

785016

ACC

10000/143/18

REGISTRATION OF I
OCT. - DEC. 1943

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IT 10000/143/18

REGISTRATION OF ITALIANS EMPLOYED IN GOV'T POSITIONS
OCT. - DEC. 1943

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

N.B.- Any person who makes false declarations on the sheet is liable to severe penalties.

PERSONAL DETAILS

1. Surname and first name.....
 a) Place of birth..... b) Date of birth.....
2. Address..... Usual place of residence.....
3. Profession.....
4. Were you before in the Fascist Party?..... a) How long?.....
5. were you in one of those kind of Fascists (YES or NO):
 a) Sansepolcristi (the first men, who made with Mussolini the Fascism)....
 b) Squadristi (the men, who were fascist before 1922).....
 c) M.V.S.N. (Fascist army)?
 d) If you were in the Fascist Army, what was your corps? (Show with YES or NO the corps and the date in each place):

HOW LONG?

Ordinary Milizia?.....	.....
Railway Milizia?.....	.....
Postal Milizia?.....	.....
Docks Milizia?.....	.....
Forestry Milizia?.....	.....
Road workers Milizia?.....	.....
Frontier Milizia?.....	.....
University Milizia?.....	.....
Against A/C Milizia?.....	.....
Coast Artillery Milizia?.....	.....
Body Guards (Moscettieri del Duce)? .....	.....
Battaglioni "M" (volunteers in this war)?.....	.....

- e) If soldier in war time only, are you volunteer or conscripted?.....
6. Have you had an appointment in Fascist Party? Which of the following? (answer YES or NO and say how long you have had each appointment in appropriate place):

HOW LONG

- a) Party Secretary?.....
- b) Member of National Committee?....
- c) Secretary General (of a Province)?
- d) Member of Federal Committee?.....
- e) Party Inspector?.....
- f) Federal Inspector?.....
- g) Political Secretary of a Fascist?
- h) District Committee Fiduciary?....
- i) Member of a District Committee?..
- j) Sector-chief?.....
- l) An important position in G.I.L.
(Fascist Youth Movement)?.....
- m) An important position in G.U.F.
(Fascist University Group)?.....
- n) An important position in Fascist
Women Movement?.....
- o) Any other appointment in Fascist
Party?.....
- Which?.....
7. Have you been sometime member of OVRA?..... When?.....
8. Have you taken part in Carabinieri Political Office?.... When?.....
9. Have you taken part in a P.S. Political Office?..... When?.....
10. Have you been sometime functionary in one of these organizations:
How long
- a) in a Corporation?.....
- Which?.....
- Name of your appointment.....
- b) in a Syndicate?.....
- Which?.....
- Name of your appointment.....
- c) in a Farm Workers Union?....
- Which?.....
- Name of your appointment.....

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d) In any other Corporation or HOW LONG
 Syndicate.....
 Which?.....
 Name of appointment.....

11. Show national appointments, provincial or communal-employed by Government or
 in companies under the Government control-occupied by you from 1921, as below:

INSTITUTE NAME	HOW LONG	HOW HAVE YOU OBTAINED THIS APPOINTMENT
.....		
.....		
.....		

12. Show principal sources of your income during Fascist Regime:

SOURCES	YEARLY AVERAGE	INCOME IN 1942
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

13. Have you been in (H.M.) Forces?.....a) What arm?.....

b) When?.....c) What was your last rank?.....

d) Where have you been in H.M. Forces?.....

e) Have you been a "volunteer" in Civil Spanish War?.....

f) Have you been a volunteer in the campaign of East Africa?.....

Of north Africa?.....

g) Have you got any exoneration?.....

Why?.....

14. Have you been since 1922 in any political organization different than

Fascist Party?.....Name of organization?.....

How long?.....

I SWEAR THE PRECEDING DECLARATIONS TO BE TRUE.

Signature

Date.....

N.B. - READ AGAIN BEFORE DELIVERY OF THESE FORM, AND IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN
 FALSELY, CORRECT IT. WE REMIND YOU THAT THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS HAVE BEEN
 MADE ON OATH AND THAT YOU ARE LIABLE TO SEVERE PENALTIES IF YOU SWEAR
 FALSELY.

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GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

Any person who makes false statements on this sheet is liable to severe penalties.

N. B. - Penalties severissime, di prigione e di ammenda sono previste per chiunque facesse delle dichiarazioni false nella presente scheda.

Personal Details

SCHEDA PERSONALE

1. Nome e cognome
Sumner and first name
a/ Luogo di nascita
Place of birth
b/ Data di nascita
Date of birth
a/ Residenza permanente
Permanent place of residence
2. Indirizzo
Address
3. Professione
Profession
4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.?
Were you before in the P.N.F.?
a/ Da quando?
How long?
5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (SI o NO):
Were you in one of the following groups?
a/ Sansepolcristi
Sansepolcristi
b/ Squadristi
Squadristi
c/ M. V. S. N.?
M.V.S.N.?
d/ Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicare con un SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):
If you were in the Militia, in which of the following units did you serve? (Indicate with YES or NO the unit and the date in the respective spaces)

How long
PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri)
Specify if full or part time

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Milizia ordinaria? | |
| Milizia Ferroviaria? | |
| Milizia Postale? | |
| Milizia Portuale? | |
| Milizia Forestale? | |
| Milizia Stradale? | |
| Milizia Confinaria? | |
| Milizia Universitaria? | |
| Milizia Antiaerea? | |
| Milizia Artiglieria Marittima? | |

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DOMANDA PERSONALE

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

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1. Nome e cognome

Sumner and full name
a) Luogo di nascita

2. Indirizzo

3. Professione

4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.?

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (SI o NO):

a) Sansepolcristi

b) Squadristi

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicare con un SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

un SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

Milizia ordinaria?

Milizia Ferroviaria?

Milizia Postale?

Milizia Portuale?

Milizia Forestale?

Milizia Stradale?

Milizia Confinaria?

Milizia Universitaria?

Milizia Antiaerea?

Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?

"Moschettieri del Duce"?

Battaglioni "M"?

e) Se avete militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata?

6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nel quadri)

How long Date
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are you conscripted or volunteer

Have you had an appointment in Fascist Party? Which of the following (answer for all)

say how long you have had each appointment in appropriate place

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

a) Segretario nel P. N. F.?

b) Membro del Direttorio Nazionale?

c) Segretario Federale?

d) Membro del Direttorio Federale?

e) Ispettore del Partito?

f) Ispettore Federale?

g) Segretario politico di un Fascio?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale?

j) Capo-settore?

k) Capo-nucleo?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Fem-

minili?

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito?

Quale?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA?

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR.?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

a) in una Corporazione?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

g) Segretario politico di un Fascio?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale?

j) Capo-settore?

k) Capo-nucleo?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Fem-

minili?

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito?

Quale?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA?

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei C.C. RR.?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

a) in una Corporazione?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

b) In una unione sindacale?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

c) In un Consorzio Agrario?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

d/ In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o sindacale?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

Show national appointments, provincial or communal - employed by government or in occupation, occupied by you from 1921 as below

11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali - governative o parastatali - occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:

How long
PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
How have you obtained this
MODO DI ASSUNZIONE

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO

Show principal sources of your income during Fascist Regime.

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:
yearly average
MEDIA ANNUALE
INTROITO DEL 1942

Have you been in H.M. Forces?
13. Avete prestato servizio militare?

a/ In quale arma?
What was your last rank?

c/ Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente?

What were

d/ Dove avete prestato servizio?
Have you been a volunteer in Civil Spanish War?

e/ Siete stato "volontario" nella guerra civile Spagnola?
Have you been a volunteer campaigner of West Africa?

f/ Siete stato "volontario" nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale?
Have you got any exonerations?

g/ Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare?

Per qual motivo?

Have you been since 1921 in any political organization different than Fascist Party?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fascista?

Name of organization?
Nome dell'organizzazione?

How long?

Periodo di appartenenza?

Have you been in the Force?

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At North Africa
Del Nord Africa?

