) Municipal Guards;
  - (f) Railway Police.
5. In the initial stages, distribution as shown is recommended. Later it would be possible to effect a redistribution, so that each I.D. could deal with all Police Agencies in his area.
6. The Commander need not necessarily be a professional Police Officer; in fact there are many advantages in his not being so. The remaining staff (except those shown as civilians) should be. This is especially important in the case of the 5 Officers for Finger Printing and C.R.O., for which more detailed further arrangements are necessary.
7. Should the Mission be approved, presumably it would be fully accredited to the Italian Government "on contract" for a period of years. Three years is considered the absolute minimum, in order that the evolution of the re-organisation may be supervised, once the actual plan is decided on.



4. The Italian Police Agencies involved are:
- (a) Carabinieri (75,000);
  - (b) Questura (Agents of Public Security) (32,400);
  - (c) Finance Guards (31,600);
  - (d) Forest Guards (5,500);
  - (e) Municipal Guards;
  - (f) Railway Police.

5. In the initial stages, distribution as shown is recommended. Later it could be possible to effect a redistribution, so that each L.O. could deal with all Police Agencies in his area.
6. The Commander need not necessarily be a professional Police Officer; in fact there are many advantages in his not being so. The remaining staff (except those shown as civilians) should be. This is especially important in the case of the 5 Officers for Finger Prints and C&O, for which more detailed further arrangements are necessary.
7. Should the Mission be approved, presumably it would be fully accredited to the Italian Government "on contract" for a period of years. Three years is considered the absolute minimum, in order that the evolution of the re-organisation may be supervised, once the actual plan is decided on.



MINIMUM SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF  
BRITISH POLICE MISSION TO ITALY.

Central H.Q. (Rome)

Commander

3 general staff officers ( )  
2 lawyers ( ) (c)  
2 Executive Officers ( ) (e)

CC&RI.

21 Legion L.O.s ( )  
2 Schools L.O.s ( )  
5 Offrs for Finger  
Prints CRO ( ) (a)  
1 Doctor of Forensic  
Science ( ) (a) (d)

Municipal Police

1 General Staff Officer ( ) (a)

Questura

3 General Staff Offrs ( ) (a)  
1 Traffic Staff Offr ( ) (a)  
1 Ry. Police Offr ( ) (a)  
12 L.O.s ( ) (b)

Finance Guards

1 General Staff Offr ( )  
1 Customs & Excise Offr ( )

TOTAL: ( 1 Commander  
) 50 British Police Officers ( )  
( 7 Civilians ( )

NOTE : Clerks, transport, etc. would of course be required in addition. Car drivers could be Italian.

- (a) At Central H.Q., ROME.
- (b) At Rome, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Naples, Genoa, Taranto, Palermo, Cagliari, Florence, Venice and Bari.
- (c) One, if possible, with experience in Italian law.
- (d) If possible, who has been associated with a Police Forensic Laboratory in G.S. .
- (e) From Civil Service or Foreign Office.



- SECRET -

MINIMUM SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF  
BRITISH POLICE MISSION TO ITALY.

Central H.Q. (Rome)

Commander

3 general staff Officers (P)  
2 lawyers ( ) (c)  
2 Executive Officers ( ) (e)

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Postura

3 General Staff Offrs (P) (a)  
1 Traffic Staff Offr (P) (a)  
1 Ry. Police Offr (P) (a)  
12 L.O.s (P) (b)

Forest Guards

1 General Staff Offr (P) (a)  
1 Agricultural Staff Offr (c) (a)

Municipal Police

General Staff Officer (P) (a)

Finance Guards

1 General Staff Offr (P) (a)  
1 Customs & Excise Offr ( ) (a)

TOTAL: ( 1 Commander  
          ) 50 British Police Officers (P)  
          ( 7 Civilians ( ) )

c. would of course be required in addition. Car drivers could be Italian.

Bologna, Naples, Genoa, Taranto, Palermo, Cagliari, Florence, Venice and Bari.  
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sign Office.



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4A

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES  
Public Safety Sub-Commission  
Rm 724

Vol : 47927

12 July 1946

48/44536/23

SUBJECT : Report on CCRB.  
Re : VP. SA. Section.

1. I have read the CCRB. Section report dealing with the Organisation of the Carabinieri and this S/C agrees in general with the recommendations contained therein.

2. It is fully realised that improvements in the pay conditions of service, training and the keeping of records within the CCRB. are really necessary, furthermore similar improvements in the other Police Forces are more vitally urgent in as much as the CCRB. are now recovering some of their self respect and efficiency, and are, so far as is possible, impartial and not politically minded. On the other hand the Pubblica Sicurezza have not to any material degree recovered from the devastating effect of the war. During the Fascist Regime they became more or less a political machine and today the Force is anything but impartial. they are swayed to an enormous extent by politics and they are not free from corruption. This is inevitable when the scale of pay is considered.

3. From an efficiency point of view none of the Forces is up to normal standards, and they are not likely to become efficient under present conditions.

Where five or six Police Forces are each acting more or less independently of the other, efficiency is bound to suffer and much useless work and overlapping takes place.

In the opinion of this S/C the first step to improve the efficiency of the Police Forces is to place all of them under one central control, thus eliminating the present confusion, waste of manpower and overlapping of duties.

4. The improvement in the preparation and the keeping of crime records and the dissemination as suggested in part 4 of the report is particularly necessary, but it is not agreed the CCRB. should set up a separate Criminal Record Office from the Pubblica Sicurezza. One Control Office only is necessary or desirable.

1110



otherwise duplication of work, manpower and expense is created with, as is always the case, important points being missed by both offices by reason of the fact that each believes the other is dealing with the points at issue.

5. In conclusion, it is thought that the proposals will form an excellent basis of discussion with the Italian Government, but it is strongly felt that, unless a Police Mission is desired by the Italian Government, and full cooperation is assured, then any mission is doomed to failure and will have not the slightest hope of achieving any useful purpose.

27/46

*E. J. Byrnes*  
E. J. Byrnes, Colonel  
Acting Director.

1109



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**SECRET**

**HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION**

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 794

2A

29 June 1946.

1A about

MEMORANDUM TO: Executive Commissioner.

The attached will need considerable study. With reference to the covering letter CCM/G/12 of 17 June, I cannot accept the conclusions in paras 4(a) and 4(d) that the Police Mission must be necessarily British.

Moreover, it should be realized that under the armistice we have a right to take a much stronger line with regard to the Carabinieri (as a corps of the Army) than we do with the Police. Thus, even if a Police Mission is not acceptable to the Italian Government, the Land Forces Sub-Commission (Sub-Section) can still exercise considerable influence, as it has already, with the Carabinieri.

I think the foregoing should be borne in mind in your study of the attached.

*W. H. Stone*

WILLIAM W. STONE  
Rear Admiral, USNA  
Chief Commissioner

1108

**SECRET**



TOP SECRET & PERSONAL.

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

CCRR/6/12

12 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Italian Police Forces.

Chief Commissioner, A.C.

1. I feel it necessary to inform you of my views on the state of affairs as regards the Italian Police Forces as a whole. My views coincide to a great extent with those of General BRUNETTI, as I discovered in the course of a general final talk when he came to say good-bye to me on 1 July. I may say that General BRUNETTI spoke confidentially to me at that meeting and particularly does not want his name mentioned in this connection.

2. (a) The Allies have, at present, limited the Armed Forces of ITALY to 140,000 for the Army and 75,000 for the CC.RR. These figures and the armament provided are rigidly controlled by my Sub-Commission.

(b) But the remaining police forces do not appear to be limited in numbers or controlled as regards armament at all.

(c) The latest figures I have as regards these "remaining police forces" are shown at Appendix "A". From this it can be seen that there are large armed forces outside the Army and CC.RR, which are not controlled by the Allies and which, it would seem, are contrary to the spirit of the allies idea on the size and armament of the "armed forces" of ITALY.

3. (a) Our say sub-divide the general functions of the CC.RR into those of:-
- (i) judicial police.
  - (ii) military police.
  - (iii) public order.

(b) The inter-working of the CC.RR and Questura as regards (i) and (ii) is satisfactory. But as regards (iii) the Questura have encroached on the CC.RR functions by the forming of units of "shoot-troops" ("celere", etc.). There are thus the two organisations both doing the same job in this respect. This leads to friction and jealousy, and even opposition, instead of co-operation. Moreover, this extra "shoot troop" addition to the Questura has been recruited largely out of partisans, many of unsplittable origin, owing their appointment to political backing, mainly of the Left. The Questura is being backed by the parties of the Left, whereas the CC.RR naturally tend to be favoured by the parties of the Right. I foresee a political struggle for control of the Police Forces as a whole at the expense of efficiency. The Left are doing all in their power to enhance the authority and prestige of the Questura at the expense of the CC.RR. As an example, at the opening of the Costituenti the CC.RR escort troops appeared in full dress in their traditional place as "light of the CC.RR" instead of in full dress in their traditional place as "light of the CC.RR".



a great extent with those of General FRUMENTI, as I discovered in the course of a general final talk when he came to say good-bye to me on 1 July. I may say particularly does not want his name mentioned in this connection.

2. (a) The Allies have, at present, limited the Armed Forces of ITALY to 140,000 for the Army and 75,000 for the CC.RR. These figures and the armament provided are rigidly controlled by my Sub-Commission.

(b) But the remaining police forces do not appear to be limited in numbers or controlled as regards armament at all.

(c) The latest figures I have as regards these "remaining police forces" are shown at Appendix B. From this it can be seen that there are large armed forces outside the Army and CC.RR, which are not controlled by the Allies and which, it would seem, are contrary to the spirit of the Allies idea on the size and armament of the "armed forces" of ITALY.

3. (a) One may sub-divide the general functions of the CC.RR into those of:-

- (i) judicial police.
- (ii) military police.
- (iii) public order.

(b) The inter-working of the CC.RR and Questura as regards (i) and (ii) is satisfactory. But as regards (iii) the Questura have encroached on ("celere", etc.). There are then the two organisations both doing the same job in this respect. This leads to friction and jealousy, and even opposition, instead of co-operation. There have even been instances of clashes between the "celere" and the CC.RR. Moreover, this extra "shock troop" addition to the Questura has been recruited largely out of partigiani, many of unsuitable origin, owing their appointment to political backing, mainly of the left. The Questura is being backed by the Parties of the left, whereas the CC.RR naturally tend to be favoured by the Parties of the right. I foresee a political struggle for control of the Police Forces as a whole at the expense of efficiency. The left are doing all in their power to enhance the authority and prestige of the Questura at the expense of the CC.RR. As an example, at the opening of the Costituente the CC.RR escort troops appeared in full dress to take their traditional place as "right of the line". So did a Questura troop, in full dress also - and it was proposed that the two troops should be mixed for the occasion!

Also General FRUMENTI has been ordered to replace General DAINI (Deputy Commander CC.RR and COC ROE Division) by General CARRO - must be, as senior General in the CC.RR, by Italian law. 1107 which he the partigiani at the armistice in ROE and is a cousin of the Communist Minister CULO.

Questura, and other arms, show the way the wind is blowing.

(c) The police forces of ITALY are now theoretically an ITALIAN



- 2 -

concern, but as the internal stability of Italy depends largely on these forces, I suggest that it is also very much an Allied concern also. Control of these forces by the left must be against Allied interests internationally. Apart from this, it seems that from the armament angle (see para 2 above) we have a right to be consulted and even dictate general policy. The only way we can do this (as I have said in other recent CC.M. 3/42 letters) is to have an advisory body in the shape of a Police Mission (1) to advise on the re-organization of the whole of the Police Forces (2) to examine the problem and present to the Italian Government an alternative solution divorced from party politics. This would cut the ground from under the machinations of the left.

4. I realize that nothing can be done officially till the new Government in the saddle. But it seems to me that perhaps you might consider raising the whole question privately and unofficially now with DE CASATI from the point of view of:-

(a) the size of the "armed forces" ITALY has at this moment (see para 2)

(b) the Allied interest in maintaining the CC.M. as the main element and bulwark in the maintenance of law and order, as opposed to the "Questura". I have reason to believe that both DE CASATI and ROMITA and the Vatican are sympathetic to this course of action.

5. Though the whole subject is a vast one and would need considerable further study, my view in general is that:-

(a) the "Questura" "shoot troops" (see para 3(b) above) should be abolished as not in keeping with Allied orders.

(b) the "Questura" should be reduced to an establishment of some 8,000. (I understand that the official ceiling is 32,000 but, see Appendix "A", actually the strength is far more).

(c) the duties of the "Questura" should be confined to those of:-

- (i) administrative police (passports, control of aliens, etc.)
- (ii) political police (keeping the CC.M. out of politics)
- (iii) general duties (control of cafes, hotels etc.)
- (iv) railways, road, "stesso" and road police.

(d) the personnel of the "Questura" should be armed, but not be constituted as armed units.

(e) the CC.M. should take over all "shoot troops" functions, for the maintenance of law and order, as has until recently always been their responsibility.

(f) There is an overwhelming case for the retention of the CC.M. as the basis for re-organization of the Italian Police Forces - see Appendix "B".



...to make question privately and that totally now with D1 dispersal from the point of view of:-

(a) the size of the "armed forces" ITALY has at this moment (see para 2)

(b) the Allied interest in maintaining the O.C. as the main element and bulwark in the maintenance of law and order, as opposed to the Questura. I have reason to believe that both DE CASPARI and ROSSI and the Italian are sympathetic to this conclusion.

5. Though the whole subject is a vast one and would need considerable further study, my view in general is that:-

(a) the Questura "shoot troops" (see para 3(b) above) should be abolished as not in keeping with Allied orders.

(b) the Questura should be reduced to an establishment of some 8,000. (I understand that the official ceiling is 52,000 but, see Appendix "I", actually the strength is far more).

(c) the duties of the Questura should be confined to those of:-

- (i) administrative police (passports, control of aliens, etc.)
- (ii) political police (keeping the O.C. out of politics)
- (iii) general duties (control of cafes, brothels etc.)
- (iv) railway, road, "amusee" and road police.

(d) the personnel of the Questura should be armed, but not be constituted as armed units.

(e) the O.C. should take over all "shoot troop" functions, for the maintenance of law and order, as has until recently always been their responsibility.

(f) there is an overwhelming case for the retention of the O.C. as the basis for re-organization of the Italian Police Forces - see Appendix "II".

CH/cac.

*L. Browning*  
Major General.  
Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.  
1106



10 6 7  
REF ID: A66666  
to OMB/6/12 dated 12 July 1946

AGENTI DI PULIZIA SICUREZZA

1. The effective strength of this body is over 50,000, the present strength being approximately 42,000.

2. Ex-partisans are being trained at the following schools to become "agents":

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Nettuno | - - 1053 men |
| (b) Rome    | - - 3484 men |

3. The strength of the agents in Rome is 7,500. The Rome Legion, C.C.N.R., has a strength of 4,500 men.

4. The "Colore" in Rome has 4 companies with a total strength of approximately 1,200 men. They are largely ex-partisans.

5. The other large cities have "Colore" companies, whose numbers are as follows:-

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| - Bari.....    | 453 |
| - Catania..... | 248 |
| - Fagnano..... | 179 |
| - Livorno..... | 187 |
| - Messina..... | 110 |
| - Napoli.....  | 213 |
| - Palermo..... | 302 |

FINANCE GUARDS.  
0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

1. These number approximately 31,000.

MUNICIPAL GUARDS.  
0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

1. As many depend locally from communes, only a very rough estimate, 14,000, can be given.

FOREST GUARDS.  
0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

1. These number approximately 5,500



- 3. The strength of the agents in Rome is 7,500. The Rome Legion, C.O.A.R., has a strength of 4,500 men.
- 4. The "Celere" in Rome has 4 companies with a total strength of approximately 1,200 men. They are largely experienced.
- 5. The other large cities have "Celere" companies, whose numbers are as follows:-

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| - Bari.....    | No. 453 |
| - Catania..... | " 248   |
| - Ferrara..... | " 179   |
| - Livorno..... | " 67    |
| - Messina..... | " 110   |
| - Napoli.....  | " 213   |
| - Palermo..... | " 382   |

FINANCE GUARDS.  
0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

- 1. These number approximately 34,600.

MUNICIPAL GUARDS.  
0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

- 1. As many depend locally from communes, only a very rough estimate, 44,000, can be given.

FOREST GUARDS.  
0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

- 1. These number approximately 5,500



APPENDIX "B"

to CC.MR/2 dated 12 July 1946.

Points in favor of retention of CC.MR as a basis for re-organization of the Italian Police Forces:-

1. The present prestige of CC.MR was very high. The Corps is rapidly regaining the prestige although it has a long way to go. The public has little confidence in the Gestapo, a feeling which is shared by nearly every British Police Officer who has served in Italy.

2. CC.MR are the sole Police Agency in 93% (4,836) of the Communes of Italy, where they are respected and regarded generally as are the Village Policemen in U.K.

3. The discipline and behaviour of CC.MR towards the people is in marked contrast to the indiscipline and corruption of the Gestapo.

4. The conduct of the Gestapo is very largely stayed by political considerations. In performing their duties, Agents have to consider first of all how various political influences will react, even in trivial cases.

The succession of Socialist Ministers of the Interior has led to the formation of heavily armed and semi-militarily disciplined "Celere" Shock Police, whose unnecessary recourse to force has received much unfavourable comment. The Italian people at least have no doubt as to the political leanings of the "Celere" and thus responsible for its formation.

CC.MR are not subject to political influence to anything like the same degree. With some exceptions, matters of promotion, transfer and discipline of personnel are dealt with by the Corps itself, and not at the whim of some influential politician, all offenses being military offenses.

5. CC.MR in peacetime are operationally completely under the control of the Ministry of the Interior, through the Prefects, in matters relating to public order in the respective provinces.

6. CC.MR are armed. This is, and always has been accepted, and expected, by the Public which from long experience knows that their arms are not used unnecessarily. In 1945, 46 Carabinieri were killed and 143 wounded in armed conflict with criminals. The figures are not too bad, but at least twice as many armed conflicts have taken place in which CC.MR have suffered no casualties. CC.MR action in dealing with civil disorders, even in the most trying situations, has received nothing but praise.

7. The work of CC.MR since the Armistice, has been commended by high Allied Authorities, including Field Marshall Alexander. In 1945, in conflict with or owing to their opposition to, the Nazi-Fascist element, 592 Carabinieri were killed or executed and 31 wounded. The Gestapo has nothing to compare with this record.



Italy, where they are respected and regarded generally as are the Village Policemen in U.S.

3. The discipline and behavior of CC.RR towards the people is in marked contrast to the indiscipline and corruption of the Questura.

4. The conduct of the Questura is very largely swayed by political considerations. In performing their duties, agents have to consider first of all how various Political influences will react, even in trivial cases. The accession of Socialist Ministers of the Interior has led to the formation of heavily armed and semi-militarily disciplined "Celere" Shock Police, whose unnecessary recourse to force has received much unfavorable comment. The Italian people at least have no doubt as to the political leanings of the "Celere" and those responsible for its formation.

CC.RR are not subject to political influence to anything like the same degree. With some exceptions, matters of promotion, transfer and discipline of personnel are dealt with by the Corps itself, and not at the whim of some influential politician, all offenses being military offenses.

5. CC.RR in peacetime are operationally completely under the control of the Ministry of the Interior, through the Prefects, in matters relating to public order in the respective provinces.

6. CC.RR are armed. This is, and always has been accepted, and expected, by the Public which from long experience knows that their arms are not used unnecessarily. In 1945, 46 Carabinieri were killed and 145 wounded in armed conflict with criminals. The figures are not too bad, but at least twice as many armed conflicts have taken place in which CC.RR have suffered no casualties. CC.RR action in dealing with civil disorders, even in the most trying situations, has received nothing but praise.

7. The work of CC.RR since the Armistice, has been commended by high Allied authorities, including Field Marshal Alexander. In 1945, in conflict with or owing to their opposition to, the Nazi-Soviet element, 592 Carabinieri were killed or executed and 31 wounded. The Questura has nothing to compare with this record.

8. The Ministry of War, controlling as it does, the manufacture and/or supply of arms, ammunition, equipment, transport and clothing, renders it essential that CC.RR should remain a part of the Armed Forces except in operational function.

9. The above few points can be greatly enlarged upon, with examples, to the benefit of the CC.RR and the detriment of the Questura. In this connection it must be pointed out that 85% of the 50,000 Questura Agents are redundant and perform no useful function.



SRR Sec

SECRET2nd PAGE

TO : AFHQ (C-)

1. I feel that the time has come when the whole question of an Allied or British Police Mission to the ITALIAN Government should be reviewed, as there appears to be considerable confusion both as regards the potentialities of the existing "COMR Sec L.P.S.C. (MIA)" and what is required to put the whole of the ITALIAN Police Forces on their feet.

2. From the Allied point of view, it seems to be agreed in principle that, with a view to the reorganization of the ITALIAN police forces and their training in modern police methods and procedure, in accordance with the original purpose of this Commission and in June 1945, a Police Mission to the ITALIAN Government would be highly desirable and advantageous to the Western Allies.

It is not now possible to impose such a mission on the ITALIAN Government. On the other hand, it might well be that, under the changed circumstances since the cessation of the ITALIAN Government would now consider the idea of a British Police Mission with some approval. There has been much discussion in the Press recently on the necessity of unifying, improving the lot and raising the efficiency of the ITALIAN Police Forces as a whole. An independent mission would avoid the jealousies and suspicions of party politics. In any event, we can but ask the ITALIAN view, expressing our views in the matter.

3. From the purely Allied angle, the present position is as follows:-  
Within the framework of L.P.S.C. A.C. (MIA) there is a COMR Sec which has a list of 10 Police Officers (plus two military staff officers). This Sec has



whole of the Italian Police forces on their feet.

2. From the Allied point of view, it seems to be agreed in principle that, with a view to the reorganization of the ITALIAN Police Forces and their training in modern police methods and procedures, in accordance with the original concept of this Commission set in June 1946, a Police Mission to the ITALIAN Government would be highly desirable and advantageous to the Western Allies.

It is not now possible to discuss with a mission on the ITALIAN Government. On the other hand, it might well be that, under the changed circumstances since the elections, the new ITALIAN Government would now consider the idea of a British Police Mission with some approval. There has been much discussion in the Press recently on the necessity of re-organizing the lot and raising the efficiency of the ITALIAN Police Forces as a whole. An independent mission could avoid the jealousies and suspicions of party politics. In any event, we can but ask the ITALIAN view, stressing our views in the matter.

3. From the purely Allied angle, the present position is as follows:-  
Within the framework of I.P.S.C. A.C. (P.I.A.) there is a current list of 10 Police Officers (plus two military staff officers). This force has never been up to strength and has at present only 7 Police Officers and under normal release would be gradually reduced.

Apart from the matter of a Police Mission, this O.P.M. Section 10.3 in General completed its "immediate objective" of re-equipping and rehabilitating the morale of the G.P.U., and the Section could, there, be allowed to rest.

PAR 661 of 11 May 1946, however, has the following effect:

- (a) A provision for increase in the O.P.M. Section (P.I.A.) from the 10 Police Officers (plus two staff officers), to 15 Police Officers (plus two staff officers).



(b) Constitutes the COM Section (MIA) as a foundation for a Police Mission which Section, in the meantime, is to endeavour to "extend its influence" over the ITALIAN Police Forces as a whole.

As regards (a) above, there are no forces in this theatre from which personnel can be obtained to increase the strength of the COM Section (MIA). With regard to maintaining its existing strength, it would not, as things stand, be equitable to order these Police officers as disproportionately vital.

As regards (b) above, I do not consider it possible for a COM Section in L.P.C., A.S. (MIA) to extend its influence unobtrusively over the Police Forces as a whole. L.P.C., A.S. (MIA) only deals with the COM in their capacity as an advisory body to the RESEARCH STAFF, of which there form part.

4. To Sum Up

- (a) The point at issue is whether the Allies wish to have an efficient ITALIAN Police Force or not.
- (b) If they do, the only answer is a British Police Mission, to extend the work already performed by COM Sec L.P.C., A.S. (MIA).
- (c) We cannot ~~impose~~ send a Police Mission. Therefore, we must ask the ITALIANS to accept it, creating such pressure as may be possible.
- (d) It seems that the changed political circumstances may have made the possibility of acceptance more likely. At any rate, we can put them on the spot.



approximately 7500.

As regards (b) above, I do not consider it possible for a  
OOR Section in L.F.S.G. A.C. (MIA) to avoid its influence  
unobtrusively over the Police Forces as a whole. L.F.S.G. C. (MIA)  
only deals with the OOR in their capacity as an advisory body to the  
Italian Army, of which OOR form part.

4. Position

- (a) The point at issue is whether the Allies wish to have  
an efficient ITALIAN Police Force or not.
- (b) If they do, the only answer is a British Police Mission,  
to extend the work already performed by OOR Sec L.F.S.G. A.C.  
(MIA).
- (c) We cannot impose such a Police Mission. Therefore, we  
must ask the ITALIANS to accept it, ensuring such measure  
as may be possible.
- (d) It seems that the changed political circumstances may  
have made the possibility of cooperation more likely. At any  
rate, we can try; and unless we do, there is no chance  
and possibility of retrogression in the efficiency of the  
ITALIAN Police Force.
- (e) The matter of ITALIAN opposition from the past <sup>1402</sup> <sub>1402</sub>  
might be overcome by the arguments in para 2 above. As regards  
possible opposition from the financial aspect, if the ITALIANS  
cannot afford to pay for a Mission, the question arises as to  
whether it would not be worth our while to pay for a small  
mission (of say 40 - 50 officers) which would have such a



030

salutary and far reaching influence in the Allied and international interest.

NOTE: Land Forces Sub Commission .A.C (MMA) letters CCRR/G/12 of 1 June and 17 June 1946, together with the reports attached thereto, should be read in conjunction with the above,

REAR ARMY: MILITARY STONE  
U.S.M.P.  
SOUTH WEST INDIAN,  
ALLIED COMMISSION.

cc: L.F.C. (MMA)  
S.A. Section  
Public Safety Sub Commission  
Filed A  
Filed B



0 6 8 0

cc: L.H.S.C. (MIA)  
U.A. Section  
Public Safety and Commission  
Filed A  
Filed B

1101



000, Land Forces S/C (MHA)

12, Civil Affairs Section.

1. There is in my mind a good deal of confusion as to the policy and procedure regarding the original proposal of the Allied Commission Italy in June 1945 to set up an Allied Police Mission in Italy. The matter, in my opinion, has gone out of channels as the attached record which I have obtained from the British Embassy will show.
2. However, I agree with parts (c) and (e) of limits above that the C.S.M. Section of the Land Force S/C cannot extend its influence to the Italian Police Forces as a whole.
3. I feel the time has come when we must make a comprehensive recommendation to AMHQ and get the matter straightened out for there is no doubt that there is confusion in the minds of the S.C. and to a certain extent also in the scope of the offices of the C.S.M. Section now established and of the police organization in Italy as a whole.
4. I would here suggest that to maintain the current momentum we must not become involved in direct correspondence with the Embassy without at any rate sending copies to AMHQ.
5. The first point to decide is whether the C.S.M. Section should continue in the successor to the Land Force S/C. I have the impression that it is considered that the only way this section is really justified is by the case I think suggest that it could be very much justified. The influence of police officers will not actually be in any case. On the other hand, and about the, recruitment of personnel in the C.S.M. Section is what make it to explain quite clearly that the scope of this section is limited to the coordination of the C.S.M. Section and cannot extend their influence to the Italian Police Forces as a whole. The third point is to consider what recommendations we make, and with regard to the Police Mission. We were responsible for the original idea and before the commission closed I think we should state clearly what are the present recommendations. We are, as I think, as I think, but the difficulty is to get it out, that it will be extremely difficult to persuade the Italian government to set up a Police Mission and that we cannot force it upon them.
6. There is no doubt that it would be of immense advantage to the Italian government if there was an Allied Police Mission to advise them on a democratic form of police force. The present police system in this country is unsatisfactory, out of date, and a section of the police are liable to be used as a political instrument. However, it is the tradition of the C.S.M. from the police point of view, it is quite anomalous to have a part of the Army dealing with civil police matters.



2. Moreover, I agree with points (c) and (e) of Annex 3 above that the CC, AF, Section of the Land Forces 3/5 cannot extend its influence to the Italian Police Forces as a whole.

3. I feel the time has come when we must make a comprehensive recommendation to AFHQ and get the matter straightened out for there is no doubt that there is confusion in the minds of the CC and to a certain extent of AFHQ in the scope of the duties of the CC, AF, Section now established and of the police organization in Italy as a whole.

4. I would like suggest that to maintain the current channels and do not become involved in first correspondence with the Embassy without at any rate sending notes to AFHQ.

