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AMG/14607/PS

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ITALIAN POLICE, ORGANIZATION & DUTIES
NOV. 1943 - SEPT. 1944

1916

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7830-1

AMG/14607/PS

146

Italian Police - Organization
& Duties.

1917

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 753238

*Italian Police - Organization
& Duties.*

10000 / 143 / 1470

THREE POLICE

CONTAINING PAPERS

FROM *headquarters* 1943

TO *Italy* 1944

CATALOGUE.

File No	Date	Reference	From	Subject
1A/13	15 Nov	40 9/19	From HANNE 15AC	Italian Police - Organization
2A	23 Dec	420/6	From Col Martin	Italian Civil Political Security Police
3A	29 Dec		To Col Martin	Reply to 2A
4A-C	27 Nov 43	15AC-1402/184(18)	From HQ 15A Army	Italian Civil Political Security Police
5A-B	24 Jan	AMC/451/15	From AMG, ACMP	Italian Civil Org and Civil Order in Republican Government Italy

59.1

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

19 May 1944.

5071/555.

SUBJECT : Duties of the Police and comportment of P.S. personnel.TO : Prefetti - Liberated Italy and for information of the
"Alti Commissari of Sicily and Sardinia".

With Circular dated 29 April 1944, No. 2209, I have issued directives by which LL.EE. the Prefetti must adopt a uniform procedure in the political moral and economic fields of activity.

Having specified the duties of everyone and qualifications required by those who are called to command posts and other responsible positions, it is now necessary, in particular sense, to explain and make it clearly understood these duties which the government has entrusted to the Police force for the future welfare of the country.

Twenty years of active corruption in every social walk of life has also mislead and ruined the Police power which has been obliged to serve selfish individual and party interests and as a result of the war found itself in all the regions of Liberated Italy disoriented, undisciplined, lack of men and leaders which at times was inevitable.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that every one reassume his place of responsibility in a spirit of comprehension and discipline in all fields of activity especially that of the Police.

For said purpose, I am bringing to your attention the following two points which constitute the basic rules of police activities.

1. POLICE DUTIES:

There are many as it is noted and vary in the respective political, judicial and administrative fields.

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a) POLITICAL

I confirm that the central political situation must be reorganized and must reflect itself among all its branches.

The Questori, therefore, under the control of LL.EE. (the Prefetti) and under their own responsibility and in perfect agreement with the CC.RR. must see that the instructions issued by the Central Government are strictly observed and any manifestation which in any manner will effect the maintenance of order and the authority of the new National Government must not be permitted.

As I have already pointed out by Circular No. 441/010980, dated 7 May 1944, all remnants of the fallen Fascist Regime must be broken.

The will of the individual parties is accepted and not impeded. However, those manifestation of local character are forbidden which occur in small centres, without the permission of the responsible officials and which undermine the harmony among the people which the Government is trying to achieve for the nation during these turbulent times.

b) JUDICIAL

All forms of delinquency and moral wrongs must be anticipated and vigorously suppressed by the officials who in the course of inquiries must be a

constantly guide to the agents.

The Prefetti, so far as they are concerned, must watch that personnel under their control and C.C.R.R. Arms do not neglect their duty in the fight against delinquency more severely and rapidly than ever done before, so that the major offences will diminish.

Particular care must be taken in the suppression of crimes involving rationed food. Till now public comments have been unfavorable on account of indifference or still worse the connivance of the police.

It is necessary to keep in mind that persuasive action against the producers by the authorities should be accompanied with vigorous police action against the speculators which will contribute to alleviate the serious food situation of the Country.

c) ADMINISTRATIVE

In the social and administrative field, abuses and favouritism must be abolished forever, as both are privileges of a regime fading away. In that manner every request for police authority must be examined in a spirit of justice and objectiveness.

2. WAY OF BEHAVING AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PERSONNEL

It is necessary to raise the dignity and tone of Police bodies. The Government and people must necessarily rely on a Police service performed with earnestness, discipline, firmness, courage and, above all, with honesty, self-denial and spirit of sacrifice.

Public and private securities do rely on the Police; only a ready, strong, energetic police, which proves to be unattackable from a moral point view, may win prestige and impose respect.

It is necessary for the P.S. personnel to adjust their behaviour to such principles.

This Ministry is fully aware of the wants and necessities of the personnel and will take them into account and try to win the difficulties which will be met and which certainly cannot shun comprehension and estimation on the part of the officials.

It is not to be admitted any longer that with such a delicate administration as Public Security, members are still employed who, by chance, could not inspire their private and public life to said principles.

Hence it appears necessary that the Questori be first to give such an example inasmuch as they are requested to follow carefully the activity of all their personnel and quickly point out all those employees who deserve a dismissal.

It is also proper not to neglect non-coms and agents, as it often happens, but every now and then the Questori themselves or the Unit Commanders must gather them and forward instructions with the purpose of confirming (a) all knowledge about the carrying out of police services; (b) spurring activity and spirit of emulation, a sense of discipline and attachment to duty; (c) being straightly informed of the agent's necessities and wants, especially on the part of those who are praiseworthy.

I am confident in a proficuous and efficacious action by the whole personnel and am awaiting your confirmation.

59.5

THE MINISTER

(sgd) ALBISIO.

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S-2624

HEADQUARTERS PERIPHERAL BASS GIN
A. P. O. 782

HPHBI

13 May 1944

Subject: Italian Police Organization.

To : See Distribution.

1. The attached copy of GIC memorandum, Case No. 808-2996-P, dated 9 May 1944, Subject as above is forwarded for your information.
2. It is realized that the information contained in this memorandum is not definitive, and that certain inaccuracies may be pointed. It is hoped, however, that it may be helpful in forming a clear picture of a complicated organization.
3. Your comments and corrections or additions would be appreciated.

HENRY F. GIBSON
1st. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., S-2

DISTRIBUTION:
GSI, GSI.

Director, Security Branch, AGO.
Director, Ad. Safety Sub-Comm., AGO.
Int. Sec., Reg. III, AGO.
Public Safety Officer, AGO.



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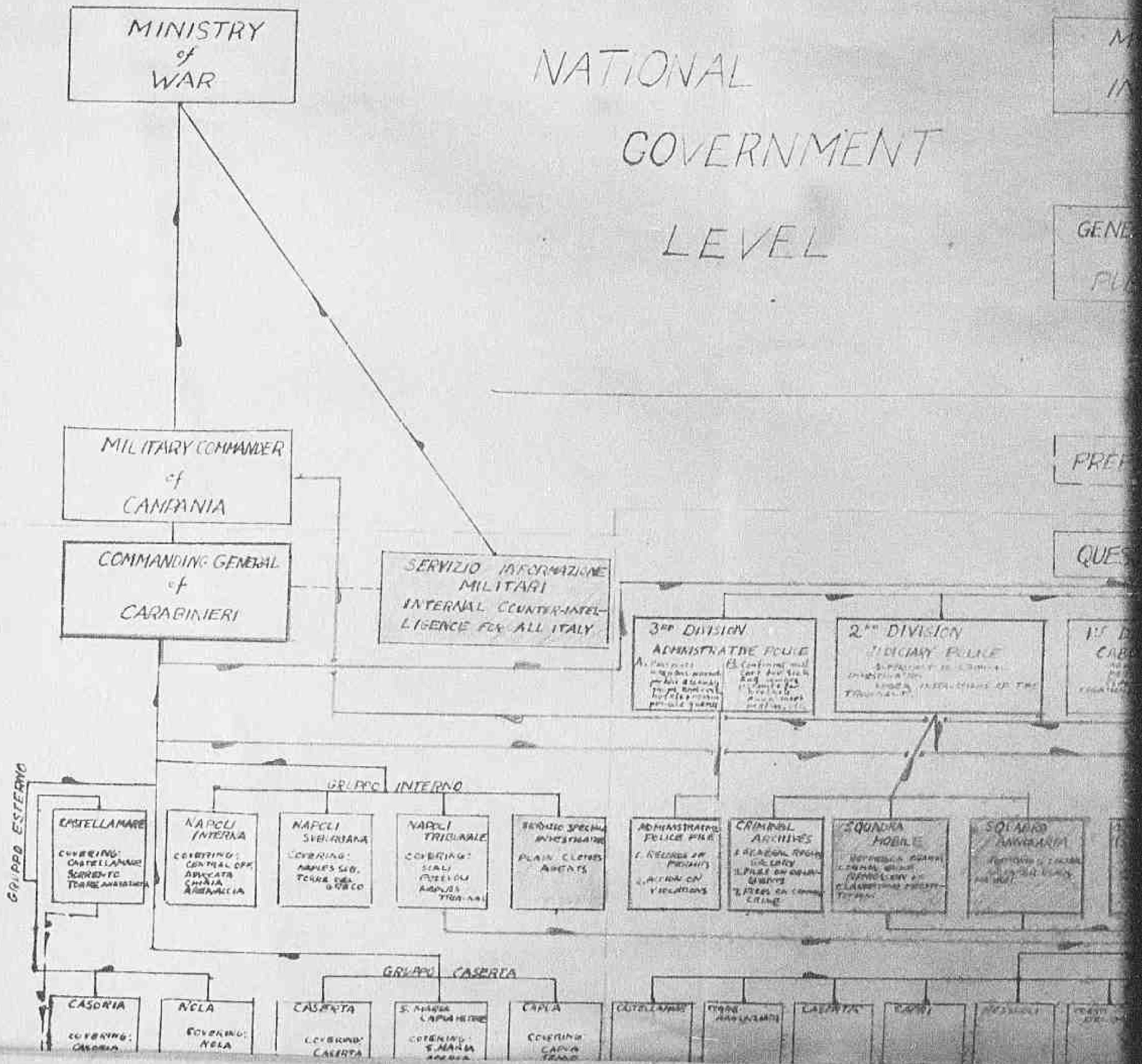
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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

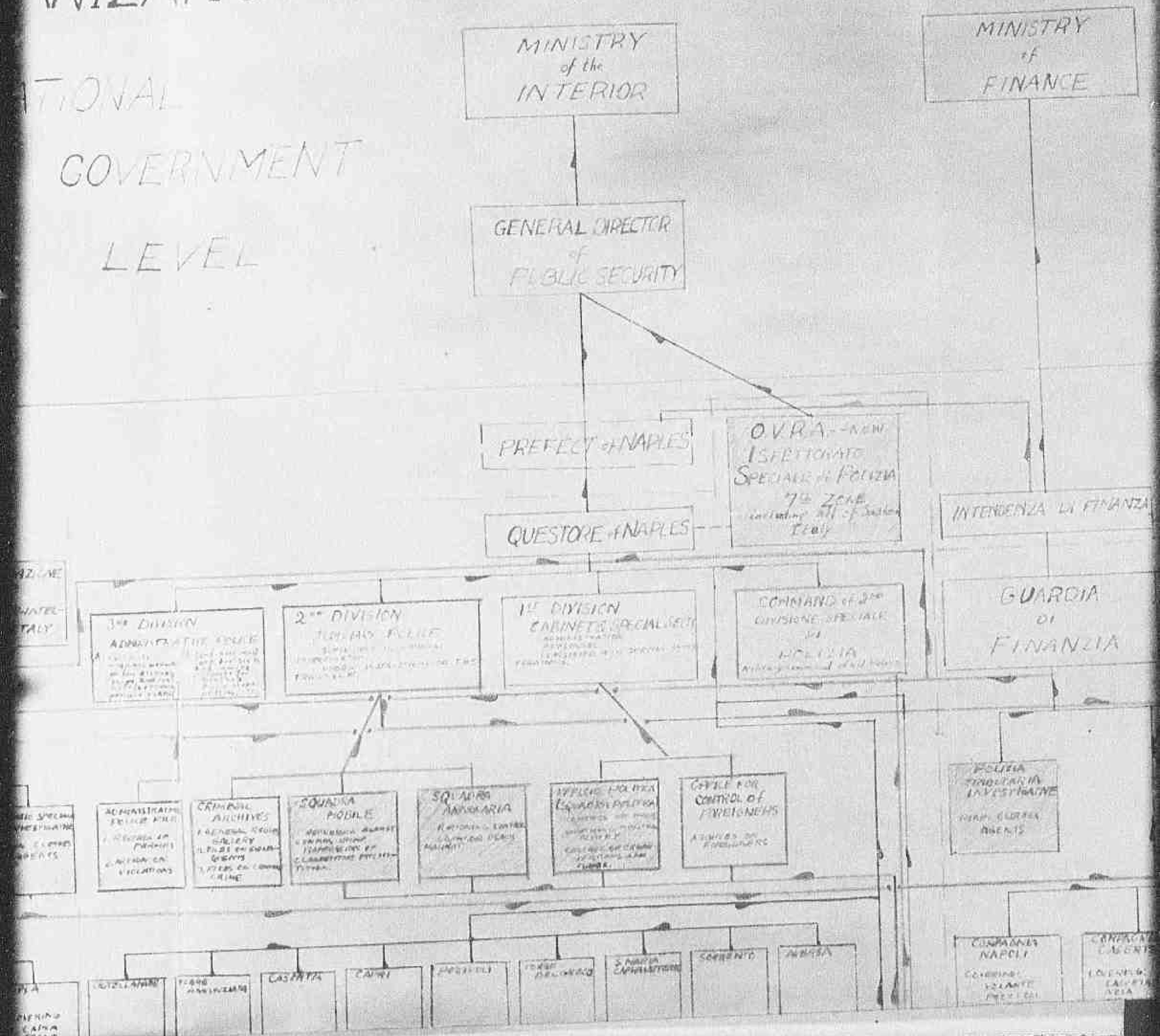
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OFFICE FOR
CONTROL OF
EMIGRATION
AND
IMMIGRATION