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How have you obtained this
MODO DI ASSUNZIONE

How long
PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

Name
NOME DELL'ISTITUTO

Show principal sources of your income during Fascist Regime.

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:
Sources
FONTE
Yearly average
MEDIA ANNUALE
Income in 1942
INTROITO DEL 1942

Have you been in H.M. Forces?
13. Avete prestato servizio militare?

What arm?

a) In quale arma?
What was your last rank?

c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente?

b) Quando?

d) Dove avete prestato servizio?

Have you been a volunteer in Civil Spanish War?

e) Siete stato "volontario" nella guerra civile Spagnola?

Have you been a volunteer campaigner of West Africa?

f) Siete stato "volontario" nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale?

Have you got any exemption?

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare?

Per qual motivo?

Have you been since 1922 in any political organization different than Fascist Party?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fa-

scista?

How long?

Periodo di appartenenza?

Swear the preceding declarations to be true

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

Signature

Firm

Date

Read again before delivery of these form, and if you have written

N. B. - Rileggete prima di consegnare la scheda, e se avete scritto il

false, correggete. We remind you that the above declarations have been

false, correggete. Vi ricordiamo che le superiori dichiarazioni sono state

made on oath and that you are liable to severe penalties if you intend

fatte sotto giuramento e che pene severe sono stabilite per il falso

giuramento.

878

of North Africa

Del Nord Africa?

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SUBJECT: Registration of Italians employed
in Government Posts.

file
SECRET.

H.Q. A.M.G.,
15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

TO: AMG.Region III.
AMG.Region IV Main.

AMG/420/6.
12.Dec.43.

1. Copies of a directive issued by AMG H.Q. Palermo on the use of the Scheda, forwarded under cover of AMG/420/1 of 27.Nov.43 are attached.
2. Since this directive will be brought into force in Regions III and IV when A.C.O. take over control, it should be followed forthwith to the extent that it is possible to do so with the staff available to you.

FB
Lieut.Colonel,
For, Col,
Chief Staff Officer.

/RAC.

[Signature]
Chief Staff Officer

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C.S.O.

This should not be circulated to
S or 8 Army ATIG but Region III & IV
should receive it with instructions back
upon it if & when they can (other staff
(5 do so) preparatory
to ACC completion
that is.

W 10/24/43

G.D.

91.

Re: Folio 3.

4

The memorandum on "Screening" Station officials issued by HCC may be somewhat questionable.

para 1. second part of Appendix II(a)

Length of membership cannot be taken into account. I have increased myself.

para 5.

The OVRA has now been designated. The old org. not now considered such a security problem. p 2 para 6 page 3 para 5 of folio 2.

Some of the statements made might be misleading para 6 & 8 for example.

I do not propose forwarding cables but you may have other news. C.C.O. might wish to see.

15 HQ/1402/1819 (14) dated 27 Nov. are labeled folio 10 P/S. is now our guide - copy at page 2.

9/12/43.

C.S.O.

Above with 3.

I still maintain as at 1A that to circulate folio 3

(or something like it) is asking too much of the General

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para 5.

The CVRA has now been liquidated. The
old org. not now considered such a security
problem. - p. 2 para 6 page 3 para 5 of folio 2.

Some of the statements made might be
misleading para 6 & 8 for example.

I do not propose forwarding cables that
you may have other news. C.P.D.C. might want
to see.

15 H9/1402/18/19 (14) dated 27 Nov. circulates
to P/S. is now our guide - copy at page 2.

W.H.K.

9/12/43.

(2)

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C.S.O.

Above with 3.

I shall maintain as at 1A but to circulate folio 3
(or something like it) is asking too much of the forward
officers. I suggest that we leave things as at 1.

T.B. 9/12.

Brig. Luth.

Pl see pp 1 & 1A & 1A.2 above with.

W.H.K. & J.P.

9/12/43

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CG-15th Army
 125
 5749

14 H. to.
 B. OC in C.

15 December 1943

NA SW 11/16/43

SUBJECT: Screening of Italian Officials

TO: Regional Civil Affairs Officers (Regions 1 and 2)

1. This directive indicates the policy for screening Italian officials

which will be carried out by all Regions.

2. The screening will be the responsibility of the R.C.A.O. and will be designed to eliminate officials of the following categories:

- (a) Fascist and anti-sympathizers;
- (b) Those who have actively helped the enemy;
- (c) Those potentially dangerous to the security of the Allied Armed Forces or to Allied Government administration;
- (d) Raptive resisters;

3. Unless such officials have already been investigated to the satisfaction of the R.C.A.O., the following measures will be adopted:

4. The R.C.A.O. will prepare a list "A" classifying the major Italian and a list "B" classifying the minor officials who are to be screened. A guide to classification is attached (Appendix I) which may be adapted according to any special regional requirements.

5. The R.C.A.O. will distribute, through his R.C.A.O.S and O.C.A.O.S, 874 in the approved form (Appendix II) to be completed by the Italian officials concerned and returned by them to the issuing O.C.A.O. Supplies of forms are obtainable on request from this office or may be printed by Regions, provided that no alteration is made to the standard form.

6. The completed forms will be forwarded to the O.C.A.O., who, after consultation with the O.C.A.O. and Local Security Services such as C.A.O. or P.O.S., will forward his recommendation and forward the form to the R.C.A.O., who will not at follows:

- (a) In the case of the minor officials (list "B") who are not members of a National Agency such as the C.O.R.B. Postal Services, Railway Services, decide whether or not they remain in office.
- (b) In the case of minor officials who are members of a National Agency, the R.C.A.O. may decide to retain them in office, but, if in his opinion they should be dismissed, the consent of the head of the concerned Division at Regional HQ must

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1. This directive indicates the policy for "screening" Italian officials which will be carried out by all Regions.

2. The screening will be the responsibility of the S.C.A.O. and will be assigned to eliminate officials of the following categories:

- (a) Fascist and Nazi sympathizers;
- (b) Those who have actively helped the enemy;
- (c) Those potentially dangerous to the security of the Allied armed forces or to Allied Government administration;
- (d) Passive resisters;

3. Unless such officials have already been investigated to the satisfaction of the S.C.A.O., the following measures will be adopted:

4. The S.C.A.O. will prepare a list "A" classifying the major "A" to "D" and a list "B" classifying the minor "A" to "D" who are to be "screened". A guide to classification is attached (Appendix I) which may be adapted according to any special Regional requirements.

5. The S.C.A.O. will distribute, through his S.C.A.O.s and S.C.A.O.s, through his S.C.A.O.s, all the approved form (Appendix II) to be completed by the Italian officials concerned and returned by them to the S.C.A.O. Supplies of forms are obtainable on request from this HQ. or may be printed by Regions, provided that no alteration is made to the standard form.

6. The completed forms will be forwarded to the S.C.A.O., who, after consultation with the S.C.A.O. and Local Security Services such as S.C.A.O. of S.C.A.O., will enforce his recommendation and forward the form to the S.C.A.O., who will act as follows:

- (a) In the case of the Minor Officials (List "B") who are not members of a National Agency such as the S.C.A.O. Postal Services, Railway Services, decide whether or not they remain in office.
- (b) In the case of Minor Officials who are members of a National Agency, the S.C.A.O. may decide to retain them in office, but, if in his opinion they should be dismissed, the consent of the head of the appropriate specialist or Technical Division at Regional HQ. must be obtained (i.e. if the S.C.A.O. is of the opinion that an Italian transport official should be removed for any of the reasons specified above, he should obtain the consent of the Chief Transport Officer at Regional HQ., before taking steps to dismiss the official.) In the event of disagreement between the S.C.A.O. and the head of the division, or in the absence of such an officer, the final decision will be made by the S.C.A.O.
- (c) In the case of Major Officials (List "A"), the S.C.A.O. will act on his recommendation as a further endorsement on the grounds already endorsed by the S.C.A.O. and S.C.A.O., and will forward it to the S.C.A.O., at Regional HQ., the Chief Public Safety Officer, in conjunction with the Supt. of Special Police, such Military Intelligence services as may be available and with the Regional Head of the Technical division concerned will recommend to the S.C.A.O., whether the official ought to be retained.