5. The first point to decide is whether the CC, AF, Section should continue as the successor to the Land Forces 3/5. I have the impression that it is considered that the work of this section is nearly complete and in any case I would suggest that it could be very much reduced. The release of police forces are not immediately service in any case. Then we, however, and should be, recommending a reduction in the AFHQ. The second point we must make is to explain quite clearly that the scope of this section is to explain the organization of the CC, AF, and cannot extend their influence to the Italian Police Forces as a whole. The third point is to consider what recommendations we should make with regard to the Police Forces. We were responsible for the original idea and before the Commission closes I think we should state clearly that we are our present recommendations bearing in mind, as I consider our has been already pointed out, that it will be extremely difficult to persuade the Italian Government to ask for a Police Mission and that we cannot force it upon them.

6. There is no doubt that it would be of immense advantage to the Italian Government if there was an Allied Police Mission to advise them on a cooperative form of police force. The present police system in this country is unsatisfactory, out of date, and a section of the police are liable to be used as a political instrument. Whatever may be the tradition of the CC, AF, AFHQ, the police point of view, it is quite anxious to have a part of the AFHQ dealing with civil police matters. The whole system requires complete reorganization.

7. It is clear that the establishment of a Police Mission will not even part of the peace treaty and therefore it can only come as a request from the Italian Government after pressure from the Allies, for the revised armistice terms do not give AFHQ in my opinion the right to insist upon it.

8. If you agree with the above analysis, would you, in consultation with each other and, if necessary, both of you, draft a telegram or despatch to AFHQ clearing up the situation.

1100

Sgd:

Brigadier,  
Executive Commissioner.

24 June 45.



Minute No. 5

10 P. Y

24th June, 1946

To: GOC, Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFLS)

1. I agree in general with Minute No. 4
2. With reference to your Minute No. 3, it was not my view that the CC.M should necessarily be divorced from the Army. They could remain the first regiment of the line and possibly provide the Corps of Military Police, but they should renounce their civil police functions.

I cannot see how a police force can be effective when there is divided control and administration, nor how it can gain and hold the confidence of the public when the major part of the force is part of the armed forces and is heavily armed. In this connection it is to be noted that the first, I think, term of reference for the British Police Mission to Greece was that no part of the Police Force should belong to the Army. However, this is somewhat academic as it would appear that there is no prospect of the Italian Government asking for a Police Mission with comprehensive terms of reference and that the present set up of the Police will remain.

3. As this file came to me first I enclose at its draft of a letter to LFLS as a basis for discussion. This draft represents the views of this Section but I am not sure whether the figures quoted as regards strengths are correct.

320:

G. CAMP, Brigadier,  
VR. CA. Section.

Minute No. 6.

27 Jun 46

TC : K.T. LA Sec

Ref your Minute No 5 above :-

1. (a) The CPM are the major and best part of the Italian Police Forces. If you remove their Police functions, you :  
(i) merely turn them into soldiers of the line,  
(ii) cut out an age-old and valued tradition, close to the Italian heart,  
(iii) have nothing to take their place and therefore greatly reduce the efficiency of the Police Forces.



confidence of the public when the major part of the force is part of the armed forces and is heavily armed. In this connection it is to be noted that the first, I think, term of reference for the British Police Mission to Greece was that no part of the Police Force should belong to the Army. However, this is somewhat unrealistic as it would appear that there is no prospect of the Italian Government asking for a Police Mission with comprehensive terms of reference and that the present set up of the Police will remain.

3. As this file came to us first I enclose at 44 draft of a letter to ARD as a basis for discussion. This draft represents the views of this Section but I am not sure whether the figures quoted as regards strength are correct.

Sgt. M. GALT, Brigadier.  
W. G. Section.

Minute No. 6.

27 Jun 46

TO : V.F. G. Sec

Ref your Minute No 5 above :-

(a) The ORIF are the major and best part of the Italian Police Forces. If you remove their Police Functions, you :-

- (i) merely turn them into soldiers of the line,
- (ii) cut out an age-old and valued tradition, close to the Italian heart,
- (iii) have nothing to take their place and therefore greatly reduce the efficiency of the Police Forces.

(b) Moreover, the Peace Treaty is likely to specify a certain figure for ORIF apart from the Army on the understanding that the ORIF are Police.

(c) To my mind, therefore, it is out of the question to divorce ORIF from their Police duties. **1099**

(d) The real point at issue is whether the ORIF shall :-

(i) remain as they are under divided control, for traditional reasons or

(ii) whether they should be divorced from the Army and come completely under the authority of the Interior.

over



Minute No. 6 (Cont'd.)

(c) My view is that the ITALIANS would not be likely to swallow (it), at any rate for the time being. Therefore let us accept the fact that "Good is the enemy of the good" and let us "make it work" and get the COME right as part of the General Police Organisation. After all, we have equally absurd anomalies in (U.S.):

2. As regards your opinion as to how the ITALIAN Government would view a British Police Mission, I am not in agreement. Things have changed lately, since the elections. There has been much talk in the papers on unifying and improving the lot of the Police Forces and making the whole more efficient. With a Republic, the monarchists and the Regalists might well feel that it would be a good political move to have an independent and neutral body (British) to advise on reorganisation i.e. it would not be a political move to concentrate power in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, who may be a Socialist or Communist. I feel the ITALIAN Government now might well consider the idea of a Police Mission.

3. A further, if not the major, aspect is "Do the Allies want it as being a good thing both for the Allies and ITALY". The answer to this must be "Yes". Anything that conduces to its stability in ITALY must be in the Allied interest.

4. Thus, it boils down to this :-

- (a) the Allies surely want a British Police Mission,
- (b) they must, therefore, approach the ITALIAN Government about it, exercising all possible pressure under the circumstances,
- (c) The matter of ITALIAN prestige might be overcome by the arrangements mentioned in para 2 above. The matter of cost might be the stumbling block. The ITALIANS might say "We can't afford it". But, if the Allies think it desirable or necessary, surely the British might offer to foot the bill - which, after all, would not be very great for a Mission of (say) 40 - 50 officers, particularly in view of that we are spending in this connection in other parts of EUROPE.

In any event, the thing is to obtain ONE approval of the idea and then discuss possibilities with the ITALIANS. We can't be defeatist and say "The ITALIANS would not agree. So, though we'd like it and feel it necessary, we can do nothing".

5. In the light of the above, I think that your draft should be reworded, more optimistically and concisely - as per attached 2nd draft.



later, since the elections, I am not in agreement. Things have changed unifying and improving the lot of the Police forces and making the whole more efficient. With a Republic, the monarchists and the Republicans might feel that it would be a good political move to have an independent and neutral body (British) to advise on reorganisation i.e. it would not be a political move to concentrate power in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, who may be a Socialist or Communist. I feel the ITALIAN government now might well consider the idea of a Police Mission.

2. I further, if not the major, aspect is "Do the Allies want it as being a good thing both for the Allies and ITALY". The answer to this must be "yes". Anything that conduces to the stability in ITALY must be in the Allied interest.

4. Thus, it boils down to this :-

- (a) the Allies surely want a British Police Mission,
- (b) they must, therefore, approach the ITALIAN government about it, exercising all possible pressure under the circumstances,
- (c) The matter of ITALIAN prestige might be overcome by the arrangements mentioned in para 2 above. The matter of cost might be the stumbling block. The ITALIANS might say "We can't afford it". But, if the Allies think it desirable or necessary, surely the British might offer to foot the bill - which, after all, would not be very great for a mission of (say) 40 - 50 officers, particularly in view of what we are spending in this connection in other parts of Europe.

In any event, the thing is to obtain the approval of the idea and then discuss possibilities with the ITALIANS. We can't be defeatist and say "The ITALIANS would not agree. So, though we'd like it and feel it necessary, we can do nothing".

5. In the light of the above, I think that your draft should be redrafted, more optimistically and forcefully - as per attached 2nd draft.

Sgt:

Land Forces Sub-Commission (L.F.S.C.)  
Major General

1098



SECRET

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Table 2. *continued*

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<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/10000/10000-h/10000-h.htm>

1. Recommendations affecting the organization of OI. are attached hereto.
2. Points which affect, or may affect, other police organizations have not been dealt with.
3. The recommendations deal only with internal relations, and no mention is made of such important points as, for example, the control of OI.

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1. Recommendations affecting the organization of the new attached  
have to.
2. Issues which affect, or may affect, other police organizations have  
not been dealt with.
3. The recommendations deal only with internal M. matters, and in  
no way in need of such important points as, for example, the control of M.

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SECRET

- C.O. INFORMATION -

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. Conditions of Service.

- (A) Promotion (general).
- (B) Enlistment (O.D.S.).
- (C) " " (Apprentice).
- (D) Terms of Service.
- (E) Promotion H.O.D.O.
- (F) Pay.
- (G) Accommodation.
- (H) Uniforms.
- (I) Administration.
- (J) Vocational Training.

II. Establishment of Directorate of Training.

III. Establishment of Divisional and Brigade Commands.

IV. Establishment of C.O. Inspectorate at H.Q.

//////

0689



- (A) Promotion (general).
- (B) Advancement (O.D.S.).
- (C) " " (Officers).
- (D) Terms of Service.
- (E) Promotion E.O.O.S.
- (F) Pay.
- (G) Accommodation.
- (H) Welfare.
- (I) Administration.
- (J) Recreational Training.

## II. Establishment of Directorate of Training.

## III. Establishment of Divisional and Brigade Commands.

## IV. Establishment of Co. Inspectorate at H.Q.





SECRET

- I -

- CONDITIONS OF SERVICE -

(A) PROMOTION has been suggested for some years, and a fill-up now would infuse a new spirit and incentive among all ranks, especially junior officers and N.C.O.s. It is recommended that the following points require immediate speeding up, as they are seriously retarding progress, and gravely affecting efficiency and morale:

- (i) Separation.
- (ii) Retirement of over age and reservist officers.
- (iii) Recruitment of officers.
- (iv) Acceleration of promotion.

(B) RECRUITMENT - O.I.S.-

- (i) It is recommended that the conditions of enlistment be altered, so that the minimum age of entry be raised to 19/20 years.
- (ii) The average type of man who enlists in the Carabinieri is from Continental stock and therefore the standard of education is not very high.
- (iii) The following points are suggested as disadvantages of the present age minimum. 17 years is too young to accept or be expected to assume the heavy responsibility of a Police Officer. The recruit (bearing in mind his standard of education), is not fully mentally developed to assimilate the multifarious aspects of law and police procedure, at the time when he is also receiving military training.

- (iv) Men in the Army who are contemplating joining the CC. could be encouraged to prepare themselves by provision of preparatory educational and technical instruction on similar lines to British Army Vocational Training Centres, attachment to Military Police Training Schools, or release Army service by say 4 - 6 months if transferring to CC. approved Army service to count for CC. pension.

At the Ministry of War regard to ex-soldiers, they should be prepared to assist prospective CC. on the lines suggested.

*See for  
any further  
information of  
any nature  
(v)*



are recommended and the training points require immediate attention, as they are seriously affecting progress, and gravely affecting efficiency and morale.

- (a) Education.
- (ii) Retirement of over age and reservist officers.
- (iii) Recruitment of officers.
- (iv) Improving of promotion.

(B) RECOMMENDATIONS - O.E.S.

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- (ii) The average type of man who enlists in the Carabinieri is from Continental stock and therefore the standard of education is not very high.
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*Handwritten note:*  
The following points are suggested as disadvantages of the present age minimum. 17 years is too young to accept or be expected to assume the heavy responsibility of a Police Officer. The recruit (bearing in mind his standard of education), is not fully mentally developed to assimilate the multifarious aspects of law and police procedure, at the time when he is also receiving military training.

- (iv) Men in the Army who are contemplating joining the OC, could be encouraged to acquire themselves by provision of preparatory educational and technical instruction on similar lines to British Army Vocational Training Centres, attachment to Military Police Training Schools, or reduce Army service by say 4 - 5 months if transferring to OC. Approved Army service to count for OC.

as the minority of the regular OC, as soldiers, they should be prepared to assist representative OC on the lines suggested.

(C) RECOMMENDATIONS - O.E.S.

- (i) There has been no recruitment of regular OC. Officers during the past 5 years.
- (ii) The following advice has now been approved by the OC.

1093



(Page 2)

- (10) During selection to be recruited as crew or personnel from the following sources:
  - (a) 100 from regular Italian Army and Air Force; 100 from Italian Navy; 100 from other sources, including as given to men who have served with distinction in the Army or Air Force and who have held high positions.

(11) It is proposed to give the 100 from a short course in administrative matters of the Central School in Florence and put them into service immediately.

(12) The remaining 100 from the other two sources will be selected from applications submitted in 1944. The selection process will be based on family history, educational achievement and other qualifications will be forwarded to the Air Ministry where the selection is made. The applicants must be at least 18 years of age, school certificate and so on and must be of good character. Successful applicants will then be sent to the Central School, Florence, for training.

(13) This request to the 100 is to be prepared to two days after that regular Army officers or equivalent, 100, 40, this is subject to conditions and is liable to be altered.

(14) It is suggested that preference will be given to men who have given good service with recognized personnel and who have held positions in the Army. This is suggested, as it is considered that it may mean the applicant has to be selected on a basis of merit as at present, and not on a basis of seniority.

(15) It would be undesirable to use a portion of these personnel with other units very different to their own, and it is suggested that the training plan would have to be revised. The 100 from the two sources to provide training and personnel to be selected with special care, especially on officers and only the best men should be selected.

(16) As an alternative it is suggested that the 100 should be taken from the regular Army and the other 100 from the Air Force. It is suggested that the 100 from the Air Force should be selected on a basis of merit as at present, and not on a basis of seniority.

(17) The 100 from the regular Army should be selected on a basis of merit as at present, and not on a basis of seniority. The 100 from the Air Force should be selected on a basis of merit as at present, and not on a basis of seniority.

After initial selection of 100 from the regular Army and 100 from the Air Force, the 100 from the regular Army should be selected on a basis of merit as at present, and not on a basis of seniority. The 100 from the Air Force should be selected on a basis of merit as at present, and not on a basis of seniority.







It is recommended that the existing 6 mg and 10 mg tablets be discontinued and the 2 mg and 4 mg tablets be marketed.

(3) As a result of the investigation, it was determined that the information furnished by the informant was reliable and that the informant was a person of good character and was not a person who would be likely to furnish false information.

any more love in the love triangle. We are constantly losing emotional connection.

• Payment of this tax will be made by

**• You have to be prepared to work.**

The annual intake of hospital in- between 3.7% to 4.3%, which means a heavy burden of treatment of the country's health care system.

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number of 20 years and the child counts at birth in the 1960s and 1970s. The average age of women at birth in the 1960s and 1970s was 20 years and the child counts at birth in the 1960s and 1970s were 2.5 and 2.0 respectively.

about 1000 or 1200 miles with a probability of completion of 0.5. The probability of completion of the mission is 0.5.

It is strongly recommended that a foreign team that is doing your assignment should be assigned to the assignment.

By providing the organization by a notice of meeting 10 days after the first ten persons attending having the original signatures the organization cannot be considered to have a stabilizing effect on the situation.

The increased mental attitude of students will materially improve the situation of the training schools, allowing the more concentration for course work, which is generally needed in these classes, leading to the individual instruction and eventually a higher type of teaching materials.

It is recommended that these instructions be they become  
part of the school, be attached to the school as  
soon as possible, regarding education, or with the view  
of making a continued instruction, and to be in  
the school.



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(PART I)

- 4 -

and educating a better type of <sup>new entry</sup> ~~employee~~ <sup>personnel</sup> as well as some time ago by the U. S. to the war industry that a percentage of the production for the war should be kept for the war effort. The personnel should be of military type and should be given the same type of training as the military personnel.

(11) The plan in the future was to go along to the "large school" at Florence for 12 months working with the type of individuals we found suitable, they would then be moved to a location to gain practical experience and at the end of the second year would be given a further course of training and examination at Florence. The personnel would then be sent out to various locations.

(12) As it is intended to give these people thorough training and experience also to gain practical experience in the field, the scheme is outlined on page 10 of the report.

(13) No definite decision has yet been taken in this matter and at the present time the recruitment of U. S. personnel is being made.

(14) It is recommended that the scheme outlined above be adopted but with the reservation that only candidates of exceptional ability be accepted.

(2) U. S. A.

The conditions under which all other personnel will be recruited, considering the nature of pay. Examples of these conditions, few of which are applicable to other personnel, are: a right of entry in all matters, no weekly work day, reserve duty when the night hours are 14 minutes, personal things, limitation of medical leave, no regular work, constant sleep, no work, no obligation to wear uniform at all times unless on leave, etc., etc.

In these circumstances, no increase in the rates of pay is suggested, the present rate being already inadequate. Very many other conditions are suggested, but they are not being taken into consideration at the present time. It is suggested that the present rates of pay are below that which is to be paid, and it is felt that the present rates of pay are below that which is to be paid, and it is felt that the present rates of pay are below that which is to be paid.

15. and other personnel working and day allowances, and it is suggested that they should be increased to match with the present living conditions. These allowances were fixed when the U. S. was at about 10% of the total cost of living in relation to present circumstances.

(16) (1) Compensation should be given up a series of "steps" or "grades" in pay.

where it is possible to



- (iii) As it is intended to give them record to through training and without the to gain practical experience in the field, the nature is small and the money is small.
- (iv) To include training has yet been taken in this matter and at the present time the requirement of 10% is being unchanged.
- (v) It is recommended that the national national status be adopted, but with the requirement that only condition of employment shall be to be accepted.

(v) Pay

The condition under which all police have all to special consideration in nature of pay. A comparison of these conditions, few of which are not falling to other police employees are, - eight days, duty in all conditions, no really want day, seven days when the night hours duty is finished, essential duty, limitation of travel time, long-term travel, constant duty, constant duty, duty, obligation to work within at all times unless on leave, sleep, etc.

In these circumstances, an increase in the rates of pay is essential, the present rate being absolutely inadequate. They may state employees can and to supplement their pay by doing work in their spare time. . . . an expressly obligation to be paid, and it is to be that the present rates of pay are so low that they are strongly tempted to desert from the high degree of integrity and moral character, which they previously held.

It is also recommended that they allowance, and it is strongly felt that they should be increased to enable them to present living conditions. These allowances were fixed when the law was at about 10% to the 1 and they bear no relation to present circumstances.

- (a) (i) Compensation should be given to a system of "incentive" system in pay.
- (ii) Under the present system there is no grading of conditions, and an incentive on their conditions may reduce the rate of pay as an incentive and scale is now.
- (iii) There is a system of awarded a rate for grade for special acts of meritorious service, which should be retained in addition to the present "incentive" system.
- (iv) Only there is no incentive given at the end of the year.



4. *Estimated cost of the project*—The estimated cost of the project is \$100,000. This cost includes the cost of the equipment, the cost of the labor, and the cost of the materials.

The Senate is that a candidate - who may be secular and otherwise yet not possess all the requisite qualifications for election - may lose because when the possibility of his election is not clear.

[illegible]

to be recommended that continuing investments be put on hold until the end of the year.

These factors should be taken into account by people who are considering the purchase of a new car, and the results of this study may be useful to the car industry.

(a) substantive in a  
 case the jurisdiction and power of the tribunal to  
 hear the case and grant a judgment or order in  
 favor of the party who brings the case before the  
tribunal. (b) procedural in a case the rules and  
procedures that govern the conduct of the case before the  
tribunal. (c) remedial in a case the type of relief or order that the  
tribunal is authorized to grant in the case. (d) dispositive in a case the final and binding nature of the tribunal's decision.

(b) Cheng Shih-chen

[illegible][illegible]

It is my understanding that we have to sign off on this for the



(1) It is recommended that officials of the Bureau be held to standards, be that of the end of the year, and the Bureau be held to the end of the year.

The Bureau should be responsible, and a national to the existing service, and a national to the existing service, and a national to the existing service.

(2) Chief of Staff

(1) The Bureau should be responsible, and a national to the existing service, and a national to the existing service.

(2) It is recommended that the Bureau should be held to standards, be that of the end of the year, and the Bureau be held to the end of the year.

(3) Chief of Staff

(1) It is recommended that the Bureau should be held to standards, be that of the end of the year, and the Bureau be held to the end of the year.

(2) Chief of Staff

(1) It is recommended that the Bureau should be held to standards, be that of the end of the year, and the Bureau be held to the end of the year.







It is interesting to note that the R.I.A. is not a charitable organization and that no one has been able to obtain any information as to its activities or its financial status. It is also interesting to note that the R.I.A. is not a charitable organization and that no one has been able to obtain any information as to its activities or its financial status.

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- I I -

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

(A) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

- (1) This is built with a view to being a pattern of organization and only the principle involved and broad outlines of procedure and action are referred to.
- (ii) At present there are 3 permanent and 2 temporary buildings. Two of the 3 permanent buildings are in good condition, and the third with the training of officers and NCOs, by itself and a consideration of these buildings under a lack of standardization.
- (iii) It is laid down that permanent training must be given in buildings. But in local conditions, and the varying need of Region Commanders, this training in many cases not carried out at all, or is of doubtful value.
- (iv) By existing C.O. no training, individual commanders should exercise supervision over schools and training generally, and does not allow a coordinated control over the training, and does not work satisfactorily.
- (v) It is therefore recommended that a C.O. officer be assigned as Director General of Training at C.O. C. in general, and in co-ordination, all training, supervision of training establishments, and refreshment training in the C.O. C.
- (vi) The local head of a Division of Training with a separate staff is considered to be a pre-requisite of efficient organization, and no alternative can be suggested.
- (vii) A possible composition of staff required is shown in Appendix "A".

(B) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

- (i) It is recommended that a Director of Training be appointed to the C.O. C. as a potential that one should be.



(A) TRAINING OF STAFF

- (i) This is doubtful whether we are being a nation or organization and only the people are involved and broad training of people and action are referred to.
- (ii) At present there are 3 permanent and 2 temporary training schools. One of the 3 permanent schools deal with recruits, and the third with the training of officers and NCOs. The training and organization of these schools under a head of a training school.
- (iii) It is held that that permanent training must be given in legions. As to local conditions, and the varying size of legion command, this training is in many cases not carried out at all, or is of doubtful value.
- (iv) By existing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
- (v) It is the recommendation that a Director of Training be appointed (General of Training of D.T.) with general duties of co-ordinating all training supervision of training establishments, and reference course in legions.
- (vi) The appointment of a Director of Training, with a separate staff is considered to be a pre-requisite of efficient organization, and no alternative can be envisaged.
- (vii) A possible composition of staff suggested is shown in Appendix "A".

(B) TRAINING OF STAFF

- (a) (i) It is recommended that a Director of Training be appointed (General of Training of D.T.) with general duties of co-ordinating all training supervision of training establishments, and reference course in legions.
- (ii) The appointment of a Director of Training, with a separate staff is considered to be a pre-requisite of efficient organization, and no alternative can be envisaged.
- (iii) A possible composition of staff suggested is shown in Appendix "A".



- 2 -

(PART II)

Individual School Consultants as to what syllabus shall be given, a system which has obvious disadvantages.

(b) (i) At present there are two temporary schools, one at Bari and one at Cagliari; it is recommended that these schools should be closed down, and all training carried out at existing schools operating at Rome and Turin, and the Florence/School of Florence.

(c) (i) In addition to the training at the three schools, it is recommended that there should be individual courses carried out in each region, at a low level. This is being done to some extent in some regions, but it is suggested, depending on the goal of the Region Committee and the availability of suitable instructors.

The lack of good instructors - even from other sides - seriously retards this action.

It is recommended that an officer and an NCO be appointed by the Director of Training to each region as Training Instructors. The region Training Officer should be responsible to the Region Committee that the training policy of the Director of Training is thoroughly carried out.

(ii) The important point is that these instructors should be fully employed on training, and will have been specially selected and trained in those duties.

#### (d) INDOCTRINATION TRAINING

(i) It is recommended that a small committee be formed to review the whole position of requirements, costs and administration, and make recommendations to the Ministry for immediate action.

Considerable improvement in training should result from the closure of the school building books available for the school purposes, and it is recommended that immediate action be taken by the Ministry to provide additional accommodation for the S.O.S. and his staff.

(ii) Entirely as a result of the war, very little money has been spent on equipment for training establishments.

(iii) The following items are considered urgent requisition items for present training, and to enlarge the scope of equipment:-

#### Indoctrination School:

Replacement of dining room for 1500 students, with chairs and tables (at the moment when they have to take their meals outside standing).

Boys and girls for dorm rooms for 1500 cadets.



recommended that there should be refresher courses carried out in each legion, at a camp level. This is being done to some extent in some legions, but it is haphazard, depending on the end of the legion commander and the availability of suitable instructors. The lack of good instructors - from some other legions - seriously retards this scheme. It is recommended that an officer and an N.C.O. be appointed by the Director of Training to each legion as training instructors. The legion training officer should be responsible to the legion commander that the training policy of the Director of Training is thoroughly carried out.

(11) The important point is that these instructors should be really employed on training, and will have been specially selected and trained in those duties.

(a) STUDIES AND TRAINING.

(1) It is recommended that a small commission be formed to review the whole position of requirements, costs and availability, and make recommendations to the Director of Training. Inside the improvement in training should result from the whole of the school building because available for the school purposes, and it is recommended that immediate action be taken by the War Ministry to provide suitable alternative accommodation for the G.O.C. and his staff.

(11) Chiefly as a result of the war, very little money has been spent on equipment for training establishments.

(11) The following items are considered urgent necessities both for present training and to enlarge the scope of programmes:-

Tables, chairs, etc.:

Equipment of dining room for 150 cadets, with chairs and tables (at the present time they have to take their meals outside standing).

Tables and chairs for class rooms for 150 cadets. (At present class room equipment consists of the current to old and dilapidated).

Re-equipment of the gymnasium and the supply of

1088



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(S)

gun shot.

The effect of a photograph is to give an impression of a person's appearance, but it is not a true picture of the person.

It is not a true picture of the person.

It is not a true picture of the person.

It is not a true picture of the person.

It is not a true picture of the person.

(iv)

It is not a true picture of the person.

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(v)

It is not a true picture of the person.

(vi)

It is not a true picture of the person.

(vii)

It is not a true picture of the person.

It is not a true picture of the person.



It is realized that a considerable amount of money is required, but it is estimated that the initial testing and environment in which a recruit finds himself is so important that the organization is now being established.

(v) Chiefly on a result of the test, little attention has been given to the completion of a standard work-day of instruction.

(vi) There is in circulation but it does not meet other requirements.

(vii) It is recommended that this should be completed as soon as a new recruit, the first of each unit.

\*\*\*\*\*







At the U.S. - West:

Director  
Deputy Director  
Chief Staff Officer  
Chief (Training)  
Chief (Intelligence)  
Chief (Logistics)  
Chief (Medical)  
Chief (Personnel)

1 Brigadier General  
1 Colonel  
1 Lt. Colonel  
2 Captains  
3 Lieutenants  
2 Sergeants  
4 Privates

At each Regional U.S. (1st Regional):

Supervision and Co-ordination  
Office  
Staff

1 Captain  
1 Sergeant

At each Regional U.S. (1st Regional):

Instructor

1 Sergeant

Summary:

Brig. General  
Colonel  
Lt. Colonel  
Captains  
Lieutenants  
Sergeants  
Privates

1  
1  
1  
23  
5  
15  
4

Total

Officers  
Warrant Officers  
Privates

25  
150



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DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- [illegible]



- (e) Training of the parent teaching staff and instructors.
- (f) Arranging of instruction courses.
- (g) Review of syllabi and materials.
- (h) Employment of specialist instructors from outside the service.
- (i) Systemization of the training programme.
- (j) Retention of records and supervision of records.
- (k) Inspection of examinations.
- (l) Introduction of organized groups, provision of awards, prizes and equipment.
- (1) Re-organization of subunits as given at group level.
- (2) Appointment of specialist officers.
- (m) Training of specialists, i.e., finger-writing, color drawing, organized records, etc., personnel and clerical.
- (2) Compilation of standard textbooks.



SECRET

- 3 -

- SUBORDINATE OF DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS -

- (i) The addition of Divisional and Brigade Commands to the system of the last war would be said to have produced any tangible benefits.
- (ii) These commands bear little resemblance to their military counterparts and their addition to the existing system has in the nature of a "grafting operation" entailed little or no production of value.
- (iii) As before, legions commandants directly with the Divisional and Brigade Commanders. In matters of lesser importance, the Division and Brigades act as additional in the chain of command.
- (iv) Comparison of the detailed duties of the Divisional and Brigade Commanders indicates that the legion commandant in the legions is the organization.
- (v) Very few records relating to the legions are available at the Divisional, Brigade, and in fact these records are administered by the legion commandant of each legion.
- (vi) Brigades are directly concerned with tactical planning, discipline, morale, etc., and in these they only act as "submitting" authorities, without of course, recommendations.
- (vii) It is proposed that Divisional and Brigade Commands be abolished, and substituted by a new legion commandant which will have the effect of:
  - (a) Creating a more lively, efficient, and prompt supervisory staff.
  - (b) Concentrating in the legion commandant the entire responsibility for the legion.
  - (c) Improving the prospects of promotion for all ranks, thus improving conditions of service and morale.