SCORANTO

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MINISTRY
of
FINANCE

INTENDENZA DI FINANZA

GUARDIA
di
FINANZA

POLITIA
TEMPORARIA
INVESTIGATIVE
SQUAD
AGENTS

COMPAGNIA
NAFOLI
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1st COMPANY
SERVING
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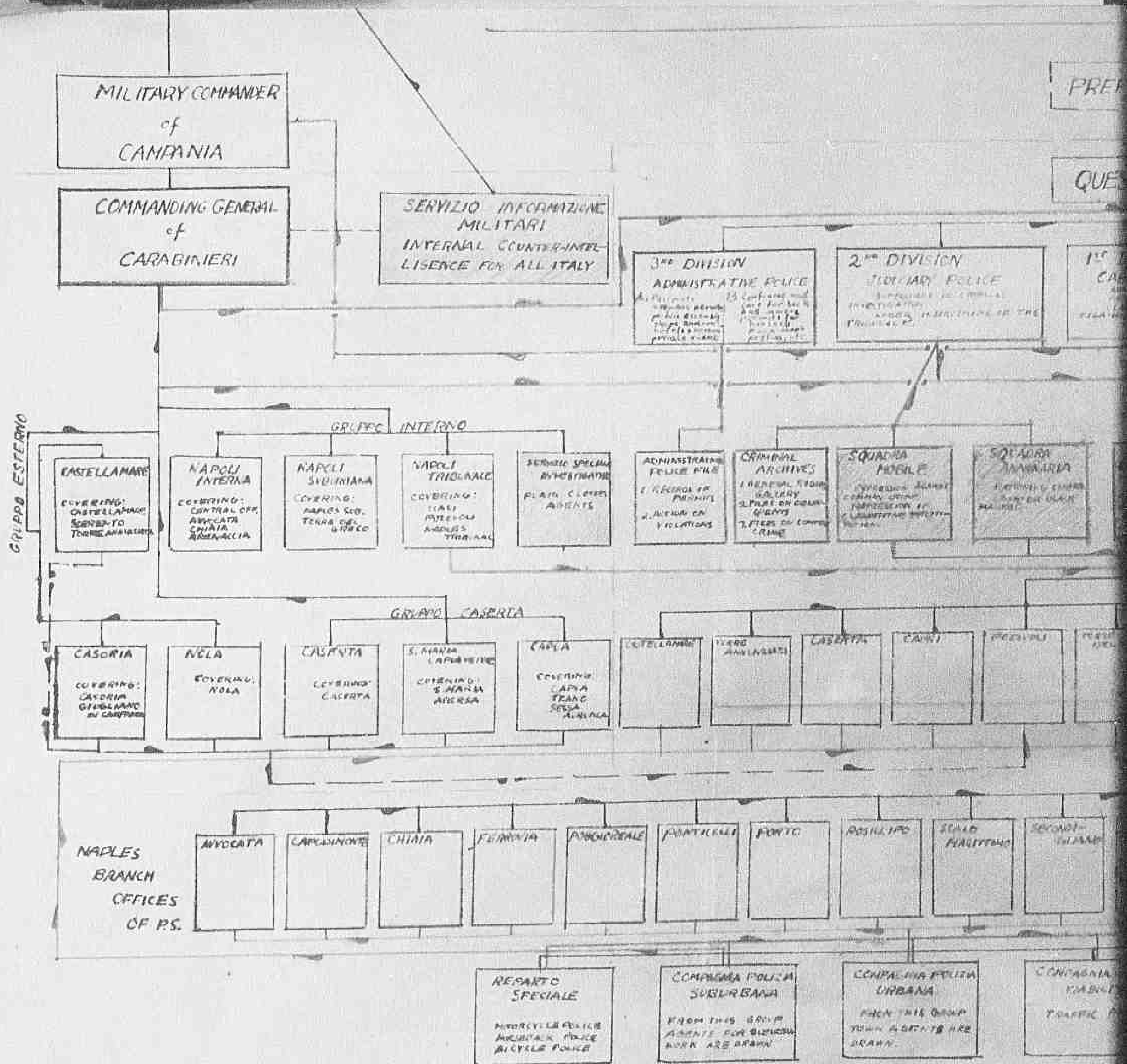
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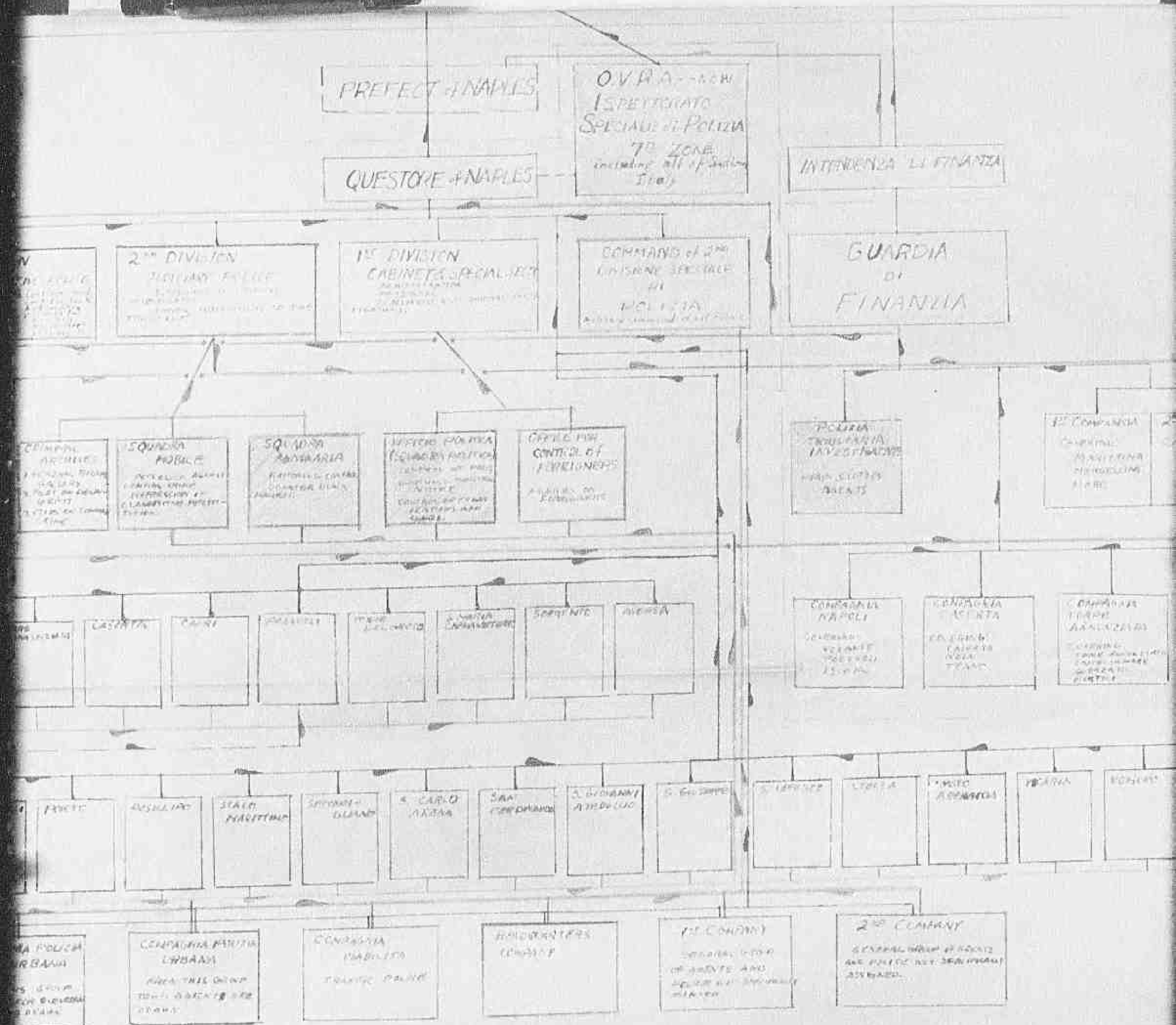
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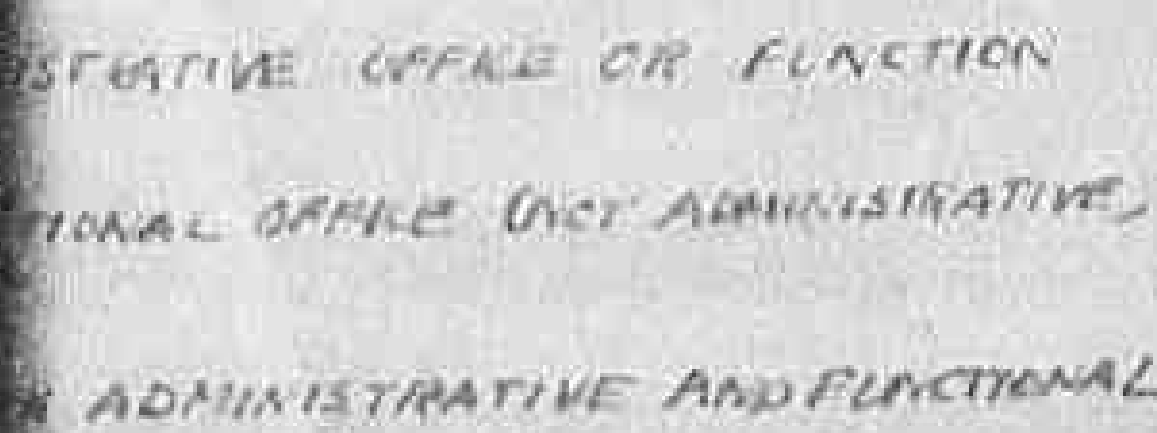
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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
PENINSULAR WARE SECTION
A.P.O. 782

/1r

SPGH

CASE NO. 384-3896-P

9 May 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Italian Police Organizations
(Particularly Naples Province).

Pursuant to instructions from the Officer in Charge, this Agent has prepared the following report on Italian Police Organizations with special reference to Naples city and Province. The report is compiled from reports existing in the files of this office received from other agencies, including a report on the Carabinieri by 312th F.S.S. and a report on the Italian Police Organizations in general prepared by F.V.B., as well as from investigations conducted by this office.

SUMMARY:

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1. The Italian police organizations as they appeared under Fascism were in a large extent the outgrowth of the Ministry of the Interior, and the General Directorate of Public Security through whom the Ministry of the Interior administers the Questors of the various Provinces. The Questure in turn have jurisdiction over all matters of public security in their respective Provinces. However, this arrangement was developed in an evolutionary and expanding manner, rather than organized on the basis of an established and fixed plan.

2. Once the country of Italy was unified under the King in the middle of the last century there developed the following enforcement agencies: The Royal Carabinieri who were the elite King's guard, the Guardia Regia, the Vigile Urbani or town police and the Regia Guardia di Finanza. At that time, the Questura, which was also called Regia Questura, was not as important as it is now. Under Fascism, in accordance with Mussolini's general plan of centralization, the Guardia Regia was abolished and the Vigile Urbani were abolished in Rome and Naples. The powers of both were handed over to the Questura. The Carabinieri because of the quality of its personnel and its strict code and discipline, was not weak enough to be abolished outright. However, the tendency of Mussolini was to take the power of the Carabinieri away and hand it over to the Questura. This was very nearly completely accomplished when Mussolini ordered large numbers of the Carabinieri to Africa where they were to police the new colonies. In general it may be said that the power and prestige of the Carabinieri gave way to the Questura and the Minister of the Interior in proportion as the Fascist State became dominant after the parliamentary kingdom. Mussolini's organizing was successful in that the Regia Guardia di Finanza could easily be placed under the Minister of Finance except for its military police and security duties, and the Questura under the Minister of the Interior, but he was unsuccessful in that the Carabinieri as the King's men maintained a triple relationship with the Minister of War, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior. In matters of Public Security they were required to defer to the

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Quartars, but as military police they are responsible to the Minister of War, and as criminal investigators they are responsible to the Minister of Justice through his representative the Procuratore del Re.

3. In order to offset the unique position of the Carabinieri, Mussolini organized the M.V.S.M. or voluntary militia, which was built up on the original Squadriste, professing loyalty to himself and the Party. To this organization he assigned the former functions of the Carabinieri which were of those of emergency troops or a National Guard. Knowing this, it is easy to see why it was that Badoglio was historically correct in reassigning a large part of the Voluntary Militia, which he dissolved, to the Carabinieri. However, it is also easy to see how this latest development completed Mussolini's pattern although Badoglio might have been well-meaning.

4. The M.V.S.M. had, in addition to its duties of emergency reserve, an office which was called Ufficio Politico Investigativo (U.P.I.) or Political Investigating Office, which was to a large extent responsible for the terrorism of anti-fascists regularly attributed to the M.V.S.M. (to be discussed later). This office, composed of Militia Officers, had paid informants and made use of information obtained through the Organismo Capillare or Counter Subversive System of the Fascist Party. The latter organization was based on a voluntary system of information. The U.P.I. worked in liaison also with the Quarters and the O.V.S.M.

5. In addition to the above agencies the Segretario Federale, or Fascist Party Provincial Head, had many policing offices under his jurisdiction. These covered everything from auditing of Party accounts to the organizational Capillare, and the Federal instrument of authority was the Fascist Party's Disciplinary Council.

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ORGANIZATION OF UNITS NOW IN EXISTENCE:

1. The REGIA GUARDIA DI FINANZA might be compared with the investigative agencies of the Treasury Departments in the United States. Its jurisdiction is also similar. It is responsible for investigating income tax returns, controlling the sale of State monopolies such as tobacco and salt, handling customs control, and investigating tax evasions. It has a squad of plain clothes investigators called Polizia Tributaria Investigativa who do most of the investigating. But the Finance Guard is also primarily uniformed. In time of war it has a unit devoted to guarding against war profiteering and under the Ministry of War it has policing duties along the coast. The Regia Guardia di Finanza is generally directly responsible to the Regia Intendenza di Finanza, except in matters of Public Security, i. e. Black Market and criminal violation for which it is responsible to the Quarters. The Regia Guardia di Finanza has offices distributed geographically in such a way that it can cover the coast as well as central contraband operations inland. (See Organizational Chart attached).