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Screening (Cont'd)

however possible, as soon as possible (Security Intelligence) officer will be detailed from this HQ, to coordinate with Regional HQ, in the screening of submissions for officials as an adviser to the (Chief Regional Officer of Public Safety).

(4) In any case of completion of the screening, the R.C.I.O. should refer the submission to the C.I.O., who will proceed as outlined in (c).

7. The most senior Italian officials such as those who have been granted provincial responsibility, for example, Regional Officers, Regional Officers of the Carabinieri and Guardia Finanza, may be screened by the C.I.O. only after such a decision has been confirmed by the C.I.O. In such instances the decision together with the R.C.I.O.'s recommendation should be submitted for consideration to the R.C.I.O. who should decide to retain such officials in office.

Accredited members of the recognized Central Italian Government posted in Regions are exempted from these requirements and will not therefore be subject to Regional screening.

8. The names of 'A' officials should be retained for filing as the Regional HQ, and those of 'D' officials by the C.I.O. The files of any individual or class of official will be forwarded to this HQ upon request.

9. R.C.I.O.'s will inform this HQ:

- (a) date on which this "screening" plan is completed;
- (b) date of conclusion;
- (c) the results of the screening, including the total number and categories of officials retained and those who have been continued in office or dismissed.

By command of Brigadier General BOTTINI:

WILLIAM S. B. BOTTINI
Colonel, G.S.C.
Deputy Chief of Staff
(G.S.C.)

Appendix I. Classification of Officials

II. Scheds.
III. Rules to use of Scheds.

DISTRIBUTION:

R.C.I.O.	25
R.C.S. & R.P.S.	2
C.I.O. 15th Army Army	12
IN Region 1	15
IN Region 2	15
IN Region 3	3
IN Region 4	3

together with the A.C.C.'s recommendation should be submitted by communication. In a reference need be made should the A.C.C. decide to retain any officials in office.

Accredited members of the recognized Central Intelligence Government posted in regions are exempted from these requirements and will not therefore be subject to regional "screening".

3. The schedule of "A" officials should be reviewed for filing at the regional level and those of "B" officials by the A.C.C. The files of any individual or class of officials will be forwarded to CIA HQ upon request.

4. A.C.C.'s will inform this HQ:

- (a) date on which the "screening" plan is completed;
- (b) date of submission;
- (c) the results of the "screening", including the total number and categories of officials with "A" and "B" who have been confirmed in office or dismissed.

By command of Brigadier General HOSKINS:

Appendix 1. Manual location of officials
 A. Sched.
 B. Guide to use of Sched.

Colonel, A.C.C.
 Deputy Chief of Staff
 (U.S.S.I.)

DISTRIBUTION:

A.C.C.	25
A.C.C. A.F. 1	2
C.A. 15th Army group	12
HQ Region 1	15
HQ Region 2	15
Asst. Gen. LeShore	2
Deputy President	2
Chief of Staff	2
Secretary	1
Asst. 92. Admin.	2
Adjutant General	1
A.C.C. 101.8	1
Secys of Divisions	2
Internal Security	2
Duty C/S 101.8	2
All Sections, Directories and Subcommunications:	1 each
Spares	25

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SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

1. President;
2. Vice-President;
3. Secretary;
4. Vice-Secretary;
5. Director of Food Supply;
6. Director of Transport;
7. Assistant Director (Port Commandante);
8. Chairman of Commerce Director;
9. Employment Director;
10. Provincial Government and Guardia Finance Office;
11. Provincial Director Port Office;
12. Assistant Director Port Office;
13. Director General Port Office;
14. Director and heads of University Departments.

List 221

1. All Italian civilian employees of AGO and AGO offices.

Procedures:

- (a) Chief of Cabinet (Capo di Gabinetto);
- (b) Secretary (Segretario);
- (c) Councilors of the Prefecture (Consiglieri di Prefettura);
- (d) Secretaries of the Prefecture (Segretari di Prefettura).

Procedure:

- (a) Commission of Public Safety (Comitato di Pubblica Sicurezza);
- (b) All Agents (Agenti Titoli).

Procedure:

- (a) All officers and commanders of the police other than those in AGO "A" (AGOs);
- (b) Senior officials.

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Procedure:

- (a) All officers and senior officials other than those in AGO "A" (AGOs);
- (b) Senior officials.

Procedure:

- (a) Court of Appeal (Corte di Appello);
- (b) Prosecutors of the Republic and King's Attorneys (Procuratori del Re);
- (c) Substitutes Prosecutors, Judges;
- (d) Magistrates and Secretaries of Superior Office. (Magistrato e Segretario di Ufficio Superiore).

Procedure:

- (a) Mayor and Vice-Mayor (Sindaco e Vice Sindaco).

Procedure:

- (a) Social Insurance Office (Ufficio di Previdenza Sociale);
- (b) Directors and Assistant Directors (Direttori ed assistenti).

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List "B"

1. All Italian civilians employed at ADP and ADP offices.
Professione
(a) Chief of Office (Capo di Gabinetto).
(b) Secretary (Segretario).
(c) Comptroller of the Prefecture (Contabile di Prefettura).
(d) Secretaries of the Prefecture (Segretari di Prefettura).
2. Professione
(a) Comptroller of Public Safety (Comptroller di Pubblica Sicurezza).
(b) All Agents (Agenti Pubblica).
3. Professione
(a) All Officers and Under-Officers other than those in List "A" (Militari e Sotto-Ufficiali).
4. Professione
(a) All Officers and Under-Officers other than those in List "A" (Militari e Sotto-Ufficiali).
5. Professione
(a) All Officers and Under-Officers other than those in List "A" (Militari e Sotto-Ufficiali).
6. Professione
(a) Judges of Appeal (Giudici di Appello).
(b) Prosecutors of the Tribunal (Procuratori del Re).
(c) Secretaries of the Tribunal (Segretari del Tribunale).
(d) Clerks and Secretaries of the Tribunal (Clerici e Segretari del Tribunale).
7. Professione
(a) Mayor and Vice-Mayor (Sindaco e Vice-Sindaco).
8. Professione
(a) Municipal Officers (Ufficiali di Pubblica Sicurezza).
(b) Directors and Assistant Directors (Direttori ed Assistenti).
9. Professione
(a) Professors (Professori).
10. Professione
(a) Directors and Members of Administrative Councils (Direttori e Membri di Consigli Amministrativi).
11. Professione
(a) Secretaries and Communications (Segretari e Comunicazioni).
(b) Post-Telegraph and Telephone Offices (Ufficio Postale, Telegrafico e Telefonico).
12. Professione
(a) All persons being considered for appointment to public offices.

P. These lists have been issued as reference supplements and should be extended to other officials according to the "Procedural" sources available.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Appendix B (c)THE FASCIST PARTY'S "OLD GUARD"

The COMUNE SECRETARIAT has been assigned to certain specific and significant tasks concerning the background of Italian public officials and any other individuals whose duties or activities are likely to affect the military and political security of allied governments, C.E. and any employees.

To assist analysis at a proper judgment as to the distribution of activities of the person concerned, some points of interest are set out below. It should, however, be borne in mind at all times that much care must be taken in the light of vital facts and that the guiding principles set out below are merely of an informative nature and not absolute rules.

CHART TO LOOK FOR IN A COMBINED SOURCE1. Party membership (Item 5(a))

Membership in the Fascist Party (FP) is not in itself of great significance. Public officials, whether in the past or present, or former civil servants and people otherwise holding jobs of any responsibility, were practically forced to belong to the Party. The FP is one of the most important and successful men who had to make their submission to the Party in order to exist.

The time of joining the Party and the length of membership are of importance. If, for instance, it is shown that membership began in 1922, or before, it was uninterrupted until allied occupation, it is an indication of an "Old Guard". (Membership at later dates is proportionately of less significance because, of course, on the part of the individual and the other factors shown on the chart.