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- 17 -

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(12) disposed as they are over Italy and the Islands, used a supervisory authority from Central U.S. It is proposed, in Part II (vii), that an Inspector be hired to replace the Division/Field system of inspecting this authority.

#### (13) Inspector at H. J. II.

- (14) It is considered that there should be one Inspector General, assisted by 3 officers, all of high rank. The latter 3 should have jurisdiction over naval correspondence to the present Divisional level, and each should have a sufficient staff to enable inspection to be made, at least once a year, for all divisions (even Legation ones) to H. J. II. Inspections would include examination of administrative records, and a situation, including a summary of status of sea, shore of area, clothing, transport, etc.
- (15) The inspection would, the Inspector would report to the Inspector General on the efficiency of the Legions under his jurisdiction.
- (16) Suggestions as to the duties of Inspectors are given in appendix.
- (17) The Inspector would, should be responsible for administrative recommendations to H. J. II. together with his own observations and should hold at frequent intervals conferences with his staff.
- (18) Also in favor of H. J. II. Inspector.
- (19) Officer will be able to give their whole time to inspecting Legions.
- (20) They would have a representative at H. J. II. to meet their recommendations.
- (21) They would, normally report on the Legions under their



CO., dispersed as they saw over Italy and the islands, used a summary authority from Central U.S. It is proposed, as in the U.S. (with), that an Inspector be chosen to replace the Division/Police stations as persons exceeding this authority.

(A) Inspector of the U.S. (U.S.)

(1) It is considered that there should be one Inspector located within 3 districts, all of high rank. The Inspector should have jurisdiction over areas corresponding to the present Divisional areas, and must have a minimum of 10 years experience in the field. He must be able to give a report to the Inspector General on the efficiency of the Inspector under his jurisdiction.

(2) The Inspector General, the Inspector would report to the Inspector General on the efficiency of the Inspector under his jurisdiction.

(3) The Inspector would be in the office of the Inspector General.

(4) The Inspector would be responsible for submitting recommendations to the Inspector General on the efficiency of the Inspector under his jurisdiction.

Notes in favor of the Inspector:

(1) The Inspector would be able to give their whole time to the Inspector General.

(2) They would have a representative of the Inspector General.

(3) They would have a representative of the Inspector General.



APPENDIX "A" TO PART IV

SUGGESTED REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

CH. I. INSPECTION

1. Exercise supervisory control over Legions of the Department, on all matters affecting efficiency of officers and men, efficiency of the Legions, discipline, administration, welfare, maintenance, control of clothing and equipment, transport, etc., in accordance with rules, instructions of law, power according to the Department and directing Legions to do as necessary.

2. Advise the D.C. on such recommendations as may be submitted to the D.C. efficiency of the D.C. as a whole, with special attention to administrative relations between Legions, and efficiency of personnel.

3. Arrange regular meetings with Legions, consisting of from 3 to 5 Legions, Legions, where common problems can be discussed, promote co-operation between Legions, and instruction continued.

4. Visit and inspect all Legions from time to time frequently.

5. Report on the efficiency of each Legion under his jurisdiction, reporting the results of his annual inspection to the D.C. and giving a certificate of efficiency or otherwise. If inefficiency is found, he will report accordingly, together with action he has taken to correct inefficiency, or recommendations for action by the D.C.

6. The D.C. or his Deputy will visit Legions at least once per year. All Inspectors will attend a conference of the D.C. at which reports of administrative departments, training, discipline, etc., will be presented, usually, or more often as ordered by the D.C.

7. Advise with the Department General of the D.C. (Ministry of Interior) on co-operation and employment of the D.C. and other related agencies.

8. Deal with such matters as may be necessary between Legions, army, navy, etc., especially distribution of clothing, arms, etc., for the D.C. from territorial Legions.

9. The D.C. or the Legions shall be authorized to deal with all matters concerning relations between Legions under his jurisdiction paying particular attention to general efficiency of the D.C. claims re inclusion on duty.



1. Increase supervisory control over Legions within his jurisdiction, on all matters affecting efficiency of training and use, efficiency of the Legions, fiscal lines, administrative, training, transportation, control of clothing and equipment, transport, etc., in accordance with subject, distribution of power according to U.S. policies, and providing Legions freedom in necessary.
2. Refer to U.S. such recommendations as may be submitted to Secretary of Defense of the D., as a whole, with special attention to coordination between Legions, and uniformity of practice.
3. Arrange regular meetings with Legions, consisting of 10 to 15 outstanding Legions, whose common problems can be discussed, general coordination between Legions, and information exchanged.
4. Visit and inspect Legions, Legions can be trained frequently.
5. Report on the efficiency of each Legion under his jurisdiction, reporting the results of his on all important to U.S., and giving a complete of efficiency or otherwise. If efficiency is found, he will report accordingly, together with action he has taken to achieve desirable results, or recommendations for action by U.S.
6. U.S. in his Legions will visit Legions at least once per year. All Legions will attend a conference at U.S. at which issues of administrative importance, training objectives, etc., will be discussed, annually, or more often as ordered by U.S.
7. Liaison with the Inspector General of U.S. (Ministry of Interior) on cooperation and employment of U.S. and other police forces.
8. Deal with such matters as may be necessary between territorial army commands relating to U.S., especially distribution of clothing, arms, etc., for U.S. from territorial Legions.
9. One officer of the Inspector General will be requested to deal with all matters concerning matters of U.S. in Legions under his jurisdiction paying particular attention to financial distribution of the Legions, claims to subjects on duty, maintenance of dependents of men killed on duty, etc.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section J-402/WHPC NO. 1785020

Appendix B  
to CCPR/PR dated 1 July 1946

Points in favour of retention of CC.PR. as a basis for re-organisation of the Italian Police Forces:-

1. The pre-war prestige of CC.PR. was very high. The Corps is rapidly regaining that prestige although it has a long way to go. The Public has little confidence in the Questura, a feeling which is shared by nearly every British Police Officer who has served in Italy.

2. CC.PR. are the sole Police Agency in 90% (4836) of the Communes of Italy, where they are respected and regarded generally as are the Village Policemen in U.K.

3. The discipline and behaviour of CC.PR. towards the people is in marked contrast to the indiscipline and corruption of the Questura.

4. The conduct of the Questura is very largely swayed by Political considerations. In performing their duties, agents have to consider first of all how various Political influences will react, even in trivial cases.

For example, the succession of Socialist Ministers of the Interior has led to the formation of the "Celere" force of heavily armed and semi-militarily disciplined Shock Police, whose unnecessary recourse to force has received much unfavourable comment. The Italian people at least have no doubt as to the political leanings of the "Celere" and those responsible for its formation.

CC.PR. are not subject to political influence to anything like the same degree. Matters of promotion, transfer and discipline of personnel are dealt with by the Corps itself, and not at the whim of some influential politician, all offences being Military offences.

5. CC.PR. in peacetime are operationally completely under the control of the Ministry of the Interior, through the Prefects, in matters relating to public order in the respective provinces.

6. CC.PR. are armed. This is, and always has been accepted, and expected, by the Public which from long experience knows that their arms are not used unnecessarily. In 1945, 46 Carabinieri were killed and 143 wounded in armed conflict with criminals. The figures are not at hand, but at least twice as many armed conflicts have taken place in which CC.PR. have suffered no casualties. CC.PR. action in dealing with civil disorders, even in the most trying situations, has received nothing but praise.

7. The work of CC.PR. since the Armistice, has been commended by high Allied Authorities, including General Alexander. In 1945, in conflict with or owing to their opposition to, the Nazi-Fascist element, 592 Carabinieri were killed or executed and 31 wounded. The Questura has nothing to compare with this record.

8. The Ministry of War, controlling as it does, the manufacture and/or supply of arms, ammunition, equipment, transport, and clothing, renders it essential that CC.PR. should remain a part of the Armed Forces except in operational function.

9. The above few points can be greatly enlarged upon, with examples,



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8. The Ministry of War, controlling as it does, the manufacture and/or supply of arms, ammunition, equipment, transport, and clothing, renders it essential that CC.RR. should remain a part of the Armed Forces except in operational function.

9. The above few points can be greatly enlarged upon, with examples, to the benefit of the CC.RR. and the detriment of the Questura. The point may arise that, if CC.RR. are to be regarded as the basis for a new Police Force, the 75,000 would be greatly exceeded. In this connection it must be pointed out that 75% of the 32,000 Questura Agents are redundant and perform no useful function, and that 25% specially screened and added to CC.RR. without affecting the 1/3.

*CC.RR. cannot maintain present police*



- SECRET -

NOTES - BRITISH POLICE MISSION TO ITALY.

1. The constitution of a British Police Mission to ITALY must depend on the terms of reference it is given.
2. It is considered essential that the terms should embrace reorganisation of all Italian Police Agencies, who are so intimately connected.
3. On this assumption, the staff required is shown at Appendix "A". The members and organization are tentative and would have to be the subject of discussion with the Italian Government, particularly as regards training and the C.I.D. aspect.
4. The Italian Police Agencies involved are:
  - (a) Carabinieri (75,000);
  - (b) Guardia (Agents of Public Security) (32,400);
  - (c) Finance Guards (31,600);
  - (d) Forest Guards (5,500);
  - (e) Municipal Guards;
  - (f) Railway Police.
5. In the initial stages, distribution as shown is recommended. Later it would be possible to effect a redistribution, so that each L.O. could deal with all Police Agencies in his area.
6. The Commander need not necessarily be a professional Police Officer; in fact there are many advantages in his not being so. The remaining staff (except those shown as civilians) should be. This is especially important in the case of the 5 Officers for Finger Print and C&O, for which more detailed further arrangements are necessary.
7. Should the Mission be approved, presumably it would be fully accredited to the Italian Government "on contract" for a period of years. Three years is considered the absolute minimum, in order that the evolution of the re-organization may be supervised, once the actual plan is decided on.



4. The Italian Police Agencies involved are:

- (a) Carabinieri (75,000);
- (b) Quersura (Agents of Public Security) (32,400);
- (c) Finanze Guards (31,600);
- (d) Forest Guards (5,500);
- (e) Municipal Guards;
- (f) Railway Police.

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6. The Commander need not necessarily be a professional Police Officer; in fact there are many advantages in his not being so. The remaining staff (except those shown as civilians) should be. This is especially important in the case of the 5 Officers for Finger Print and GSO, for which more detailed further arrangements are necessary.

7. Should the Mission be approved, presumably it would be fully accredited to the Italian Government "on contract" for a period of years. Three years is considered the absolute minimum, in order that the evolution of the re-organisation may be supervised, once the actual plan is decided on.



MINIMUM SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF  
BRITISH POLICE MISSION TO I T A L Y.

Central H.Q. (Rome)

Commander

3 general staff Officers (P)  
2 lawyers (c) (c)  
2 Executive Officers (C) (e)

CGARR.

21 Legion L.O.s (P)  
2 Schools L.O.s (P)  
5 Offrs for Finger  
Prints CRO (P) (a)  
1 Doctor of Forensic  
Science ( ) (a) (d)

Questura

3 General Staff Offrs (P) (a)  
1 Traffic Staff Offr (P) (a)  
1 Ry. Police Offr (P) (a)  
12 L.O.s (P) (b)

Municipal Police

1 General Staff Officer (P) (a)

Finance Guards

1 General Staff Offr (P) (a)  
1 Customs & Excise Offr ( )

T O T A L: ( 1 Commander  
) 50 British Police Officers (P)  
( 7 Civilians ( )

N O T E : Clerks, transport, etc. would of course be required in addition. Car drivers could be Italian.

- (a) At Central H.Q., ROME.
- (b) At Rome, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Naples, Genoa, Taranto, Palermo, Cagliari, Florence, Venice and Bari.
- (c) One, if possible, with experience in Italian Law.
- (d) If possible, who has been associated with a Police Forensic Laboratory in G.S. .
- (e) From Civil Service or Foreign Office.



MINIMUM SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF  
BRITISH POLICE MISSION TO ITALY.

- S E C R E T -

1079

Central H.Q. (Rome)

Commander

- 3 general staff Officers (P)
- 2 lawyers (c) (c)
- 2 Executive Officers (c) (c)

Questura

- 3 General Staff Offrs (P) (a)
- 1 Traffic Staff Offr (P) (a)
- 1 Ry. Police Offr (P) (a)
- 12 L.O.s (P) (b)

Forest Guards

- 1 General Staff Offr (P) (a)
- 1 Agricultural Staff Offr (c) (a)

Finance Guards

- 1 General Staff Offr (P) (a)
- 1 Customs & Excise Offr (c) (a)

Police  
Staff Officer (P) (a)

T O T A L: ( 1 Commander  
                  ) 50 British Police Officers (P)  
                  ( 7 Civilians (c) )

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ffice.



*Col. R. S.*

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION

M. M. I. A.

NOTES ON CC.RR. POSITION IN ITALIAN POLICE SYSTEM

1. MAJOR GENERAL L. BROWNING CB. OBE. MC. has directed that a description of the Italian Police System will be given by this Section to all Officers in Land Forces Sub Commission. AC. (PMIA).

2. TYPES OF POLICE.

There are six Police Forces in Italy, namely:

|                                                 |                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Carabinieri                                     | Establishment: 75,000    |
| Questura (including Railway and Traffic Police) | " 32,405                 |
| Guardia di Finanza                              | " 31,629                 |
| Forest Guards                                   | " 5,573                  |
| Municipal Guards                                | According to local needs |
| Armed Watchmen                                  | Specialty authorised.    |

3. CARABINIERI (CC.RR.).

The CC.RR. are the largest single Police Unit; they are the first and oldest Regiment in the Italian Army and have a splendid tradition of which they are intensely proud. An exceptionally high moral standard is required from volunteer recruits to the CC.RR. and enquiries concerning them and their families cover three generations. They are recruited and trained as soldiers. In their training, part is devoted entirely to instruction in Italian law and police powers and procedure, as every Carabinieri, in addition to being a soldier, is also an "Agente di Pubblica Sicurezza" (Policeman), with full police powers. The police duties of the CC.RR. are more comprehensive in these parts of Italy other than large cities and provincial seats as they (CC.RR.) are the only fully authorised police to be found in rural places. Therefore it is upon the CC.RR. that the chief responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rests. The general emphasis is that the CC.RR. are soldiers with, as a secondary duty, police functions.

4. For administration and discipline, CC.RR. are exclusively under the control of the War Ministry, operationally from the police aspect, however, they are under the direct control of the Minister of Interior who exercises that direction and control through the Carabinieri.



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| Questura (including Railway and Traffic Police) | " | 31,629 |
| Guardia di Finanza                              | " | 5,579  |
| Forest Guards                                   |   |        |
| Municipal Guards                                |   |        |
| Armed Watchmen                                  |   |        |

According to local needs specially authorized.

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4. For administration and discipline, CC.RR. are exclusively under the control of the War Ministry, operationally from the police aspect, however, they are under the direct control of the Minister of Interior who exercises that direction and control through the Civil Authorities (Prefetti and Sindaci).

5. The Prefect acts for the Ministry of Interior and in his Province he is the supreme authority for the Government, being responsible only to the Ministry of the Interior.

6. The second highest responsible Official in each Province is the Questore (the chief of all Police Agencies in the Province). The authority of the Questore includes the operational control of the Carabinieri, and all crimes coming to the notice of the CC.RR. have to be reported by them to the Questore, although CC.RR. are not bound to seek assistance in investigation. If, however, Carabinieri and Questore are jointly

1078



engaged in police action, the Questura Agent of similar rank takes charge. Much jealousy exist between Questura and Carabinieri.

This local control of the Carabinieri by civil officials is not likely to be removed, as it is based on a well established principle applied in most countries.

7. In exceptional times, local civil control or single national control are dangerous as the Police Forces may be deliberately used to further the interests of one section of the community to the disadvantage of the others. When Police Agencies are not impartial, the public fail to receive that protection to which they are entitled, and which the laws of the land provide.

Civil authorities should therefore administer the Police under their operational control in such a manner that every citizen has confidence in the police to protect him.

8. In many parts of Italy to-day the civil authorities do not possess the essential qualifications and the political interests of the authorities concerned have undoubtedly had a considerable bearing on the correct or incorrect use of the Carabinieri and other Police Agencies. This is particularly true regarding the North of Italy.

9. The 12 "Mobile Battalions" of the Carabinieri (heavily armed with Armoured Cars etc.) have been created primarily to deal with public disorders of such gravity that Carabinieri personnel normally armed could not quell.

In the event of serious disturbances arising from political motives, instructions may be given by non-impartial civil authorities which will - by effecting dispersal - defeat the purpose for which the Mobile Battalions have been created. This fact should always be borne in mind so long as the operational control of the Carabinieri is vested in local civil authorities.

10. Although their standard of efficiency and administration still leaves much to be desired, the Carabinieri can be relied upon to perform their duties impartially, and their tradition and training of the past 130 years as soldiers and policemen is the most valuable asset in the Italian police system. Exhaustive enquiries have failed to reveal that the politics of any CC.RR. personnel affect the manner in which their duties are



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It is intended to accomplish this by :

(a) Ensuring that all Carabinieri requirements are provided through army channels of supply.

1077

(b) The supply to Carabinieri of sufficient transport, arms ammunition.



- (c) Provision of telephone and wireless communications.
- (d) A revision of terms and conditions of service and intense training in modern police methods.
- (e) The establishment of a Criminal Records Office.
- (f) Raising the morale & efficiency as a result of the above.

11. QUESTURA.

The Questura (Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza) is a national Police Force of civil character depending upon the Ministry of Interior. It is operated on a provincial basis largely in the towns only, the Questore being the Chief Police Officer for each Province. He is responsible to the Prefect only. He is also responsible in theory for co-ordinating all the Police service in his province, but in many instances no such co-ordination exist in practice. On a provincial level the Group Commander of Carabinieri should make daily reports to the Prefect and the Questore, but in practice this is not always carried out.

The force under his command is divided into two smaller sections :

- (a) Regular Agents, who perform all duties in civilian clothes.
- (b) Auxiliary Agents, who wear uniform.

12. In large cities and provincial seats the main responsibility for policing the place is that of the Questura. Investigation of crime, control of fire-arms, licensing restrictions, control of prostitution, traffic control, etc., is almost entirely the work of the Agents of Public Security, but, as has been pointed out in the section dealing with the Carabinieri, where no Questura exists - i.e. below the provincial seats - all police duties are performed by the CC.RR. In the absence of certain specialist duties which will be



(f) Raising the morale & efficiency as a result of the above.

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13. On the liberation of the North, several Questural Senior Officers were killed, many others imprisoned, and the remainder dismissed.

The Questura was taken over by partisan elements, very few, if any having any previous police experience. About 50% of the former Agents of inferior grade were re-instated, provided they were not politically unsatisfactory. <sup>1948</sup> If these locally appointed officers were conscientious, and law-abiding



citizens, others were not, and the elements they commanded were incompetent. Since that time many of these locally appointed officers have been replaced by professional Questura Agents and the standard of efficiency raised, but many inefficient personnel remain. It will therefore be many years before the Questura's can possibly reach the standard of efficiency which they should possess.

14. There are other branches of "Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza", who perform police duties of a minor character. These are :

Railway Police.

Traffic Control Police.

Guardia Metropolitana.

the latter existing in Rome, Milan, Palermo and Naples.

15. The Railway Police and Traffic Control Police are energetic but untrained. Training of these men, however, is taking place, but it is unlikely they will ever be entirely satisfactory, owing to their low standard of education, as to qualification (other than political ones) was at the time of their recruitment during the liberation required of them.

16. Guardia Metropolitana. The Guardia Metropolitana are concerned with local traffic control, conservation of bye laws, and control of markets. These men are ornamental rather than useful. Their continued existence in their present state, is however a nuisance, because they are incapable and/or unwilling to carry out their duties. The Carabinieri and Questura although empowered to act against offenders, ignore offences which should be dealt with by the Guardia Metropolitana e.g. street trading in rationed goods, etc.

17. Guardia di Finanza. The body has military status, but is not a part of the Italian Army, being dependent on the Ministry of Finance for administration, and upon the Ministry of Interior operationally.

The Guardia di Finanza



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17. Guardia di Finanza. The body has military status, but is not a part of the Italian Army, being dependent on the Ministry of Finance for administration, and upon the Ministry of Interior operationally.

The Guardia di Finanza are, as their name implies, chiefly concerned with the enforcement of taxation laws and the collection of revenues. They work closely with the Carabinieri on frontier control.

They are highly efficient.

18. Guardia Forestale. The Guardia Forestale are dependent upon the Ministry of Agriculture. They too have military status but are not a part of the Italian Army. They are specialists in afforestation and their work is extremely important for the preservation of forests and agricultural land value. They are efficient.



19. Guardia Municipale. The Guardia Municipale are engaged on a communal basis, under the control of the Sindaco. They are employed on municipal messengers and are supposed to control markets and shops. Evidently speaking, they are completely unhelpful in the contribution they make towards the preservation of law and order.

20. Armed Guards. In order to save employing Carabinieri or Italian Army Units on guard duty at houses of captured enemy prisoners, ARHQ has given authority for the Italian War Ministry to use armed Italian civilians on guard duty. These men wear green arm bands when on duty and are employed by the Italian Army Territorial Commands. They are armed to a very light scale and can only carry arms when on duty. The number of armed civilian guards at employed varies according to local requirements.

21. Conclusion. The conditions in which the Carabinieri have been working in the past few years have been extremely difficult. They lost considerable "face" under the Fascists and after the armistice. Nevertheless the material is good, if properly organized and held. The CC.M. have already made great strides, largely as a result of the policy inaugurated in para 19 above and partly owing to their enhanced prestige and the growing confidence of the public in them. There is no doubt that the general public are tired of disorder and welcome the increased CC.M. efficiency and success in preserving order. Therefore the first and most hopeful step in Italian police re-organization must be to put the Carabinieri on their feet.

*H. Michell*

H. MICHELL, Lt. Col.  
CC.M. Branch.  
LANG FORCES SUB COMMISSION, AC.  
M. N. I. A.

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civilian guards so employed varies according to local requirements.

21. Conclusion. The conditions in which the Carabinieri have been working in the past few years have been extremely difficult. They lost considerable "face" under the Fascists and after the armistice. Nevertheless the material is good, if properly organized and held. The CCs, also, have already made great strides, largely as a result of the policy inaugurated by the CCs in 1943 and partly owing to their enhanced prestige and the growing confidence of the public in them. There is no doubt that the general public are tired of disorder and welcome the increased CCs efficiency and success in preserving order. Therefore the first and most hopeful step in Italian police reorganization must be to put the Carabinieri on their feet.

*H. W. G. Hall*

H. W. G. Hall, Lt. Col.  
CC. RR. Branch.  
LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION, AC.  
M. M. I. A.

PL/1111  
4 May 46.

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JUN 18 1946

117

SUBJECT : Re-organization of Carabinieri.

S E C R E T

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

CCHR/G/12

17 June 1946.

Chief Commissioner, A.C. (2).

1. Further to CCHR/G/12 (Interim Report) of 19 March and CCHR/G/12 (Progress Report) of 1 June 1946, the attached "Complete Report" has been submitted to me by CC.Rh. SEC.
2. The report embodies recommendations made after a comprehensive survey of CC.Rh. and shows that further extensive re-organisation is considered necessary.
3. The recent increase in CC.Rh. strength to 75,000; the provision of more transport, arms, clothing and equipment, wireless and the formation of the strong Mobile Battalions which have been acquired, although extremely valuable, are not alone sufficient to obtain the desired standard of efficiency from Carabinieri. The proposals made in attached report will, if adopted, ensure in the CC.Rh. a high degree of efficiency constantly maintained.
4. (a) It is obvious that any further extensive re-organisation of CC.Rh. should be linked with reorganisation of the other Italian Police Forces. The task thus would be one of considerable magnitude and, in my opinion, could only be relieved by a properly accredited British Police Mission to ITALY operating over a period of at least 2 years.
- (b) It is possible that the Italian Government would not welcome or be prepared to agree to such a Mission on the grounds of prestige or cost. Nevertheless, such a Mission would undoubtedly be advantageous both in the Italian and Allied interest. In view of the existing internal political situation, it would be advisable to have an impartial mission advising and assisting; both Republicans and monarchists would perhaps thus feel that they were getting a square deal undisturbed by party politics.
- (c) How this matter should be taken up with the Italian Government is beyond my purview, but in view of the impending releases of the officers of my CC.Rh. SEC., I suggest that approach to the Italian Government should be soon.



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2. The report embodies recommendations made after a comprehensive survey of CC.RR. and shows that further extensive re-organisation is considered necessary.
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- (c) How this matter should be taken up with the Italian Government is beyond my purview, but in view of the impending releases of the officers of my CC.RR. SEC., I suggest that approach to the Italian Government should be soon.
- (d) In short, the matter appears to resolve itself into whether the Allies and the Italians require an efficient and up to date Police Force or not. If they do, a British Police Mission should be set up. If they prefer that the Italian reorganise on their own, we can look for no great improvement - even the reverse.
5. If or when the conception of a Police Mission is accepted, I would strongly recommend that, in view of the complexity of this vast problem,

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- 2 -

Sir Frank BROCK, R.M. Inspector of Constabulary, Home Office, LONDON, be  
invited to come out to ITALY and give his expert opinion on the spot first  
hand - as, in fact, he has recently done in the case of GERMANY and  
AUSTRIA.

*Reviewed*

Major General,  
Land Forces Sub Commission, AG.

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British Embassy  
American Embassy.



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*Completed*

Major General,  
Land Forces Sub Commission, AG.

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SUBJECT: Re-organisation of Carabinieri.

S E C R E T  
LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION, L.C.  
M. M. I. A.

CCRR/C/12

15 June 1946

1. STAFF OF CC.RR. SECTION.

GSO I  
GSO II (Admin)  
GSO II (Ops)  
SCHOOLS and TRAINING

LIAISON OFFICERS: -

TURIN  
MILAN  
FLORENCE  
ROME  
NAPLES  
PALERMO

Lt. Col. H. NICHALL B  
Major B. POWELL B  
Major R.F. FIELDS B  
Major T. MARSH R

Major A.G. HILLS B  
Major W. GREENHOUGH B  
Major C. HAYES B  
Major E. LAMBERT B  
Major W. LACEY B

2. POLICY.

- (a) To submit recommendations regarding CC.RR. Organisation and suggestions for improvement in efficiency, further to those carried out in Interim Report (CC.RR./C/12 of 19 March 1946)
- (b) The recommendations made are embodied in attached sections of this report:

RE-ORGANISATION OF CARABINIERI

- "Part I - Organisation."  
"Part II - Schools and Training."  
"Part III - Clothing - Arms - Transport - Communications."  
"Part IV - Records of crime and criminals wanted."

- (c) These recommendations are based on information and statistics obtained and observations made by this section during the period January - June 1946, and on the experience previously gained in the control and supervision of Carabinieri at varying levels over a period of 2 1/2 years.
- (d) None of the changes recommended, other than those referring to the proposal to establish an efficient system of crime records, has been discussed with Carabinieri. It is appreciated that agreement of the Italian Ministry concerned will be necessary for implementation of the proposals made.
- (e) The scope of this section is limited to recommendations affecting the Carabinieri and the suggestions made are confined to that organisation.



1. STAFF OF CC.RR. SECTION.

|                      |                     |   |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| GSO I                | Lt. Col. H. MICHALL | B |
| GSO II (Admin)       | Major B. POWELL     | B |
| GSO II (Ops)         | Major R.P. FIELDS   | B |
| SCHOOLS and TRAINING | Major T. MARSH      | B |

## LIAISON OFFICERS: -

|          |                     |   |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| TURIN    | Major A.G. HILLS    | B |
| MILAN    | Major W. GREENHOUGH | B |
| FLORENCE | Major C. HAYES      | B |
| ROME     | Major E. LAMBERT    | B |
| NAPLES   | Major W. LACEY      | B |
| PALERMO  |                     |   |

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(d) None of the changes recommended, other than those referring to the proposal to establish an efficient system of crime records, has been discussed with Carabinieri. It is appreciated that agreement of the Italian Ministry concerned will be necessary for implementation of the proposals made.

(e) The scope of this section is limited to recommendations affecting Carabinieri only, and the suggestions made are confined to that organisation. It is quite clear, however, that to obtain the maximum benefit from increased efficiency in the CC.RR., all other Italian Police Agencies (the Questura in particular) should be subject to extensive survey and consequent improvement. Therefore the proposals affecting CC.RR. have been made with regard to the possibility of implementation: -

- (i) as confined entirely to CC.RR.
- or
- (ii) as part of a general overhaul of Italian Police Agencies.

.../...



- 2 -

If, in future, all Italian Police Agencies are to be subject to survey, the recommendations made now will necessarily be liable to minor amendments, but the main proposals regarding Carabinieri are capable of adoption in either case (i) and (ii) above.