2. a. The REGIA CARABINIERI depends for all administrative matters upon the Ministry of War. It also depends upon the Ministry of War for all military policing and policing of any sort in war zones. Members of the Carabinieri are also directly attached to the Military Command for the

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purpose of investigating under Military Intelligence. This service is strictly a Carabinieri service under Military Command, and it is called Servizio Informazioni Militari or S.I.M. Members of the Carabinieri are also assigned to duty with the Navy and Air Ministries and with respect to these duties depend directly on the Ministries in question.

b. All men in the Carabinieri receive the same training and are systematically distributed for all functions, throughout Italy. There is a Carabinieri establishment in each Comune. (See Organizational Chart). In the growth of the power of the Questura, the Questura still has never achieved the proportions which would enable it to place men in all communes, therefore it has never completely absorbed the public security functions of the Carabinieri though it directs these. For example, in towns where there is no Questura office, the Carabinieri perform all police functions. In turn, their activity on all functions of public security are reported to and controlled by the Questura of the Province. The single exception to the general rule is that the Carabinieri is directly responsible to the Ministry of Justice through its Provincial representative for all matters pertaining directly to criminal prosecution, serving of warrants, or arrests.

c. In general there is no differentiation between the Public Security functions of the Carabinieri and the Questura except with regard to distribution of personnel. And in all cases the Questura has supreme authority. The Carabinieri, however, preserves the following three prerogatives:

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- (1) Direct jurisdiction in all military police matters.
- (2) The Carabinieri has the prerogative of participating in all judicial matters even if there is a Questura office in the Comune.
- (3) The Carabinieri have jurisdiction in all police matters in the absence of a Questura office.

d. The Office of the S.I.M. is under a single command for all Italy and is directly responsible to the Secretary of War. The separate unit of the S.I.M. responsible for the Naples area is also in charge of both Avellino and Benevento Provinces. The geographical distribution and organization of the S.I.M. can be fairly flexible. Probably it will not be permanently established until all of Italy is taken.

3. a. The NUOVA QUESTURA has a more bureaucratic and complicated organization than any of the other enforcement agencies. This is strictly a departmental organization of the Ministry of the Interior. The General Director of Public Security in the Ministry is the National Questore. In turn there are Questore who are dependent upon him and upon the Prefect in each of the Provinces. Under these Questore there is a division of cities and communal centers known as Public Security Offices. As the Prefect of the Province is also a functionary of the Ministry of the Interior, it cannot be said that his presence in the chain makes any difference as to the activity of the Provincial Questore.

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b. The General Directorate of Public Security has seven main divisions:

- (1) Division of General and private affairs of the administrative and policy forming branch.
- (2) Political Police Division.
- (3) Personnel Division.
- (4) Judiciary and Administrative Police.
- (5) Frontier and Transport Police (in connection with Regio Guardia di Finanza)
- (6) Business and Contracts Division.
- (7) Armed Forces Police Division.

c. In the provincial organization taking Naples as a pattern, the set up is narrowed down to three main divisions:

- (1) 1st Division which combines the Cabinet or administrative group, the Political Office with its enforcement Squadra Politica, and the Office for the Control of Foreigners.
- (2) 2nd Division which includes the Criminal Police Division and the Criminal Archives and Museum Gallery and has the two enforcement groups: the Squadra Mobile with general jurisdiction and the Squadra Annoveria which has more recently been established to control the Black Market.
- (3) 3rd Division. This Division is arbitrarily divided into an A. and B. Section. The former controls routine permits and the second controls licenses, invalids, as well as issuing special business permits for pawn shops, prostitution, etc.

All these Divisions are administered by regular functionaries but the police personnel all comes from the Special Division of Police which is military in character and has a special command depending directly upon the Quattro. In turn the men of this command report to the respective offices, to which they are assigned for duty.

SECRET'S NOTE: A separate Report is being prepared at present on the principal officials of the Naples Quattro. The Case Number is DM 2807-p.

d. a. Under Fascism the Political Division of the Police achieved an importance beyond all other divisions. This was partly due to the enforcement of the single party system but was more probably due to the fear on

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the part of government officials for their jobs and their suspicions of others. As the powers and duties of the political division achieved greater proportions and as Mussolini had greater cause for alarm in one thing or another, it was felt necessary to establish a sense of cutting through provincial red tape in political investigation. It was for this reason that the O.V.R.A. or secret police was formed, and this was the only important function of the O.V.R.A. Most of the terror that the organization instilled was developed through propaganda, though the alleged terroristic methods it employed were ordinary police methods used by other Italian police agencies. Because of the direct tie to the Ministry of the Interior the O.V.R.A. automatically was highly influential, powerful, and more efficient than local agencies.

b. Although the O.V.R.A. was founded ostensibly to fight anti-Fascism, and although its members naturally had to be Fascists, in point of fact the O.V.R.A. might be said to have been more interested in investigating suspicion or in "getting something on someone" regardless of his Fascist faith.

c. The frame work of the O.V.R.A. was built up of police functionaries of the Public Security administration although informants might be anything from professionals to crack-pots. It reported to and was directly responsible to the head of the Political Division of the General Directorate of Police of the Ministry of the Interior.

d. The name of O.V.R.A. was also used loosely to describe any informant or agent who was directly employed by the Ministry of the Interior.

e. When Saloglio assumed power, he changed the name of the O.V.R.A. (Organismo Volontario Repressione Antifascismo) to the Special Police Inspectorate. It ~~was~~ assigned the job of tracking down men who profited through Fascism. At the present time the organization is inactive and appears to have been inactive since the time of the armistice. Whether or not it is being reorganized clandestinely cannot be determined at the present time.

f. The Ministry of the Interior also controls all civilian espionage in foreign countries under the name of the O.V.R.A. This was because all passports were issued by the Ministry of the Interior and therefore this Ministry was the only closed circle for such information in the government.

AGENCY'S NOTE: A separate report on the members of the O.V.R.A. and lists of all available names of informants is being prepared by this office under Case Number 100-838-15.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT:

1. There is a tremendous amount of duplication of command and jurisdiction under the present existing arrangement. The most obvious duplication is that of jurisdiction between the Carabinieri and the Questura. In any large city, the Carabinieri and the Questura both have offices and both do nearly identical work, reporting to separate commands. The Carabinieri, however, is responsible for informing the Questura of its activity. For Example (See Organizational

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Chart, Exhibit 1) is. Again the jurisdiction of the *GRUPPO INTERNO* of the Carabinieri exactly duplicates that of the *Questura* although the organization is more compact. Whereas the various out of town offices of the *Questura* are duplications of certain Carabinieri offices. It is to be emphasized that the work is practically identical.

2. The *Guardia di Finanza* duplicates to an extent Carabinieri functions in its coastal and border patrol functions as Military Police. Although the difference in geographical distribution may help define jurisdictions, the *Guardia di Finanza* also duplicates to a degree *Questura* functions in matters pertaining to illegal activity of a financial nature and certain types of Black Market activities. It is true that this work has to be reported to the *Questura*, but the duplication is there nonetheless.

3. Within the *Questura* itself, bureaucratic duplication is incredible. Through the Fascist Regime the Military Character of the police was greatly emphasized. As a result, the police of the *Questura* were organized in a military division, composed of seven companies. There is a Headquarters company called the *Comando Divisione Speciale di Polizia*. This has a Headquarters company. This administration then controls exactly the same personnel controlled by the regular departmental organization of the *Questura*. Then the Headquarters Company and the first and second Company of the traffic police and the specialist corps are at the direct disposition of the *Questura*, for assignment to departments as he sees fit. On the other hand the Company of suburban police staffs the branch offices outside the city and the company of Urban police staffs the city branch offices and departments. Apparently this duplication of functions was in part provided as a means of ~~control~~ check on someone who was checking on someone else, but it was also probably done to provide more openings for functionaries with higher ranks. The Military aspect might also have been an attempt to achieve the equivalent of Carabinieri discipline in the regular police. It most certainly was done in imitation of the Metropolitan in Rome. In fact the *Questura* police are still often referred to as the Metropolitan.

4. In general it may be said that the red outlined squares in the Chart, Exhibit 1, are functions which have been forced into a non-essential status. The General of the Carabinieri has had nearly all but his disciplinary functions taken away from him. These powers have been given to the *questore* or the *Procuratore del Re*. The Command of the Special Division of police along with its Headquarters company is simply disciplinary and as it is responsible to the *Questura* it exactly duplicates personnel functions of the Cabinet and administrative functions of other divisions.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that this report be distributed to A.C.S. Security and Public Safety Officers and to Region 5 Security and Public Safety Officers to provide information upon which reorganization of the police system might be made.

2. The following points are offered as suggestions for reorganization:

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- a. Confinement of Carabinieri jurisdiction to areas outside of provincial capital cities.
- b. Confinement of Questura jurisdiction to Metropolitan areas of provincial capital cities.
- c. Coordinate activities of both through the member of the Prefect's Cabinet in Charge of Police, when liaison fails.
- d. Elimination of Questura control over the Guardia di Finanza, and establishment of coordination by the member of the Prefect's Cabinet in Charge of Police where direct liaison fails.
- e. Reduce the Ministry of War control over the Guardia di Finanza to a through-channels operation. Thus enabling the Guardia di Finanza to maintain its own administration.
- f. Have the Procuratore del Re handle all police matters through the member of the Prefect's Cabinet in Charge of Police where direct liaison and requests fail.
- g. Within the Questura, eliminate the Military Command and have all administration and discipline handled by the Cabinet section and other administrative functions handled by the various departments.
- h. Have the traffic police installed under a separate division of the Questura for administration and have them decentralized to the branch offices as much as possible.
- i. Combine the Squadra Immobile with the Squadra Mobile since both are already under the same department and make no distinction between their duties except for specific assignments handled within the department.
- j. Reduce the number of city branch offices and increase their personnel by decentralizing headquarters personnel.

WILLIAM V. TREGG
Special Agent, C.I.G.

APPROVED:

JAMES E. LUCAS
Special Agent, C.I.G.
Chief, Investigations Section

DISTRIBUTION:

6-2, P.M.S. (2)
C.I. Section (1)
A.G.C. Security Officer (1)
Public Safety (1)
A.G.C. Region 3 Security Officer (1)
Public Security (1)
File (1)

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24A

Lt. Col. N. J. Fullen,
Military Government Staff (AUSTRIA),
C.M.F.

18 Jun 45.

pl
23 A

Dear Col Doherty,

Owing to some stupid mistake your letter AG/14607/PS of 4 Jun 45 did not reach me until to-day, having been at HEIMACOP in Austria.

I must say first of all how delighted I am to see that your well-earned promotion has come about; *Floralatina!* All to whom I have mentioned your promotion are equally delighted.

No doubt by this time you will have had some information about VENEZIA GIULIA area and do not require anything from me. Apparently we are only taking over a part of TRIESTE and GORIZIA Provinces and not FRIULI, FOLLA, etc. I do not know much about it, but understand we are to set up a separate police force altogether and not to use the Carabinieri etc. in their official style.

Warm regards and renewed Congrats.

Yours very sincerely,

N. J. Fullen

Col. W. Doherty,
HQ Allied Commission,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
ROME.

DIRECTOR	100%	20%
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	100%	20%
EXEC. OFFICER	100%	20%
POLICE	100%	22%
EC. & RES.	100%	20%
PRISONS	100%	20%
ADM. OFFICER	100%	20%
SECURITY	100%	20%
CHIEF CLERK	100%	20%

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

File
23A

Tel: 489031-686

4 June 1945

AG/14607/PS

SUBJECT : Policing of Venezia Giulia.

TO : Lt. Col. E. J. Pullen MBE
AMG Austria.

Dear Col. Pullen,

It is most difficult to get information as to the police situation in Giulia and it would be appreciated if you could let me know the position.

Can you state who is doing the policing of the area, such as CC.RR. found locally, Agents of P.S., Metropolitani and Finance Guards.

If you cannot supply the information, would you be good enough to pass this note on to the officer who can?

Kind regards.

Walter Doherty

Walter Doherty 5 Col.

WD/ag

Public Safety
22A

REGISTRATION-1-0-0-0-0-0

TO	TH	TH	TH
SOL. SOWMAN, ALIATED COMMAND	113	113	113
COL YOUNG	113	113	113
LT CO. WILCOX	113	113	113
MAJ LUCKMAN	113	113	113
MAJ WILSON	113	113	113
MAJ HANBURY	113	113	113
MAJ BALLANCE	113	113	113
CAPT POWELL	113	113	113
CHIEF CLERK OFFICE	113	113	113

IEC/KJE
2 January 1945

DAILY BULLETIN

NUMBER 2

I. STAFF DUTY OFFICER:

- 2 January 1945 - Capt DANIELS (Ir)
- 3 January 1945 - Capt GOLD (Ir)
- 4 January 1945 - Capt MAX HILL

(Tour of duty begins at 1645 hrs weekdays and 1130 hrs Sundays)

II. ROAD REPORT:

Route 3 TERNI - SPOLETO. Snowing heavily. Skid chains essential.
Route 3 and 75 North of FOLIGNO 1 - 2 inches of snow, both Routes passable. Skid chains essential. NOCERA - FOSSATO.
Route 76 and 77 Both, 3 inches of snow - still snowing. Both Routes passable. Skid chains essential.
Other Routes no change. (G-3)

III. UNIT SAFETY OFFICERS:

Reference Circular 158, Hq MFOUSA, 20 November 1944, all units assigned to this command will appoint a commissioned or non-commissioned officer as unit Safety Officer.