2. "Old Guard" and "New Guard" (Item 5(a) and (b))

The founders of the Fascist Party--Mussolini's "Old Guard"--were known as "Fascistists". They were relatively few in number. Consequently there will be few "Old Guard" members to this question. But if one is found the significance is obvious. 872

The blackshirts who were in the "March on Rome", October 28, 1922, or were subsequently no considered, were known as "Fascistists". They constituted the strong arm and "motor" of the violently repressed opposition to the Italian and who formed the nucleus of the Fascist government throughout Italy. Unless they be overwhelmed by force to the contrary, any person who was a "Fascistist" will be considered as a leading, active and probably dangerous Fascist.

3. Fascist Militia (VSO), Item 5 (c) and (d)

The Fascist Militia (VSO) (Volunteer Militia) was created by Mussolini first as a volunteer police force and then as a Party army--to save to from the regular armed forces and police forces--to maintain the power of the

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1. Party membership (Item 16, 4)

Membership in the Fascist Party (FPI) is not in itself of great significance. Public officials, whether ministerial appointments or career civil servants and people otherwise holding jobs of any responsibility were practically forced to belong to the Party. The aim is, first of prominent business and professional men who had to make their obedience to the Party in order to get on.

The time of joining the Party and the length of membership are, of importance. In, for instance, it is shown that membership began in 1922, or earlier, and was interrupted until Allied occupation. It is one indication of an "old Fascist". Membership at later dates is prejudicial, only of less significance in regard, of course, on the age of the individual and the other factors shown on the schedule.

2. Mussolini "Old, Inside" and "New, Outside" (Item 16, 5) and (b)

The founders of the Fascist Party--Mussolini's "Old Guard"--were known as "Mussolinisti". They were relatively few in number. Consequently there will be, for "Old" answers to this question. But if one is found the significance is obvious.

The Blackshirts who were in the "March on Rome", October 28, 1922, or more subsequently so considered, were known as "squadrists". They constituted the strong and "reformer" squads who violently repressed opposition to fascism and who formed the nucleus of the Fascist government throughout Italy. Unless there be overwhelming evidence to the contrary, any person who was a "squadrist" may be considered as a leading, active and properly organized Fascist.

3. Fascist Militia (VSP), Item 16, (c) and (d)

The Fascist Militia (Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale) was created by Mussolini first as a volunteer police force and then as a Party Army--separate from the regular armed forces and police forces--to maintain the power of the dictatorship.

Membership in the Militia has to be judged from the point of view of the type of Militia unit to which the individual belonged and the period of service with each unit. For instance service in the "Militia Ordinaria"--the basic, regular type of volunteer Fascists--if performed during peace time is proof that the individual was a member of the party but is performed only during war time, and a result of being drafted for that service should not be held against the individual.

The name is true for the other types of militia, except for the "Militia dei Duci" (The Duce's Musketeers) who were Mussolini's personal bodyguard and served Fascists in any event.

The least significant of the Militia units were the anti-aircraft militia

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5. OVRA and other security-service organizations (Items 7 through 9)

The OVRA (Organizzazione Vigilante Rivoluzionaria anti-fascista) was a volunteer secret police system. Men chosen who belonged to this system was part of a type of system and surveillance who consisted of individuals or sympathizers recruited by the fascists as supervisors. Every unit of the government, of private business, of the professional world, of the police and even of the army had its OVRA. The OVRA itself had its OVRA, etc.

Since it was virtually impossible for it to have individuals to know this OVRA members were, it is unlikely that persons who claim to be active in this type of the OVRA. But some instances have been found in which an admission was made. However, other intelligence agencies of the Allied forces have been able to get lists of OVRA members which can be checked against the OVRA.

Any individual who was a member of an OVRA should be regarded as a dangerous and undesirable person.

Individuals who were part of the "political office" of the carabinieri or of the public services (electrostatic police) should be similarly regarded. **871**

6. Corporative and syndical organizations (Items 10)

See the questions in this section as to whether the individual was functioning in a corporation, syndicate, or economic service. Many employer or employee, under the fascist corporative law, had to belong to one such organization. Consequently, such members indicated nothing as to the fascist character of the individual. But positions of official authority in the administration of such organizations were usually given to those of the fascists. Many of the persons of service and the nature of the service have a highly important bearing.

7. Identification in anti-governmental movements (Items 11)

The most important item in the listing of government-for "partially" individuals recognized by the individual in the listing is the name of the individual. If a regular civil service examination, the fact that the individual is a government job under the fascist regime is of no significance. But if the individual was a member of a fascist organization or a fascist party, the organization are that the individual attended this position not by merit but as a political reward for being a fascist.

8. Source of income (Item 12)

The replies in this section are significant in they show (a) that the major source of income was from the fascist party or from the fascist party, as represented

CONFIDENTIAL

Continued military service is not, of course, evidence against an individual. Significant are the facts indicating that the individual was a volunteer in the various wars or interventions of the fascist regime. Also of considerable significance is the fact that the individual may have been exempted from military service by reason of special discrimination in his favor.

10. Anti-fascist political activity

The replies to this question are significant in the following categories: (a) as indicating that the individual was usually opposed to the fascist regime before Allied occupation, and (b) as indicating that he or she was involved in the strengthening of anti-fascist parties. Any reply to this question is subject to obvious problems but generally the answers should be accepted, subject to cases with well-known members of the parties or groups involved.

NOTE: The individual will be put in a column in various cases with utmost clarity as to the possibility for false statement. Any proof of false statement should be followed by immediate arrest.

11. Attending seminars

Since there is the possibility that within any subsequently to produced as evidence in legal proceedings, it is strongly recommended that wherever possible, the signature of the official certificate, be witnessed by an official witness who will counter-sign to that effect.

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SUBJECT: Italian Civil, Political and Security Police.

R.A. 15 Army Group, C.I.F.

RE: REPORT BY Lt. Col. De Mott

1500/1000/10/6(15)

27 November 1943

TO: Fifth Army
Eighth Army

1. Forwarded herewith are translated notes on the following subjects:

- A. Civil Police in Italy. Structure and functions: with special reference to the G.V.M.
- B. The Italian Police and the Fascist Party.
- C. P.S.I. (Partito Socialista)
- D. A.V.M.H. (Alleanza Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale).
- E. Italian Police and security organization for ports, railways, Rome and tele-communications.

2. The notes were compiled by the competent Italian authorities at the request of the Allies. Their substance has been checked and is believed to be accurate.

3. In submitting the notes, the Italian authorities accompanied them with the following preamble:

"The Government in replying to your requests about the re-organization of the Police Forces takes the following content:

During the 44 days of its existence in Rome, the Govt. has faced with the following vast and important task i.e. the dissolution of all organizations brought into being by the Fascist party in the 21 years of its existence.

This task was rendered even more difficult owing to the continual interference of the German Embassy who kept clear of every move made by the Government.

Besides that, the Government's attention was completely absorbed by the more important and urgent question relating to the conclusion of an armistice with the Allied powers. Due to the above reason they were unable to deal with the question of the re-organization of the Police Forces, which would certainly have led to either the abolition or modification of the structure of the G.V.M.

With the transfer to Brindisi the Government has no opportunity to influence this reform, due to the fact that all effective elements and

Copy from file 408
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1. Forwarded herewith are to read the notes on the following subjects:

- A. Civil Police in Italy. structure and functions: with special reference to the O.V.A.
- B. The Italian Police and the Fascist Party.
- C. P.A.L. (Polizia Antifascista Italiana)
- D. A.V.S.M. (Alleanza Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale).
- E. Italian Police and security organisation for ports, Railways, Roads and Tele - Communications.

2. The notes are compiled by the competent Italian authorities at the request of the allies. Their substance has been checked and is believed to be accurate.

3. In substantiating the notes, the Italian authorities accompanied them with the following details:

"The Government in replying to your requests about the re-organisation of the Police Forces asked the following comment:

"During the 44 days of its existence in Rome, the Govt. was faced with the following vast and important task i.e. the classification of all organisations brought into being by the Fascist party in the 21 years of its existence.