*H. Michall*

RM/AM

H. MICHAEL, Lt. Col.  
GSO I, CC.RR. Section.



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in. Machine, Lt. Col.  
GSO I, CO.RR. Section.



CORR/G/12 of  
June 1946

RE - ORGANISATION

OF

CARRIERS

PART I

ORGANISATION



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RE - ORGANISATION

OF

CARRIBINIERI

PART I

ORGANISATION

1063



SUBJECT : CC.RR. Re-organisation.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.AG.  
IRIA  
ROME.

CCRR/G/14

15 June 1946

## PART I - ORGANISATION

### 1. ORGANISATION.

- (a) The authorised strength of CC.RR. is 75.000 Officers, WCOs and men.
- (b) Agreement has been reached with CCRR GHQ on a new Interim Order of Battle, and an abridged Order of Battle as recommended by this HQ is attached at Appendices "A" "B" "C" and "D" Part I.
- (c) Briefly, the method of calculation has been based on :
  - (i) Raising WE of all CC.RR. stations to a minimum of 7 (WCO and CC.RR).
  - (ii) Approximately 20% increase of strength in each Legion.
  - (iii) Separate WEs for Training Schools.
  - (iv) Revision of WE for CC.RR. HQs.
  - (v) Establishment of WE for Legion Workshops.
  - (vi) Dissolving WE of Mobile Bn Group Companies. HQ's
  - (vii) Employment of TRIESTE Legion, not yet activated.

### 2. RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (a) Establishment of Directorate of Training.
- (b) Establishment of CC.RR. Inspectorate at HQ.



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  - (vi) Dissolving WE of Mobile Bn Group Companies. HQ.
  - (vii) Employment of TRIESTE Legion, not yet activated.

### 2. RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (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.

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### 3. DIRECTOR OF TRAINING.

- (a) (i) 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".

.....2



(Part I)

-- 2 --

- (ii) 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 it's own syllabi and organisation.
- (iii) 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 on the conditions respecting crime, disturbance, manpower, etc., as between one Legion and another.
- (b) (i) By CC.RR. Regulations, Divisional Commanders should exercise supervision over schools and Training generally. In practice, the supervision is negligible.
- (c) (i) It is therefore recommended that a CC.RR. Officer be appointed as Director of Training at CC.RR. HQs, with general duties of coordinating all CC.RR. training, supervision of training establishments and refresher courses in Legions.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The adoption of this recommendation (in principle) was taken into consideration when considering Order of Battle shown at Appx. "I" to Part I.
- (iv) <sup>Possible implementation</sup> Suggested ~~HE~~ for Training Directorate is shown in Appx. "I" to Part I.

4. CC.RR. INSPECTORATE AT HQ.

(a) (i)



Instruction depends to a great extent on the zeal of the Legion or Group Commanders, also on the conditions respecting crime, disturbance, manpower, etc., as between one Legion and another.

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(ii)

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.

(iii)

The adoption of this recommendation (in principle) was taken into consideration when considering Order of Battle shown at Appx. "A" to Part I.

(iv)

*Partly included*  
Suggested ~~HE~~ for Training Directorate is shown in Appx. "E" to Part I.

4. CC.RR. INSPECTORATE AT HQ.

(a) (i)

The CC.RR. dispersed as they are over the whole of Italy with local Commanders, need a supervisory authority from the central HQ.

(ii)

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 Mobilisation (12).  
Inspection of Training Establishments and Legions comes within the duties of Divisional and Brigade Commanders.



- (b) (i) 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 should have his office at HQ, while the 3 Brigadiers would have jurisdiction corresponding to the present Divisional Areas.
- (ii) The duties of each Brigadier General should 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, welfare of men, etc., state of clothing, arms and transport.
- (iii) He would report on the efficiency of the Legions under his jurisdiction, and should submit such reports to the 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.
- (iv) Fuller details of Inspectors suggested duties are given in Appendix "p" to Part I.
- (v) The Senior Inspector should be responsible for submitting recommendations made by his Staff to the C.C. together with his own observations. He also should visit each Brigadier at least once per year. There should be a conference of the Inspectorate Staff at CC.RR. HQ at least once per year.

5. CC.RR. INSPECTORS AT ARMY TERRITORIAL COMMANDS.

- (a) (i) As an alternative, or/adjunct, to the CC.RR. Inspectorate outlined in para. 2, it is



- (ii) The duties of each Brigadier General should 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, welfare of men, etc., state of clothing, arms and transport.
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- (iv) Fuller details of inspectors suggested duties are given in Appendix "A" to Part I.
- (v) The Senior Inspector should be responsible for submitting recommendations made by his Staff to the C.C. together with his own observations. He also should visit each Brigadier at least once per year. There should be a conference of the Inspectorate Staff at CC.RR. HQ. at least once per year.

5. CC.RR. INSPECTORS AT ARMY TERRITORIAL COMMANDS.

- (a) (i) As an alternative, or/adjunct, to the CC.RR. Inspectorate outlined in para. 4, it is suggested that a high ranking CC.RR. Officer be appointed at each Italian Army Territorial Command HQ.
- (ii) His duties would be similar to those as outlined in Appendix "F" 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.



- 4 -

## (Part I)

- (iii) The area of jurisdiction would conform generally to the area of the Italian Army Territorial Command.
- (b) (i) The rank should be Brigadier General, promoted from Legion Commanders who have held active command of a Legion for not less than 3 years.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) All such officers should visit HQ at least once in each six months. A conference of all such Officers should be held at HQ once per year, or more often as required.
- (c) (i) The following points are given in favour of creation of the HQ Inspectorate as in para 54 (a) Officers would be able to give their whole time to inspecting Legions: (b) They would have a representative at HQ to press recommendations; (c) They would personally report on the efficiency of the Legions under their jurisdiction.
- (d) (i) In favour of Territorial Inspectorate (para 55):-  
 (a) There would be a greater number of officers, thereby decreasing the area of supervision (b) as the system for supplies of clothing etc., to CC.RR. Legions as already agreed 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 visit 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



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- (ii) Against a combination of the two proposals is the fact that it would tend to dovetail into exactly similar functions as Divisional and Brigade Commands, which it is proposed should be abolished.

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- 5 -

(Part I)

- (iii) The Territorial Inspectorate is recommended as being the better of the two plans, and the suggested Order of Battle (Appendix "A" to Part I) is calculated on that premise.

## 6. DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

- (a) (i) 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.

- (ii) 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.HR. Regulations (Appendix "Q" to Part I).

- (iii) However as the result of observations of P.S. Officers during the time of AMG, and particularly the thought given to the matter by IOs 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 rotates 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.

- (b) (i) A comparison of the detailed duties of Divisional/Brigade (Appendix "Q") and Legion Commanders, (Appendix "R" to Part I) indicates that the key man of the organisation is the Legion Commander.

- (ii)

Legions are very seldom sent abroad.



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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.

(ii) 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 "G" to Part I).

(iii) However as the result of observations of P.S. Officers during the time of AMG, and particularly the thought given to the matter by IOs 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 rotates 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.

(b) (i) A comparison of the detailed duties of Divisional/Brigade (Appendix "G") and Legion Commanders, (Appendix "H" to Part I) indicates that the key man of the organisation is the Legion Commander.

(ii) 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.



- 6 -

## (Part I)

- (iii) Very little in the way of records relating to the Legions is available at Brigade or Divisional HQs, so that in practice, though IOs of this Section are working at Brigade level, they have to apply direct to Legions for any information required.
- (iv) It would appear that the Chief occupation in Brigade HQs, at present, is investigation relating to offences against discipline by Officers and Other Ranks, again often acting only as "submitting" authority or "confirming" authority.
- (c) (i) On the WE of 75,000 each Divisional and Brigade HQs, has an establishment of 4 Officers and 10 ORs. In practice, it is known they had many more. The HQ CC.RR. are at this time proposing to increase these figures to
- Divisions - 5 Officers 40 ORs  
Brigades - 3 " 33 "
- Pay, Administration, etc., of these Commands are carried out at the HQ of Legion in which situated.
- (ii) At present there are 3 Divisions and 6 Brigades; CC.RR. HQ are contemplating the forming of another Brigade HQ.
- (a) (i) It is proposed that Divisional and Brigade Commands, should be abolished and the alternative proposal, set out in paras 4 and 5 adopted.
- (ii) It is felt that by abolishing Divisional and Brigade Commands, and substituting them by a CC.RR. Inspectorate, it will (a) create a more live, efficient and younger supervisory staff, (b) give a pointer to the CC.RR. and the public that effective re-organisation has begun, (c) increase the prospects of promotion for all ranks, thus improving conditions of



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It is proposed that Divisional and Brigade Commands, should be abolished and the alternative proposal, set out in paras 4 and 5 adopted.

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

7. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE. Promotion.

(a) (i)

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 Marescialls and Junior Officers.

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- 7 -

(Part I)

- (ii) With the recommendation of setting up a Directorate of Training, there would be an increase from the present rank of Commandant of the school (colonel) to Brigadier with corresponding upgrading of his HQ Staff.
- (iii) By the appointment of full time training staff in Legions and Groups, there would be vacancies for 22 Captains and 102 Majors.
- (iv) By the setting up of "Centralized Inspectorates" and abolishing Divisions and Brigades, there would be a loss of 3 Divisional Generals but a gain of 5 Brigadiers.

- (b) (i) It is recommended that measures be brought to bear immediately on the Ministry of War to speed up

- (a) Expiration of CC.RR. Officers.  
 (b) Retirement of Officers due for reason 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 by CC.RR. 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.

### 3. ENLISTMENT.

- (c) (i) It is recommended that the conditions of enlistment be altered so that the minimum age of entry be raised to 19/20 years.
- (ii) The present method of recruiting is (a) candidates join at 17 years (b) they



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(b) (i)

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It is recommended that the conditions of enlistment be altered, so that the minimum age of entry be raised to 19/20 years.

(ii)

The present method of recruiting is (a) candidates join at 17 years (b) men select 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).

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.....8



(Part I)

- (iii) A recruit is sent to one of the Training Schools, where he has 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.
- (b) (i) The average type of man who enlists in the CC.RR. is from Continental stock and therefore the standard of education is not very high.
- (ii) The following points are suggested as disadvantages of the present age minimum. 17 years is too young to expect or be expected to assume 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 the time when he is also receiving military training.
- (c) (i) Men in the army who are contemplating joining the CC.RR. could be encouraged to prepare themselves by provision of preparatory educational and technical instruction on similar lines to British Army Vocational Training centres, attachment to Military Police Training Schools, or reduce Army service by say 4 - 6 months if transferring to CC.RR. Approved Army service to count for CC.RR. pension.
- (ii) Is the Ministry of War suggest CC.RR. as soldiers, they should be prepared to assist prospective CC.RR. in the lines suggested.

2. TERMS OF SERVICE.

- (a) (i) Men who allied to terms of enlistment is the question of length of service.
- (ii) A recruit enlists in the CC.RR. for a period of 10 years.



(ii)

The following points are suggested as disadvantages of the present age minimum. 17 years is too young to expect or to be expected to assume 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 the time when he is also receiving military training.

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Men in the army who are contemplating joining the CC.RR. could be encouraged to prepare themselves by provision of preparatory educational and technical instruction on similar lines to British Army Vocational Training centres, attachment to Military Police Training Schools, or reduce Army service by say 4 - 6 months if transferring to CC.RR. Approved Army service to count for CC.RR. pension.

(ii)

is the Ministry of War regard CC.RR. as soldiers, they should be prepared to assist prospective CC.RR. on the lines suggested.

9. TERMS OF SERVICE.

(a) (i)

When applied to terms of enlistment is the question of length of service.

(ii)

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 10th year of service also a bonus ~~1961~~ 1961-10- engaging for the 3 year periods. He is eligible for pension (60% of pay) at 20 years of service

.....9



(Part I)

increased 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 'Congede' a sort of reserve (without retaining fee) from which he can be recalled into service under certain conditions.

(b) (i)

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 the marriage ban).

(c) (i)

It is recommended that the present system of short term enlistments be abolished and a "career-term" introduced.

(ii)

A suggested period is 25 years with full pension after that period of approved services, with modified pension after 20 years.

(iii)

In addition, there should be introduced 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.

#### 10. MARRIAGE.

(a) (i)

The marriage ban should be modified considerably.

(ii)

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.

(iii)

While not advocating permission to marry too soon, it is recommended that all CC.RR. should be allowed to marry at the age of 28.



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- (a) (i) The marriage ban should be modified considerably.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) While not advocating permission to marry too soon, it is recommended that all CC.RR. should be allowed to marry at the age of 24 years.

- (b) (i) It is appreciated that present economic conditions are difficult, but consideration should at once be given by the Italian Government to the repair and building of the Casernes for CC.RR. and provision of married quarters should be taken into account.

1060



(ii) 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.

11. PAY.

(a) (i) The Police Service is one which demands the highest degree of integrity, honesty and good moral character, coupled with intelligence, initiative and education.

(ii) The conditions under which he serves (i.e) irregular meals, night duty, personal danger and risks, limitation of social life, all tend to make the life an arduous one, calling for special consideration in matters of pay.

(b) (i) It is considered that the present rates of pay to the CC.RR. are inadequate for the present cost of living, and unjust for the duties performed.

(ii) Instances are given of typical rates of pay:-

(a) Married Captain (8 year in rank), 2 children  
10,181 lire per month.

(b) Marasciallo (20 years servizio) Single.  
7,088 lire per month.

(c) Carabiniere married, 2 children.  
6,655 lire per month.

In each case rations are supplied (Rate of exchange is now 900 lire to the £ sterling).

(iii) It is realised that an increase of pay rates for CC.RR. (however well justified) would create demands from all State employees for increases, and in the present financial conditions of the country such recommendations would not be acceptable.

(c) (i) CC.RR. pay is supplemented by allowances, two of which, Lodging Allowance and Public



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- (iii) It is realised that an increase of pay rates for CC.RR. (however well justified) would create demands from all State employees for increases, and in the present financial conditions of the country such recommendations would not be acceptable.

- (c) (i) CC.RR. pay is supplemented by allowances, two of which, Lodging Allowance and Public Safety Duty allowances, are both charged to the Ministry of the Interior.

- (ii) The Lodging allowance was created in 1925 (CRs) and 1928 (Officers) and has not been changed since then. It varies from 66-87 lire per month for NCOs and CC.RR. 140-933 lire per month to married Officers, and 70-461 lire per month to single Officers. The present annual cost is approx 27,000,000 Lire.

.....11



- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 Forco. 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.
- (v) It is believed that recommendations for increase in allowance are more likely to be favourably received than recommendations for increases in basic rates of pay.

12. ACCOMMODATION.

- (a) (i) Living conditions in Casermas leaves much to be desired, and as so many of the CC.RR. spend so much of their time in the Casermas, it should be a matter of deep concern to the authorities.

(ii) It is suggested that the Italian Government be recommended to consider the ownership by the Stato, of all CC.RR. Casermas, 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 Casermas by the Government instead of the present "Contractor" system.

13. WELFARE OFFICER.

- (a) (i) It is recommended that an officer of the Territorial Inspectorate staff be appointed.



(v) 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.

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## 13. WELFARE OFFICER.

(c) (i)

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.FR. are injured or killed on duty, pensions and gratuities to dependants in such cases, and take a general interest in conditions affecting

.....1038



the rank and file. It is known that much time does elapse at present in settlement of dependant's allowance pensions.

14. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) (i)

The CC.RR. form part of the Italian Army, and in numerical strength represent about 1/3rd of the total of the present "interim" army. 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.

(ii)

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.

(b) (i)

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.

(ii)

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 close liaison, particularly in "Q" matters, speeding up of communications, more personal contacts, and saving in man power. This matter is further amplified in Part III.

(c) (i)

The CC.RR. are at present without accommodation for their HQs and are using a portion of the Cadets Training School, which is a serious handicap to the training programme. The rooms now occupied by the HQ Staff are urgently required for the training Staff and Cadets. The provision of accommodation for HQs is a matter of urgency, and the transfer to the War Ministry of some of the Staff indicated above would alleviate the situation.



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(d) (i) It is also proposed that the GOC should continue to be appointed by the Ministry of War in accord with the Italian Government.

(ii) The Deputy Commander should always be a CC.RR. career Officer with executive powers,  
1037

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- 13 -

(Part I)

and that he be NOT subject to removal by any change of Government, but only for his lack of efficiency and subject to the regulations governing retirement on age-limit etc.

- (iii) A proposed Chain of Command is shown at appendix "I" to Part I.

END OF PART I



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END OF PART I



Appendix "A" to Part I

Suggested Order of Battle  
on authorized establishment  
of 75,000

| Unit                     | Officers | OR's | Remarks                    |
|--------------------------|----------|------|----------------------------|
| CC.M. HQ                 | 45       | 267  |                            |
| Central School, Florence | 26       | 170  |                            |
| Cadets School, Rome      | 58       | 2624 |                            |
| 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   |                            |
| "                        | 4        | 12   |                            |
| "                        | 4        | 12   |                            |
| Rome Legion              | 45       | 4383 | + Includes 390 Royal Guard |
| Roma Leb. Bn.            | 25       | 526  |                            |
| Lazio Legion             | 59       | 3443 |                            |
| Lazio Leb. Bn.           | 25       | 526  |                            |
| Lazio Legion             | 42       | 2269 | + 360 from Trieste         |
| Cagliari Legion          | 43       | 2301 |                            |
| Cagliari Leb. Bn.        | 25       | 526  |                            |
| Florence Legion          | 38       | 2314 |                            |
| Florence Leb. Bn.        | 25       | 526  |                            |
| Ancona Legion            | 39       | 2100 | + 360 from Trieste         |
| Bologna Legion           | 55       | 4207 |                            |
| Eclogna Leb. Bn.         | 25       | 526  |                            |
| Livorno Legion           | 43       | 2184 | + 360 from Trieste         |
| Naples Legion            | 58       | 4382 |                            |



| Unit                     | Officers | OR's | Remarks                      |
|--------------------------|----------|------|------------------------------|
| CC. HQ                   | 45       | 267  |                              |
| Central School, Florence | 26       | 170  |                              |
| Cadets School, Rome      | 53       | 2624 | Inc. 800 Recruits            |
| Cadets School, Turin     | 20       | 934  |                              |
| 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   |                              |
| Rome Legion              | 45       | 4393 | + Includes 330 Royal Guardia |
| Roma Mob. Bn.            | 25       | 526  |                              |
| Lazio Legion             | 53       | 3443 |                              |
| Lazio Mob. Bn.           | 33       | 526  |                              |
| Abruzzi Legion           | 42       | 2268 | + 360 from Trieste           |
| Cagliari Legion          | 43       | 2281 |                              |
| Cagliari Mob. Bn.        | 25       | 526  |                              |
| Florence Legion          | 38       | 2314 |                              |
| Florence Mob. Bn.        | 25       | 526  | + 360 from Trieste           |
| Ancona Legion            | 39       | 2100 |                              |
| Bologna Legion           | 55       | 4207 |                              |
| Bologna Mob. Bn.         | 25       | 526  |                              |
| Livorno Legion           | 43       | 2184 | + 360 from Trieste           |
| Naples Legion            | 56       | 4302 |                              |
| Naples Mob. Bn.          | 35       | 526  |                              |
| Bari Legion              | 45       | 2975 |                              |
| Bari Mob. Bn.            | 25       | 526  |                              |
| Catanzaro Legion         | 52       | 3170 | + 360 from Trieste           |
| Palermo Legion           | 49       | 3956 |                              |
| Palermo Mob. Bn.         | 25       | 526  | 1055                         |
| Messina Legion           | 50       | 2997 | + 360 from Trieste           |
|                          |          |      | .....2                       |



| Unit               | Officers | OR's | Remarks            |
|--------------------|----------|------|--------------------|
| Milan Legion       | 59       | 3967 |                    |
| Milan Mob. Bn.     | 25       | 526  |                    |
| Belzane 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       | 2380 |                    |

Total

1494 73506

75.000

=====

7 Staff = 434 ORs  
 Reno School, 1600 Cadets  
 Bari School 600 temporary  
 Cagliari School 600

Footnote :

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



Turin Legion  
 Turin Mob. Bn.  
 Alessandria Legion  
 Genoa Legion  
 Genoa Mob. Bn.  
 Trieste Legion

Total 1494 73506

7 Staff = 434 ORs  
 Rome School, 1600 Cadets  
 Bari School 600 temporary  
 Cagliari School 600

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 T.I.'s for Rome and  
 Turin Training Schools. (5) Trieste Legion not activated on  
 own territory.



Appendix "B" to Part I.

Suggested W.E. for  
Rome Training School

Organization :

Commandant and Staff  
3 Battalions comprising  
9 Companies  
Equitation School.

Officers

W.E. Staff :

Commandant  
Asst Commandants  
2/3  
Medical  
G.S.  
Band

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

Battalions :

O.C. Company  
Company Instructors

1 Captain  
3 Lieutenants

Equitation School :

Chief Instructor  
Assistant "

1 Captain  
3 Lieutenants

Maroscialli, Mags., Capt  
and Alloggio

Instructors (Technical) 45  
(Discipline) 27  
(Equitation) 8



Equitation School.

Officers

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| <u>EO Staff :</u> |                    |
| Commandant        | Colonel            |
| Asst Commandants  | 2 Lt. Colonels     |
| A/O               | 1 Major, 1 Captain |
| Medical           | 1 Major, 1 Captain |
| C.S.              | 3 Captains         |
| Band              | 1 Captain          |

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| <u>Battalions :</u> |                |
| O.O. Company        | 1 Captain      |
| Company Instructors | 3 Lieutenants. |

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| <u>Equitation School :</u> |               |
| Chief Instructor           | 1 Captain     |
| Assistant "                | 2 Lieutenants |

Maroscialli; Magg., Capi  
and Alloggio

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Instructors (Technical) | 45    |
| (Discipline)            | 27    |
| (Equitation)            | 2     |
| Band                    | 31    |
| Admin.                  | 17    |
|                         | <hr/> |
|                         | 122   |

.....1953



Brigadieri and Vice-Brigadieri

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

Appuntati and CO. 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 CO. RR.          | 137        |
|                                | <u>434</u> |
|                                | =====      |

Cadets Training



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Appuntati and CC.RR.

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Admin.          | 61    |
| Orderlies, etc. | 20    |
| Band            | 40    |
| Trumpeters      | 16    |
|                 | <hr/> |
|                 | 137   |

TOTALS

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Colonels     | 1     |
| Lt. Colonels | 2     |
| Majors       | 5     |
| Captains     | 19    |
| Lieutenants  | 23    |
|              | <hr/> |
|              | 56    |
|              | <hr/> |
|              | ===== |

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Maroscielli                    | 122   |
| Brigadiere and Vice Brigadiere | 175   |
| Appuntati and CC.RR.           | 137   |
|                                | <hr/> |
|                                | 434   |
|                                | <hr/> |
|                                | ===== |

Cadets Training

1600

1052



Appendix "C" to Part I.

Suggested W.E. for Turin Training School.

Staff

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Lt/Colonels                       | 1  |
| Captains                          | 6  |
| Lieutenants                       | 5  |
| 2/Lieutenants                     | 8  |
| Maroscielli                       | 12 |
| Brigadiers and<br>Vico/Brigadiers | 49 |
| Appuntati                         | 4  |
| CC. RR.                           | 69 |

Totals = Officers = 20

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

=====

Cadets in Training

800



|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Captains                          | 6  |
| Lieutenants                       | 5  |
| 2/Lieutenants                     | 8  |
| Marasciulli                       | 12 |
| Brigadiers and<br>Vico/Brigadiers | 49 |
| Appuntati                         | 4  |
| CC.RR.                            | 69 |

Totals = Officers = 20

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

=====

Cadets in Training

800

1051



Appendix "D" to Part I.

Suggested V.E. for Territorial Inspectors.

|                                        |   |
|----------------------------------------|---|
| Brigadier General                      | 1 |
| Lt/Colonel                             | 1 |
| Captains                               | 2 |
| Maroscialli                            | 2 |
| Brigadiieri and<br>Vice/Brig. (Clerks) | 6 |
| Appuntati and CC.RR.<br>(Orderlies)    | 4 |

Summary = 11 Inspectorates

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Brigadier Generals      | 11 |
| Lt/Colonels             | 11 |
| Captains                | 22 |
| Maroscialli             | 22 |
| Brigadiieri and V/Brig. | 66 |
| Appuntati and CC.RR.    | 44 |

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Total = Officers | - 44 |
| Other Ranks      | -134 |



Captains  
 Marescialli  
 Brigadiori and  
 Vice/Brig. (Clariks)  
 Appuntati and CC.RR.  
 (Orderlies)

2  
 2  
 6  
 4

Summary = 11 Inspecterates

Brigadier Generals  
 Lt/Colonels  
 Captains  
 Marescialli  
 Brigadiori and V/Brig.  
 Appuntati and CC.RR.

11  
 11  
 22  
 22  
 66  
 44

Total = Officers - 44  
 Other Ranks - 134

1050



Appendix "E" to Part I.

*Suggested Composition of*

Suggested W.E.

Directorate of Training

At CC.MR. HQ - Rome

Director  
Deputy Director  
Chief Staff Officer  
Staff Captains  
Staff Lieutenants  
Marescialli (Clerks)  
Brigadiori (Clerks)

1 Brigadier General  
1 Colonel  
1 Lt. Colonel  
2 Captains  
3 Lieutenants  
2 Marescialli  
4 Brigadiori

At each Legion HQ (21 Legions)

Supervision and co-ordination

Officer  
Staff  
1 Captain  
1 Maresciallo

At each Group HQ (III Groups)

Instructor  
1 Maresciallo

Summary :

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Brig. General | 1   |
| Colonels      | 1   |
| Lt. Colonels  | 1   |
| Captains      | 23  |
| Lieutenants   | 3   |
| Marescialli   | 134 |
| Brigadiori    | 4   |

|                |              |     |
|----------------|--------------|-----|
| <u>Total :</u> | Officers     | 29  |
|                | WOS and NCOs | 138 |



Deputy Director  
Chief Staff Officer  
Staff Captains  
Staff Lieutenants  
Marosciami (Clerks)  
Brigadiere (Clerks)

At each Legion HQ (24 Legions)

Supervision and co-ordination  
Officer  
Staff  
1 Captain  
1 Marosciami

At each Group HQ (III Groups)

Instructor  
1 Marosciami

Summary :

Brig. General 1  
Colonels 1  
Lt. Colonels 1  
Captains 23  
Lieutenants 3  
Marosciami 134  
Brigadiere 4

Total :  
Officers 29  
NCOs and NCOs 138



Appendix "P" to Part I.

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.L., advising and directing Legion Commanders as necessary.
2. Make to C.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. Report on 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. Liaise with the Inspector General of P.S. (Ministry of Interior) on co-operation and employment of CC.RR. and other Police



8. Deal with such matters as may be necessary between Territorial Army Commands relating to C.O.R.R., especially distribution of clothing, arms etc., for C.O.R.R. from Territorial Commands.

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9. 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 for injuries on duty, maintenance of dependents of men killed on duty, etc.

10. Direct transfer of such Officers and CO.RR. from one Legion to another under his jurisdiction, for temporary duty, in the event of emergencies, (flood 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 CO.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 Maggiore, (on recommendation of Legion Commander and Director of Training).
- (d) Appeals against yearly re-enlistment, where refused by Legion Commanders.
- (e) Authorise the holding of enquiries into cases of inefficiency, indiscipline or other serious matters affecting the CO.RR. as may be necessary.
- (f) Grant leave of absence to Legions Commanders.

To Director of Training

- (a) Supervision of Training Schools, and training in Legions. 986
- (b) Permission for leave of absence to Commanders, vice/ Commanders of Training Establishment and HQ Training Staff. 986
- (c) Supervision of professional instruction of Officers.



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.
- (e) Authorise the holding of enquiries into cases of inefficiency, indiscipline or other serious matters affecting the CC.RR. as may be necessary.
- (f) Grant leave of absence to Legions Commanders.

To Director of Training

- (a) Supervision of Training Schools, and training in Legions. 986
- (b) Permission for leave of absence to Commanders, vice/ Commanders of Training Establishment and HQ Training Staff. 986
- (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. 1047
- (c) Authorise triennial re-enlistments.



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Declassified E.O. 12063 Section 3-502/NHRC NO. 785020

Appendix "G" to Part I.

EXISTING 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, seeing that the educational and didactical policy is 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 commanders, transmit for ultimate decision to G.H.Q. demands on which they have expressed a negative decision.
- (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.



(b) to supervise the schools of recruiting and instruction of the CC.RR. (Legione Illiivi 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.O.

(c) to propose to G.H.O. 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.O. 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.O.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 commanders, transmit for ultimate decision to G.H.O. demands on which they have expressed a negative decision.

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

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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.