There will be a meeting of all Safety Officers in the office of the American Provost Marshall on 4 January 1945 at 1000 hours. This office is located in the Questura Centrale, 3d floor, on Via San Vitale, just off Via Nazionale. (PM)

IV. PATROLLING BY ITALIAN POLICE:

Special night squads of Italian Police patrolling in Rome have been hindered in the performance of their duty by Allied Military drivers of civilian type cars failing to stop when challenged.

It is directed now that the Italian Police in Rome be given the fullest cooperation by Allied Military personnel. (G-1)

By command of Brigadier General EACON:

L. E. CHEEK
Captain AGD
Adjutant General

2 January 1945 - Capt BARFIELD (Br)
 3 January 1945 - Capt GOLD (Br)
 4 January 1945 - Capt LUXFILL

(Tour of duty begins at 1445 hrs weekdays and 1130 hrs Sundays)

II. ROAD REPORT:

Route 3 TERNI - SPOLETO. Snowing heavily. Skid chains essential.
 Route 3 and 75 North of POLIGNO 1 - 2 inches of snow, both Routes
 passable. Skid chains essential. NOCERA - FOSSATO.
 Route 76 and 77 Both, 3 inches of snow - still snowing. Both Routes
 passable. Skid chains essential.
 Other Routes no change. (G-3)

III. UNIT SAFETY OFFICERS:

Reference Circular 136, Hq. MTOUSA, 20 November 1944, all units
 assigned to this command will appoint a commissioned or non-commissioned
 officer as unit Safety Officer.

There will be a meeting of all Safety Officers in the office of
 the American Provost Marshall on 6 January 1945 at 1000 hours. This office is
 located in the Questura Centrale, 3d floor, on Via San Vitale, just off Via
 Nazionale. (FM)

IV. PATROLLING BY ITALIAN POLICE:

Special night squads of Italian Police patrolling in Rome have been
 hindered in the performance of their duty by Allied Military Drivers of civil-
 line type cars failing to stop when challenged.

It is directed now that the Italian Police in Rome be given the
 fullest cooperation by Allied Military personnel. (G-1)

By command of Brigadier General BROWN:

J. B. B. B. B.
 I. E. CHEEK
 Captain AGD
 Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

"X"

INFORMATION

I. ENTERTAINMENT:

ARC MOVIES - OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
 Theater Barberini, Shows 8, 8, 7, 9 daily
 Tuesday and Wednesday
 "SEVENTH CROSS"

Spitch

Spencer Tracy

- 1 -

(Over)

R-E-3-F-5-I-C-I-E-D

R-E-S-T-A-I-C-I-E-D

WEEK SUPPLEMENT

Shows Continues from 1400 hours daily

Tuesday and Wednesday

"WILDER IN THORNTON SQUARE"

With

Charles Dwyer

and

Isabel Bergman.

RADIO
532 N

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY STATION, ROME

On the Air from 0630 to 2230 hrs daily

News Broadcast At:

0700, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1500,

1600, 1800, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2 JANUARY 1945

1915 - Sidewalks of Rome

1930 - St. Ann

2100 - Mail Call

2130 - Rome from Allied Command

2145 - Rome, Orchestra

2200 - Roman Adventure

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 3 JANUARY 1945

1930 - St. Ann's Church

2030 - St. Ann's Church (RFS)

2100 - Suspense

2130 - For Your Enjoyment

2200 - Radio Center

RADIO
433 W

AMERICAN EXPERIMENTAL STATION, ANNE

On the air from 0630 to 2230 hrs daily
 How's This Great At:
 0700, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500,
 1600, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2 JANUARY 1943

1910 - Bluebirds of Reno
 1930 - Ed Wynn
 2100 - Mail Call
 2130 - Howdy Army Allied Command
 Band Orchestra
 2250 - Human Adventure

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 3 JANUARY 1943

1920 - Ed Wynn Grass Club
 2030 - Hot Club Chorus (WBC)
 2100 - Suspense
 2150 - For Your Enjoyment
 2200 - Radio Center

RADIO
35303

BRITISH FORCES STATION - ROME

Army Broadcasting Service

202.4 METERS 1475 KCS
 PROGRAMMES FOR WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY 31ST DECEMBER 1944

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

SUNDAY 31 DEC 44

0630 Morning Medley
 0700 News
 0715 Shaving Time
 0730 Break For Breakfast
 0800 Headline News
 0802 Second Helping
 1030 News
 1035 Gunter Medley
 1100 Sunday Miscellany
 1130 Break For Music
 1200 News
 1215 Ice Hockey From Canada
 1230 Gipsy Interlude
 1300 Headline News
 1304 Orchestra In Khaki
 1330 The Squadronaires
 1400 News
 1410 Close Down
 1600 Indian Programme
 1630 Dance Music
 1700 10 Of 11 Scots Guards
 1730 12th Division
 1800 News and War Reports
 1815 12th Division
 1845 R.F. Rhythm Quartet
 1915 Hospital Requests
 2000 News Inc: Cdn: News
 2015 10th
 2045 Did You See This One?
 2044 Headline News
 2115 Young In Heart Ep: 4
 2135 10th Division Theatre Orch:
 2200 Religious Services (EC)

MONDAY 1 JAN 45

0630 Good Morning 1945
 0700 News
 0715 Shaving Time
 0730 Break For Breakfast
 0800 Headline News
 0802 Second Helping
 1030 News
 1035 Gunter Medley
 1102 Home Press Review
 1107 Prelude To Paggis
 1130 Musical Magazine
 1200 News
 1210 Billy Cotton and Band
 1250 Interlude
 1300 Headline News
 1304 Xmas Command Performance
 1330 Swing Spot
 1400 News
 1410 Close Down
 1600 Indian Programme
 1630 ABS Anniversary Prog.
 1700 WNS Music Festival
 1800 News and War Reports
 1815 Ration Jive
 1830 Band Stand
 1900 Command Performance
 1930 Orchestral Concert
 2000 News Inc: Cdn: News
 2030 Letter Box Requests
 2100 Theatre Organ
 2115 Headline News
 2146 Duke Ellington & Orch:
 2145 A L M R D I F
 2245 News

TUESDAY 2 JAN 45

0630 Morning Medley
 0700 News
 0715 Shaving Time
 0730 Break For Breakfast
 0800 Headline News
 0802 Second Helping
 1030 News
 1035 Gunter Medley
 1102 Home Press Review
 1107 Interlude
 1115 Music From The Movies
 1200 News
 1215 Theatre Organ
 1230 Music of Art Noel
 1300 Headline News
 1304 Variety Band Box
 1400 News
 1410 Close Down
 1600 Indian Programme
 1630 Dance Music
 1700 Canada Calling
 1715 Old Acquaintances
 1730 Light Orchestral Concert
 1800 News and War Reports
 1815 Peter Haller & Band
 1845 Theatre Orchestra
 1900 Dan & David Rose
 2000 News Inc: Cdn: News
 2015 Band Of 10th
 2030 Letter Box Requests
 2100 Enrico Caruso
 2115 Headline News
 2145 Philharmonia
 2145 Philharmonia & Concert Orcha

H A P E Y
 N E W Y E A R

SUNDAY 31 DEC 44

0630 Morning Melody
0700 News
0715 Saving Time
0730 Break For Breakfast
0800 Headline News
0802 Second Helping

NOVEMBER 1945 JAN 45

0659 Good Morning 1945
0700 News
0715 Shaving Time
0735 Basic For Breakfast
0800 Headline News
0802 Second Helping

1030 News
1035 Captain Macley -
1100 Sunday Miscellany
1130 Break For Music
1200 News
1215 Ice Hockey From Canada
1230 Gipsy Interlude
1300 Headline News
1301 Orchestra In Khaki
1330 The Soundinaires
1400 News
1410 Close Down

1600	Indian Programme
1630	Rock Music
1700	30 Of RM Scouts Guards
1730	Wilco Domingo
1800	News and War Reports
1830	Country Club

1945 R.F. Rhythm Section
1945 Hospital Requests
2000 News inc: Cdn: News
2015 ILM
2045 Did You See This One ?
2014 Headline News
2145 Young In Heart Ep: 4
2139 26 Signs. Theatre Orch:
2200 Religious Service (EO)
2215 Xmas Command Performan
 Don Hope, W.C. Fields et
2245 News
2250 New Year's Eve Dance M
2350 Och, Ye can oven it no
Midnight: old Lang Syne

14:10 Close Down

1600 Indian Programme
1630 AES Anniversary Prog.
1700 WNSA Music Festival
1800 News and War Reports
1815 Random Jive
1830 Band Stand
1900 Command Performance
1930 Oriental Concert
2000 News Inc: Cnd: News
2030 Letter Box Requests
2100 Theatre Organ
2115 Headline News
2116 Duke Ellington & Orch:
2145 A L N. D. I I
2215 News.

2245 Dance Music
2246 Rem
2250 Wake Day is Dawn
2300 Close Down

TUESDAY 2 JAN 45

0630 Morning Medley
0700 News
0715 Shaving Time
0730 Breakfast
0800 Headline News
0802 Second Helping

1030 News	
1035 Southern Medley	
1102 Home Press Review	
1107 Interlude	
1115 Music From The Movies	
1200 News	
1215 Theatre Organ	
1230 Music of 1st Noel	
1300 Headline News	
1304 Varley's Band Box	
1400 News	
1414 Close Down	55

1600 Indian Programs
1630 Dance Music
1700 Canada Calling
1715 Old Acquirentances
1730 Light Orchestral Concert
1800 News and War Reports
1815 Radio Waller & Band
1845 Theatre Orchestra
1900 Sam McCoy, Voice & David Rose
2000 News Inc. Gdn: News
2015 News On 10.1

2030 Letter Box Requests
2100 Radio Cuzco
2114. Headline News
2115. Fanfare
2145 Phil Green & Concert Orch
2215 Dance Music
2245 News
2250 When Day is Done
2300 Close Down

2003.4 MEMBERS 1475 KOS

ARMED FORCES STATION ROME

1815	Art and Artists
1816	Monte Brown
1830	Orchestral Concert
1900	Merry-go-round
2000	News (Incl. Cdn. News)
2015	Spotlight on Frances Day
2030	Letter-Box; Requests
2100	Chaplin - Alfred Cortot
2115	Headline News
2116	Hi-Fi Pal (AES)
2145	Contact
2215	Late Dance Music
2245	News
2250	When Day Is Done
2300	Close Down

SATURDAY JAN 45

0630 Morning Medley
0700 News
0715 Shaving Time
0730 Break for Breakfast
0800 Headline News
0802 Second Helping
0830 Close Down

1030 News
1035 Carleen Hedley
1102 Home Press Review
1107 Interlude
1115 Billy Cotton and Band
1200 News
1215 Services Music Box
1230 Theatre Orchestra
1300 Headline News
1301 Amer. Eds. of the AFP
1330 Palace Of Varieties (R)
1400 News
1410 Close Down

1600 Indian Programme
1630 Dance Music
1700 Songs Of The RAF
1730 Carroll Lewis
1800 News and War Reports
1815 Orchestral Concert
1900 What's On In Rome
John E. Newham
1910 Sidney Gustard Organ
1930 RAF Concert Orchestra
2000 News Inc: Sdn: News
2015 Football Results
2030 Letter box Requests
2100 Girl Friends

1215 Ivar Pys
1230 Dance Music from EFTI
Alexander Club - Rome
1300 Headline News
1301 Swing Spot
1330 Melody Makers
1400 News
1410 Close Down

1600 Indian Programme
1630 Dance Music
1700 Music Time
1730 First House (3)
1800 News and War Reports
1815 Here's Wishing You

FRIDAY 5 JAN 45

630 Morning Medley
 600 News
 715 Saving Time
 770 Break For Breakfast
 840 Headline News
 830 Second Helping
 830 Close Down

1035 News
1035 Ganteen Medley
11102 Home Press Review
11107 Interlude
11115 Here's Wishing You
Well Again (Hot)

700	Canteen Medley
700	News
710	Moving Time
730	Music for Breakfast
800	Headline News
800	Second Helping
830	Close Down

930	News
1030	Canteen Medley
1102	Home Press Review
1107	Interlude
1115	Music From the Pacific
1145	The Western Five

1410	Close Down
1600	Indian Programme
1630	Dance Music
1700	Donald Peers
1715	All The "Ss"
1730	Famous Overtures
1800	News and War Reports
1815	Sid Milward and Orch.
1845	Military Band
1900	Radio Rhythm Club, Rg
1930	Cart. Rd. of JFF
2000	News Inc: Can: News
2015	Dancing Time
2030	Letter Box Requests
2100	Bertha Wilmot
2115	Headline News
2130	Dance Jockeys Dance Org
2130	Bob Hope Programme
2200	Ballad Memories
2215	Melody Makers
2245	News
2250	When Day Is Done
2300	Hot Spot For Highbrows
2330	Moeran's Trio in G major
2330	Close Down

THURSDAY 4 JAN 45

0630 Morning Medley
0700 News

1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE
1. NAME	2. GRADE	3. POSITION	4. SIGNATURE

Italian adaptation of American and British police methods and employment of picked Italian police under direct Allied command has aided materially in the reduction of crime in Rome, military police officers of the Rome Allied Area Command said today.

Operations directed by the first of Marshal's Office on the R.A.A.C. include:

RADIO PATROL UNIT on duty through out the city day and night. They can respond almost instantly to distress calls directed from military police headquarters.

MOVING TRIPS of American and British military police and Italian civil police to cover all sections of Rome during the 24-hour period.