This task was rendered even more difficult owing to the continual interference of the German Embassy who kept close watch on every move made by the Government.

Besides this, the Government's attention was completely absorbed by the more important and urgent question relating to the conclusion of an armistice with the Allied powers. As to the above reason they were unable to deal with the question of the re-organisation of the Police Forces, which would certainly have led to either the abolition or modification of the structure of the O.V.A.

With the transfer to Brindisi the Government has no opportunity to introduce this reform, due to the fact that all directive elements and documents had remained behind in Rome.

One can therefore not speak of the liquidation of the O.V.A. or creation of any other special organisations (police) until such time as the capital is recovered."

4. In spite of the somewhat vague wording of the last paragraph of this preamble, the O.V.A. should be regarded as definitely liquidated, in the same way as the A.V.S.M., as such, has been dissolved; as essentially fascist organisation of this nature can be tolerated in Allied-occupied Italy; any indication of a continuance or revival of fascist activities or propaganda on the part of ex-members of these organisations must be vigorously investigated, and strong and immediate action taken by inst. officers.

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5. In the light of the information contained in these notes and in the prologue, it is possible to assess more accurately the security danger and implications presented by the O.V.R., and similar organizations (M.V.S.B. and P.A.I.) and to lay down more clearly the security policy to be adopted towards its members thereof in b. II.11.

6. O.V.R.

(a) It would appear that the popular pre-war conception of the O.V.R. was not wholly accurate. It was in organization or system which was undoubtedly run on lines contrary and repellant to our conceptions and standards of freedom and justice, but it is clear that it was not an essentially secret organization, the majority of its agents being linked to, or virtually forming part of the normal civil police (Questore or Publica Sicurezza) organization, of which they constituted a sort of political "special branch".

The party local informers who supplied these agents were indeed secret, but they were and are of little importance or interest to us. These were probably paid by results and not on a permanent roll. They are the typical product of the Latin habit of delation, usually taking the form of anonymous letters, of which countless examples continue to be seen.

The identity of the agents who reported directly to the Ministry of the Interior was definitely secret; such agents, though limited in number, were and are of considerable moral importance and interest.

(b) It is considered that the O.V.R., as a whole does not present such a great security problem as might be thought at one time appreciated but it certainly cannot be dismissed as innocuous.

(c) The following security policy will be followed in connection with former O.V.R. personnel.

(i) Former agents who reported directly to the Ministry of the Interior. If discovered, these should be detained and interrogated; after a full investigation of the case, they should be either interned or released according to whether or not their continued liberty is deemed likely in any way to constitute a threat to our security; but they should not be released without prior reference to the local Civil Affairs Officer. If they are found to be working for the present Italian Government, they will not be interned without reference to this R.A.

(ii) Former agents who worked under or in conjunction with the Questore. No automatic action will be taken in respect of these, but they should be regarded with suspicion and their reliability and sympathies tested with more care than is necessary in the case of the ordinary agent.

and standards of freedom and justice, but it is clear that it was not an essentially secret organization, the majority of its agents being linked to, or virtually forming part of the normal civil police (quartiers or Publica Sicurezza) organization, of which they constituted a sort of political "special branch".

The party local informers who supplied these agents were indeed secret, but they were not any of little importance or interest to us. These were probably paid by results and not on a permanent pay roll. They are the typical product of the Latin habit of calculation, usually taking the form of anonymous letters, of which countless examples continue to be seen.

The loyalty of the agents who reported directly to the Ministry of the Interior was definitely secret; such agents, though limited in number, were and are of considerably more importance and interest.

(b) It is considered that the O.V.N. as a whole does not present such a great security problem on a long term as it was at one time appreciated but it certainly cannot be neglected as a function.

(c) The following security policy will be followed in connection with former O.V.N. personnel.

(i) Former agents who reported direct to the Ministry of the Interior. If discovered, these should be retained and interrogated; after a careful investigation of the case, they should be either informed or released according to whether or not their continued liberty is deemed likely in any way to constitute a threat to our security but they should not be released without prior reference to the local Civil Affairs Officer. If they are found to be working for the present Italian Government, they will not be interned without reference to this R.C.

(ii) Former agents who worked under or in conjunction with the Gestapo. No automatic action will be taken in respect of these, but they should be regarded with suspicion as to their reliability and sympathies tested with more care than is necessary in the case of the ordinary agents of Publica Sicurezza. They need not be specially interrogated nor should they be interned unless there is reason to believe that their activities or liberty are likely in any way to prejudice our security.

(iii) Former party informers who supplied these agents. No special security action need be taken with regard to this category.

(iv) Any information about former agents of the classes described in (ii) and (iii) above should be given to the local Civil Affairs Officer, who may for political reasons require certain action to be taken.

(c) The following security policy will therefore be followed with regard to ex-members of the A.C.C.I.

(1) The high-ranking leaders should be considered to be termed as a potential menace to security, unless they are already incorporated in the Italian Army, or unless certain exceptional circumstances appear to render the course and security one and the same.

(2) The problem, whether the civilians or on the other hand should be regarded with suspicion as a possible source of danger, but no action should be taken against them and no more is possible reason to believe that they have, since the effect of the Italian Army is to be considered to be a security measure, or that they are likely to act in such a manner.

(3) In such cases, if they are civilians, they should be charged with an offense or interned in the normal way; if they are in the Army, they should be possible to be dealt with through the Italian military authorities; this should be informed of by such cases involving senior officers.

8. P.A.C.I.

(a) It is difficult to judge accurately the attitude of the personnel of this organization. Being a picked body, its existence in Rome, in any part of it remains there, might possibly be of value to the Allies if it chooses to support the democratic Government on the capture of the City: on the other hand it may well remain loyal to Mussolini and prove a serious menace to our security interests.

(b) If members of this force are encountered in S. Italy or in the course of our advance as far as Rome, they should be detained and interrogated, and this is informed.

(c) On our arrival in Rome they should be treated with suspicion and regarded as potentially dangerous, but unless further active evidence of their attitude is forthcoming, the policy should be that they should immediately on our capture of the city act in accordance of their intentions, and by the results of early enquiries investigations, if it appears to constitute a danger to our security they should be removed.

Copy to: AFM (G-2(c)(3) Section)
Allied Control Commission
1. Gen. Corp.
2. 1st Lt.
3. 1st Lt.
4. 1st Lt.
5. 1st Lt.
6. 1st Lt.
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8. 1st Lt.
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16. 1st Lt.
17. 1st Lt.
18. 1st Lt.
19. 1st Lt.
20. 1st Lt.

W. J. Gibson, Lt. Col.
for Major General,
Chief of Staff, 1st Army,
1st Army Group.

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A. THE ITALIAN CIVIL POLICE - ITS STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE C.V.P.C.

1. The Civil Police organisation in Italy is constituted as follows:

(a) The General Directorate of Public Security at the Ministry of the Interior, with a Director General or Chief of Police at the head, who takes orders directly from the Minister of the Interior, or on his behalf, from the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior.

(b) Royal Quarters, or provincial Offices of Public Security, where there are Questori of 1st or 2nd class equivalent in rank to Major General (Grade 5) and to Colonels (Grade 6) respectively.

In each province and in the more populated centres, which come under the Questori, there may be Public Security Officers. They are detached and directed by Public Security officials with the rank of Chief Commissioner, Commissioner or Vice-Commissioner of Public Security, or sometimes of lower rank, according to the importance of the office and the capability of the official.

2. General Directorate of Public Security

The General Directorate of Public Security comprises the following Divisions:-

(a) General and Confidential Affairs, with a Cabinet (which deals with the personal and confidential questions concerning the Chief of Police), and various sections, those being:-

(i) Political Police Section (for the prevention and repression of crimes of a political nature).

(ii) Public Order Section.

(iii) Aliens Section

(iv) Central Political Department (which deals with the surveillance of subversive Italian nationals, resident in Italy or abroad; but only as individuals).

(b) Political Police, which is concerned with subversive activity as an organised mass manifestation, in so far as it constitutes a threat against state institutions. The Political Police Division is concerned particularly with the prevention and repression of communist activities, and since the advent of Fascism, has dealt with activities contrary to the regime.