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# EXISTING DUTIES OF BRIGADIER 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; to ensure regularity of functioning of dependent CC.RR. units, and keep H.Q. informed of their routine and requirements.
- (b) Propose to Divisional H.Q. the necessary measures and their subalterns, intervening when necessary so as to obtain good results in every branch of the service.
- (c) Direct and advise commanders 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 well 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.
- (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 these special duties that the



the commanders 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 commanders 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 well 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.

(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 C.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 M.C.Os and privates from one to the other of the depending legions.

(l) authorize 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.



(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 3-402/NNDG No. 785020

Appendix "H" to Part I.

EXISTING DUTIES OF LEGION COMMANDERS

The Commandants of Legion carry out the obligations that devolve on corps commandant 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 organization, 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 "appointati" 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 authorize 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 organization 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.



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

In everything that refers to local military orders, independent from the special duties inherent to their own organization, 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.HR. of M.O.Os and privates of other branches of the Army, Navy and Airforce on the discharged list.

They also authorize 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 organization 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.

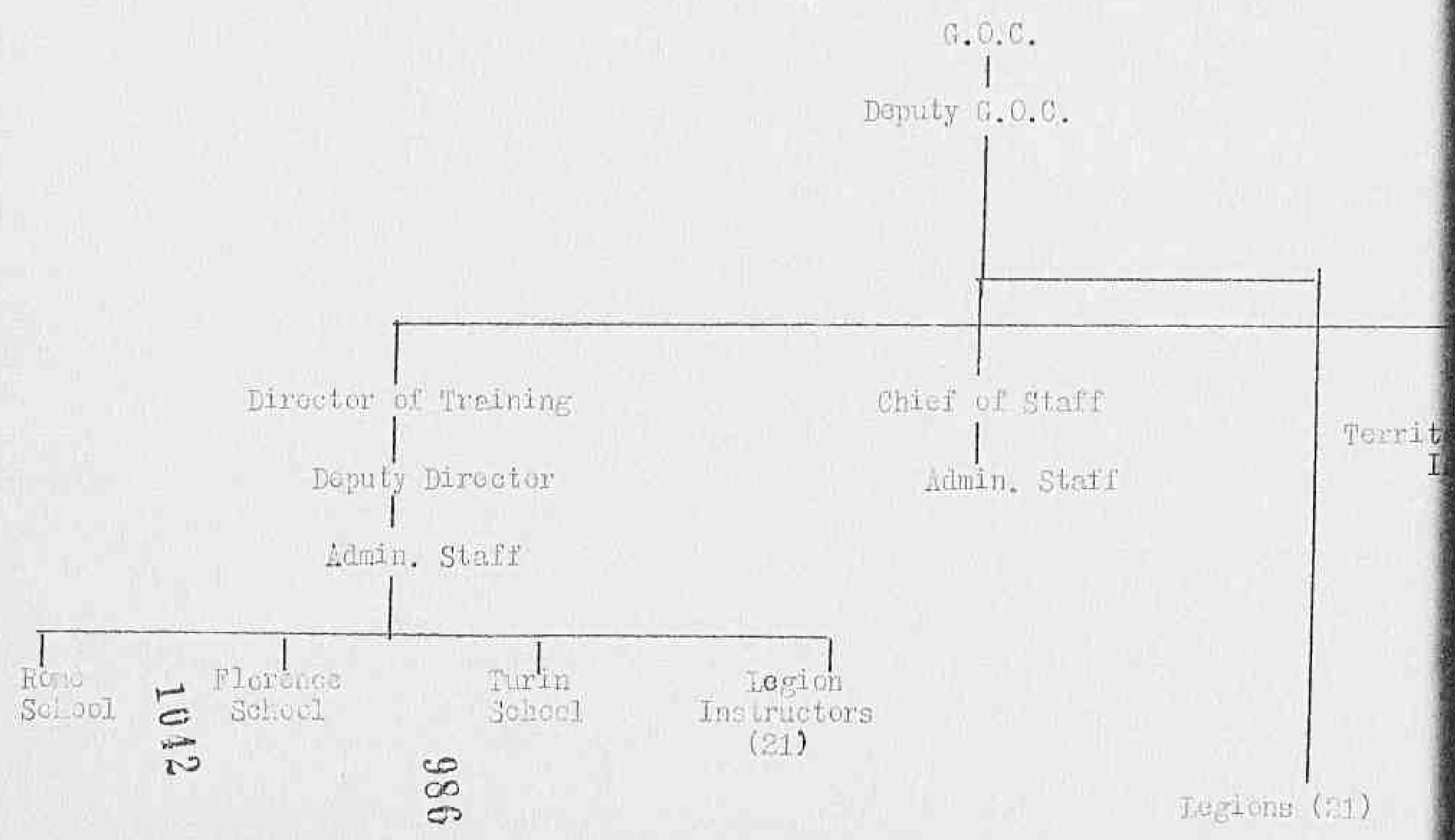
Legion Commandants must keep in touch with the Commandants of the army corps residing in the same town as the Legion H.Q.



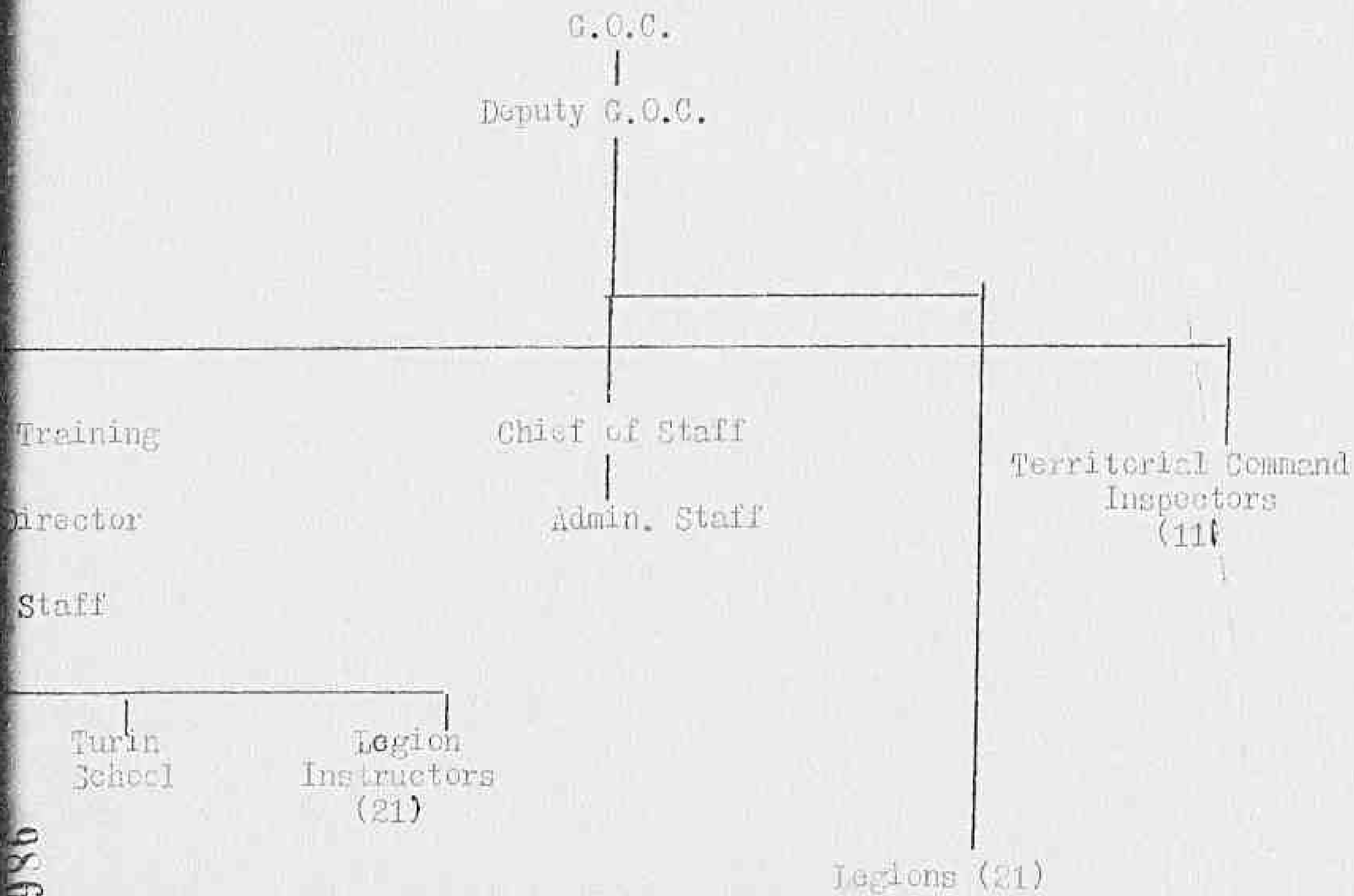
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Appendix I

C.C.R.R.  
Proposed Chain of Command





Appendix "I" to Part I.C.C.R.R.Proposed Chain of Command



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CORR/3/12 of

15 June 1946

RE-ORGANISATION

O F

CARABINIERI

PART II

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING



RE-ORGANISATION

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CARABINIERI

PART II

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING

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SUMMIT : CC.NR. Reorganisation.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION. AG.  
RCE.

CONF/G/14

June 1946.

## PART II - SUBJECTS AND TRAINING

### 1. DETERMINATION OF TRAINING.

(a) (i)

It is recommended that a Director of Training be appointed forthwith. It is essential that one Officer, with a good Police or Legal/Schoolastic background should hold such an appointment to ensure that sound and progressive training programmes are drawn up and carried out. Further specialised training is required for prospective POC's, instructors, Officers, Specialists (CID, etc) and reinsman courses for CUB in liaison down to troop level.

(ii)

The importance of uniformity in training, cannot be over emphasised; at present it rests with the individual School Commandants as to what syllabus shall be given, a system which has obvious disadvantages.

(iii)

With a view to increasing the practical police efficiency of the CUB, recommendations are made elsewhere (Part II) for introduction of new up to date CID methods, and this will naturally involve training in specialised methods, which can only be done efficiently on a uniform basis, directed by a central authority.



PART II - SCHOOLS AND TRAINING

1. DIRECTION ON TRAINING.

- (a) (i) It is recommended that a Director of Training be appointed forthwith. It is essential that one Officer, with a good Police or Army/Schoolastic background should hold such an appointment to ensure that sound and progressive training programmes are drawn up and carried out. Further specialised training is provided for prospective NCO's, instructors, Officers, Specialists (CID, etc) and refresher courses for NCO's in legion down to troop level.

(ii) The importance of uniformity in training, cannot be over emphasised; at present it tends to be the individual School Commanders as to what syllabus shall be given, a system which has obvious disadvantages.

(iii) With a view to increasing the practical police efficiency of the NCO's, recommendations are made elsewhere (Part IV) for introduction of more up to date CID methods, and this will naturally involve training in specialised subjects, which can only be done efficiently on a uniform basis, directed by a central authority.

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(b) (i) At present there are two temporary Schools, one at Bari and one at Cagliari; it is recommended that these Schools should be closed down, and all training carried out at existing recruits Schools at Rome and Turin, and the Officers/NCO's School at Florence.

(c) (i) In addition to the training at the three Schools, it is recommended that there should be refresher courses carried out in each Legion,

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(Part II)

at Camp level. This is being done to some extent in some Regions, but it is haphazard, depending on the zeal of the Region Commander and the availability of suitable instructors. The lack of good men & free of other duties as instructors seriously retards this scheme.

It is recommended that an Officer (Captain) be appointed by the Director of Training to each Region as Training Officer. The Region Training Officer should be responsible to the Region Commander that the training policy of the Director of Training is thoroughly carried out.

(ii) This Officer would supervise and co-ordinate training, chiefly refresher courses, in the Region.

(iii) Further it is recommended that there shall be appointed an instructor (Parasolais) to each Group HQ's working under the direction of the Training Officer, at Region HQs.

(iv) The important point is that these instructors should be really employed on training, and will have been specially selected and trained in those duties.

(a) (i) General thought has been given to W/E's for the Directorate of Training, Training Schools and Region Instructors.

(ii) Recommended W/E's are shown as Appendices "I" "II" "III" and "IV" to Part I (Organisation Report).

(iii) A detailed list of the duties of the Director of Training is given in Appendix "I" to Part II.

3. ASSISTANT - CHIEF OF STAFF.

(i) These subjects are dealt with fully in Part I, paras 6 and 7, but they are matters closely



early region as Training Officer. The Training Officer should be responsible to the Region Commander that the training policy of the Director of Training is thoroughly carried out.

- (ii) This Officer would supervise and co-ordinate training chiefly refresher courses, in the Region.
- (iii) Further it is recommended that there shall be appointed an Instructor (specialist) to each Group HQ's working under the direction of the Training Officer, at Region HQs.
- (iv) The important point is that these instructors should be wholly employed on training, and will have been specially selected and trained in those duties.
- (i) Second thought has been given to W/T's for the Directorate of Training. Training schools and Region Instructors.
- (ii) Recommended W/T's are shown as Appendixes "X" "Y" "Z" and "D" to Part I (Organisational Report).
- (iii) A detailed list of the duties of the Director of Training is given in Appendix "E" to Part II.

2. UTILISATION OF THE RESERVE

- (a) (i) These subjects are dealt with fully in Part I, paras 8 and 9, but they are matters closely related to Training.
- (ii) (i) It is strongly recommended that 10-20 years is the minimum age at which GCM recruits should be accepted. Also that a longer term than a 3 years engagement should be introduced.
- (iii) (i) By prolonging the engagements by a number of years, it would, after the first few years, considerably reduce the annual discharges, the consequent intake of recruits, and have 1039

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(Part II)

- 3 -

(iii) The increased annual intake of recruits will materially improve the situation at the training schools, allowing for more accommodation for classrooms, which is urgently needed, smaller classes, tending to more individual instruction, and eventually a surplus of trained instructors.

(c) (i) It is recommended that those instructors on the income surplus at the schools, be transferred to the regions as Group Instructors, replacing casualties, or with the view of increasing, as continued instructional duties tend to diminish.

(ii) Even until such surpluses arise, it is recommended that exchanges should be made between instructors from the Schools and those at R.T.O., as those at Groups are in close touch with practical police work, while those at Schools are more conversant with theoretical training. Exchanges should result to the common good.

3. H.C.C.'s SITUATION AND PROSPECT.

(a) (i) Up to the present time all H.C.C.'s have been taken from the ranks of the C.O.R. and are given a special 3 months course at the Central School in Florence. The students are either Junior H.C.C.'s or Carabinieri who have passed the entrance examination for the course, or possess a Secondary School Certificate and have shown ability.

(ii) There has been no difficulty in finding those mentioned the ranks of the Carabinieri and as a rule the average H.C.C. is a sound and efficient type.

(b) (i) With the view to increasing the standard of efficiency and attaining a better type of recruit.



(c) (i) It is recommended that those instructors on the home surplus at the schools, be transferred to the regions as group instructors, replacing casualties, or with the view of exchange, as continued instructional duties tends to stagnate.

(ii) Even until such surpluses arise, it is recommended that exchanges should be made between instructors from the schools and those at front, as those at front are in close touch with practical police work, while those at schools are more conversant with theoretical training. Exchanges should result to the common good.

3. N.O.C.'s SUNDAY AND P.M. OFFICE.

(a) (i) Up to the present time all N.O.C.'s have been taken from the ranks of the O.C.R. and are given a special 1 month course at the Central School in Florence. The students are either Junior N.O.C.'s or Carabinieri who have passed the entrance examination for the course, or possess a Secondary School Certificate and have shown ability.

(ii) There has been no difference in standards these men from the ranks of the Carabinieri and as a rule the average N.O.C. is a sound and efficient man.

(b) (i) 986  
With the view to increasing the standard of efficiency and substituting a better type of recruit, a proposal was made some time ago by the O.C.R. to the War Ministry that approximately two thirds of the vacancies for N.O.C.'s should be kept open for men recruited direct from civilian life, of secondary school education.

(ii) The plan is for these men to go direct to the N.O.C.'s School at Florence for 12 months training with the rank of Carabinieri. If suitable they would then be posted to a unit to gain practical experience and at the end of the second year would be given a further course

1038



(Part II)

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of training and examination at Florence. The successful candidates would then pass out as Junior N.C.O.'s.

- (iii) It is intended to give these recruits thorough training and sufficient time to gain practical experience in the field, the scheme is sound and one worthy of trial.
- (iv) No definite decision has yet been taken in this matter and at the present time the recruitment of I.O.O.'s remains unchanged.
- (c) (i) It is recommended that the scheme outlined above be adopted, and that the War Ministry be pressed to give immediate approval and put it into effect.

4. OFFICERS : ENLISTMENTS.

- (a) (i) There has been no recruitment of regular COs, RM, Officers during the past 3 years.
- (ii) The following scheme has now been approved and will be given the final assent in the course of the next few days.  
300 Junior Officers to be recruited as soon as possible from the following sources :  
100 from Junior N.C.O.'s who passed the qualifying examination held in 1943.  
100 from Junior Officers at present serving in the Italian Army.  
100 from other sources, preference to be given to men who have served with distinction with the Army of Liberation and who have held Army commissions.
- (iii) It is proposed to give the 100 N.C.O.'s a short course in administrative matters at the Central School in Florence and put them into service immediately.

- (iv) The remaining 200 from the other two sources



- (iv) No definite decision has yet been taken in this matter and at the present time the recruitment of N.C.O.'s remains unchanged.
- (c) (i) It is recommended that the scheme outlined above be adopted, and that the War Ministry be pressed to give immediate approval and put it into effect.

#### 4. OFFICERS: RECRUITMENT.

- (a) (i) There has been no recruitment of regular CO.IR. Officers during the past 5 years.
- (ii) The following scheme has now been approved and will be given the final assent in the course of the next few days.
- 300 Junior Officers to be recruited as soon as possible from the following sources:-
- 100 from senior N.C.O.'s who passed the qualifying examination held in 1943.
  - 100 from Junior Officers at present serving in the Italian Army.

100 from other sources, preference to be given to men who have served with distinction with the Army of Liberation and who have held Army commissions.

- (iii) It is proposed to give the 100 N.C.O.'s a short course in administrative matters at the Central School in Florence and put them into service immediately.

- (iv) The remaining 200 from the other two sources will be selected from applications submitted to G.M.Q. CO.IR. A complete report with family history, educational attainment and other qualifications will be forwarded to the War Ministry where the selection is made. The applicants must have at least the Higher School Certificate and be not more than 28 years of age. Successful applicants will then be sent

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## (Part II)

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to the Central School, Florence for training.

- (b) (i) With regard to the 100 it is proposed to take from other than regular army officers or Carabinieri M.C.O.'s, this is subject to criticism and is liable to be abused.
- (ii) It is understood that preference will be shown to men who have given good service with recognized partisan units and who have held commissions in the Army. This is insufficient, as it means that in many cases the applicant has no previous Carabinieri experience or at most limited military training.
- (iii) It would be impracticable to mix a section of these recruits with either Junior Army officers or Carabinieri M.C.O.'s and a separate training-plan would have to be devised. The C.C.R. is far too important to permit sentimental reasons to interfere with recruitment, especially of officers and only the best men should be sought.

(c) (i) As an alternative it is recommended that one half should be taken from the senior M.C.O.'s and the other half from junior officers at present serving in the Italian Army. The advantages are

- (a) the M.C.O.'s are men of long police experience, of proved ability and would require little extra military training. This would also give a much needed fillip to promotion of M.C.O.'s.
- (b) The Junior Army officers used no military training, are disciplined and of good education. It would be possible to include in this group, men who have held Army commissions recently, but who have completed their military training. The point is that men from quasi-military considerations must be avoided at all cost.



recognised partisan units and who have held commissions in the Army. This is insufficient, as it means that in many cases the applicant has no previous Carabinieri experience or at most limited military training.

(iii) It would be impracticable to mix a section of these recruits with either Junior Army officers or Carabinieri M.C.O.'s and a separate training-plan would have to be devised. The C.O.M. is far too important to permit sentimental reasons to interfere with recruitment, especially of officers and only the best men should be sought.

(c) (i) As an alternative it is recommended that one half should be taken from the senior M.C.O.'s and the other half from junior officers at present serving in the Italian Army. The advantages are

(a) the M.C.O.'s are men of long police experience, of proved ability and would require little extra military training. This would also give a much needed filling to promotion of M.C.O.'s.

(b) The Junior Army officers need no military training, are disciplined, and of good education. It would be possible to include in this group, men who have held Army commissions recently, but who have completed their military training. The point is that men from quasi-military organisations must be avoided at all cost.

(ii) It is recommended that the War Ministry be pressed to reconsider their scheme, and that the alternative proposal suggested by this Branch be approved and put into immediate effect.

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5. PAY.

(a) (1)

Further to the recommendations made in Part I of the Report, para II, consideration should be given to a system of "EFFICIENCY" increments in pay.

(ii)

Under the present system there is no grading of Carabinieri, and an inefficient or lazy Carabinieri may receive the same rate of pay as an efficient and zealous one.

(iii)

There is a system of awarding a monetary grant for special acts of meritorious service, which should be retained in addition to the proposed "efficiency" increments.

(iv)

Also, there an increment given at the end of each period of service of 3 years, up to the 15th year, granted on terms of service only, without regard to zeal or efficiency.

(v)

The result is that a Carabinieri who may be zealous and efficient yet not possess all the required qualifications for promotion may lose incentive when the probability of his promotion is unlikely.

(b) (1)

Having regard to recommendations made elsewhere to introduce a longer period of service, it is particularly desirable that a Carabinieri should have some financial reward for efficient and zealous service.

(c) (i)

It is recommended that efficiency increments be paid to Carabinieri, the first at the end of 12 years service, and the second at the end of 17 years service.

(ii)

The increments should be pensionable, and additional to the existing "service" increments.

(iii)

They should be granted (a) automatically to a



- (iii) There is a system of awarding a monetary grant for special acts of meritorious service, which should be retained in addition to the proposed "efficiency" increments.
- (iv) Also, there an increment given at the end of each period of service of 3 years, up to the 15th year, granted on terms of service only, without regard to zeal or efficiency.
- (v) The result is that a Carabinieri who may be zealous and efficient yet not possess all the required qualifications for promotion may lose incentive when the probability of his promotion is unlikely.
- (b) (i) Having regard to recommendations made elsewhere to introduce a longer period of service, it is particularly desirable that a Carabinieri should have some financial reward for efficient and zealous service.
- (c) (i) It is recommended that efficiency increments be paid to Carabinieri, the first at the end of 12 years service, and the second at the end of 17 years service.
- (ii) The increments should be pensionable, and additional to the existing "service" increments.
- (iii) They should be granted (a) automatically to a Carabinieri who has passed the qualifying entrance examination for the HCO's Course, 986 who may have failed to pass the final qualifying examination for promotion (subject to no other disqualification, see below) (b) to Carabinieri recommended by their Legion Commander as being efficient and zealous, and free of punishment for disciplinary offences for a period of not less than 3 years.

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(Part II)

- 7 -

6. TRAINING ES ABILITATIONS.

- 6K. (a) (i) The accommodation and equipment necessary for the existing training programmes leaves much to be desired.
- (ii) Practically nothing has been done during the War years in the way of repairs or reconstruction, with the result that much is required particularly at the Recruits Schools at Turin and Rome.
- (iii) Turin School has only recently been re-occupied by the CC.RR. having been used as a Refugee Centre. It was extensively damaged during the war, but the site and layout are ideal for school purposes.
- (b) (i) It is estimated that a sum of at least 10,000,000 Lira is required for immediate repairs to make it habitable for next winter. Up to date, only 2,000,000 Lira has been granted.
- (ii) When Turin School is in good repair it can accommodate 1000 recruits, compared with the present 300, and it will then be possible to close down the provisional schools at Bari and Cagliari.
- (iii) Even under the present financial state of the country, it is considered that the estimated expenditure on this School is absolutely essential.
- (iv) The War Ministry is apt to overlook the fact that there is a lag of 6 years in ordinary repairs to make up, plus the war damage.
- (c) (i) It is recommended that the War Ministry be pressed to approve the necessary expenditure to make this School habitable for 1000 recruit and staff before next winter.



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- (c) (i) It is recommended that the War Ministry be pressed to approve the necessary expenditure to make this School habitable for 1000 recruit and Staff before next winter. 986
- (ii) It is stated that most of the required materials are available in the Turin district
- (d) (i) Rome School is totally inadequate for present requirements and training suffers accordingly
- (ii) Approximately 1/3rd of the accommodation is occupied by the GOC and his Staff, and no improvement can be expected until this accommodation is returned to the School Staff and recruits.

.....91034



- 8 -

(Part II)

(iii) Considerable improvement in training should result when the whole of the school buildings become available for the school purposes.

(c) (i) It is recommended that immediate action be taken by the War Ministry to provide suitable alternative accommodation for the GOC and his staff.

(f) (i) Chiefly as a result of the War, very little money has been spent on equipment for training establishments.

(ii) The following items are considered urgent necessities both for present training and to enlarge the scope of programmes :-

#### Cadets School, Reno

Equipping of dining rooms for 1000 cadets, with chairs and tables (at the present time they have to take their meals outside standing).

Desks and chairs for class rooms for 1500 cadets. (That little class room equipment exist at the moment is old and dilapidated).

Re-equipping of two gymnasiums and the supply of gym shoes.

The fitting of a photographic Dept with cameras, enlargers, episcopes for lecture purposes.

Signal equipment for signal course. Typewriters for stenography course. Re-equipment of libraries and rooms for private studies.

(iii) Similar items are required for the Schools at Turin and Florence.

It is realised that a considerable amount of money is required, but it is emphasised the initial training and environment in which



money has been spent on equipment for training establishments.

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Equipping of dining rooms for 1500 cadets, with chairs and tables (at the present time they have to take their meals outside standing).

Decks and chairs for class rooms for 1500 cadets. (That little class room equipment exist at the moment is old and dilapidated).

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The fitting of a photographic Dept with cameras, enlargers, episcopes for lecture purposes.

Signal equipment for signal course. Typewriters for stenography course. Re-equipment of libraries and rooms for private studies.

- (iii) Similar items are required for the Schools at Turin and Florence.

It is realised that a considerable amount of money is required, but it is emphasised **986** the initial training and environment in which a recruit finds himself is so important that the expenditure is more than justified.

- (c) (i) It is recommended that a small Commission be formed to review the whole position of requirements, costs and availabilities, and make recommendations to the War Ministry for immediate action.



(Part II)

- 3 -

7. TEXT-BOOKS.

(a) (i)

Chiefly as a result of the war, little attention has been given to the compilation of a standard text-book of instruction.

(ii)

One is in circulation but it does not meet modern requirements.

(b) (i)

It is recommended that work should be commenced at once on a new edition, for issue to each Gobernador.

8. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

(a) (i)

The formation of an efficient Criminal Investigation Department embracing specialized knowledge of finger-print work, modern operant system, Criminal records, forensic science and dissemination of information, is considered to be essential for the efficiency of the CCRR. Force.

(ii)

Detailed recommendations are made in Part IV.

(iii)

This Part II will deal only with the training aspect of the specialist staff required for this very important work.

(b) (i)

Very little use has been made of finger-prints as a means of identification by the CCRR, and there are no trained personnel in the service.

(ii)

The Scientific Police Section (Public Safety, depending from the Ministry of Interior) in Paris, have over many years classified finger-prints and are supposed to serve the whole country.

(iii)

The Department also has a number of trained men attached to each Questura in the country, but owing to depleted staff, improper use of trained men, and lack of interest by responsible



- (b) (i) It is recommended that work should be commenced at once on a new edition, for issue to each Carabinieri.

## 8. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

- (a) (i) The formation of an efficient Criminal Investigation Department embracing specialised knowledge of finger-print work, modern operating system, Criminal records, forensic science and dissemination of information, is considered to be essential for the efficiency of the CC.MR. force.
- (ii) Detailed recommendations are made in Part IV.
- (iii) This Part II will deal only with the training aspect of the specialist staff required for this very important work.
- (b) (i) Very little use has been made of finger-prints as a means of identification by the CC.MR, and there are no trained personnel in this service.
- (ii) The Scientific Police Section (Public Safety, depending from the Ministry of Interior) in Rome, have for many years classified finger-prints and are supposed to serve the whole country.
- (iii) The Department also has a number of trained men attached to each Questura in the country, but owing to depleted staff, improper use of trained men, and lack of interest by responsible officials, this important section of Police work has been neglected.
- (iv) As a result, the Police agencies as a whole are not taking advantage of a fairly efficient Finger Print Department operating in Rome.