ACTING UNIT - With of more than 100 personnel and Carabinieri who accompany the military police units, whether in radio patrol cars or other vehicles.

DEPARTMENT of emergency telephone numbers through which British or American military police, accompanied by Italian police, can answer any emergency in which an Allied soldier is involved in any part of Rome within five to 15 minutes.

GIORGIO UNIT with two special Italian police squads - the "Squadra" and "Tiro" squads and the "Squadra" and "Tiro" squads. The former helps in the tracking down of carriers of "poison" disease infection and the latter in major crimes and matters such as the recent arrests of deserter gangs.

RADIO REPORTING and relay of information from Italian police sources to the Allied military police. Previous beliefs of Rome have been eliminated.

PROTEST Marshal of the R.A.A.C. is Lieut. Col. Geoffrey White. American protest marshal is Lieut. Col. William E. Hantocher. In civil life Col. White was a member of the London Metropolitan Police and Col. Hantocher a member of the Memphis (Tenn) police department.

In the metropolitan area around Rome, British military police and Italian Carabinieri are teamed to capture criminals fleeing from Rome or where the rob on the highway and use Rome as a hide-out. Carabinieri selected from the locality accompany mobile units who patrol the provinces of Viterbo, Rieti, Frosinone and Littoria.

Operation directed by the Provost Marshal's Office of the R.A.M.C. Police.

RAVIO PARADE CASE on duty since about the 15th day and night. They can reason along the way as to whether or not they should from military police headquarters.

ROBERTS CASES of American and British military police and Italian civil police to cover all operations in Rome during the 24-hour period. JUNE 13th CASE of more than 1000 prisoners and carabinieri who accompany the military police in Rome, either in radio patrol cars or other vehicles.

RAVIO CASES of a company carabinieri officers through which British or American military police, accompanied by Italian police, can answer any complaint in which an Italian soldier is involved in any part of Rome within five to 15 minutes.

ROBERTS CASES of two special Italian police squads - the carabinieri and the police and the carabinieri. The former police in the tracking down of carriers of weapons, the latter in the arrest of the latter in major criminal cases and as the recent arrests of the latter in major.

RAVIO CASES and relay of information from Italian police sources to the Italian military police. Previous reports of Italy have been eliminated.

Provost Marshal of the R.A.M.C. is Lieut. Col. Geoffrey Tate. American Provost Marshal is Lieut. Col. William E. Hunter. In civil law Col. Tate was a member of the London Metropolitan Police and Col. Hunter was a member of the British (Tern) police department.

In the metropolitan area around Rome, British military police and Italian carabinieri are teamed to capture criminals fleeing from Rome or those who rob on the high way and use Rome as a hideout. Carabinieri selected from the locality accompany mobile squads who patrol the provinces of Viterbo, Frosinone, and Littoria.

Commenting on the differences of the civil police under Allied direction, Col. Tate said: "Italian police here are quite efficient and standards of public safety in Rome compare favorably with London or any city of like size in the world."

Col. Hunter said: "The Rome police cooperate with military police and are always most anxious to help."

Col. Hunter gave particular praise to the Italian Metropolitan police who have served as traffic policemen since the day the Allied liberated Rome. The Italian traffic police have saved the Allied police authorities considerable manpower on this assignment, he said.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394.

Tel. 478800

Ref. ACC/24607/PS.

12th September, 1944.

SUBJECT : CC.RR Proclamations: General Orders etc.

TO : The Commanding General, CC.RR.

1. Attached is an Instruction issued to the Italian Civil Police Agencies by G.C., A.M.G., Eighth Army.

2. It has been found that in many cases Police in forward areas do not take action for offences against Proclamations, General Orders and Notices. This is most marked in connection with offences against control of circulation movement and curfew. As far as the CC.RR is concerned, this is probably because the men have not been instructed.

3. On 11th June, 1944, sets of Proclamations were supplied to you with a view to instruction of CC.RR at Replacement centres. In future a set of Proclamations will be delivered by A.M.G. officers to every CC.RR station as territory is liberated.

4. Will you please take such steps as are necessary to ensure that CC.RR in forward areas read and understand the Proclamations in order that offenders may be detected and brought to trial.

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Handwritten signature: A.E. Young
A.E. YOUNG, Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Ccgy: A.M.G. 8th Army.

19A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel. 478708

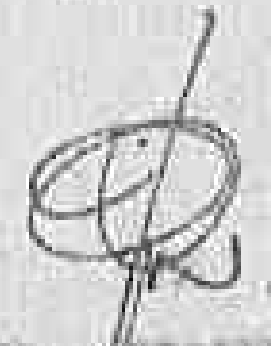
Ref. AGC/14607

11th September, 1944.

SUBJECT : CO.RR.

TO : R.G. Southern Region. 18A

1. Reference your PS/3.1, dated 1st September.
2. The suggestions raised in your letter are being considered and you will be informed of progress made.


A.D. YOUNG, Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

5930

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio for action/information

~~F.B.I.~~.....

~~D.D.P.S.~~..... 14607

Ex. Officer.....

Police

~~Sgt. Rooney~~.....

~~Capt. Eastman~~.....

Prisons.....

Fire & C.D.....

Regn. & Licensing.....

Adm. Officer.....

REMARKS... Major Wilson

..... I think we should

acknowledge this & raise

all these points later

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE

14/607
18A
1 September 1944

PS/3.1

SUBJECT: Royal Carabinieri.

TO : HQ ACC, Public Safety Sub-Commission. ✓

1. The attached communication is interesting and contains suggestions which are worthy of serious consideration. In the main, I agree with the writer and feel that by the adoption of some of these proposals, which are not entirely new, much could be done to improve efficiency. In particular I would recommend the following:-

- a The Divisional and Brigade Commands should be abolished. These positions were, I understand, only created after the 1914-1918 war, mainly to provide positions for officers from the Army. I cannot see that they serve any useful purpose and only add to the burden of clerical work, which is already a heavy task.
- b A minimum of two NCOs at each station, one of senior and the other of junior grade.
- c A weekly rest day and a period of annual leave. This is already provided for but is not always carried out owing to certain stations being understrength.
- d Improved transport, especially in the outer areas. Provision of tyres and spare parts is essential.
- e Increased salaries and wages for all ranks. Only adequate pay is the answer to corruption.
- f Clothing and equipment need immediate attention. Clothing should include a light summer uniform.
- g Epuration of professional and emergency officers and NCOs based on political past and efficiency. A Commission should be set up to judge individual cases, taking into account the history, present position and records.

59.3
...../h.

HEADQUARTERS
SEP 1 1944

- 2 -

- h Demobilization of professional and re-called Carabinieri who are unfit through age or otherwise to carry out their duties satisfactorily. Dismissal of auxiliary Carabinieri, apart from those who show an aptitude for their work, who should be retained in a professional capacity.

Ch. Temperley

C.E. TEMPERLEY
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

OTF/jb

59.3

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Translation.

To : Colonel John W. CHAPMAN - Regional Commissar Reg. III
NAPLES

To : A.S. Altezza il Principe di Piemonte -
Luogotenente Generale d'Italia ROME

To : Primo Ministro - Capo del Governo
Ivanoe BONOMI ROME

To : Ministry of War - Cabinet ROME

To : Gen. Hq. of CC.FF. ROME

=====

The writer is a non/com of the Arma "Benemerita", of that Arma Estrengo-Potgora which has covered itself with glory during its hundred years of existence.

This is not one of those anonymous letters which falsely accuses individuals, but I want to inform LL.EF. of the truth and of the blank spaces existing in the Arma of the CC.FF.

L'Arma of the CC.FF. has been and will be that of the past, faithful to its Commanders, faithful to its assignment. Most of the Italians want that this hundred year old institution remain in force for the purpose of protecting with impartiality and justice, the citizen and his property. The Italian people wish that this Arma assumes other aspects, as it is explained later, and I am sure, that measures shall be taken in said matter.

1. Elimination of many superior Commands of the Arma, because they are superfluous, employ many men and the State supports wasteful expenses. Said officers are called in the environ of the Arma and by the people "office of papers".

- a) Abolition of Division Commands.
- b) Abolition of Brigade Commands.
- c) Abolition of Group Commands.
- d) Abolition of Company Commands. 597

The a/m offices, it is generally accepted, were instituted for the purpose of providing employment for a certain number of Generals belonging to the Arma, of Majors and Captains while in effect they are not useful at all, and are not fitted for the new problems of the day. By eliminating said Commands, many men shall be available and all the services of the Arma can be filled, which services to-day are in urgent need of personnel.

The new organization which I am sure shall be approved by LL.EF. is as follows:

- 2. Gen. Hq. of the Arma - Seat in Rome.
 - a) Territorial Legion Command (nothing to be changed).
 - b) Tenenza Commands (nothing to be changed).
 - c) Station Command.

It is clear that the Commands to be eliminated have equal jurisdiction over the stations which yesterday and to-day aggravated the weight of the Arma. The records of the Group and Company Commands to be transferred to Tenenze Commands.

- 2 -

This latter Command shall be commanded by 2nd Lts, Lts and Captains, according to the importance of the Command.

3. Systematize all the stations, something which has never been done and has always been neglected, because the stations are in constant contact with delinquency.

a) In addition to non/com commanding the station of CC.RR., there shall be another non/com of inferior grade under him.

b) To grant a weekly rest day to Commander of the station and Carabinieri. Under said conditions we can have sane people at our disposal and it will result a great decrease of sickness among the military and patients in the hospitals. A weekly day of rest has been granted by God.

c) To provide CC.RR. stations, as soon as possible, with bicycles, motorcycles and automobiles in order to obtain the greatest efficiency in the performance of their duties and to achieve the absolute independence from the citizens.

d) To pay a salary to all members of the Arma in order that they can provide for their needs and that of their families and also not to place these non/coms. or carabinieri in a position of corruption. It is to be noted that Allied Police which is in Italy to-day, is well paid and performs its duties with exactness.

e) Clothing ~~acquire~~ require immediate attention. Dirty Military, worn out clothes and shoes must be avoided.

f) Avoid as much as possible the continuous and detrimental service of temporary duty. The Military of the Arma must be removed from one place to another when they commit a wrong and attack the prestige of the Arma.

g) Eliminate the recalled and auxiliary Carabinieri, including non/coms. and officers on temporary duty, who have ~~ruined~~ ^{ruined} the prestige of the Arma.

Ref. to n.3 (f) concerning continuous transfers and temporary duties of military of the Arma. Our officers, who have the power to remove personnel, are without a conscience, because they do not know how costly the transfers are. It is to be noted non/coms and carabinieri are moved about 20 times a month. It is to be well noted that the CC.RR. of Station X are temporarily at station Z, while those of station Z are temporarily at station X. The LL.EE. must note with what standards the officers of the Arma carry out the movements and require these military to fake sickness; they are brought to a hospital in order to obtain a sick furlough. Not even the insane people would commit acts of these officers.

Real gallantry commanding military in the various units, seated behind a desk.

Our officers are not aware of the difficulties of the means of transport (the famous means of chance) non/coms. and Carabinieri who travel on carts, trucks, ~~with~~ dusty uniforms, torn, filthy and paying large sums for which they are not reimbursed.

I ask myself and say will we acquire prestige? Never! If our dear officers would also travel on said transports, things

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- 3 -

would be different. Why must the officers of the Arma have their comfortable car? Means of transport is useful to the Commander of the Station and not to the officer. Who performs duties for the service? It's the non/com. It is the non/com, commander of the station, who must rush to X destination where a robbery has been committed and not the officer who remains comfortably in his office to sign for the mail and to travel around with the women in his automobile.

What does the officer want?

- call the driver and tell him to drive the car under the stairs.
- at X hour sign for the mail. Poor non/coms ~~and~~ clerks - become martyrs of these officers.

- Danger if the bell in his office does not function/ Other - wise he would have to call and become hoarse - poor man.

Strange people - these dear officers - . Sent their own convenience. Are glad to do nothing and take their salary without working. They receive gifts from anyone. They have the attendant at home - orderly at the office - the gardener - carabinieri as bricklayers and carpenters who make repairs on their account - the military who procures his food at reduced prices - the military who purchases tickets for cinema for him and his Family.

But don't these officers care to end this sort - once and for all. They know that they have made a mess out of the Arma Why so many comforts?

Who upholds the Arma? Is it the officer? It is the non/com who sacrifices himself from morning till night together with his carabinieri. It is the non/com who is in contact with criminal. It is the non/com who spends entire nights waiting together with his carabinieri. It is the non/com who performs police duties - the officer, never.

Our officers are well nourished and fat, while the non/coms and carabinieri are thin from exhaustion. These are those who live in damp barracks, - damaged buildings, and malaria surroundings.

There is much to be said on behalf of these exploiters of the blood of the State, of non/coms and carabinieri.

To reorganize the Arma it is necessary to remove these exploiters of the blood of the subordinates. Build the Arma with capable and honest personnel. Reduce to a minimum, the officers- ref. 1 a-b-c-d.

These officers shall account to God and the men because they have deported hundred of carabinieri and had them slaughtered by Germans. They have closed the barracks in Rome and other places for the purpose of preventing their escape (carabinieri) and made them prey of the enemy. They have induced the non/com and carabinieri to give the oath of allegiance to the Fascist Republican Government. Justice shall be done against these Murderers.

I am sure that LL.EE. shall provide necessary measures because the writer knows well the secular old institution - has sacrificed himself for her so that her name reaches the peak.

P.M. 151 - 22 August 1944.

La scrivente è un sottufficiale dell'Arma "Benemerita", di quell'Arma di Mastrogio-Potgova che si è occupata di gloria durante la sua secolare istituzione.