(c) Personnel, concerned with questions of personnel, discipline, promotion, transfer, etc.

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behalf, from the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior.

(b) Royal Questure, or provincial Offices of Public Security, where there are questori of 1st or 2nd class equivalent in rank to Major General (Grade 5) and to Colonels (Grade 6) respectively.

In each province and in the more populated centres, which come under the questori, there may be Public Security Officers. They are detached and directed by Public Security officials with the rank of Chief Commissioner, Commissioner or vice-Commissioner of Public Security, or sometimes of lower rank, according to the importance of the office and the capability of the official.

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(c) Personnel, concerned with questions of personnel, discipline, promotion, transfer, etc.

(d) Judicial and Administrative Police, concerned with the repression of common crime (criminals), and with practices relating to public concerns (hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, bathing establishments etc.,) places of public entertainment (cinemas, theatres, dance-halls, sport displays etc.,) prostitution (the opening and surveillance of brothels, the surveillance of prostitutes, from a hygiene and moral point of view), business agencies of all kinds, explosive material (depots, use and vigilance of transport, etc.)

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(e) Frontier and Transport Police which deals with matters relative to the frontier police and transport security in general.

(f) Contracts for Equipping and Provisioning dealing with matters relevant to this particular subject.

(g) Armed Forces Police dealing with recruiting of P.S. agents for service in uniform or plain clothes; with promotion, discipline transfers and other matters relating to the organization of the Corps of Public Security agents (CORPO DELL'AGENZIA DI P.S.)

(h) At the head of each of these divisions is a Director who has had experience in Administration (Vice-Prefect or Consigliere (advisor) to the Prefecture) or in the Police (Inspector General of Public Security, or Functionary of junior rank)

3. Royal Questura

The Questura deal with the same matters as the General Directorate of Public Security. (Direzione Generale della Pubblica Sicurezza). These matters however are organized under three Divisions:-

1st Division - which comprises a Cabinet dealing with confidential affairs, political police and the branch concerned with Aliens.

2nd Division ("Judicial") dealing with the prevention and repression of crime in general.

3rd Division ("Administrative") dealing with matters relating to police authorization of public concerns, places of public entertainment, agencies, explosives, etc., etc.

At the head of each Questura is a Questore, assisted by a Vice-Questore (or failing the latter, by the official of highest rank in the Questura) who is chiefly concerned with judicial and administrative matters.

At the head of each Division is a functionary who is assisted by other functionaries and officials of lower rank.

Each Division disposes of a Squadra composed of specialist agents of P.S. directed by an official who has a certain amount of liberty of action, in order that he may best carry out the tasks assigned to him. There is therefore:- a Political Squadra; a Judicial or Mobile Squadra and an Administrative Squadra.

4. Prevention and Repression of Political Activity Contrary to State Institutions

The 1st Division and the Political Squadra controls the activities of individuals, as such, and the activities organized by groups of individuals.

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4. Prevention and Repression of Political Activity Contrary to State Institutions

The 1st Division and the Political Squadra controls the activities of individuals, as such, and the activities organised by groups of individuals.

From their inauguration, the 1st Division and the Political Squadra have been, and are occupied with the prevention and repression of communist activities, considering these as most dangerous in-as-much as the propagandists of the communist theory, who invariably depend on Soviet organisations, pass beyond the sphere of propaganda and organisation to terrorism.

In addition, the activities of other parties (Socialist, Republican, and Clerical) have been, and continue to be controlled, but with less interest, inasmuch as they are considered to be less dangerous, and less capable of violent attack on public order, or against state institutions.

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The activity of the Police in respect of the above-mentioned political groups, varies according to the time, and to the extent to which one party seeks to prevail over another.

With the advent of Fascism, the various parties of the opposition, classified as 'anti-Fascist', were recognised as holding the overthrow of the regime as their principal aim and this was manifest in their frequent attempts against the person of the Head of the Government (MUSSOLENI).

The Political Squads were held to be insufficient to deal with all subversive activities that might possibly arise, and therefore their function in this respect and that of the Questure, was integrated with that of a certain number of officials and agents of P.S. upon whom was conferred greater liberty and means, and a certain independence of the Questure; this however, was only relative, since these officials and agents worked along side those of the Questure.

Similar measures were taken in Sicily and other parts of the Kingdom in order to repress the "Mafia" and other dangerous criminal associations.

During the first years of the fascist regime, and at the time when an attempt against the life of Mussolini was discovered, it was decided that the investigative activities carried out by the above personnel should be given the appearance of an intimidating organisation with the name of O.V.R. (Organismo vigilanza repressione antifascismo).

In point of fact, however, it was still necessary for the formation to develop into an Organisation, since up to the present moment it had not existed as such.

5. O.V.R.A.

(a) As it has been noted, the Italian Police has always been a state-controlled body whose officials, employees and agents, prior to taking their competitive examinations, were chosen for their education, those in the first category being required to possess a degree.

The Police have never had a judicial function; the results of their work have always been rendered to the magistracy for consideration, to the Minister of Interior and his administrative bodies, of which there were the Provincial Commission for Police cases, and the Superior Commission of appeal at the Ministry.

(b) Formation of the Commissions

The "Provincial Commission" for police cases existed before the advent of Fascism. The Provincial Commission is composed of the Prefect, who acts as President, the King's Prosecutor, the Questore, the Commandant of

It has been

all subversive activities that might possibly arise, and therefore their function in this respect and that of the Questure, was integrated with that of a certain number of officials and agents of P.S. upon whom was conferred greater liberty and means, and a certain independence of the Questure; this however, was only relative, since these officials and agents worked along side those of the Questure.

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(b) Formation of the Commissions

The "Provincial Commission" for police cases existed before the advent of Fascism. The Provincial Commission is composed of the Prefect, who acts as President, the King's Proctor, the Questore, the Commandant of the CC.RR., and an officer of the M.V.S.M., who are in the capacity of members, and a functionary of P.S. who acts as Recording Secretary. It has been customary of late years for the Federal Secretary to take part in the Commission.

The "Commission of appeals", also existing before the advent of the regime, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, and its members are: the Director General of P.S., the Chief of the Division (interested in criminal and political matters), and other members corresponding to those found in the Provincial Commission.

entrusted with the task of investigating and controlling the work of fascist officials, especially with respect to illicit activities and businesses. It was moreover employed in the repression of smuggling currency, in clandestine commerce in precious goods, and in enquiries concerning business firms, civil corporations, industries etc.

(xi) Whereas as a whole no standard policies or directives were published or existed but the political police stressed their function of protecting the state institutions and the monarchy.

(xii) In effect the activities of the O.V.R.A. impinged on the more specific activities of the Division of Political Police of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Squadra attached to the Quersure, and, if an organisation existed, it was exclusively the allocation and division of the personnel operating in the various zones of the Kingdom.

(xiii) It should be said that the officials and agents of the organisation acted with great impartiality and correctness: there were not a few cases, recorded at the Quersure, in which officers and inscribed members of the Party were charged before the judicial authority on the Provincial Commission for police cases. And it was not a rare thing for fascists to be banished (confinato) for having attributed anti-fascist actions to persons not enrolled in the party.

(xiv) It is a well known and verifiable fact that the Italian Police - a state organisation of traditional dignity, - has always resisted every attempt (and they have been numerous) at its absorption into the various political parties, and has always maintained its independence unaltered, as witnessed during the squadrists period of fascism, when it exerted a moderating influence. One could quote two cases which took place in Rome in which punitive raids were sent against personnel of the P.S., in one case hand grenades were used against the P.S. office in the S. LUIGI quarter, and on another occasion the Director of the P.S. Office in the Porta Maggiore quarter was threatened with his life.

(xv) The P.S. officials who were attacked and victimized by Federal Secretaries while performing their legitimate duties were not few in number. It is fitting to recall that reports on investigations and enquiries carried out by the U.P.I. (Ufficio politico investigativo) of the Fascist Federations and of the Militia, who acted independently of the O.V.R.A. and other police organisations, properly so called, were submitted to the latter and very often crushed. This did not fail to provide a motive for friction between the police officials, the Federati, and the Militia.