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- (iv) Lack of liaison between CCRR, Questura and Prison Officials, results in many discrepancies. Many persons arrested for serious crimes are not finger-printed though the chances are that they may be wanted in other parts of the Country.
- (v) Closely related to the above are criminal records and circulation of information, which have been neglected and also shows a lack of liaison between the principal Police agencies.
- (vi) The CC.RR. are responsible for dealing with a large percentage of serious crimes, often in localities where there is no close contact with Questura officials, and it is considered that they should have some knowledge and facilities to make effective use of finger-prints and marks/traces found at scenes of crime.
- (d) (i) It is recommended that as a means of identification of arrested persons, and to assist in the detection of crime, that (a) 25 Tenenti or Carabinieri be given expert instruction at the Public Safety Department in Rome. When trained, they should be posted to legations to carry out these specialised duties: (b) elementary instruction be given to the students at the CCRR training establishments. (c) a supply of finger-print cards and of finger-print equipment be provided for use at each Tenenza.
- (ii) It would be necessary to obtain the cooperation of the Ministry of Interior, so that qualified instructors could be seconded from Public Safety to CCRR schools.
- (iii) No great expense would be involved, and results should show how important is this branch of Police work.



they may be wanted in other parts of the Country.

- (c) (i) Closely related to the above are criminal records and circulation of information, which have been neglected and also shows a lack of liaison between the principal police agencies.
- (ii) The C.C.R.R. are responsible for dealing with a large percentage of serious crimes, often in localities where there is no close contact with Questura officials, and it is considered that they should have some knowledge and facilities to make effective use of finger-prints and marks/traces found at scenes of crime.
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- (ii) It would be necessary to obtain the cooperation of the Ministry of Interior, so that qualified instructors could be seconded from Public Safety to C.C.R.R. schools.
- (iii) No great expense would be involved, and results should show how important is this branch of Police work.

9. RECREATIONAL TRAINING.

- (a) (i) An important feature of school programmes is recreational training, as mentioned above.
- (ii) In addition, there is a lack at each school of suitable sports grounds and equipment.

886



- 11 -

(Part II)

- (b) (i) It is recommended that provision be made in the financial estimates for funds to rent sports grounds and buy equipment.

10. SYLLABI.

- (a) (i) The attached syllabi have been carefully checked and agreed with the CC.FB. HQ.
- (ii) As a result of representations by this French, more time is being given to instruction in practical police duty.
- (iii) It is recommended that the syllabi are approved and continued.
- (iv) The syllabi are shown at Appendices B, C, D, to Part II.

END OF PART II



- (ii) As a result of representations by this Branch, more time is being given to instruction in practical police duty.
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END OF PART II

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 785020

Appendix "a" to Part II.

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING

LIST OF DUTIES

- (a) Screening of the present teaching staff and instructors.
- (b) Arranging of instructors courses.
- (c) Review of syllabi and amendments.
- (d) Employment of specialist instructors from outside, the CC.RR. service.
- (e) Systemisation of the training programme.
- (f) Maintenance of schools and supervision of training.
- (g) Preparation of examinations.
- (h) Introduction of organised games, provision of sports ground and equipment.
- (i) Re-organisation of refresher courses at Group level.
- (j) Appointment of specialist officers.
- (k) Training of specialists i.e., Finger prints, medals Overland, Original Records, C.I.D; personnel and clerks.
- (l) Compilation of Standard test-books.



- (b) Advancement.
- (c) Review of syllabi and amendments.
- (d) Employment of specialist instructors from outside the CC.RR. service.
- (e) Systemisation of the training programme.
- (f) Maintenance of schools and supervision of training.
- (g) Preparation of examinations.
- (h) Introduction of organised games, provision of sports ground and equipment.
- (i) Re-organisation of refresher courses at Group level.
- (j) Appointment of specialist officers.
- (k) Training of specialists 1, 2, 3, Finger prints, medals Operandi, Criminal Records, C.I.D; personnel and clerks.
- (l) Compilation of standard text-books.

986

1029



Appendix "B" to Part IIGOER GENERAL COMMAND HQPROGRAMME FOR OFFICERS.

OFFICERS COURSE OF TRAINING FOR 1 LIEUTS OF INFANTRY  
CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS RECRUITED TO THE  
CARABINIERI AND FOR SENIOR NCC'S OF THE CC.FR.

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(Translation)



OFFICERS COURSE OF TRAINING FOR 1 LIEUTS OF INFANTRY  
CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS RECRUITED TO THE  
CORPSMASTER AND FOR SENIOR MSG'S OF THE CO. RR.

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(Translation)

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App. "B" to Part II

- 2 -

COURSE OF TRAINING FOR OFFICERSSubjects dealt with in the course of training.

- N. 1. Technical trainings.
- " 2. Military Law.
- " 3. Penal Code.
- " 4. Penal Proceedings.
- " 5. Penal Code of War. Penal Code of Peace.
- " 6. P.S. Laws and Regulations.
- " 7. Scientific Instruction.
- " 8. Information Service - Military Police.
- " 9. Training in correspondence, files and original records.
- " 10. Book-keeping.
- " 11. Horsemanship and maintenance of horses.
- " 12. Physical Training.
- " 13. Construction and use of motor vehicles.
- " 14. Miscellaneous subjects.



- 0825
- Declassified E.O. 17065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 175020
- N. 1. Technical training.
  - " 2. Military Law.
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  - " 12. Physical Training.
  - " 13. Construction and use of motor vehicles.
  - " 14. Miscellaneous subjects.

986

1027



COMPLEMENTARY TRAINING

- (a) Complementary Training to be examined on  
N. II. Hensenship and maintenance.
- (b) Complementary Training NOT to be examined on  
N. 12. Physical Training.
- (c) Complementary Training not taken into consideration  
at final examination.  
N. 14. Miscellaneous subjects.



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(a) Complementary Training to be examined on  
M. II. Horsemanship and maintenance.

(b) Complementary Training NOT to be examined on  
N. 12. Physical Training.

(c) Complementary Training not taken into consideration  
at final examination.  
N. 14. Miscellaneous subjects.

986

1026



## N. 1. TECHNICAL TRAINING.

- (a) History of CC.RR.
- (b) Instructions, organisation and character of the Corps.
- (c) Special work of Officers and N.C.O.s and particularly of the Commanders of stations and Penenzas.
- (d) Jurisdiction - connection with military and civil authorities.
- (e) Principles dealt within the "Nota Preliminare" of the General Instructions.
- (f) Instruction and education of ORs.
- (g) CCRR duties. Behaviour and general duties of the CCRR service.
- (h) Ordinary service - activities of CCRR on duty.
- (i) Eventual service " "
- (j) Information service.
- (k) Organisation and service in the Barracks - Barrack equipment.
- (l) Periodical checks. - Training and equipment.
- (m) Changes of residence.
- (n) Disciplining - faults and penalties.
- (o) Check on service and discipline.
- (p) General policy on the preparation of personal remarks on N.C.O.s
- (q) The CCRR Officer;

## N. 2. MILITARY LAW.

- (a) Operations on the recruiting - refusal to join the Army-- Duties of CCRR Corps.
- (b) Recruiting abroad.
- (c) Recruiting of CCRR - Extension of period of service.
- (d) Promotion of ORs.
- (e) Promotion of time serving officers.

## N. 3. PENAL CODE.

- (a) Penal law; Succession of penal law regulations - Duty to obey the penal law; Crimes committed abroad - Political crimes - Penalties - Reckoning, comparing and changing penalties.
- (b) Division of crimes; crimes and infractions - intention of

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service.

- (h) Ordinary service - activities of CCRR on duty.
- (i) Eventual service " "
- (j) Information service.
- (k) Organisation and service in the Barracks - Barrack equipment.
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#### M. 3. PENAL CODE.

- (a) Penal law; Succession of penal law regulations - Duty to obey the penal law; Crimes committed abroad - Political crimes - Penalties - Reckoning, comparing and changing penalties. §86
- (b) Division of crimes; crimes and infractions - intentional breaches, breaches beyond intentions; non intentional breaches; cases of physical and non-physical accidents - circumstances of the crime and their influence on the penalty.

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App. "B" to Part II

- 5 -

PENAL CODE (Contd)

- (c) Responsibilities of crimes. Causes which may have an influence on the responsibility - habitual criminals etc.
- (d) Attempts to commit crime - accomplices in crime - persons offended or damaged by the crime.
- (e) Causes annulling a crime - suspension of penalty - conditional release.
- (f) Action of P.S. authorities - work of surveilling judge.
- (g) Crimes against the Government.
- (h) Crimes against Public Administration.
- (i) Crimes against the Administration of Justice.
- (j) Crimes against religious feelings, against piety to the dead, against public order and security.
- (k) Crimes against public faith, public economy, industry and commerce.
- (l) Crimes against morality and decency, against the health and integrity of the race, against a family.
- (m) Crimes against individuals.
- (n) Crimes against patrimony.
- (o) Breaches of police administration and regulations and of regulations on the social activities of the public administration.

NOTE.

After a full explanation of the a/m subjects an explanation will also be given as to the logical and juridical causes.

M. 4. PENAL PROCEEDINGS.

- (a) Penal actions - personal responsibility-civil actions.
- (b) Judicial Police and their functions - officials and agents of the Judicial Police - reports of the Judicial Police - inspections, searches, confiscations and patrols.
- (c) Persons arrested in the commission of a crime; judicial instruction in such cases - duty or faculty to arrest them - holding of suspected persons.
- (d) Orders of judicial authorities, warrants for arrest - provisional liberty.
- (e) Jurisdiction (of territory or competence)
- (f) Penal sentences - types and degrees of penal sentences



- (j) Crimes against religious feelings, against piety to the dead, against public order and security.
- (k) Crimes against public faith, public economy, industry and commerce.
- (l) Crimes against morality and decency, against the health and integrity of the race, against a family.
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- (d) Orders of Judicial authorities, warrants for arrest -- provisional liberty.
- (e) Jurisdiction (of territory or competence)
- (f) Penal sentences -- types and degrees of penal sentences -- Proceedings by decree and rapid proceedings; organisation of the "Corti di Cassazione".
- (g) Execution of sentences -- carrying out of sentences and fines
- (h) Identification of the person charged. Duties of surveilling Judge and his authority.
- (i) Method of appeals and re-examination; special hearings for minors (less than 18 yrs).
- (j) Amnesties, grace and re-habilitation.

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1024



PENAL PROCEEDINGS (Contd)

- (j) Carrying out of security measures -- records.
- (k) Italian Judicial System; Career of magistrates, ranks and functions.

M. 5. MILITARY PENAL CODE OF PEACE AND WAR.

- (a) Military penal law; persons who are bound to obey it -- Penal law in peace time and cases when it is applied -- Military penalties.
- (b) Military crimes -- administrative security steps.
- (c) Crimes against faithfulness and against military defence.
- (d) Crimes against military service and discipline.
- (e) Special crimes against the military administration, persons and property.
- (f) Military law of war and cases when it is applied -- Military crimes and penalties in war time.
- (g) Penal proceedings, military jurisdiction -- preliminary acts of instruction and work of judicial military police.

M. 6. LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF P.S.

- (a) Police administration; objects of the police; police divisions, security police, press regulations -- public order.
- (b) P.S. organisation in Italy and its aims. Determination of qualities of P.S. officials and agents.
- (c) Authority of the P.S. -- Identity cards.
- (d) Public meetings and crowding in public places; religious ceremonies outside the churches; civil and religious processions -- Duties of the C.C.M.
- (e) Arms -- permit to carry -- manufacture -- collection -- sale and distribution.
- (f) Dangerous and noisy industries -- professions and industries liable to cause trouble.
- (g) Regulations on public shows and entertainments, public places, agencies -- printing offices -- posting of notices -- pedlars.
- (h) Private investigating offices -- Aliens.
- (i) Special instruction on classes of persons considered dangerous to public society.
- (j) Prostitution -- instruction in...



- (a) Military penal law, persons who are bound to obey it -  
Penal law in peace time and cases when it is applied -  
Military penalties.
- (b) Military crimes - administrative security steps.
- (c) Crimes against faithfulness and against military defense.
- (d) Crimes against military service and discipline.
- (e) Special crimes against the military administration, persons and patriots.
- (f) Military penal law of war and cases when it is applied -  
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- (c) Authority of the P.S. - Identity cards.
- (d) Public meetings and crowding in public places; religious ceremonies outside the churches; civil and religious processions - Duties of the CC.RR.
- (e) Arms - permit to carry - manufacture - collection - sale and distribution.
- (f) Dangerous and noisy industries - professions and industries liable to cause trouble.
- (g) Regulations on public shows and entertainments, public places, agencies - printing offices - posting of notices - pedlars.
- (h) Private investigating offices - Aliens.
- (i) Special instruction on classes of persons considered dangerous to public society.
- (j) Prostitution - instruction to forbid the trading of women and children.
- (k) Discipline of associations - organizations working in Italy and in the Colonies.

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N. 7. SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

- (a) Organization, aims and methods of the scientific section - reports and identification.

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SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION (contd)

- (b) Descriptions of wanted persons and important physical particulars.
- (c) Reports by description -- by photograph -- anthropometric -- descriptive report -- finger prints.
- (d) Central Criminal Records Office -- inter-change of information of criminal records.
- (e) Psychology -- diseases of the brain. Emotions and passions in connection with crime. Degrees of insanity.
- (f) Theoretical examination of the criminal -- Biological records Bulletin of researches.
- (g) Division of criminals into classes in accordance with Penel Code.
- (h) Collective criminality -- criminal groups and crowds.
- (i) Ways to reveal of crime and judicial activity.
- (j) Methods of questioning -- value of witnesses. Identification.
- (k) Scientific enquiries in crimes of violence and cases of infanticide.
- (l) Forensic medicine and use of scientific aids.

M. S. INFORMATION SERVICE MILITARY POLICE.

- (a) Organisation of the information service.
- (b) Preventive steps to be taken among the soldiers in order to keep a military secret.
- (c) Espionage.
- (d) Counter-espionage.
- (e) Military Police -- organisation and means -- aims -- tasks of the GPM -- co-operation of other executive bodies in the military police services.
- (f) Italian laws on espionage.

M. S. TRAINING ON CORRESPONDENCE, FILES, RECORDS, ETC.

- (a) Aim, limits and divisions of the written work -- classification in the station-command HQ and Officer commanding HQ. -- Files.
- (b) Letters -- reports -- "processi verbali" -- signals -- archives.
- (c) Report on situation -- matters of 1st and 2nd Divisions



- (f) ... with crime. Degrees of insanity.
- (g) Biological examination of the criminal - Biological records
- (h) Bulletin of re-sentences.
- (i) Division of criminals into classes in accordance with Panel
- (j) Code.
- (k) Collective criminality - criminal groups and crowds.
- (l) Visit to scene of crime and judicial activity.
- (m) Nature of questioning - value of witnesses. Identification.
- (n) Reliability, qualities in crimes of violence and cases of
- (o) ...
- (1) Forensic medicine and use of scientific aids.

M. 5. INFORMATION SERVICE MILITARY POLICE.

- (a) Organisation of the information service.
- (b) Preventive steps to be taken among the soldiers in order
- (c) to keep a military secret.
- (d) Espionage.
- (e) Counter-espionage.
- (f) Military Police - organization and means - aims - tasks of
- (g) the CORR - co-operation of other executive bodies in the
- (h) military police services.
- (i) Italian laws on espionage.

M. 6. TRAINING ON CORRESPONDENCE, FILMS, RECORDS, ETC.

- (a) Plans, limits and divisions of the written work - classifica
- (b) in the station-command HQ and Officer commanding HQ. - File;
- (c) Letters - reports - "processi verbali" - signals - archives.
- (d) Report on situation - matters of 1st and 2nd Divisions
- (e) returned to in the situation report or in special letters
- (f) or reports.
- (g) Records of 3 Divisions. Reports on serious crimes and on
- (h) special facts (Circular letter - Comando Arma Italia
- (i) ...)
- (j) Checks of the station commanders on the facts to be reported
- (k) facts and arrests which can interest the military
- (l) authorities.

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TRAINING OF COMMISSIONED, FILES, RECORDS, ETC. (Contd)

- (d) Special reports on serious and important facts - Reports on discipline which are connected with ordinary duty.
- (e) Practical regulations on the making out of the reports and of the office-letters, specially on the disciplinary reports and on reports on service.

II. 10. BOOKKEEPING.

- (a) Administration of the COHR sections - Men and horses.
- (b) Salaries of the troops - and of the officers.
- (c) Bookkeeping of the station.
- (d) Bookkeeping on the expenses charged on other Ministries.
- (e) Bookkeeping of barracks equipment.

COHRS AND HORSE-CHASSES  
complementary training to be examined on;

II. 11. HORSEMANSHIP AND HORSE-CHASSES.

The officers who take part in the course of training will learn how to ride a horse both in a riding-school and in the streets, in order to be able to ride in the correct position at any time. They will be trained on the following subjects;

- the body of the horse.
- the horse-blankets.
- the water and feed.
- the hygiene of the horses' feet and the horse-chasses.
- diseases and their treatment.

COMPLEMENTARY TRAINING NOT TO BE EXAMINED ON.

II. 12. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

In addition to the Standard P.T. course officers are trained in practical ju-jitsu and fencing with sword and sabre.



N. 10. FOOTWEAR.

- (a) Administration of the CORR sections -- Men and horses.
- (b) Salaries of the troops -- and of the officers.
- (c) Book-keeping of the station.
- (d) Book-keeping on the expenses charged on other Ministries.
- (e) Book-keeping of the stocks equipment.

COMPLEMENTARY TRAINING  
Complementary training to be examined on:

N. 11. HORSEMANSHIP AND HORSEKEEPING.

The Officers who take part in the course of training will learn how to ride a horse both in a riding-school and on the streets, in order to be able to ride in the correct position at any time. They will be trained on the following subjects;

- the body of the horse.
- the horse-blankets.
- the water and feed.
- the hygiene of the horses' feet and the horse-shoes.
- diseases and their treatment.

COMPLEMENTARY TRAINING NOT TO BE EXAMINED ON:

N. 12. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

In addition to the Standard P.T. course officers are trained in practical ju-jitsu and fencing with sword and sabre.

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Complementary Training not to be taken into consideration at the final results.

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Apr. "B" to Sept II

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#### V. 13. MOTOR-CAR DRIVING AND MOTOR-CYCLE RIDING.

Such training completes the program of the "technical means" of the Academy of Infantry and Cavalry Medicine and the program of the training of the NCOs of CCHM. It enables the officers to drive military motor-vehicles and to know the causes of break-downs, the spare parts, etc.. It consists in;

- (a) Learning the names of the parts of the vehicles, their use and their importance.
- (b) Learning how to find any trouble in the engine and how to deal with it.
- (c) Learning how to put the pieces together and how to separate the different parts (most common ways to do it)
- (d) Training on the use of tractors and trailers.
- (e) Driving school.

#### V. 14. CONVERSATIONS ON VARIOUS SITUATIONS.

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- (c) learning the names of the parts of the vehicles, their use and their importance.
- (d) learning how to find any trouble in the engine and how to deal with it.
- (e) learning how to put the pieces together and how to separate the different parts (most common ways to do it)
- (f) working on the use of tractors and trailers.
- (g) driving school.

#### H. 14. CONVERSATIONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

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Ann. "W" to Part II.

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EXAMINATIONS

List of subjects taught at the training school for 1st Lt's of Infantry Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers who wish to be transferred to the CONR divided into groups as they are at the examinations;

| Number of Subjects | No. of Programs | Subject                                                          | Duration of Examination |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                  | -               | Development of a thesis of professional character                | 4 hrs                   |
| 2                  | 1               | Technical Training.....                                          |                         |
| 3                  | 3               | Penal Code.....                                                  |                         |
|                    | 4               | Penal Proceedings.....                                           |                         |
|                    | 5               | Military Penal Code of Peace and Military Penal Code of War..... |                         |
| 4                  | 6               | Laws and Regulations of PS.....                                  |                         |
|                    | 7               | Scientific Police.....                                           |                         |
| 5                  | 2               | Military Law.....                                                |                         |
|                    | 8               | Information Service - Military Police.....                       |                         |
| 6                  | 9               | Training on Correspondence, Files records, etc.....              |                         |
|                    | 10              | Bookkeeping.....                                                 |                         |
| 7                  | 11              | Complementary Training to be examined on;                        |                         |



| Number of Subjects | No. of Programs | Subject                                                                                        | Duration of Examination |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                  | -               | Development of a thesis of professional character                                              | 4 hrs                   |
| 2                  | 1               | Technical Training.....                                                                        |                         |
| 3                  | 3               | Penal Code.....                                                                                |                         |
| 4                  | 4               | Penal Proceedings.....                                                                         |                         |
| 5                  | 5               | Military Penal Code of Peace and Military Penal Code of War.....                               |                         |
| 6                  | 6               | Laws and Regulations of PS.....                                                                |                         |
| 7                  | 7               | Scientific Police.....                                                                         |                         |
| 8                  | 2               | Military Law.....                                                                              |                         |
| 9                  | 8               | Information Service - Military Police.....                                                     |                         |
| 10                 | 9               | Training on Correspondence, files records, etc.....                                            |                         |
| 11                 | 10              | Bookkeeping.....                                                                               |                         |
| 12                 | 11              | Complementary Training to be examined on: Horsemanship (H), Horse-keeping.....                 | 986                     |
| 13                 | 12              | Complementary Training not to be examined on: Physical Training..... Professional capacity.... |                         |

(x) Each officer has to show that he is a capable horseman.



Appendix "C" to Part II

PROGRAM IS OF DISRUPTION - ESTIMATES FOR THE CADRE NOO's

(Translation)



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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO.

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(Translation)



MINISTRY OF WAR

Nr. 2420 bis

APPENDIX TO THE RULE OF INTER SERVICE OF THE CAVALRY.  
MILITARY CENTRAL SCHOOL (approved by the Ministry - signal Dr.  
58526 on 12/2/1936

EXTRACTS OF INSTRUCTION, EXTRACTS FOR THE NCO'S CADETS,

|               |    |                                                                                 |
|---------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Programme Nr. | 1  | Italian Language                                                                |
| "             | 2  | Ordinary Penal Code                                                             |
| "             | 3  | Code of Penal Proceeding                                                        |
| "             | 4  | Military Penal Code                                                             |
| "             | 5  | Notes of Public Law, Social Legislation, Special Penal Legislation.             |
| "             | 6  | F.S. Law and Rules.                                                             |
| "             | 7  | Notes of signalment, identification and technical enquiries of judicial police. |
| "             | 8  | Organic and General Rule of CBR and ergodic actions.                            |
| "             | 9  | Instruction on records-keeping.                                                 |
| "             | 10 | Book-keeping of the station.                                                    |
| "             | 11 | Military Discipline Rules.                                                      |
| "             | 12 | Instructions on weapons, shooting and explosives.                               |
| "             | 13 | Horse-keeping (for the mounted police and                                       |



# ----- INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTION, EXTRACTS FOR THE NCO'S CADRES, -----

|                 |                                                                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Programme Nr. 1 | Italian Language                                                                |
| " 2             | Ordinary Penal Code                                                             |
| " 3             | Code of Penal Proceedings                                                       |
| " 4             | Military Penal Code                                                             |
| " 5             | Notes of Public Law, Social Legislation, Special Penal Legislation.             |
| " 6             | P.S. Law and Rules.                                                             |
| " 7             | Notes of signalment, identification and technical enquiries of judicial police. |
| " 8             | Organic and General Rule of GRR and organic notions.                            |
| " 9             | Instruction on records-keeping.                                                 |
| " 10            | Book-keeping of the station.                                                    |
| " 11            | Military Discipline Rules.                                                      |
| " 12            | Instructions on weapons, shooting and explosives.                               |
| " 13            | Horse-keeping (for the mounted police only). <sup>986</sup>                     |
| " 14            | Dispositions on advancement of CORP.                                            |
| " 15            | War Service and War Informations Service.                                       |

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App. "C" to Part II

- 2 -

- |                  |                                                                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Programme Nr. 16 | Rule of the individual training and rule of collective infantry training.           |
| "                | Instructions on horse back (for Mounted Police cadets only.).                       |
| "                | Physical education (gymnastic, cycling and horsemanship for Mounted Police Cadets). |
| "                | Foreign Languages: English, French, German                                          |
| "                | Supplementary Instructions for which no examination is required.                    |
| "                | Professional practice.                                                              |
| "                | Course of Special training.                                                         |

=====

PROGRAMME Nr. 1

Italian Language

By a properly selected thesis, the cadet HQ's will be exercised to write down his ideas, logically, concisely and correctly, using legible hand-writing.

The exercises will be read in the class by the teacher, who will point out the errors in order that everybody can profit from the corrections.

Written examination will be given and will consist in a tale or letter, extraneous to the facts of service, the theme being given by the HQ of the CORB Division "Padgura".

PROGRAMME Nr. 2

Cadets' Penal Code.

- |            |                                                                                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st thesis | Brief notes on the Penal Code and its reparation.                                                     |
| "          | Notes on crime and penalty: immediability of not knowing the Penal Law. Penalties: their particulars. |
| And "      | Distinction of crimes. Punishments. Crime committed and attempted crime.                              |



- " " 20 Professional practice.
- " " 21 Courses of Special training.

=====

PROGRAMME No. 1

Italian Language

By a properly selected thesis, the candidate will be exercised to write down his ideas, legibly, concisely and correctly, using logical handwriting.  
The exercises will be read in the class by the teacher, who will point out the errors in order that everybody can profit from the corrections.  
Written examination will be given and will consist in a table or letter, extraneous to the facts of services, the theme being given by the HQ of the CORP Division 'Pedigree'.

PROGRAMME No. 2

Ordinary Penal Code.

- 1st thesis - Brief notes on the Penal Code and its repartition.  
Notes on crime and penalty; Inadmissibility of not knowing the Penal Law. Penalties: their particulars.
- 2nd " - Distinction of crimes. Punishments. Crimes committed and attempted crimes. 986
- 3rd " - Circumstances of crime. Complicity to crime. Continual crime.
- 4th " - Professional crime. Tendency to crime.

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## App. "C" to Part II

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PROGRAMME No. 2 (Contd.)

- 5th thesis -- Complicity of persons to crime: denunciation. Causes of crime and penalty.
- 6th " -- Administrative measures of security.
- 7th " -- Notes of the principal offences against authors of Government.
- 8th " -- Notes of principal offences against public administration.
- 9th " -- Notes of principal offences against the administration of justice, religion, education, science, respect of deceased persons and public order.
- 10th " -- Notes of principal offences against public economy, industry and commerce etc. Offences against society.
- 11th " -- Notes of principal of crimes against public moral, against the integrity and good health of the family, against persons.
- 12th " -- Notes of principal offences against property.
- 13th " -- Offences against public order and public quiet; Prevention of some kind of offences, moral squad and the social activity of public administration.
- 14th " -- Marxist offences and ideological deviations: crimes of parliament.

PROGRAMME No. 3Code of Penal Proceedings

- 1st " -- Penal action created by the offences: report, statement, denunciation, complaint, request and claim.
- 2nd " -- Duties of the Judicial Police. Officers and Agents of Judicial Police. Auxiliary members of Judicial Police. Reports of Officers and Agents of J.P. with the Judicial Authority. Reports and Questioning report.
- 3rd " -- Judicial Police: inspections, searches, sequestration of the bodies of crime.



- 10th " - Notes of principal offences against public economy, industry and commerce etc. Offences against society.
- 11th " - Notes of principal offences against public moral, against sex integrity and good health of the "family", against persons.
- 12th " - Notes of principal offences against property.
- 13th " - Offences against public order and public quietude; Prevention of same kind of offence, moral squall and the social activity of public administration.
- 14th " - Marxist crimes and illegal dealings; Means of punishment.

PROGRAMME Nr. 3

Code of Penal Proceedings

- 1st " - Penal action created by the offences; report, statement, documentation, complaint, request and claim.
- 2nd " - Duties of the Judicial Police. Officers and Agents of Judicial Police. Auxiliary members of Judicial Police. Reports of Officers and Agents of J.P. with the Judicial Authority. Reports and questioning reports.
- 3rd " - Judicial Police: inspections, searches, sequestration of the bodies of crime, summary investigation and confrontation. Unlawful arrest of persons. Disciplinary action against Officers and Agents of J.P. Professional secret.



PROGRAMME Nr 3 (Contd)

4th thesis - Flagrance. Colligatory and facultative arrest. Arrest of persons suspected. Delivery of prisoners to the Judicial Authority. Warrants and their serving. Persons in hiding. Policy for young offenders (under 16 years). Juvenile Court. Serving of sentences. Security measures.

PROGRAMME Nr. 4

Military Penal Code

1st thesis - Peace time Military Penal Code. Military punishments. Notes on military offences. Offenders, imposing and serving of penalty, extinction of the offences and of punishments, administrative security measures.

- 2nd " - Offences against military defence.
- 3rd " - Offences against military service.
- 4th " - Offences against military discipline.
- 5th " - Special offences against military administration, persons and property. Notes on military offences. Military personnel on leave, mobilised civilian personnel, persons extraneous to the armed forces of the State, request of penal proceeding.
- 6th " - War time military penal code, military offences and penalties.
- 7th " - General dispositions concerning military offences in war time and crimes against faith and military defence.
- 8th " - Offences against War Service.
- 9th " - Notes on chief offences against the Law and Policy of War.
- 10th " - Notes on military penal proceeding in peace and in war time, with particular attention to those concerning the CC.RM.