La presente non è una di quelle lettere anonime che si accusano individuali del fallimento, ma qui si segue il solito informare alle IL, MS, delle verità e delle grandi lacune esistenti nell'Arma del CG. RA.

L'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali è santa o sarà quella del passato, fedele nei suoi comandamenti, fedele nella sua consegna, quasi tutta gli italiani vogliono che questa secolare istituzione rimanga in vita allo scopo di tutelare con imparzialità e giustizia il cittadino e la sua proprietà. Pertanto il popolo italiano vuole che quest'Arma assuma altro aspetto, come qui di seguito espongo, e sono sicuro che si prenderanno provvedimenti del caso.

1°)- Eliminazione di alcuni comandi superiori dell'Arma, perché essi sono superflui, impiegano molto personale e lo Stato sopporta spese ingenti.

Detti uffici sono chiamati nell'ambiente dell'Arma e del popolo, "UFFICI

GI RABBACCHIERI".

- a)- Soppressione dei comandi di Divisione.
- b)- Soppressione dei comandi di Brigata.
- c)- Soppressione dei comandi di Gruppo.
- d)- Soppressione dei comandi di Compagnia.

I suddetti uffici, a ben noto, che furono istituiti allo scopo di tenere occupato un certo numero di generali dell'Arma, di maggiori e di capitani, mentre in effetti essi non sono affatto utili e non si rendono competitivi nella nuova situazione odierna. Con l'eliminazione di detti comandi, molto personale rimarrà a disposizione e si potranno coprire tutti i servizi della l'Arma, che oggi si fanno per mancanza di personale.

Nuovo ordinamento che si vorrà dare sarà approvato dalle IL, MS. e il seguirà.

2°)- Comando Generale dell'Arma - sede a Roma -

- a)- Comandi di Legioni Territoriali (nulla da variare)
- b)- Comandi di Divisione (nulla da variare)
- c)- Comandi di Brigata.

Si ben chiaro che i comandi da eliminare hanno ugualmente giurisdizione sulle stazioni che loro ed oggi grava tutto il peso dell'Arma. Gli uffici dei comandi di Gruppo e Compagnie passerà ai comandi di Divisione. Quest'ultimo comando sarà costituito da 2. Tenenti, 1. Tenente e Capitani, secondo l'importanza del comando stesso.

§ § § §

3°)-Sistemare l'organico di tutte le stazioni, come che non è stato mai fatto ed è stato sempre trascurato, perché le stazioni sono sempre a contatto con la delinquenza.

a)- Oltre al sottufficiale comandante la stazione, vi sarà altro sottufficiale di grado inferiore in sottordine.

b)- Concedere almeno un giorno alla settimana di riposo, a turno al comandante la stazione ed ai carabinieri. Con tale criterio si avrà gente sana e si avrà una forte diminuzione di militari ammalati e ricoverati in luoghi di cura. Un giorno di riposo alla settimana è stato concesso da Dio.

c)- Dotare, appena possibile, di mezzi, biciclette, motociclette, e automobili, ed emendi di stazione allo scopo di ottenere una maggiore efficacia nel compiere operazioni di servizio e di avere la più assoluta indipendenza del cittadino.

d)- Corrispondere una paga o stipendio a tutti i componenti dell'Arma, acciò che possano provvedere, senza sussidi, ai bisogni suoi e della sua famiglia, e non mettere in condizioni che questo sottufficiale o carabiniere si arruoli. Notare che la polizia Allesta che oggi è in Italia è pagata bene e compie esattamente il suo servizio.

e)- Occuparsi del vestiario, appena possibile, istituire una divisa estiva. Evitare che militari dell'Arma vadano sporchesi, stracciati e con scarpe rotte, come oggi ben si nota.

f)- Evitare nel modo più assoluto i continui e dannosi servizi provvisori, sia nel ramo sottufficiali e carabinieri. I militari dell'Arma debbono essere spostati da una residenza all'altra quando commettono mancanze ed intaccano il decoro e prestigio dell'Arma.

g)- Eliminare i carabinieri richiamati ed ausiliari, compreso sottufficiali e ufficiali di complemento, che hanno fatto decadere il prestigio ed il decoro dell'Arma con le loro losche imprese,.... destinate per personale effettive.

.....

Ni riferisco al n. 3 lett. f. circa i continui trasferimenti e servizi provvisori dei militari dell'Arma. I nostri ufficiali, che oggi hanno l'Arma, la facoltà di rimuovere continuamente persone, sono senza efficienza, perché essi non sanno quanto sono costosi e faticosi i trasferimenti. Si notano sottufficiali e carabinieri che si spostano da una volta al mese per portare al di qua e di là. Si nota bene che i carabinieri della stazione Z sono provvisori alla stazione 2, mentre quelli della stazione 3 sono provvisori a quella X. Se li, EE, devono notare con quale criterio i signori ufficiali della l'Arma fanno eseguire i movimenti e costringono che questi militari si dimano ammalati, e fanno ricoverare all'ospedale per ottenere licenze di convalescenza. Perché quello che gli ufficiali nostri fanno, nessuno i paesi lo farebbero. Nelle proposte comandare i militari nei vari servizi seduti dietro la scrivania.

I nostri ufficiali non si rendono conto delle difficoltà dei mesi di trasporti (i famosi mesi di fortuna), sottufficiali e carabinieri che viaggiano in auto e su autocarri, con divise impolverate, strappate, sudate e pancia come ingenti, che in effetti non gli vengono rimborsate.

Si domanda e dopo quando acquisteremo la nostra prestigio? Ma il Se i non

- b) Concedere almeno un giorno alla settimana di riposo, a turno al comandante la stazione ed ai carabinieri. Con tale criterio si avrà gente sana e si avrà un forte diminuzione di militari ammalati e rimpatriati in luoghi di cura. Un giorno di riposo alla settimana è stato concesso da DIO.
- c) Dotare, appena possibile, di mezzi, biciclette, motociclette, e automobili, ai comandi di stazione allo scopo di ottenere una maggiore efficacia nel compiere operazioni di servizio e di avere la più assoluta indipendenza dal cittadino.
- d) Corrispondere una paga o stipendio a tutti i componenti dell'Arma, assicurando che possano provvedere, senza andare a chiedere, ai bisogni loro e della sua famiglia, e non mettere in condizioni che questo sottufficiale o carabiniere si arrampi. Notare che la polizia allesta che oggi è in Italia pagata bene e compie esattamente il suo servizio.
- e) Occuparsi del vestiario, appena possibile, istituire una rivista obbliga. Evitare che militari dell'Arma vadano sperchi, stracciati e con scarpe rotte, come oggi ben si nota.
- f) Evitare nel modo più assoluto i continui e dannosi servizi provvisori, sia nel ramo sottufficiali e carabinieri. I militari dell'Arma debbono essere spostati da una residenza all'altra quando comettono mancanze ed intralciano il decoro e prestigio dell'Arma.
- g) Minimizzare i carabinieri richiamati ed ausiliari, comprese sottufficiali e ufficiali di complemento, che hanno fatto decadere il prestigio ed il decoro dell'Arma con le loro losche imprese....., destinate personale effettivo.

59.7

Si riferisco al n. 3 letti. f. circa i continui trasferimenti e servizi provvisori dei militari dell'Arma. I nostri ufficiali, che oggi hanno, a dispetto della facoltà di rimpatriare con un'indennità, sono senza coscienza, perché essi non sanno quanto sono costosi e faticosi i trasferimenti. Si notano sottufficiali e carabinieri che si spostano di 20 volte al mese per portare sé e di là. Si nota bene che i carabinieri delle stazioni 1 sono provvisori alla stazione 2, mentre quelli della stazione 2 sono provvisori a quella 1. Le II, III, devono notare con quale criterio i signori ufficiali della Arma fanno eseguire i movimenti e costringono che questi militari si diano ammalati, e fanno rimpatriare all'ospedale per ottenere licenze di convalescenza. Perché quello che gli affidano i nostri fanno, nemmeno i paesi lo farebbero.

Stile predeceze comandare i militari nei vari servizi seduti dietro la scrivania.

I nostri ufficiali non si rendono conto delle difficoltà dei mezzi di trasporto (i famosi mezzi di fortuna), sottufficiali e carabinieri che viaggiano su un carrello e su autocarri, con divise involverate, strapolate, sudate e perdono somme ingenti, che in effetti non gli vengono rimborsate.

Si comanda e dice quando acquistano il nostro prestigio? MAMMI! Se i nostri signori ufficiali viaggiasse anche così con tali mezzi la cosa sarebbe ben diversa. Perché l'ufficiale dell'Arma deve avere la sua comoda automobile? L'automezzo è utile al comandante la stazione e non all'ufficiale. Chi compie operazioni di servizio? E' il sottufficiale. Il sottufficiale, comandante di stazione che si deve recare nel posto X dove è stata commessa la rapina o non l'ufficiale che se ne sta comodamente nel suo ufficio per

firmare solo la posta ed andare in giro con donna nella sua automobile, che cosa chiede l'ufficiale?

-Gli indichi l'autista e gli diti di portare la macchina sotto le scale, alle ore 2 voglio firmare la posta. Povero sottufficiale scrivevano, passa i matrici suoi alle dipendenze di questi ufficiali usurpatori di sangue dei dipendenti.

-Guai se non funziona il campanello al suo ufficio, altrimenti dovrebbe chiamare e si potrebbe agitare. Povero uomo.

Che uomini strani sono questi nostri signori ufficiali. Come sono comodi come giocassero a far nulla ed a prendersi lo stipendio senza sudare.

Come ci tengono ad avere reati di chicchessia.

Come ci tengono ad avere il personale al completo nei suoi uffici, e non si curano di nulla altro. Lasciate che gli altri uffici crollino.

Come ci tengono ad avere l'attendente a casa, il pianista all'ufficio, il direttore, il corrispondente maturo e l'alleghiere che fanno ripartizioni per mio conto, il militare che gli va a prendere: da mangiare con viscerale... il militare che gli va a procurare il biglietto del cinematografo e pentito per me e famiglia (n. 28).

Ma questi ufficiali la vogliono finire di o no. Lo sanno che essi hanno fatto schifo all'Italia. Perché tanto comodità?

Chi vorrebbe l'armata e che l'ufficiale? Il sottufficiale che si accidia o di giorno o di notte anticamente ai suoi carabinieri.

E' il sottufficiale che è il comitato del delinquente.

E' il sottufficiale che ha notate intese senza, unitamente ai suoi carabinieri in appiattimenti.

E' il sottufficiale che compie operazioni di polizia. Ma l'ufficiale.

Molti sono i sottufficiali e carabinieri che sono caduti per azioni di guerra e nel compiere operazioni di polizia. Ma l'ufficiale.

I nostri signori ufficiali sono ben molti e facili, mentre sono molti i fatti da esaurimento ed altre gravi infermità e a tutti i carabinieri e carabinieri. Sono questi che vivono nelle caserme uniche, nel nome, la località di eleganza e salariale.

Vi è molto da incontrare e descrivere sul conto di questi usurpatori del sangue dello Stato, dei sottufficiali e carabinieri.

Per ricostruire l'arma bisogna cercare questi usurpatori del sangue dei dipendenti. Organizzare l'arma con nuovi elementi incolori ed onesti. Ridurre al minimo il numero degli ufficiali, perché ricolti saranno ben quattro centuri di cui al 2.1 lett. 2.2-2.3-2.4.

Questi signori ufficiali saranno conio a Dio ed agli uomini, perché essi hanno fatto deportare centinaia di carabinieri e il hanno fatto trucidare dei teatrali. Essi hanno chiuse le caserme a Roma ed altrove allo scopo di non far fuggire i carabinieri e farli preda del popolo. Essi hanno indotto i sottufficiali e carabinieri a prestare giuramento di fedeltà alla repubblica fascista, alla difesa di Italia, ordine, giustizia, equità.

1980

alle ore 12. Gli si fanno le feste. Potere sufficiente bastano, hanno i
nutrivi suoi e la dipendenza di questi ufficiali usurpatori di appalto del
dipendenti.

-guai se non funziona il campanello al suo ufficio, altrimenti dovrebbe chia-
mare e si potrebbe sgolare. Povero uomo.

che verini strani sono questi nostri signori ufficiali. Come sono comodi-
come giocano a far nulla ed a prendersi lo stipendio senza sudare.

Come ci beccono ad avere verini da chiacchiere.

Come ci tengono ad avere il personale al completo nei suoi uffici, e non si
curano di null'altro. Lasciato che gli altri uffici crollino.

Come ci tengono ad avere l'attendente a casa, il giardiniere all'ufficio, il
diniero, il domestico, l'istitutore e talmente che fanno riparatoni per suo
conto. Il militare che gli va a procurare da mangiare con dispendio... il mi-
litare che gli va a procurare il biglietto del cinema... e tutto per se
e famiglia (a 25).

Ma questi ufficiali li vogliono finire al 9 no. Le pare che così hanno fatto
schifo all'arme. Perché tanto comodi?

Chi correge l'armata e per l'ufficiale? Il maresciallo che si sacrifica
o il giorno e di notte unitamente ai suoi carabinieri.

2° Il sottufficiale che è a contatto col delinquente.

3° Il sottufficiale che nottate intiere passa, unitamente ai suoi carabinieri
in appostamenti.

4° Il sottufficiale che compie operazioni di polizia, mai l'ufficiale.

Molti sono i sottufficiali e carabinieri che sono caduti per usi di guerra
o nel compiere operazioni di polizia. Mai l'ufficiale.

I nostri signori ufficiali sono ben accolti e pagati, mentre sono morti
ufficiali da esemplarmente ed altre gravi infermità e tubercoli e carabiniere
vi. Sono questi che vivono nelle caserme nude, malate, il loro diavolo
e balaviano.