(xvi) With the advent of the Mussolini government and the fall of Fascism the O.V.R.A. assumed the title of Special Inspectorate of the Police, carrying on the same duties except of course, that of combatting antifascism. Instructions defining the policy of the organisation were not given but telegraphic orders were sent out for the pursuance of investigations, arrests and searches of those officials who had enriched themselves improperly, and of all Party officials held to be dangerous, either from the point of view of propaganda

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(xvi) With the advent of the BUDOGLIO government and the fall of Fascism, the O.V.R.A. assumed the title of Special Inspectorate of the Police, carrying on the same duties except of course, that of combatting antifascism. Instructions defining the policy of the organization were not given but telegraphic orders were sent out for the pursuance of investigations, arrests and searches of those officials who had enriched themselves improperly, and of all Party officials held to be dangerous, either from the point of view of propaganda or of some future act of violence. Translated copies of these "Telegraphic orders" are shown in Appendix below.

(xvii) These orders were carried out by all the Questura who had already initiated similar line of action.

(xviii) In completing what has been said concerning the organization and functions of the Italian Police it should be noted that an equivalent function is performed also in the political sphere by the CC.RR. in Communes where there are not Questura or P.S. offices: in this instance these duties are carried out by the various CC.RR. units who are responsible, however, in this matter to the Questori, who are the sole directors responsible for the public order in the province.

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APPENDIX

Transmitted copies of Telegrams to Orders issued to Headquarters by SALES, Chief of Police, from Rome, at the direction of the Executive Govt.

(a) 21 July

No. 48931/41. There is evidence that certain elements of the Italian Fascist Party are trying to intensify the entire set activities of the Fascist Party and that some of them have put themselves out of reach. You are instructed to intensify enquiries and observation of the activities of these elements, to trace these who are placed themselves out of reach and to take action against any who are acting against the Government. This order will be most carefully carried out.

(b) 10 August

No. 48931/42. The attention of the Government is drawn to the formation of a body whose functions are to organize the rapid and efficient carrying out of responsibilities and functions of the Italian Fascist Party. It is therefore necessary to intensify the enquiry and observation of these elements, into the nature and extent of property belonging to these persons acquired since 22 Oct 1922, this task must be carried out with a detailed report on each individual case. The report must also be taken in carrying out this work and no possible source of information should be ignored, close cooperation to be maintained with other police bodies.

ACQUALEDGE

(c) 12 August

No. 48932/42. You are instructed to carry out detailed searches of houses occupied by organizations and individuals of the Italian Fascist Party to have provided therefrom, with a view to discovering arms, ammunition and valuables which will be seized. This order will be strictly carried out.

(d) 19 August

Addressed to all mentioned.

No. 48934/42. It is reported that the organizations mentioned above of the dissolved Fascist Party, and individuals are continuing to carry out activities by the recruitment of Italian Fascist. Apart from searches to be carried out by the military authorities, you are instructed to intensify searches, particularly where arms and ammunition are concerned, with a view to discovering arms and ammunition and possible propaganda material, and also to devote and attention, through trustworthy agents, to the above.

ACQUALEDGE IMMEDIATELY.

(e) 29 August

The order will be carried out.

(c) 12 August

(a) 19 August

(c) 29 AUG 1966

No. 6502/431. Please keep a special check on Fascists particularly those who have remained in the Party, with a view to ascertaining whether they are carrying out activities in opposition to the present policy and orders of the Government.

B. IT IS SAID THAT - "THE ITALIAN POLICE IS THE LONG ARM OF THE FASCIST PARTY"

1. During the Fascist Government, the Party (and particularly the high officials that surrounded MUSSOLINI) tried to bring the Italian Police into line and make of it an instrument of its own.

In fact, in the early days of Fascism, fourteen of the most ardent of those who had distinguished themselves in the events of the revolution, were nominated as Questori.

Of these only one remains in office, he having been chosen from the King's Guard; the others were dismissed after a short time either for incompetence or indiscretion, or else they were nominated Prefects. (Promoveature aut spoveature)

2. Some years before the death of BOCCHINI, (1939 circa) the party leaders intensified their efforts. One day BOCCHINI received a typewritten bunch of documents from MUSSOLINI, among which was a proposal for the reformation of the police, whereby this organization would pass under the direct control of the Party.

If the proposal had been approved, the personnel, and more especially the Questori and other high-placed officials, would have been replaced by officials of the militia and the Party--quite apart from the radical changes in police routine that were to take place.

After a few days BOCCHINI returned this bunch of documents to the Chief of the Government with these words: "Your Excellency believes that it would be advantageous to the regime to entrust the police to the hands of the Party". MUSSOLINI after remaining thoughtful for a little while, took the documents and without a word placed them in a drawer of his desk.

3. The last attempt at reforming the police along party lines had a partial success; it took place a little before the fall of Fascism when General CHIERICE of the Milizia Forestale, M.V.S.M. was nominated to fill the office held by SENISE, Director General of the P.S.

A short time after this, the fall of MUSSOLINI'S Government was brought about. There had not been sufficient time to initiate reforms and SENISE was reinstated.

It is to be noted however that shortly after assuming office General CHIERICI, although an exponent of the party, on interviewing each of the Questori in turn, recommended that their work be carried out with the maximum of independence, especially with regard to the Federal Secretaries.

4. The fascist leaders were particularly desirous of getting the police organization into their hands since they were aware that MUSSOLINI made use of the organization to collect information concerning those party officials whom he intended to liquidate, and moreover because it was a notorious fact that not a few of these officials were being watched by orders of the head of the Government because of their nefarious business practices.

5. In recent years the police were opposed especially by the generals, for having held out against the reprisals of the squadriste, those reprisals having been considered inopportune, illegal and of a personal nature.

The P.A.I. is a body of militarized police which was originally created for service in the colonies. No precise details of its past or present composition are available.

Its men are specially selected for their physical fitness, good build, etc. To enter its ranks, no special fascist qualifications were necessary, although these certainly counted for a lot both on enlistment and in question of promotion. Members had to be inscribed on the Fascist Party records.

The P.A.I. is well armed, in fact the best armed of all Italian armed bodies, its weapons being specially adapted to its particular functions.

Each man has a BERETTA Tommy Gun. Sections are well supplied with automatic weapons and there are also motorized sections with armoured cars.

The P.A.I. is at present in Rome and is employed in maintaining public order, in conjunction with the Carabinieri and other police forces. The name of the present commanding officer is not known.

The commander at the time of the intervention was General MARITA who was arrested by the Germans on 21 Sept. (the same day as General C.LVI and Chief of Police SENISE were arrested).

The behaviour of the P.A.I. during the days immediately succeeding the Armistice was without question excellent. Its sections reacted vigorously against German attacks on Rome and against the German acts of violence. For example, the German attempt to take over the Public Garage in the Piazza Verdi, by force was frustrated by the energetic intervention of the P.A.I. which dispersed the enemy forces. There is also no doubt that the sympathies of the P.A.I. subsequent to this were not pro-German. So much so, that the P.A.I. commander was arrested. However, there have since been no detailed reports on the P.A.I.'s activities.

It is known that the P.A.I. is taking part in the maintenance of public order under German instructions. From some sources it appears that these duties are being carried out with energy and zeal. But a person recently arrived from Rome states that there is in the ranks, a strong anti-German feeling and that those elements would undoubtedly come over to the Allies at the opportune moment.

In so far as the officers are concerned, however, there is some doubt about their tendencies and not too much reliance can be placed on them.

This last report cannot be regarded as absolutely reliable and it must be borne in mind that there is undoubtedly a strong hold on the P.A.I. by the Germans. This makes it difficult for members of the P.A.I. to show their true sentiments.

There is no evidence that any members of the P.A.I. have fled to Southern Italy.

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D. LA MILIZIA VOLONTARIA PER LA SICUREZZA NAZIONALE.