PROGRAMME Nr. 5



Military Penal Code

- 1st thesis - Peace time Military Penal Code, Military punishments.  
Notes on military offences, offenders, disposing and serving of penalty, extinction of the offences and of punishment, administrative security measures.
- 2nd " - Offences against military doctrine.
- 3rd " - Offences against military service.
- 4th " - Offences against military discipline.
- 5th " - Special offences against military administration, persons and property. Notes on persons of military personnel on leave, mobilized civilian personnel, persons extraneous to the armed forces of the State, request of penal proceedings.
- 6th " - War time military penal code, military offences and penalties.
- 7th " - General dispositions concerning military offences in war time and crimes against faith and military discipline.
- 8th " - Offences against War Service.
- 9th " - Notes on chief offences against the law and Policy of War.
- 10th " - Notes on military penal proceedings in peace and in war time, with particular attention to those concerning the CC.M.

PROGRAM 2 Pr. 5

Notions of Public Law, Social  
Legislation, Special Penal  
Legislation.

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1st thesis - Central and outer organs of the State Administration.

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APP. "C" to Part II.

- 3 -

PROGRAMME No. 5 (Contd.)

- 2nd thesis - Brief notes on the General Italian Confederation of Labour and the functioning of Syndicates.
- 3rd " - Notes on laws concerning the protection of labour, employment and discipline of apprentices.
- 4th " - Notes on the present policy concerning insurance.
- 5th " - Notes on the law concerning: hunting and protection of animals; fishing; forest police.
- 6th " - Notes on Sanitary law, law on lunatic asylums and lunatics.
- 7th " - Notes on dispositions concerning the repression of offences against food poisoning law and the discipline of commerce and process.
- 8th " - Notes concerning dispositions on weight and measures, marking of precious metals, press.
- 9th " - Notes on Rural Police.

PROGRAMME No. 6

P.3. Law and Rules

- 1st thesis - Notes on T.S. service. Police measures and their serving. Authorizations of the police.
- 2nd " - Officers and Agents of P.S., Authorized and unauthorized, public meetings.
- 3rd " - Policy concerning weapons. Prevention of accidents.
- 4th " - Dangerous industries and noisy works. Public shows and assemblies. Shops, Bars, Hotels etc.
- 5th " - Printers and similar. Public Agencies. Gambling professions. Particular guards and private investigating offices. Residence of foreigners in the Kingdom.
- 6th " -



- 6th " - Notes on Sanitary law, law on lunatic asylums and lunatics.
- 7th " - Notes on dispositions concerning the repression of offences against food vending law and the collection of revenues and taxes.
- 8th " - Notes concerning dispositions on weights and measures, making of precious metals, press.
- 9th " - Notes on Road Police.

PROGRAMME No. 6

P.3. Law and Rules

- 1st thesis - Notes on P.S. services. Police measures and their serving. Authorisations of the police.
- 2nd " - Officers and Agents of P.S., Authorized and unauthor, public meetings.
- 3rd " - Policy concerning weapons. Prevention of accidents.
- 4th " - Dangerous industries and noisy works. Public shows and assemblies. Shops, bars, Hotels etc.
- 5th " - Printers and similar. Public Agencies, Printing professions. Particular guards and private investigating offices. Residence of foreigners in the Kingdom.
- 6th " - Persons dangerous to society, dispositions concerning particularly as to warning and "police bounds".
- 7th " - Prostitution.
- 8th " - Associations, Firms and Institutions. Public Danger and State of war.

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PROGRAMME Nr. 7

Notes of signals, identification and technical enquiries of judicial police.

- 1st thesis - Signals (report on persons) and identification.
- 2nd " - Particulars of a person and description.
- 3rd " - Notes on Finger-Prints, photographic and anthropometric records.
- 4th " - Information Notes. Informations by wire, warrants for wanted persons, Previous convictions records.
- 5th " - Inquiry of technical and judicial police. Search on the object of crime.
- 6th " - Examination of corpse.
- 7th " - Notes on criminal technique.
- 8th " - Technical notes. Informations, Questionings. Reports.

PROGRAMME Nr. 8

Organised and General Rules of the Carabinieri

- 1st thesis - Institutions and prerogatives. Notes on general rules, strength and recruiting of CC.Nr.
- 2nd " - Dependence from and reports with the Civil and military authorities of the Commands of stations.
- 3rd " - Advises on instructions.
- 4th " - Order of services. Conduct.
- 5th " - Duties and attributions of the commander of the Station.
- 6th " - Ordinary service with a particular regard to instructions, correspondence, transport of



- 3rd " - Notes on Fingerprints, photographic and anthropometric records.
- 4th " - Information Forms. Informations by wire. Paraplots for wanted persons. Previous convictions records.
- 5th " - Inquiries of technical and numbered police. Search on the list of crime.
- 6th " - Examination of corpses.
- 7th " - Notes on criminal technique.
- 8th " - Technical notes. Informations, questionings. Reports.

PROGRAM Nr. 6  
Organical and General Rules  
of the Carabinieri

- 1st thesis - Institutions and prerogatives. Notes on general rules, structure and recruiting of CC.R.
- 2nd " - Dependence from and reports with the Civil and Military Authorities of the Commands of stations.
- 3rd " - Advises on instructions.
- 4th " - Order of service. Conduct.
- 5th " - Duties and attributions of the commander of the Station.
- 6th " - Ordinary service with a partitioner regard to patrols, inspections, correspondences, transport of prisoners, services during meetings and riots. How to prevent, demand, etc.
- 7th " - Special services with a special regard to: assistance to debates, assistance to authorities. Special CC.RR. services as escort of honour or security.

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PROGRAMME Nr. 8 (Conté)

- 8th thesis - Information services.
- 9th " - Barracks and Barrack equipment.
- 10th " - Barrack services: services concerning NCO's and men.
- 11th " - Ordinary barrack duty: rousing and cleaning; cleaning of horses; cleaning of horses belonging to the absent or sick personnel; watering and foraging. Sick personnel; death of personnel; sick horses; men sent out on duty; food; reserve of food; CO. RR. not drawing food.
- 12th " - Evening leave; curfew; silence and visits; special evening leaves; salaries; numbers of horses and food; purchase of forage; distribution of equipment stable manure; laundry washing and barbers; posting and withdrawal of correspondence.
- 13th " - Special services and operations. Entrance of Judicial Authority in barracks; entry in the barracks of civilians, Finances Guards, Tax Collectors and Public Health Agents.
- 14th " - Change of lodging.
- 15th " - Discipline: The faculty of punishing given to CO. RR. NCOs.

PROGRAMME Nr. 9

Instruction on records-keeping

- 1st thesis - The purpose of instruction on records-keeping of a Station. Classification and division of files.
- 2nd " - Letter or report. Dictation of a letter or report. List. Notice. Telegram and Phonogram. Signature. Code telegrams. Codes, Delivery of urgent messages.
- 3rd " - Verbal reports and judicial reports.
- 4th " - File-keeping. Prohibition to copy official papers for purposes other than with intention of showing



- of horses; cleaning of horses belonging to the absent or sick personnel; watering and foraging. Sick personnel; death of personnel; sick horses; men sent out on duty; food; reserve of food; CC.RR. net drawing feed.
- 12th " - Evening leave; curfew; silence and visits; special evening leaves; salaries; purchase of bread and food; purchase of forage; transportation of equipment stable and, etc.; washing and harness; posting and withdrawal of correspondence.
- 13th " - Special services and operations. Entrance of Judicial Authority in barracks; entry in the barracks of civilians, Finances Guards, Tax Collectors and Public Health Agents.
- 14th " - Change of lodging.
- 15th " - Discipline: The faculty of punishing given to CC.RR. NCOs.

PROGRAMME Nr. 9

Instruction on records-keeping

- 1st thesis - The purpose of instruction on records-keeping of a station. Classification and division of files.
- 2nd " - Letter or report. Dictation of a letter or report. List. Notes. Telegram and phonogram. Signature. Code telegrams. Codes, Delivery of urgent messages.
- 3rd " - Verbal reports and judicial reports.
- 4th " - File-keeping. Prohibition to copy official papers for particular use or with intention of showing them to other persons. Rules for expedition of ordinary and secret mail.
- 5th " - Incidents of importance, to be reported to higher commands, by the commander of station.



PROGRAMME Nr. 10

Book-keeping of the station

- 1st thesis - Wages and extra pay.
- 2nd " - Trip tickets. P.S. Indemnity.
- 3rd " - Administration of clothing.
- 4th " - Administration of food. Statement of Forages. Transit personnel. Personnel Records.
- 5th " - Indemnity of billeting and its registration. Maternity Insurance. Various indemnities. Registration of expenses for the transport of military or civilian prisoners. Expenses for repair, maintenance and transport of bicycles. Salaries of men who have been punished. Bedding. Inventory.
- 6th " - Statement of expenses made by stations.

PROGRAMME Nr. 11

Rules of Military Discipline

- 1st thesis - Military discipline. Subordination. Offences against subordination. Order.
- 2nd " - Purpose and importance of the instruction. Moral duty of each man. Uniform. Personal dignity. Civilian clothes. Absences and leave.
- 3rd " - Duty of a superior.
- 4th " - Duties of a subaltern. Applications and claims. Salute.
- 5th " - Duties between personnel of the same rank. Duties of a NCO. Duties of a pte and examples of special cases.
- 6th " - Military rewards.
- 7th " - Disciplinary punishments: particulars of punishments and the power of punishing. Punishment of a NCO: particulars and duration of punishment. Punishment of a pte: particulars of punishment and



- personnel. Personnel Records.
- 5th " - Indemnity of billeting and its registration. Maleria insurance. Various indemnities. Registration of expenses for the transport of military or civilian prisoners. Expenses for repair, maintenance and transport of bicycles. Salaries of men who have been punished. Bedding. Inventory.
- 6th " - Statement of expenses made by stations.

PROGRAMME No. 11

Rules of Military discipline

- 1st thesis - Military discipline. Subordination. Offences against subordination. Order.
- 2nd " - Purpose and importance of the instruction. Moral duty of each man. Uniform. Personal dignity. Civilian clothes. Absences and leave.
- 3rd " - Duty of a superior.
- 4th " - Duties of a subaltern. Applications and claims. Salute.
- 5th " - Duties between personnel of the same rank. Duties of a NCO. Duties of a Pte and examples of special cases.
- 6th " - Military rewards.
- 7th " - Disciplinary punishments: particulars of punishments and the power of punishing. Punishment of a NCO: particulars and duration of punishment. Punishment of Cpls and Ptes: particulars of punishment and duration.

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App. "C" to Part II

- 2 -

PROGRAMME Nr. 12Instruction on use of arms, shooting and explosives.

- 1st thesis - Classification of weapons. Rifle mod. 1938: name of parts, accessories and spare parts of it.
- 2nd " - Functioning and maintenance of rifle mod. 1938.
- 3rd " - Automatic pistol mod. 1934: name of parts and functioning of it.
- 4th " - Arms for rifles mod. 1938 and pistol 1934. Swords for the CC.RH.
- 5th " - MG Pist mod. 1935 and Broda mod. 1937. SMR Broda mod. 30.
- 6th " - Chemical means. Use and defence.
- 7th " - Notes on various explosives. Hand grenade.
- 8th " - Explosives. Brief notes on their removal, transport and destruction.

PROGRAMME Nr. 13Horse-keeping (for the Mounted Police HQ Cadets only)

- 1st thesis - Condition of horses and mules.
- 2nd " - Foraging and watering of horses. Statics.
- 3rd " - Cleaning of a horse. Exercise and rest. Maintaining of horse during a trip.
- 4th " - Horse-shoeing.
- 5th " - Illnesses and treatment of them.

PROGRAMME Nr. 14Dispositions on advancement of CC.RH.

- 1st thesis - Notes on chief dispositions concerning the promotions of WOCs and Ptes of CC.RH.



- 3rd " - Automatic pistol mod. 1934: name of parts and functioning of it.
- 4th " - Arms for rifles mod. 1936 and pistol 1934. Swords for the CC.RA.
- 5th " - PG Fiat mod. 1935 and Breda mod. 1937. SMG Breda mod. 50.
- 6th " - Chemical means. Use and defense.
- 7th " - Notes on various explosives. Use of grenades.
- 8th " - Explosives. Brief notes on their removal, transport and destruction.

PROGRAMME Nr. 13

Horse-keeping (for the Mounted Police WPO Cadets only)

- 1st thesis - Condition of horses and mules.
- 2nd " - Foraging and watering of horses. Stables.
- 3rd " - Cleaning of a horse. Exercise and rest. Maintaining of horse during a trip.
- 4th " - Horse-shoeing.
- 5th " - Illnesses and treatment of them.

PROGRAMME Nr. 14

Dispositions on advancement of CCR

- 1st thesis - Notes on chief dispositions concerning the promotions of NCOs and Ptes of CC.RA.
- 2nd " - Notes of chief dispositions concerning the stage of service of NCOs and Ptes.

PROGRAMME Nr. 15

War service and War Information Service.

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- 1st thesis - Discipline of war. Special duties of soldier during the war. Discipline in rear area. Punishments. Military Courts.

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App. "C" to Part II

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PROGRAMME Nr. 15 (Contd).

- 2nd thesis - Police Service. Cooperation between Territorial and Mobilised CC.RR. units. HQrs of Mobilised CC.RR. units. Police measures in a station during the movement and combat. Measures concerning Road and Railway police.
- 3rd " - Surveillance of civilians working for the Army. Passes. Surveillance of civilians. Police measures in occupied territory. Counter-espionage. Enemy deserters. Prisoners of war. Various duties of a CC.RR.

PROGRAMME Nr. 16

Rule of the individual training and rule of the collective infantry training.

DRILL INSTRUCTION ON HORSE BACK. (for cadets of mounted police only).

To the cadet NCOs (mounted and on foot) : will be given following instructions :-

Individual drill instruction;  
Loading of a squad or a platoon of fusiliers or a squad of MGners in close order;  
Loading a squad and a platoon of fusiliers during exercises and combats.

Besides this, the Mounted Police Cadet NCOs will be instructed :-

- shooting when mounted on the horse, in movement or stationary (with pistols and rifles);
- individual instruction of men and loading of a mounted platoon.

PROGRAMME Nr. 17

Physical Education (Gymnastic)



PROGRAMME Nr. 16

Rule of the individual training and rule of the collective  
infantry training.

DRILL INSTRUCTION ON HORSE BACK. (for cadets of mounted police  
only).

To the cadet NCOs (mounted and on foot) : will be given  
following instructions :-

Individual drill instruction;  
leading of a squad or a platoon of fusiliers or a squad  
of MGeners in close order;  
leading a squad and a platoon of fusiliers during  
exercises and combats.

Besides this, the Mounted Police Cadet NCOs will be  
instructed :-

- shooting when mounted on the horse, in movement or stationary  
(with pistols and rifles);
- Individual instruction of men and leading of a mounted  
platoon.

PROGRAMME Nr. 17

Physical Education (Gymnastic)

The NCO Cadets will be instructed and trained, gradually,  
on exercises such to develop their muscles with particular  
intent of giving to the men vivacity, decision, boldness and  
courage. These exercises will be as follows :- marches, running,  
jumping, free body exercises, gymnastics with instruments,  
throwing and casting, struggle, boxing.

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PROGRAMME Nr. 18

Foreign Languages

(English, French, German)

Reasonable and practical lessons will be given by teachers, following the Berlitz system, in order to enable pupils to speak and understand foreign languages in short time.

The examinations will be given in order to ascertain:

- a) degree of knowledge of the language (very good, good, translator without dictionary, translator with dictionary);
- b) degree of merit which, if superior to 14/20 will contribute to the classification of person concerned accordingly to paras 527, 528, 529 of the present rule.

PROGRAMME Nr. 19

Supplementary instruction for which examination will not be required

Conferences will be held on following arguments;

- a) Notes of hygiene and first aid (Sanitary legislation, infectious diseases, denunciation of infection, diseases and inquiry intended to discover its cause. Prophylaxis. Medications and bandages of more frequent wounds. Transport and removal of wounded or sick persons, artificial respiration, contusions, fractures, burnings, frostings, sunstrokes, poisonings, etc.);
- b) Notes of horse-keeping for the MOOs of mounted police;
- c) Notes of Finance Police (monopoly, custom-taxes and general taxes, smuggling. Policy of Finance Police and collaboration with the Finance Guards).
- d) Notes of organics.
- e) Topography. (Graphic scale. Scale of proportion. Indication names of land. Special signs. Orientation. Use of a map).
- f) Notes of mobilisation (Posters, calling post-cards, regulari-



- the examinations will be given in order to ascertain:
- a) degree of knowledge of the language (very good, good, translator without dictionary, translator with dictionary);
  - b) degree of merit which, if superior to 14/20 will contribute to the classification of person concerned accordingly to paras 527, 528, 529 of the present rule.

#### PROVINCIAL R. 13

Supplementary instruction for which examination will not  
be required

Conferences will be held on following arguments;

- a) Notes of hygiene and first aid (Sanitary legislation, infectious diseases, denunciation of infection, disease and inquiry intended to discover its cause. Prophylaxis. Medications and bandages of more frequent wounds. Transport and removal of wounded or sick persons, artificial respiration, contusions, fractures, burnings, frostings, sunstrokes, poisonings, etc.);
- b) Notes of horse-keeping for the VCOs of mounted police;
- c) Notes of Finance Police (monopoly, custom-taxes and general taxes. Smuggling. Policy of Finance Police and collaboration with the Finance Guards).
- d) Notes of organics.
- e) Topography. (Graphic scale. Scale of proportion. Indication names of land. Special signs. Orientation. Use of a map).
- f) Notes of mobilisation (Posters, calling post-cards, regularities. Contribution of CO.RR. to the calling of recruits.
- g) Notes of military intelligence service, espionage, counter-espionage, military police duty. Rules for keeping of secret and confidential documents.

Note Bene : The cadets will be trained on reading maps on land when possible.

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PROGRAMME Nr. 20

Professional practice

The cadet WCOs will be trained by performance of daily routine work of CC.RR., such as writing of reports and statements on various imaginary facts, inquiries, searches, questioning, interrogatory, search of proofs, acknowledgement of documents, licences, permissions, passports etc.).

The degree of the capacity will be considered during the general classification of the professional capacity.

PROGRAMME Nr. 21

Special training courses

The cadets will be divided in three groups and any group will follow one of the courses mentioned in paras a), b) and c) of the present appendix. At the end of each course, after examination of cadets, the following classification will be given: "Very good", "good", "satisfactory", "bad".

The above classification will appear in personal records of cadets.

The cadets classified "very good" or "good" will have an increase of 15/100 and 5/100 of general classification mentioned in para 527 of actual rule.

a) Typewriting.

The pupil must type at least 200 letters in a minute.

b) Driving.

Pupils will be allowed to drive motor-vehicles in military service and will be given the certificate of ability prescribed.

The instruction will be completed by exercises of mounting and dismounting of parts of vehicle which are liable to damage. Notes on working of these parts and of tractors will be given.



documents, licenses, permissions, passports etc.).

The degree of the capacity will be considered during the general classification of the professional capacity.

#### PROGRAMME Nr. 21

##### Special training courses

The cadets will be divided in three groups and any group will follow one of the courses mentioned in paras a), b) and c) of the present appendix. At the end of each course, after examination of cadets, the following classification will be given: "very good", "good", "satisfactory", "bad".

The above classification will appear in personal records of cadets.

The cadets classified "very good" or "good" will have an increase of 15/100 and 5/100 of general classification mentioned in para 527 of actual rule.

##### a) Typewriting.

The pupil must type at least 200 letters in a minute.

##### b) Driving.

Pupils will be allowed to drive motor-vehicles in Military service and will be given the certificate of ability prescribed.

The instruction will be completed by exercises of mounting and dismounting of parts of vehicle which are more liable to damage. Notes on working of these parts and of tractors will be given.

##### c) Motorcycles.

Pupils will be enabled to drive motor-cycles in military service and will be given the certificate of ability prescribed. **986**  
The instruction will be completed by exercises of mounting and dismounting of parts of motor-cycles which are more

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App. "C" to Part II

- 13 -

frequently damaged.

Note. The programmes are not to be altered, at the exception of cases when it is impossible to organise motor-vehicle and motorcycle training. In this case the only course of typewriting will be followed and will be considered as facultative course.



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

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Appendix "D" to Part II

CORR COMLAND H.Q.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION FOR

CADRE - CARABINIER.

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(Translation)







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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/WHOG NO. 785020

App. "D" to Part II

CADET LEGION OF CORR OF ROME  
Service Office

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SUBJECT : Programme of instructions to be given to cadet CORR  
at the schools in ROME, TURIN, BARI and CAGLIARI.

While passing the directives for the performance of  
instructions to be given to cadets, I point out;

- 1)- The programme of theoretical-practical instructions will be  
performed in six months, viz. in 25 weeks of work, and will  
commence within the next week after the destination of the  
class in a unit.  
It is divided in three periods;

(a) PERIOD OF ONE MONTH INSTRUCTION

In this period pupils will be given instructions intended  
to give them general idea and prepare them to the service  
and the life in the barracks.

(b) PERIOD OF 4 MONTH INSTRUCTION.

the real military instruction (drill instr.);  
Professional instruction of the carabinieri.

(c) PERIOD OF ONE MONTH INSTRUCTION.

Repetitions and preparations for final examination.

- 2)- The cadets, immediately after their definitive admission, are  
divided in companies for the different classes of instruction  
which correspond at the maximum, to the strength of a platoon.

- 3)- One officer or Maresciallo Maggiore will be appointed for the  
instruction of a class, from its beginning to the end, i.e.  
until the promotion of the cadets. This officer or Maresciallo  
will be responsible to the commander of unit for the results  
of instructions. He is assisted by a NCO chief of class and,  
if necessary, by one or two



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It is divided in three periods;
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In this period pupils will be given instructions intended to give them general idea and prepare them to the service and the life in the barracks.
- (b) PERIOD OF 4 MONTH INSTRUCTION.  
the real military instruction (drill instr.);  
Professional instruction of the carabinieri.
- (c) PERIOD OF ONE MONTH INSTRUCTION.  
Repetitions and preparations for final examination.
- 2)- The cadets, immediately after their definitive admission, are divided in companies for the different classes of instruction which correspond at the maximum, to the strength of a platoon.
- 3)- One officer or Maresciallo Maggiore will be appointed for the instruction of a class, from its beginning to the end, i.e. until the promotion of the cadets. This officer or Maresciallo will be responsible to the commander of unit for the results of instructions. He is assisted by a NCO chief of class and, if necessary, by one or two corporals, = second instructor.
- 4)- Each class of recruits receives the same instruction which is reviewed before the end of each course and the necessary adjustments made..
- 5)- The cadets who have not completed the rifle and small arms course and have not had the territorial service course, normally will not be employed on guard duties, except in exceptional circumstances.

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App. "D" to Part II

6)- Daily leave will be granted to junior cadets when the commanders of detachments are satisfied that they can salute properly, have a good military appearance and have been instructed sufficiently to appear outside the barracks with credit. Instructions will be given to cadets in "leave uniform" in order to accustom them with the salute with the military baton.

7)- At the end of first period of instruction, the commanders of companies and battalions will verify if any single cadet is fit to be admitted to the second course. The cadets unfit to the second course will be admitted again to the first period after a fortnight, so that his promotion to carabiniers will suffer a delay of 15 days. The final examination for the promotion to the carabiniers is given in the second part of the 5th month of instruction, and it is given before a commission formed with the commanders of the company and of the platoon; which commission will give its opinion on the state of preparation of the cadet. The undersigned can intervene when the judgement of the commission is not definitive.

If the opinion of the commission is contrary, the cadet will be re-examined 15 days later and his promotion to carabiniers will be delayed consequently.

The final examination includes, beside the verbal questioning, a brief written examination.

After the examination names of deserving instructors (officers, NCOs and Corporals) will be reported to the Legion HQ with the notes of commander concerning proposals for reward, praise etc.

On 15 and 30 of each month the commander of the battalion will report names of cadets to be given a praise-leave (3 per cent of the present strength) as reward for good conduct, activity and good votes obtained during the examination.

8)- Normally, the cadets have the promotion to carabiniers within the last fortnight of six months after their enrollment to the Legion.

Special promotions: Cadets who have the graduation certificate (technical school, supplementary school, first class of



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8)- Normally, the cadets have the promotion to carabiniers within the last fortnight of six months after their enrolment to the Legion.

Special promotions: Cadets who have the graduation certificate (technical school, supplementary school, first class of superior school, etc.) may be promoted carabiniers at the end of 5th month.

Commander of the battalion will take care of these cadets and will make out a special programme of instruction for them in order to allow them finishing the course in five months. 986

9)- Every 15 days the commanders of the companies will send the Legion HQ a list of cadets considered fit for the ordinary and special promotion. For the ordinary promotion at least 150 days of instruction are necessary.

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Ann. "D" to Part II.

As far as it concerns the conduct of cadets, the promotion is delayed of 15 days for punishments not superior to 5 days of prison, and of a longer period for more important punishments, which are fixed by superiors.

During the instruction the following policy must be followed: Theoretical instructions will be given in different classes, under direction of a junior officer or unrescuable magister. Practical instruction will be given, generally in Companies or Battalions with the participation of all officers, NCOs and instructors of the Units.

As it is prescribed by the "Rule of discipline N. 391", the Commanders of the Cops must take an active part in the instruction and not limit themselves to the simple "act of presence". A particular effort is to be made for the maintenance of cadets bearing in mind that :-

- (a) the part of the morale educator is that of an officer, especially the commander of a unit.
- (b) every occasion is to be used to bring a beneficial influence on the minds of young cadets and have them trained and prepared so that they always feel their sense of duty, discipline and responsibility.

Particular instruction is to be given on individual training as this is the principal basis of the training of the whole Unit. Practical instruction will be given gradually and methodically. Collective instruction will not be given until every man has shown capacity in individual movement.

Particular care is to be paid to drill instruction in the first period. Then, it will be repeated during the second period according to the development of instruction.

During the practical instructions on CORR service, particular care is to be paid to details concerning transport of prisoners, patrols, search of persons and premises, arrest of suspected persons, rule for the ascertainment of personnel particulars.

Instructions are not to be limited to only the explanation of rules, but are to be completed by some example.

The training of cadets is not to be



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- (a) the part of the morale educator is that of an officer, especially the commander of a unit.
- (b) every occasion is to be used to bring a beneficial influence on the minds of young cadets and have them trained and prepared so that they always feel their sense of duty, discipline and responsibility.

Particular instruction is to be given on individual training as this is the principal basis of the training of the whole Unit. Practical instruction will be given gradually and methodically. Collective instruction will not be given until every man has shown capacity in individual movement.

Particular care is to be paid to drill instruction in the first period. Then, it will be reported during the second period according to the development of instruction.

During the practical instructions on GERR service, particular care is to be paid to details concerning transport of prisoners, patrols, search of persons and premises, arrest of suspected persons, rule for the ascertainment of personnel particulars.

Instructions are not to be limited to only the explanation of rules, but are to be completed by some example.

The evening of cadets is not to be a simple act of ordinary administration, but must have the importance of a ceremony for the whole unit, to which all officers, NCOs and men have to take part. On such an occasion the commander of the unit will briefly explain to the men their condition of privilege upon the other citizens, as soldiers and agents of public forces, and their duty concerning the keeping and use of <sup>886</sup>

Exercises on firing are to be commenced as soon as the cadets have had the necessary preparation on use and pointing of arms, and in any case, not before the end of the first month of instruction.



INSTRUCTION TO BE GIVEN TO CADETS (1st part)

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Rule for the individual training - CCHR Manual.  
Instructions without arms, from para 2 to para 24.  
Instructions with arms, from para 26 to para 52.  
Training with the arms.

Rule for the training of the Infantry - edition of 1929  
closed ranks: formation and movement of platoon  
(pages 1/22).  
Instruction on preparing of knapsacks; wearing of  
knapsacks.  
How to prepare the personal equipment for preparation  
(pages 15/20).

Instruction of military gymnastics -  
Exercises of "fired body" (see also rule for  
individual training).  
Exercises and games of the period of preparation.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Rule of Military discipline (see the handbook of instructions for the carabinieri - edition 1944):

History of the CCHR Corps (page 5) - Army - OATH -  
Flag - Military Discipline - Subordination - Spirit  
de Corps - Scale of ranks - Offences against  
subordination - Order - Moral duty of Carabinieri -  
Duties of a subaltern - Military rewards - Disciplinary  
actions - (pages 32/44) Wages (pages 63/65).

Organical rule of CCHR corps (see the handbook of the  
instructions for Carabinieri - edition 1944).

Inner rules of CCHR corps - Aim and prerogatives of  
the corp. - reports with the military and civilian  
authorities - assistance to the authorities and  
public forces (pages 8/10).