Vi è molto da raccontare e descrivere sul conto di questi usurpatori del sun-
guo dello Stato, dei sottufficiali e carabinieri.

Per ricostruire l'arte bisogna guardare questi usurpatori del sangue dei di-
pendenti. Organizzano l'Arma con nuovi clonatori facci ed onesti. Almeno al
minimo il numero degli ufficiali, perché piccoli saranno ben quattro comandi
di cui al n. 1 lett. a-b-c-d-e.

Questi signori ufficiali faranno conto a Dio ed agli uomini, perché così han-
no fatto deportare centinaia di carabinieri e li hanno fatti tradire dal se-
tescochi. Così hanno chiuso le caserme a Roma ed altrove allo scopo di non
far fuggire i carabinieri e farli preda del nemico. Così hanno indotto i sot-
tufficiali e carabinieri a prestare giuramento di fedeltà alla repubblica
fascista. Giuramento di fedeltà a Mussolini, a Hitler, a Stalin.

Sono sicuro che M. S. prenderanno i provvedimenti del caso, perché quello che
scrive ha esatta cognizione della nostra scuola militare, di istituzioni
e si iscriverà per esse affinché il suo nome sia atteso.

P. A. 151 - 11 28-1764

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. AND M.C. SECTION
APO 394

Ref:318/15/GA

2 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Police General.

TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission.

1. Attached is a copy of a letter dated 30 August 1944. Ref:GA/8/2 sent to R.C. & M.C. Section from A.M.G. 8th Army.
2. This is sent to you for information.

W. G. S. Dillard
Major

for NORMAN E. FISKE.
Colonel.
Deputy Executive Commissioner.

INCL: 1.

587

SUBJECT: Police General.

List II

Copy to: HQ Allied Control Commission,
Executive Commissioner's Branch,
Administrative Section.

ALM Rear Eighth Army.

04/8/2

30 APR 44.

1. Italian Civilian Police Agencies are either neglecting or are not thoroughly conversant with their duty in the prevention, detection and prosecution of offences against proclamations, General Orders, Notices etc.
2. This is particularly apparent in the case of the Carabinieri, which body by virtue of tradition, scope of duty and training should be an example to other Agencies.
3. The neglect of duty is most marked in connection with offences against such provisions as the control of civilian movement, curfew etc.
4. An unnecessary burden is thus thrown on Allied Military Personnel especially in their duties of ensuring Army Security and facilitating the movement of Military Personnel and equipment.
5. Commencing forthwith Eighth Army CAO and Provincial CAOs in Eighth Army Area will, in their respective jurisdictions, direct the additional posting of one set of proclamations, general orders, notices etc. in stations of CC.MR., Guardia di Finanza, Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza and Guardia Municipali (or Vigili Urbani).

6. Responsibility for keeping the proclamations up to date in respect of additions and deletions will rest with the CAO having jurisdiction in the district.
7. Provincial Commissioners will direct Chief Officers of the Civil Police Agencies that they must ensure all ranks under their command are fully conversant with the provisions of proclamations etc. and vigorously apply themselves to the detection, arrest and prosecution of offenders.
8. A pamphlet has been prepared, directed to the Qs i/c stations of the Civil Police Agencies drawing their attention to the provisions of the proclamations and their duties in connection therewith.
9. Supplies of this pamphlet, copy of which is attached, will be carried by Eighth Army CAOs who will hand copies to the Senior Officer of each Civil Police Agency in Communes as they are occupied.

10. This letter will be placed on CAO's Directive File and numbered 72.

HEADQUARTERS
2 SEP 1944

To: 15 Admin Sec
17c

List II

Copy to: HQ Allied Control Commission,
Executive Commissioner's Branch.
Administrative Section.

1. Italian Civilian Police Agencies are either neglecting or are not thoroughly conversant with their duty in the prevention, detection and prosecution of offences against Proclamations, General Orders, Notices etc.
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9. Supplies of this pamphlet, copy of which is attached, will be carried by Eighth Army CAOs who will hand copies to the Senior Officer of each Civil Police Agency in Communes as they are occupied.
10. This letter will be placed on CAO's Directive File and in Serial 72.

Group Captain,
Officer Commanding,
All Eighth Army.

Subject. Police General

Admin
Army Mar 8 Army
OA/8/r

Para 9 of min HO Directive No 72 dated
30 Aug 44 refers.
Not attached to original letter

PS
-SEP. 1944

Acc admin Sec. ✓

5903

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT EIGHTH ARMY

To the Italian Civil Police Agencies.

1. In order to preserve law and order and to provide for the safety and welfare both of the Allied troops and the people of Italy, Military Government is established and certain offences declared.
2. Directions as to the establishing of Military Government and particulars of the declared offences are communicated to the people in Proclamations, General Orders and Notices which, as you will see, are posted in public places.
3. IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL AGENCIES IN THE ITALIAN CIVIL POLICE SYSTEM TO ENSURE THAT THE PROVISIONS OF PROCLAMATIONS, GENERAL ORDERS AND NOTICES ARE OBEYED BY THE PEOPLE.
4. IT IS EQUALLY THEIR DUTY TO ARREST IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WAITING TO BE TOLD TO DO SO, ANY PERSON WHO FAILS TO OBEY THOSE PROVISIONS OR COMMITS ANY OF THE DECLARED OFFENCES.
5. It is not sufficient for them merely to arrest offenders who are brought to their attention, but they must themselves take active steps to ensure that the Allied Military Law and the Italian Law is not being broken.
6. In order that these provisions may be made thoroughly familiar and frequently studied, a copy of all Proclamations, General Orders and Notices will be posted inside each Caserma or other Station occupied by all Agencies in the Civil Police system.
7. Officers and non-commissioned Officers will be held responsible at all times for ensuring that their subordinates are familiar with the provisions of the Proclamations, General Orders and Notices, and conscientiously perform their duties.
8. Neglect of duty on the part of any member of the Civil Police Agencies is a serious disciplinary offence and must be dealt with accordingly.

C. E. BENSON, D.S.O. 5953
Group Captain,
Officer Commanding,
A.M.G. Eighth Army.

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO OTTAVA ARMATA

Alle Forze di Polizia Civile Italiana.

1. Allo scopo di conservare la legge e l'ordine pubblico e di provvedere alla sicurezza ed il benessere sia delle truppe alleate che del popolo italiano è istituito un Governo Militare e certe azioni sono dichiarate reato.
2. Le direttive riguardanti l'istituzione del Governo Militare ed i particolari delle azioni dichiarate reato sono comunicati al popolo a mezzo di Proclami, Ordini Generali ed Avvisi, che, come vedrete, sono affissi in luoghi pubblici.
3. E' IL DOVERE DI TUTTE LE FORZE DEL SISTEMA DI POLIZIA CIVILE ITALIANA DI FAR SU CHE LE PRESCRIZIONI DEI PROCLAMI, ORDINI GENERALI ED AVVISI SIANO OBBEDITI DAL POPOLO.
4. E' UGUALMENTE LORO DOVERE DI ARRESTARE IMMEDIATAMENTE, SENZA ATTENDERE ORDINE SPECIFICO DI FARLO, QUALUNQUE PERSONA CHE NON OBBEDISCE A QUESTE PRESCRIZIONI O CHE COMMETTE QUALCUNA DELLE AZIONI DICHIARATE REATO.
5. Non è sufficiente che essi arrestino i contravventori che vengono denunciati a loro, ma essi stessi devono prendere provvedimenti attivi per assicurare obbedienza alla legge militare alleata ed alla legge italiana.
6. Affinche queste prescrizioni possano essere bene assimilate e studiate frequentemente, una copia di ogni Proclama, Ordine Generale ed Avviso sarà affissa nell'interno di ogni caserma o stazione occupata da forze della polizia civile italiana.
7. Gli Ufficiali e Sott'ufficiali sono in ogni tempo responsabili che i loro subordinati abbiano buona conoscenza delle prescrizioni dei Proclami, Ordini Generali ed Avvisi e che facciano conscienziosamente il loro dovere.
8. Trascuranza dei doveri da parte di qualsiasi membro delle forze di polizia civile costituisce un grave reato disciplinare e deve essere trattato come tale.

C. E. BENSON, D.S.O.,
Ufficiale Comandante,
G.M.A., Ottava Armata.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO. 394

Public Safety Division

2nd August, 1944.

Conference at 12.20 with General Filippo FARUSO
Commanding General of the CC.RR. and Col.
Carlo PERINETTI of the CC.RR.

Col. Pollock told the General that he was very glad to meet him, and also said how much he appreciated the work done by the CC.RR. contingent which came up with the Allies.

Col. Pollock asked the General exactly what his province of work was, and the General replied that he was commanding two divisions: those concerning the Rome section and the Florence section.

Col. Pollock also spoke to the General about Col. Perinetti's excellent work, and he wished this and the work of the CC.RR. under Col. Perinetti to be placed on record in the history of this Arm. The General replied that this would be done.

It was mentioned that Col. Foletti wished the CC.RR. to make use if possible of motor-cycles throughout Region IV area for their work.

The General explained that it was the intention of the CC.RR. command to re-install all the CC.RR. stations throughout the country as heretofore, which would keep the whole position under their eyes, and CC.RR. on motor-cycles would be used to keep these stations in touch with each other and with the command.

Col. Pollock said that the General had a free hand in making all the arrangements he thought fit, and would receive the support of the Allies. The General thanked the Colonel for this and said that he wished to closely and intensely collaborate with the Allies.

Col. Pollock asked the General if he would let him have information as to all the CC.RR. stations in Region IV, and names of officers connected thereto.

- 2 -

The General replied that he would let Col. Pollock have all this information.

The meeting was then adjourned, and the General, Col. Perinetti and Col. Pollock went to Col. Poletti's Office.

Col. Poletti
Col. Pollock



5956

1100-07
SR

DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

ARTICLE 100.

Copy of 14622

59.06

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

File 14A

ACC/14607/PS

2nd July, 1944

SUBJECT : Public Safety Report on PERUGIA

TO : CCAG HQ AND Eighth Army (for Chief
of Public Safety)

with Admin. Sec
SK

1. Reference is made to your report dated 24th June, 1944, enclosing a report dated 23rd June, 1944 from 1st Lieut. Simpson, acting as CAPS Perugia.
2. As regards paragraphs 1(f) and 1(g) of Lieut. Simpson's report you will no doubt have already taken steps to disband as separate police organisations, the Brigade "Mario Grecci" and the "Polizia Stradale". Their transport and equipment should be put to good use by authorized police agencies.
3. The only organisations authorized to perform police duties in AMG/ABG territory are:

CC.NR

GG.FF

Questura (Agents of Public Security, Metropolitan, etc.)

Municipal Guards (Vigili Urbani, Guardia Municipale etc.)

Forest Guards.

594

PAUL E. HIRK,
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio for action/information

C.F.S. *Phk*

D.C.F.S.

X Ex. Officer. *Phk*

Police.

Prisons.

Fire & C.B.

Reg. & Licensing.

Adm. Officer.

Remarks.

.....

.....

SUBJECT: Org and Comd CC.RR (Carabinieri) and P.C.F.
(Regia Guardia di Finanza.)

A.A.L.

Copy to: H.Q. ACC.

Your signal, SD 1497 of 11 Jun 44.

1. Carabinieri Org and Comd (excl military CC.RR Sections) is shown in diagram at attached Appx. "A".

2. The nine legions (strength at 5 June 472 ofrs, 28,844 ORs) shown in the Appx are employed principally on Public Security duties under the Ministry of the Interior working in conjunction with the Public Safety Sub Commission of the A.C.C.

3. In addition to the above nine legions there are the military CC.RR Sections (equivalent to British Cmp) who are used solely for military duties. They are attached to Div and higher formation HQs, and at present total approximately 1,500 ofrs and men.

4. The channel of demand for obtaining military CC.RR for provost duties with Allied units is A.I. - M.I.A. - S.M.R.E. - CC.RR HQ. SALERNO.

5. CC.RR for Public Security duties come under Public Safety Sub Commission and it is recommended that all demands for such personnel should be made direct to them, copy to M.I.A. for info.

6. In case of interest, at Appx "B" attached is a diagram showing org and comd of the Regia Guardia di Finanza (Royal Customs Guard, strength at 5 June 192 ofrs, 7586 ORs.)

trs. BGS.

Major General,
Army Sub Com, A.C.C.

Army Sub Commission, A.C.C.

Main HQ (M.I.A.)

REGIILE (LECOS)

SD/18

17 June 44.

HEAD OFFICE

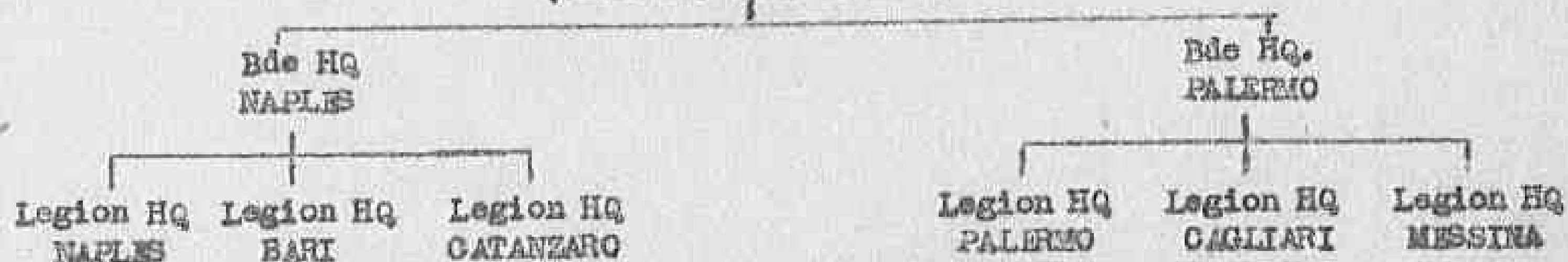
19 JUL 1944

A.C.C.