1. The status of the Militia was defined on the 25th July last by Marshal BADOGLIO as forming an integral part of the armed forces of the State.

This was done in order to avoid a resistance to the BADOGLIO Government by the Militia when the Fascist regime fell, and above all, possible dangerous acts of violence in view of the War.

Measures were taken on the 25th July by His Excellency ARMANDO (Army Corps Commander) who had then head of the Militia, for the dissolution of the Militia.

All the territorial organizations were to be abolished and the special Militia disbanded.

2. In the month of August, at the instigation of Marshal BADOGLIO, various measures were taken to accelerate the process of dissolving these formations. 106 Generals and 36 Colonels of the Militia were removed from their posts.

3. The implementation of the disbandment is being prepared at present and will appear shortly. The final administrative side is under discussion.

(a) Soldiers, if belonging to the classes actually serving, will be absorbed by the Army following a close examination of their political views.

(b) Those belonging to the regional divisions will constitute reserved regiments for Infantry divisions.

(c) The duties of the special Militia will be brought under the jurisdiction and administration of the State or the Carabinieri. A few elements of the Militia, after close discrimination, will be entitled to render their services under the above administrations.

4. A special commission was formed by the divisional General of the Italian Army BELLOMO and the Consuls General MOSCATO and GRILLO and was one of the commissions foreseen by the provisions taken during the month of August, when the question as to how the permanent members of the Militia should be dealt with was discussed. Such members were allocated under the following 3 categories

- (a) To be placed at once in the reserve
- (b) To be sent on leave on pension
- (c) To be incorporated in the Army with the same rank after close discrimination.

The above mentioned commission was to provide for the 11 and 12 zones of the Militia (Southern Italy), and the first meeting was to take place on the 9th September. On this day, however, Consul General GRILLO disappeared

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The above mentioned commission was to provide for the 11 and 12 ranks of the Militia (Southern Italy), and the first meeting was to take place on the 9th September. On this day, however, Consul General GRILLO disappeared and the Consul General MOSCATO was apprehended by the Allied forces.

The functions of this commission of the Italian Army are now being scrupulously filled by the General Staff of the Italian Army and in a much more vigorous manner than the measures adopted by the above mentioned commission, which came into existence following decisions taken last August.

3. ITALIAN POLICE AND SECURITY ORGANISATIONS (PUB. ADMINISTRATION)

1. Foreword

(a) The control of Ports, Railways, Highways and Telegraphic Communications involved on the ministries concerned in respect of the organization and enforcement of public security, common crime and passport control. The military authorities were responsible for defence against enemy action, the Regia Guardia di Finanza and its officials for questions concerning customs and currency, the CC.FF. for military police and common crime, the special militia for specifically technical questions, and the Centro-Spionaggio for the prevention and repression of espionage and sabotage.

(b) If any of the above organizations examined any specific case and found that it contained elements of espionage or sabotage it immediately suspended operations after having furnished the appropriate C.S. Centro with relevant details.

2.

The following are particulars showing police organizations operating at Ports, Railways, on Public Highways, and Telegraphic Communications indicating their individual functions and the particular ministry or body to which each was responsible:

(a) PORTS

- (i) Passport control. P.S. (Pubblica Sicurezza) Ministry of the Interior.
- (ii) Customs and Currency Control. Regia Guardia di Finanza and its officials. Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Exchange and Currency.
- (iii) Control of Common Crime. P.S. and CC.FF. Ministry of Interior.
- (iv) Control of Military. CC.FF. Ministry of War.
- (v) Military Defence against enemy action. Military Authorities. Ministry of War.
- (vi) Control of crews and merchandise to prevent clandestine embarkation and disembarkation, theft etc. Port Militia (Milizia Portuaria), Ministry of Communications

(b) RAILWAYS

- (i) Control of travellers and personnel. Railway Militia. Ministry of Communications

(c) HIGHWAYS

- (i) Highway discipline, technical control of the condition of the roads and road works. Highway Militia (Milizia Stradale). Ministry of Communications and National Automobile Statute della Strada.

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(b) If any of the above organizations examined any specific case and found that it contained elements of espionage or sabotage it immediately suspended operations after having furnished the appropriate C.S. Centre with relevant details.

2.

The following are particulars showing police organizations operating at Ports, Railways, on Public Highways, and Telegraphic-Communications indicating their individual functions and the particular ministry or body to which each was responsible:

(a) PORTS

- (i) Passport control. P.S. (Publica Sicurezza) Ministry of the Interior.
- (ii) Customs and Currency Control. Regia Guardia di Finanza and tax officials. Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Exchange and Currency.
- (iii) Control of Carbon Crime. P.S. and CC.RR. Ministry of Interior.
- (iv) Control of Military. CC.RR. Ministry of War.
- (v) Military Defence against enemy action. Military Authorities. Ministry of War.
- (vi) Control of arms and merchandise to prevent clandestine transportation and disarmament, theft etc. Port Militia (Milizia portuaria), Ministry of Communications

(b) RAILWAYS

- (i) Control of travellers and personnel. Railway Militia Ministry of Communications

(c) HIGHWAYS

- (i) Highway discipline, technical control of the condition of the roads and road works. Highway Militia (Milizia Stradale). Ministry of Communications and National Autonomi Strada della Strada.

(d) TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

- (i) Control of postal rates, mail bags in transit, and postal personnel. Postal Militia (Milizia Postale - fonia). Ministry of Communications.
- (ii) Conscription of Civilian Mail. Conscription provincial commissions. (Commissioni provinciali della Conscription). Ministry of the Interior.

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(4) TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS CONT'D.

- (iii) Consisting of Military mail. Military Censor.
S.I.M. (Servizio Informazioni Militare)
- (iv) Telephone Control. Armed Forces. The highest
military authority in the area.
- (v) Telegraph and Radio Control. Questura, Ministry
of Interior.

16 Oct 43

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SUBJECT:- Registration of Italians Employed SECRET
in Government Posts.

H.Q., A.M.G.,
 15 Army Group,
 C.M.F.

A.M.G. Fifth Army. ^{no}
 A.M.G. Eighth Army. ^{no}
 Region III UFS Fifth Army ⁵⁰⁰
 Region IV ⁵⁰⁰

AMG/420/1

27th November 1943

The enclosed forms have been widely used in Region I to determine the extent to which Italian officials had supported the Fascist regime. When checked it was found that the information given was almost always accurate.

2. It is not expected that they can be used to the extent that they have been in Sicily without a special staff, but it is suggested that they may be of considerable value for issue to key officials and any others about whose sympathies you are doubtful.

TFS/SCH.

TFS
 Lieut-Colonel,
 G.S.O.I.

*seen
 jmk.*

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785016

C.S.O.

①

1A

④
BELIEVE THESE
FORMS WILL PROVE
DISTINCTLY HELPFUL
IN ARMY REGIONS
3 & 4 IN CONNECTION
WITH KEY OFFICIALS
AND WE SHOULD
RECOMMEND THEIR
USE FOR THIS PURPOSE
LEAVING TO THE
JUDGEMENT OF SCAD'S
+ READ'S WHEN TO
USE THE FORMS

These forms, translation of which is below,
were brought into use in Sicily and
registration control under Major Raffa.
For orders please - if they are to be brought
into use with us now or only to be
introduced into Regions?

25/11/43

MB Luthman
P/S

C.S.O.

②

③

Above minute.

Col. Garry
I do not think
with a
small staff
that we can
complete with
delaying him
out. Do
you agree
H. K. L.
26/11.

These forms were being distributed to all Govt. employees
and ^{certain} other Italians as well. To compete with them requires
a large staff and a lot of time, neither of which ARG
5 & 8 Armies will have. Yet, if they are to be of real
use they should be used as early as possible after
occupation.
Unless there is some urgent need at a high level to make
quite certain that we know all the fascist activities of
Italian officials found in occupied territory I would suggest
that we do not use these forms at all.

25/11

INDÉGENES DES GARCONS

WASHINGTON

ACCOMMODATION &

CORRESPONDENCE RE

ACCOMMODATION

| 4 9 3 |