Penal Code for the Army (see the handbook of the instruc-



Rule for the training of the infantry - edition of 1929  
closed ranks: formation and movement of platoon  
(pages 1/22).  
Instruction on preparing of knapsacks; wearing of  
knapsacks.  
How to prepare the personal equipment for ambulation  
(pages 16/20).

Instruction of military gymnastics -  
Exercises of "free body" (see also rule for  
individual training).  
Exercises and games of the period of preparation.

#### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Rule of Military discipline (see the handbook of instruc-  
tions for the carabiniers - edition 1944):

History of the OCHR Corps (page 5) - Army - OATH -  
Flag - Military Discipline - Subordination - Spirit  
of Corps - Role of ranks - Offences against  
subordination - Order - Moral duty of Carabiniers -  
Duties of a subaltern - Military rewards - Unordinary  
actions - (pages 39/44) Wages (pages 63/65).

Organical rule of OCHR corps (see the handbook of the  
instructions for Carabiniers - edition 1944).

Inner rules of OCHR corps - Aim and prerogatives of  
the corp. - reports with the military and civilian  
authorities - Assistance to the authorities and  
public forces (pages 8/10).

Penal Code for the Army (see the handbook of the instruc-  
tions for Carabiniers - edition 1944).

Offences and punishments - Treason - Espionage and  
infractions of service - Refusal to obey an order - 986  
Insubordination - Desertion - Beating and injuries  
among carabiniers - Voluntary mutilation - Sale or  
loss of military property - Robbery - Unlawful  
appropriation - Fraud - (pages 100/107).

Rule for the service in the garrison (instruction handbook  
for Carabiniers, edition 1944).

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APP. "D" to Part II.

Guard service - Different kinds of guard - Duties of a sentry - the honour to be a sentry or a guard - Orders (pages 46/47).

Rule for leaves (see instruction handbook for Carabiniers - edition 1944).

General policy - Various kinds of leave - conduct of men on leave - Extensions (pages 59/60 and the circular of the Ministry 460-II dated 10 Jan. 44)

Rule of uniform (see handbook for Carabiniers - edition 1944)

Prescriptions concerning the various parts of the uniform (page 61)

Various complementary instructions for the moral, intellectual and professional preparation of the Carabiniers.

Matters to be taught on Sundays and days without the drill instr.

General duties of the Carabiniers (see handbook of Carabiniers, edition 1944)

Conduct and aspect - Cleanliness of uniform - sense of honour - sense of responsibility (pages 33/34)

Special duties of a Carabinier (see handbook for Carabiniers, edition 1944).

Reports with superior ranks - reports with the authority and civilian population - Behaviour during the service - Presence without feebleness - Presence without cowardice - Tact (pages 35/38)

Rule of living:

Rules of common education and mode of eating, drinking etc.

Rule of hygiene.

Names of commanders.



1944) (see handbook for Carabiniers - edition

Prescriptions concerning the various parts of the uniform (page 61)

Various complementary instructions for the moral, intellectual and physical preparation of the Carabiniers.

Matters to be taught on Sundays and days without the drill instr.

General duties of the Carabiniers (see handbook of Carabiniers, edition 1944)

Conduct and aspect - Cleanliness of uniform - sense of honour - sense of responsibility (pages 33/34)

Special duties of Carabiniers (see handbook for Carabiniers, edition 1944).

Reports with superior ranks - reports with the authority and civilian population - Behaviour during the service - Perseverance without feebleness - Prudence without cowardice - Tact (pages 35/38)

Rule of living:

Rules of common education and mode of eating, drinking etc.

Rule of hygiene.

Words of commanders.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE GIVEN TO THE CADETS (2nd part) 986

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Rule of the individual training - edition 1925  
technical training :

(a) exercises of shooting with rifle and pistol 999  
(pages 273/278/283 and 342/344)



(b) instruction of throwing of hand grenades (paras 231 and 249)

(c) Instruction on machine-guns.

tactical training:

(a) General (Nrs 407-421)

(b) patrol and observation service (topography, how to know where one is, purchase of instructions etc. - paras 422/433)

(c) signal signs and their employment (paras 435/444 and 469/470)

(d) estimation of distance (paras 471/438)

Rule for the training of Infantry - edition 1929 - VII

Training of units in closed rank (school of platoon company, battalion, regiment) (para 1 to para 55)

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

General rule of OMR Corps (see Carabiniers handbook edition 1944)

Instruction - the proper service of the Corps - Behaviour  
 Behaviour during the service - Ordinary service - Intro-  
 Ordinary service - Information service, use of chains and  
 handcuffs - Inner duty in barracks - Change of barracks -  
 Offences (paras 11/33)

Penal Code for the Royal Army:

Repetition and development of the matter treated during  
 the first period of instruction.

Common Penal Code : (see Carabiniers handbook edition 1944)

Distinction of crimes - Penalties - Punishments -  
 Impunity - Offence committed by more than one person -  
 Right of complicity - extinction of the crime and of  
 punishment - Offence against a person - Offence against



to know where our is, purchase of instructions  
etc. - paras 422/433)

(e) signal regns and their employment (paras 435/444  
and 469/470)

(f) estimation of distance (paras 471/488)

Rule for the training of Infantry - edition 1929 - VII

Training of units in closed rank (school of platoon  
company, battalion, regiment) (para 1 to para 55)

### THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

General rule of GMR Corps (see Carabiniers handbook edition  
1944)

Instruction - the proper service of the Corps - Behaviour  
Behaviour during the service - Ordinary service - Extra-  
ordinary service - Instruction service, use of chains and  
headstocks - inner duty in barracks - Change of barracks -  
Offences (pages 11/38)

### Penal Code for the Royal Army:

Repetition and development of the matter treated during  
the first period of instruction.

Common penal Code : (see Carabiniers handbook edition 1944)

Distinction of crimes - Penalties - Punishments -  
Impunibility - Offence committed by more than one person -  
Right of complaint - extinction of the crime and of  
punishment - Offence against a person - Offence against  
property - Principal civil offences - Police offences  
(instructions) - (pages 75/90)

Code of penal proceedings: (see Carabiniers handbook, edition  
1944) 986

Penal action - Reports - Referendum - Denunciation -  
Claim - Flagrant crime - Arrest - Arrest of suspected  
persons - Warrants - persons on hiding - Searches -  
Meetings - Policy for entering of premises where a meeting  
is held ( pages 91/99)

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P.S. Laws (see Carabinieri handbook edition 1944):

Identity card and similar documents - Police authorities - Public meetings - unlawful public meetings - Weapons - permits to carry arms - Shows - Shops, bars, hotels etc. - Gambling professions - Foreigners residing in the Kingdom - Warning - Expulsion - Prostitution (pages 108/119)

Special Laws and rules (see Carabinieri handbook edition 1944)

Road police (give a proper explanation concerning what a Carabinieri has to do when a road incident has happened)

Laws of hunting and fishing - Measures for repression of unlawful sale of drugs (cocaine, morphine etc) - What to do with explosive materials, bombs etc, accidentally found - Various (pages 120/140)

War service; (part concerning OCOR service - control of troops, Military Police, etc.)

Supplementary instructions intended for the moral, intellectual and professional education of a Carabinieri.

To be taught on Sundays and days when drill instruction is off.

Morale instruction:

duty of a Carabinieri during the service and on leave

Lessons on literature:

exercises of reading and writing, compositions, arithmetic.

Instructions of custody of prisoners (2nd extraordinary edition of the official bulletin of OCOR 1912)

Instructions of Hygiene and first aid (Carabinieri handbook edition 1944 - pages 72/74)

Venerable Desecrations (prophylaxis)



Special Laws and Rules (see Carabinieri Handbook edition 1944)

Road police (give a proper explanation concerning what a Carabinieri has to do when a road incident has happened)

Laws of hunting and fishing - Measures for repression of unlawful sale of drugs (cocaine, morphine etc) - What to do with explosive materials, bombs etc, accidentally found - Various (pages 120/140)

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Instructions of Hygiene and first aid (Carabinieri handbook edition 1944 - pages 72/74)

Veneral Diseases (prophylactics)

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Signed : Mario IMASSE

The Colonel Commander

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CCRU/G/12 of

13 June 1946

RE-ORGANISATION

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CABINIERI

PART III

CLOTHING, ARMS, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS



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RE-ORGANISATION

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CARABINIERI

PART III

CLOTHING, ARMS, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS

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SUBJECT : Re-organisation of Carabinieri.

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

CCR/3/12

15 June 46.

- PART III -

CLOTHING, ARMS, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS.

I. ADMINISTRATION and CHANNELS of SUPPLY.

- (a) CC.RR. supplies - with the exception of P.O.L. - are furnished by and through the War Ministry.
- (b) The Administration Staff of Carabinieri are housed at G.H.Q. CC.RR. as supplies for CC.RR. are made through Army channels, it is recommended that the CC.RR. Administrative Staff be transferred to the War Ministry. Their duties will remain exactly as now, but the advantage, both to the Carabinieri and the War Ministry, of the proposed transfer of this staff will be considerable. Confusion and delay in communications between CC.RR. G.H.Q. and War Ministry on administrative matters will cease.
- (c) The War Ministry have agreed to the proposal for CC.RR. supplies to be made through Army channels and are at present working out details.
- (d) No further recommendation in administration appears to be necessary.

2. UNIFORM and CLOTHING.

- (a) A scale for the supply of uniform and clothing has now been approved by the War Ministry. Issues to scale will in the near future be made.
- (b) Uniform will be similar to that supplied to the Italian Army (i.e. grey-green cloth). Further supplies of dark blue cloth for the manufacture of the traditional and standard uniform of the Carabinieri are not available.
- (c) It is to be regretted that the traditional standard blue uniform of the Carabinieri will not in the future be seen, as when present issues are worn out there will be no replacements.
- (d) The dress uniform is being retained for ceremonial wear.
- (e) Improved distribution will ensure issues reaching CC.RR. according to scale.
- (f) For scale see attached appendix "A" to Part III.

3. ARMS.

- (a) automatic arms should be used in cases of serious necessity only. The objective should be to ensure that the arms are of the latest type.



CLOTHING, ARMS, TRANSPORT, COMUNICATIONS.

I. ADMINISTRATION AND CHANNELS OF SUPPLY.

- (a) CC.R.R. supplies - with the exception of P.O.L. - are furnished by and through the War Ministry.
- (b) The Administration Staff of Carabinieri are housed at C.H.Q. CC.R.R. As supplies for CC.R.R. are made through Army channels, it is recommended that the CC.R.R. Administrative Staff be transferred to the War Ministry. Their duties will remain exactly as now, but the advantage, both to the Carabinieri and the War Ministry, of the proposed transfer of this staff will be considerable. Confusion and delay in communications between CC.R.R. C.H.Q. and War Ministry on administrative matters will cease.
- (c) The War Ministry have agreed to the proposal for CC.R.R. supplies to be made through Army channels and are at present working out details.
- (d) No further recommendation in administration appears to be necessary.

2. UNIFORM AND CLOTHING.

- (a) A scale for the supply of uniform and clothing has now been approved by the War Ministry. Issues to scale will in the near future be made.
- (b) Uniform will be similar to that supplies to the Italian army (i.e. grey-green cloth). Further supplies of dark blue cloth for the manufacture of the traditional and standard uniform of the Carabinieri are not available.
- (c) It is to be regretted that the traditional standard blue uniform of the Carabinieri will not in the future be seen, as when present issues are worn out there will be no replacements.
- (d) The dress uniform is being retained for ceremonial wear.
- (e) Improved distribution will ensure issues reaching CC.R.R. according to scale.
- (f) For scale see attached appendix "A" to Part III.

3. ARMS.

- (a) Automatic arms should be used in cases of serious necessity only. The objective should be for reversion to the normal weapons (i.e. pistol and carbine) of the Carabinieri. Nevertheless it is essential that the CC.R.R. should be capable of dealing with aggressors, large numbers of whom are armed with automatic weapons. Until these criminals are rounded up - which task almost invariably falls to the lot of the Carabinieri - it is necessary CC.R.R. to be in possession of their automatic weapons.
- (b) The War Ministry are competently supplying Carabinieri with arms and ammunition and no further recommendations are necessary.

4. MOBILE BATTALIONS.

- (a) The equipment of the Mobile Battalions to scale has been greatly appreciated.
- (b) Training is progressing satisfactorily, but varies according to the initiative of commanders. Such variations will disappear when the Director of Training (see Part I, para 3) assumes responsibility for the

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necessary co-ordination.

(c) It is to be hoped that the Mobile Battalions will be wisely used and that local authorities will show discretion in not dispersing the personnel concerned.

(d) No further recommendations are necessary regarding Mobile Battalions.

#### 5. TRANSPORT.

(a) Although difficulty has been experienced in obtaining efficient transport, the situation regarding it has improved to such an extent as to show marked improvement in CC.RR. efficiency.

(b) The W.E. is satisfactory and determined efforts are being made to supply the required vehicles.

(c) It is recommended that no reduction in the number of vehicles shown in the W.E. be permitted, as the scale is the minimum required for efficient service.

#### 6. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Telephones. - The provision of a private telephone system is strongly recommended. CC.RR. agree, and are obtaining details of requirements. Italian civilian telephone systems are unsatisfactory for police work, as so many civilian operated public telephone systems are for part time service only. Therefore the only satisfactory solution is for a private telephone system to be installed throughout the CC.RR. organisation for the transmission of important and routine information.

(b) Wireless. - The provision of wireless sets has been of great satisfaction to the Carabinieri and the system is being worked out in detail by CC.RR. and S.O.R.E. (M.V.I.A.) at present. The fullest possible advantage will be taken by Carabinieri of the increased communication facilities now available by wireless. It is recommended that wireless installations be maintained as shown on Appendix "B" to Part III.



6. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Telephones.— The provision of a private telephone system is strongly recommended. CC.RR. agree, and are obtaining details of requirements Italian civilian telephone systems are unsatisfactory for police work, as so many civilian operated public telephone systems are for part time service only. Therefore the only satisfactory solution is for a private telephone system to be installed throughout the CC.RR. organisation for the transmission of important and routine information.

(b) Wireless.— The provision of wireless sets has been of great satisfaction to the Carabinieri and the system is being worked out in detail. by CC.RR. and S.O.R.S. (M.P.I.A.) at present. The fullest possible advantage will be taken by Carabinieri of the increased communication facilities now available by wireless. It is recommended that wireless installations be maintained as shown on Appendix "B" to Part III.

994

994



APPENDIX "A" TO PART III  
to CGPR/G/12 of 15 June 1946

SCALE OF CLOTHING.

| <u>WINTER</u>     | <u>SUMMER</u>            |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 jackets winter  | 2 jackets summer         |
| 2 trousers winter | 2 trousers long, 1 short |
| 1 pullover        | -                        |
| 2 heavy vests     | 2 light vests            |
| 2 caps            | 1 cap                    |
| 1 overcoat        | -                        |
| 1 raincoat        | -                        |
| 2 pairs boots     | 2 pairs shoes            |
| 2 shirts          | 2 shirts                 |
| 2 undershorts     | 2 short underpants       |
| 2 towels          | 2 towels                 |
| 3 pairs socks     | 3 pairs socks            |
| 3 handkerchiefs   | 2 handkerchiefs          |
| 2 waist belts     | 2 waist belts            |
| 2 pairs puttees   | 2 pairs puttees          |
| 1 belt            | 1 belt                   |



WINTER

- 2 jackets winter
- 2 trousers winter
- 1 pullover
- 2 heavy vests
- 2 caps
- 1 overcoat
- 1 raincoat
- 2 pairs boots
- 2 shirts
- 2 gloves short
- 2 towels
- 3 pairs socks
- 3 handkerchiefs
- 2 wrist belts
- 2 pairs puttees
- 1 belt

SUMMER

- 2 jackets summer
- 2 trousers long, 1 short
- 2 light vests
- 1 cap
- 2 pairs shoes
- 2 shirts
- 2 short underpants
- 2 towels
- 3 pairs socks
- 2 handkerchiefs
- 2 waist belts
- 2 pairs puttees
- 1 belt

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APPENDIX "B" to PART III  
to CORR/G/12 of 15 June 46.

WIRELESS INSTALLATIONS

| <u>LEGIONS:</u> | <u>GROUPS</u>                                                                                   | <u>NR GROUPS</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Rome            | Roma Interno<br>Roma Esterno<br>Squadrons Group                                                 | 3                |
| Lazio           | Legiale Primo<br>Legiale Secondo<br>Frosinone<br>Viterbo<br>Terni<br>Rieti<br>Latina<br>Perugia | 3                |
| Abruzzi         | Chieti<br>Aquila<br>Campobasso<br>Teramo<br>Pescar                                              | 3                |
| Cagliari        | Cagliari Interno<br>Cagliari Esterno<br>Sassari<br>Nuoro                                        | 5                |
| Florence        | Firenze Interno<br>Firenze Esterno<br>Arezzo<br>Siena<br>Pistoia                                | 4                |
| Ancona          | Ancona<br>Pesaro<br>Macerata<br>Ascoli Piceno                                                   | 5                |
| Bologna         | Bologna Interno                                                                                 | 4                |



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MR GROUPS

GROUPS

REGIONS:

|          |                                                                                                 |   |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Roma     | Roma Interno<br>Roma Esterno<br>Squidrons Group                                                 | 3 |
| Lazio    | Laziale Primo<br>Laziale Secondo<br>Frosinone<br>Viterbo<br>Terni<br>Rieti<br>Latina<br>Perugia | 3 |
| Abruzzi  | Chieti<br>Aquila<br>Campobasso<br>Teramo<br>Pescara                                             | 5 |
| Cagliari | Cagliari Interno<br>Cagliari Esterno<br>Sassari<br>Nuoro                                        | 4 |
| Florence | Firenze Interno<br>Firenze Esterno<br>Arezzo<br>Siena<br>Pistoia                                | 5 |
| Ancona   | Ancona<br>Pesaro<br>Macerata<br>Ascoli Piceno                                                   | 4 |
| Bologna  | Bologna Interno<br>Bologna Esterno<br>Ferrara<br>Modena<br>Ravenna<br>Reggio Emilia<br>Parma    | 7 |
| Livorno  | Livorno<br>Pisa<br>Lucca<br>Apuania<br>Grassetto                                                | 5 |

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992

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LEGIONS

Naples

Bari

Catanzaro

Palermo

Messina

Milan

Bolzano

GROUPS

Napoli Interno  
Napoli Esterno  
Caserta  
Salerno  
Benevento  
Avellino

Bari Interno  
Bari Esterno  
Lecce  
Brindisi  
Taranto  
Matera  
Foggia

Catanzaro Interno  
Catanzaro Esterno  
Cosenza  
Reggio Calabria  
Potenza

Palermo Interno  
Palermo Esterno  
Trapani  
Agrigento  
Caltanissetta

Messina Interno  
Messina Esterno  
Catania  
Siracusa  
Ragusa  
Mazara

Milano Interno  
Milano Esterno  
Bergamo  
Brescia  
Como  
Sondrio  
Varese

Bolzano Interno  
Bolzano Esterno

NR GROUPS

6

7

5

5

6

7



|           |                                                                                     |     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Bari      | Bari Interno<br>Bari Esterno<br>Lecce<br>Brindisi<br>Taranto<br>Matera<br>Foggia    | 7   |
| Catanzaro | Catanzaro Interno<br>Catanzaro Esterno<br>Cosenza<br>Reggio Calabria<br>Potenza     | 5   |
| Palermo   | Palermo Interno<br>Palermo Esterno<br>Trapani<br>Agrigento<br>Gibbanissatta         | 5   |
| Messina   | Messina Interno<br>Messina Esterno<br>Catania<br>Siracusa<br>Ragusa<br>Enna         | 6   |
| Milano    | Milano Interno<br>Milano Esterno<br>Bergamo<br>Brescia<br>Como<br>Sondrio<br>Varese | 7   |
| Bolzano   | Bolzano Interno<br>Bolzano Esterno<br>Trento<br>Belluno                             | 986 |
| Padova    | Padova<br>Rovigo<br>Venezia<br>Treviso<br>Udine                                     | 5   |
|           | .../3...                                                                            | 991 |



- 3 -

LEGIONS

Verona

Turin

Alessandria

Genoa

GROUPSVerona  
Mantova  
Vicenza  
CremonaTorino Interno  
Torino Esterno  
Novara  
Aosta  
VercelliAlessandria  
Asti  
Cuneo  
PaviaGenova Interno  
Genova Esterno  
La Spezia  
Imperia  
Savona  
Piacenza  
ParmaNr GROUPS

4

5

4

7

201

TOTAL LEGIONS : 20

TOTAL GROUPS :



Novara  
Aosta  
Vercelli

5

Alessandria

Alessandria  
Asti  
Cuneo  
Pavia

4

Genoa

Genova Entero  
Genova Esterno  
La Spezia  
Imperia  
Savona  
Piacenza  
Parma

7

TOTAL LEGIONS : 20

TOTAL GROUPS :

106

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CONFIDENTIAL of  
15 June 1946

RE-ORGANISATION

O F

CARABINIERI

PART IV

RECORDS OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS WANTED



10904

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NHDC NO.

785020

RE-ORGANISATION

O F

CARABINIERI

PART IV

RECORDS OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS WANTED

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989



SUBJECT : Re-Organisation of Carabinieri.

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

CCRR/C/12

13 June 1946.

PART IV -

RECORDS OF CRIMES AND CRIMINALS WANTED.

1. The efficiency of any Police Force is chiefly determined by one single factor, i.e. ability to prevent and detect crime.
2. No police force can function efficiently unless it possesses a standard system for the recording of crimes.
3. The Carabinieri do not maintain efficient records of crime. Consequently, the value of increased strength, transport, wireless communications, and improved training is negative.
4. At the present time when a crime is reported to the Carabinieri and investigated by them, three copies of the report are made. One copy is kept at the CC.R.R. Station where the complaint is received, one to the Townsman or Company Office, and the third to the local legal authorities. It is recommended that a fourth copy should be made and sent to Legion H.Q.s.
5. Details should then be abstracted from the report at Legion H.Q. and put on to a single type of Crime Form, which should be completed in duplicate. One copy of the Crime Form should be sent to CC.R.R. G.H.Q. and the other should remain at Legion H.Q. From these two copies of the Crime Form, the following indexes will be built up at CC.R.R. G.H.Q. and Legion H.Q.:
  - (a) Index Overland;
  - (b) Merged index of all persons wanted, suspected, convicted, or otherwise coming under Police notice. Each man's file would 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.;



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3. The Carabinieri do not maintain efficient records of crime. Consequently, the value of increased strength, transport, wireless communications, and improved training is negatived.
4. At the present time when a crime is reported to the Carabinieri and investigated by them, three copies of the report are made. One copy is kept at the CC.M. Station where the complaint is received, one to the Legation or Company Office, and the third to the local legal authorities. It is recommended that a fourth copy should be made and sent to Legation Hqs.
5. Details should then be abstracted from the report at Legation H.Q. and put on to a simple type of Crime Form, which should be completed in duplicate. One copy of the Crime Form should be sent to CC.M. G.H.Q. and the other should remain at Legation H.Q. From these two copies of the Crime Form, the following indexes will be built up at CC.M. G.H.Q. and Legation H.Q.:
  - (a) Media Operandi;
  - (b) Nominal index of all persons wanted, suspected, convicted, or otherwise coming under Police notice. Each man's file would contain details of his criminal record;
  - (c) Wanted persons;
  - (d) Stolen cars and vehicles;
  - (e) Stolen cycles;
  - (f) Valuable identifiable stolen property;
  - (g) Musters and details of motor-cars owned or used by thieves, receivers, travelling pickpockets, etc.;
  - (h) Collection of photographs of convicted persons (see paras 7 and 8).

6. Wherever information is obtained by Carabinieri regarding a suspect from: (a) the Questore, (b) the Municipio at the place of his birth, (c) the Courts, (d) or any other source, then copies of this information should be sent to Legation H.Q. and CC.M. G.H.Q., so that files can be kept up to date and the information made proper use of in the various indexes.

7. It would be of course 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.

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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 over-worked than they are at present. Consequently it is suggested that the Crime Forms be done at the Legion HQ, to save the time of the local Marescialli.

8. A camera should be supplied at each of the 111 GAUFFI HQs and photos would 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.

Copies of (a) would always be sent to Legion HQ, and CC.RR. G.H.Q.,  
Copies of (b) would always be sent to CC.RR. G.H.Q.

9. The fingerprints of all persons arrested by the Carabinieri should always be taken in duplicate. One copy should be sent to CC.RR. G.H.Q. and the other copy to Legion H.Q., where it would be placed on the prisoner's personal file.

10. All fingerprints should be classified and a single fingerprint collection would be made up at CC.RR. G.H.Q.. A separate index should be made of all fingerprints found at the scene of a crime and unidentified.

11. The present Bulletin issued by the Ministry of the Interior is quite useless and a waste of time and money. The Carabinieri should publish their own Crime Bulletin daily from CC.RR. G.H.Q. and circulate it to all Caserma. Such a Crime Bulletin should be indexed and contain:

- (a) Full description of wanted persons;
- (b) A photograph where available;
- (c) Details and numbers 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) Release of important criminals from prison, with description, photo and intended address.
- (g) Criminal deportees, with full descriptions, photos and intended address.

Such information should be sent direct from any Caserma by post to CC.RR. G.H.Q. for insertion in the daily Crime Bulletin.

12. Training of personnel. Police Officers experienced in the classification of fingerprints should be required to train the Carabinieri to classify fingerprints and build up the fingerprint collection at CC.RR. G.H.Q.. It is recommended that the required experts for training should be obtained



Copies of (a) would always be sent to Legion HQ. and CC.RR. G.H.Q.,  
 Copies of (b) would always be sent to CC.RR. G.H.Q.

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It is suggested that 10 Carabinieri for CC.RR. G.H.Q. and 4 per Legion HQ., making a total of 90 men, be trained to build up and operate the various indexes at G.H.Q. and Legion HQs, as enumerated in para 5. A separate staff would be necessary to deal with and compile the daily Crime Bulletin.

To commence with it is suggested that 2 Carabinieri per Gruppo, NOT Legions, be thoroughly trained to be able to take photos of prisoners, photos of scenes of crime, photos of fingerprints found at scenes of crime, take prisoners' fingerprints, to understand how science and ballistics can aid in crime detection, so that when they visit the scene of crime they can make best use of their knowledge, preserve whatever they find and take it safely to the laboratory. Two Carabinieri properly trained should be able to instruct others, for there are at present small investigation squads at each Gruppo 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 .../3.. 987



- 3 -

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.

The whole standard of instruction given to Carabinieri Officers and N.C.O.s at FLORENCE in Criminal Investigation should be considerably improved, and students should receive much better instruction on:

- (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;
- (i) How to operate an H.Q. System.

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.

13. Carabinieri Officers should 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. This outlook will have to change completely if any success is to be achieved.

14. Expenditure will be incurred by the provision of:
- (a) At least 100 Cameras (one per Gruppo) together with the necessary films, printing and developing material, etc.;
  - (b) Sufficient typewriters so that every Gruppo has at least one typewriter. Extra typewriters at Legion HQ, and at the Criminal Record Office at CC.RR. G.H.Q.;
  - (c) Filing cabinets at CC.RR. G.H.Q. and at each of the 20 Legion HQs;
  - (d) A small number of magnifying glasses and microscopes at CC.RR. G.H.Q.;
  - (e) The cost of producing, printing and distributing the Bulletin.
  - (f) The cost of extra stationery, and forms and index cards required.

15. The establishment in the CC.RR. of a criminal record system on the lines recommended is a task of considerable magnitude and its introduction will require the approval of the appropriate Italian Ministries. If such approval is given, the system recommended is capable of adoption without difficulty, provided that the expert opinion of British Police Officers is made available to devise standard procedure and stationery required.

It is submitted that the system recommended is capable of being put into operation either:

(a) by the Carabinieri themselves, or

- (f) Photography, especially taking photos of scenes of crime; 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;
- (i) How to operate an M.O. System.

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.

13. Carabinieri Officers should be made "verine 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. This outlook will have to change completely if any success is to be achieved.

14. Expenditure will be incurred by the provision of:

- (a) At least 111 Cameras (one per Gruppo) together with the necessary films, printing and developing material, etc.;
- (b) Sufficient typewriters so that every Cassero has at least one typewriter. Extra typewriters at Legion HQ. and at the Criminal Record Office at CC.RR. G.H.Q.;
- (c) Filing cabinets at CC.RR. G.H.Q. and at each of the 20 Legion HQs;
- (d) A small number of magnifying glasses and microscopes at CC.RR. G.H.Q.;
- (e) The cost of producing, printing and distributing the Bulletin.
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It is submitted that the system recommended is capable of **986** presentation either:

- (a) as confined entirely to CC.RR. organisation,
- or
- (b) as part of the re-organisation of the Italian Police.

16. The practical application of the proposals made should be under the supervision of the members of a duly authorised Special Police Mission.



0911