Appx "A" to MMIA SD/18
of Jun 44

CC.RR Org (excl Military CC.RR Secs)

HQ CC.RR Liberated ITALY. SALERNO.
(Comd Maj Gen. PIERRE)



NOTES:- (a) Liberated ITALY is divided into six ZONES. In each ZONE is a CC.RR Legion with its HQ in the main province of the ZONE.

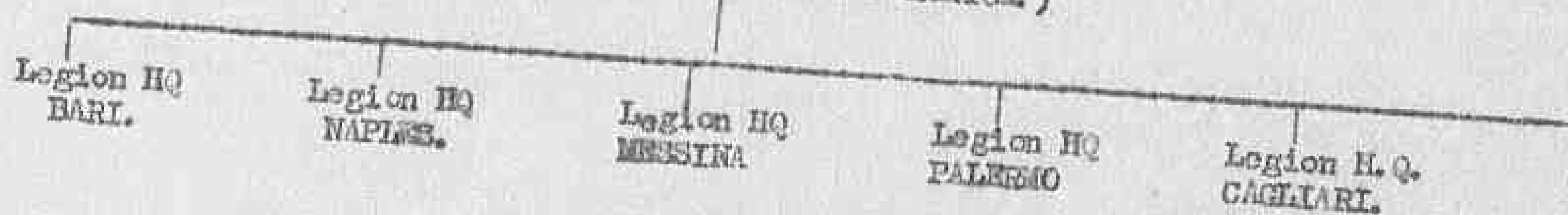
(b) In addition to Legions shown in diagram, there are three special Legions: ROMA for ROME, LAZIO (HQ in NAPLES) for LAZIO ZONE, ABRUZZO (HQ in CAMPOBASSO) for ABRUZZO ZONE.

Appx "B" to MEMA SD/18
of June 44.

"Guardia di Finanza" Org.

R.G.F. Liberated Italy.

SALEMMO (Cmd. Brig. Gen. MORICA.)



- Notes:
- (a) R.G.F. come under Ministry of Finance in conjunction with Finance Sub Commission, A.C.C. Are divided into a Land Branch and a Sea Branch. Legions contain personnel of both Branches.
 - (b) Land Branch deals with Customs Control, prevention of contraband etc. Sea Branch are used on Coastguard duties, have liaison with the Ministry of Marine.

5950

13 GIU. 1944

MESSAGE FORM

FROM : AAI

TO : MMIA

ORIG NO : SD 1497

DATE/TIME 111740B

13 JUN 1944

14607

RESTRICTED (.) ref your SD 903 of 09 (.) request you fwd soonest details
present org and comd ALL CARABINIERI in ITALY SICILY SARDINIA

Copy to: A, Pro, AOC IO

5953

P.S.

Sum old they do not ask you for
this information. R. S. Cripp
13 JUN 44 CH.

ACC DIST

~~RECEIVED~~
Admin Section
P.S. Sub-Comm.
C.A.Br

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folic ^{11A} for action/information

C.P.S.....

D.C.P.S..... *B*

~~Law~~ Officer.....

Police..... *Thompson*

Prisons.....

Fire & C.D.....

Reg. & Licensing.....

Adm. Officer..... *11A*

Remarks.....

.....

.....

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

5071/555.

14607
19 May 1944. 11ASUBJECT : Duties of the Police and commitment of P.S. personnel.TO : Prefetti - Liberated Italy and for information of the
"Alti Commissari of Sicily and Sardinia".

With Circular dated 29 April 1944, No. 2209, I have issued directives by which IL.RR. the Prefetti must adopt a uniform procedure in the political moral and economic fields of activity.

Having specified the duties of everyone and qualifications required by those who are called to command posts and other responsible positions, it is now necessary, in particular sense, to explain and make it clearly understood those duties which the government has entrusted to the Police force for the future welfare of the country.

Twenty years of active corruption in every social walk of life has also mislead and ruined the Police power which has been obliged to serve selfish individual and party interests and as a result of the war found itself in all the regions of Liberated Italy disoriented, undisciplined, lack of men and leaders which at times was inevitable.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that every one reassume his place of responsibility in a spirit of comprehension and discipline in all fields of activity especially that of the Police.

For said purpose, I am bringing to your attention the following two points which constitute the basic rules of police activities.

1. POLICE DUTIES:

There are many as it is noted and vary in the respective political, judicial and administrative fields.

a) POLITICAL

I confirm that the central political situation must be reorganized and must reflect itself among all its branches.

The Questori, therefore, under the control of IL.RR. (the Prefetti) and under their own responsibility and in perfect agreement with the CC.RR. must see that the instructions issued by the Central Government are strictly observed and any manifestation which in any manner will effect the maintenance of order and the authority of the new National Government must not be permitted.

As I have already pointed out by Circular No. 441/010980, dated 7 May 1944, all remnants of the fallen Fascist Regime must be broken.

The will of the individual parties is accepted and not impeded. However, those manifestation of local character are forbidden which occur in small centres, without the permission of the responsible officials and which undermine the harmony among the people which the Government is trying to achieve for the nation during these turbulent times.

b) JUDICIAL

All forms of delinquency and moral wrongs must be anticipated and vigorously suppressed by the officials who in the course of inquiries must be a

constant aid to the agents.

The Prefetti, so far as they are concerned, must watch that personnel under their control and CC.RR. Anna do not neglect their duty in the fight against delinquency more severely and rapidly than ever done before, so that the major offences will diminish.

Particular care must be taken in the suppression of crimes involving rationed food. Till now public comments have been unfavorable on account of indifference or still worse the connivance of the police.

It is necessary to keep in mind that persuasive action against the producers by the authorities should be accompanied with vigorous police action against the speculators which will contribute to alleviate the serious food situation of the Country.

c) ADMINISTRATIVE

In the social and administrative field, abuses and favouritism must be abolished forever, as both are privileges of a regime fading away. In that manner every request for police authority must be examined in a spirit of justice and objectiveness.

2. WAY OF BEHAVING AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PERSONNEL

It is necessary to raise the dignity and tone of Police bodies. The Government and people must necessarily rely on a Police service performed with earnestness, discipline, firmness, courage and, above all, with honesty, self-denial and spirit of sacrifice.

Public and private securities do rely on the Police; only a ready, strong, energetic police, which proves to be unattackable from a moral point view, may win prestige and impose respect.

It is necessary for the P.S. personnel to adjust their behaviour to such principles.

This Ministry is fully aware of the wants and necessities of the personnel and will take them into account and try to win the difficulties which will be met and which certainly cannot shun comprehension and estimation on the part of the officials.

It is not to be admitted any longer that with such a delicate administration as Public Security, members are still employed who, by chance, could not inspire their private and public life to said principles.

Hence it appears necessary that the Questori be first to give such an example inasmuch as they are requested to follow carefully the activity of all their personnel and quickly point out all those employees who deserve a dismissal.

It is also proper not to neglect non-coms and agents, as it often happens, but every now and then the Questori themselves or the unit Commanders must gather them and forward instructions with the purpose of confirming (a) all knowledge about the carrying out of police services; (b) spurring activity and spirit of emulation, a sense of discipline and attachment to duty; (c) being straightly informed of the agent's necessities and wants, especially on the part of those who are praiseworthy.

I am confident in a proficuous and efficacious action by the whole personnel and am awaiting your confirmation.

5957

THE MINISTER

(sgd) ALDISIO.



Bo/

Mod. 478

Ministero dell'Interno

Direzione Gen. P. S.

Divisione.....

Prot. N. 071/555

In.....

Allegato.....

Salerno 19 maggio 1941

Al Sig. ES. I PREFETTI

dell'ITALIA LIBERATA

e P. C.

Alle MM. MAGGIORI ALTI COMISSARI
per la SICILIA e la SARDEGNA

Rapporto al P. S. del

Dir. Gi. M.

OGGETTO Compiti della polizia e comportamento del personale di P. S. -

Già con circolare del 29 aprile n. S. numero 2209, ho fissato le direttive alle quali le LL. EE. debbono uniformare la propria azione nel campo dell'ordine, in quello politico, morale ed economico.

Precisati i compiti di ognuno ed i requisiti che debbono avere coloro che oggi sono chiamati a posti di comando e di responsabilità, si rende ora necessario in modo particolare, che sia ben delineata e compresa l'opera che il Governo in questo suo momento affida per il benessere avvenire della Patria alle forze di Polizia.

Un ventennio di corruzione attiva in ogni settore della vita sociale ha guastata e travolta anche le finalità della Polizia che, rimasta asservita per troppo lungo tempo ad un regime settario che aveva sempre anteposto a tutto gli interessi delle persone e della fazione, col precipitare degli eventi bellici, si è inizialmente trovata in quasi tutte le regioni dell'Italia liberata disorientata, non disciplinata, con troppi, se pure qualche volta inevitabili, abbandamenti di capi e di uomini.

E' pertanto assolutamente indispensabile che, senza alcun indugio come in tutti gli altri campi, così e specialmente in quello della Polizia, ciascuno riprenda, con perfetto spirito di comprensione e di disciplina, il proprio posto di responsabilità e di combattimento. Al riguardo richiamo l'attenzione sui due punti seguenti che costituiscono i cardini basilari dell'attività di polizia: 5958

1) - COMPITI DELLA POLIZIA -

Sono come è noto, molteplici e svariati nel campo politico, in quello giudiziario ed in quello amministrativo.

a) - CAMPO POLITICO -

Confermo che la situazione politica del centro deve essere riprodotta ed irradiarsi alla periferia.

I Questori, quindi, sotto le direttive delle LL. EE. e sotto la

Direzione Gen. P. S.

Divisione *Gen.*

Dist. 8071/535 *Allegato*

dell'ITALIA LIBERATA

e p. o.

Alle LL. MM. AGENTI COMUNIARI
per la SICILIA e la SARDEGNA

Allegato n. 1 del

Dist. Gen. M.

OGGETTO Compiti della polizia e comportamento del personale di P.S. -

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Precisati i compiti di ognuno ed i requisiti che debbono avere coloro che oggi sono chiamati a posti di comando e di responsabilità, si rende ora necessario in modo particolare, che sia ben delineata e compresa l'opera che il Governo in questo duro momento affida per il benessere avvenire della Patria alle forze di Polizia.

In ventennio di corruzione attiva in ogni settore della vita sociale ha guastate e traviate anche la finalità della Polizia che, rimasta asservita per troppo lungo tempo ad un regime sotteraneo che aveva sempre anteposto a tutte gli interessi delle persone e della fazione, col precipitare degli eventi bellici, si è inizialmente trovata in quasi tutto le ragioni dell'Italia liberata disorientata, non disciplinata, con troppi, se pure qualche volta inevitabili, sbandamenti di capi e di uomini.

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Al riguardo richiamo l'attenzione sui due punti seguenti che costituiscono i cardini basilari dell'attività di polizia: **5956**

1)- COMPITI DELLA POLIZIA -

Sono come è noto, molteplici e svariati nel campo politico, in quello giudiziario ed in quello amministrativo.

a)- CAMPO POLITICO -

Confermo che la situazione politica del centro deve essere riprodotta ed irradiarsi alla periferia.

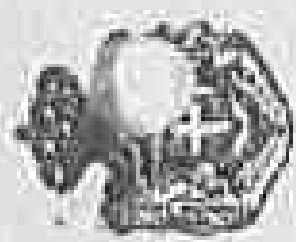
I Questori, quindi, sotto le direttive delle LL. MM. e sotto la loro personale responsabilità e di perfetta intesa con l'Arma dei CC. RR. debbono vigilare e che le istruzioni del Governo Centrale siano in tutti i campi rigorosamente osservate e non consentire che alcuna compia manifestazioni che, in qualunque modo, possano recare attentato al mantenimento dell'ordine ed all'autorità stabilitasi nel nuovo clima nazionale.

./.

Mod 874

1944

- 2 -



Ministero dell'Interno

M

Divisione.....

Gen.

Prof. M.

Migliori

Riparto al f. del

Dir. Gen. N.

OGGETTO

Come ho già segnalato, con circolare n. 441/010930 del 7 corrente, qualsiasi residua attività del casato regime fascista deve essere senz'altro stroncata.

L'attività dei singoli partiti va seguita, ma non ostacolata. Vanno impediti invece e, se improvvisi, subitaneamente repressi, quelle manifestazioni di osarettiere locale che ogni tanto si verificano in piccoli centri, senza autorizzazione dei capi responsabili, e che, per beghe particolaristiche, minano quella concordia di animi a cui il Governo tende in questo duro travaglio della Patria.

b)- CAMPO GIUDIZIARIO -

Tutte le forme di delinquenza e di deviazione morale debbono essere prevenute e repressi con inflessibile rigore dalle molerat ed attività personale dei funzionari che nel corso delle indagini debbono essere di costante guida agli agenti.

Le Eccellenze i Prefetti da parte loro debbono vigilare, perchè il personale dipendente e l'Arma dei CC. RR. nulla tralascino nella lotta contro la delinquenza e curare che vi si proceda più severamente e rapidamente di quanto non sia stato fatto finora, in modo da diminuire al più presto il numero dei reati di maggiore gravità.

Particolare cura dovrà essere posta nella repressione dei reati annoverati. Troppo sinora è stato sfavorevolmente commentato dal pubblico l'assenteismo o peggio la connivenza della Polizia.

Occorre tener presente che accompagnare l'opera perquisitiva verso i produttori da parte delle autorità interessate, con una vigorosa azione di polizia contro gli speculatori, contribuirà a rendere meno dura la generale situazione alimentare del paese.

c)- CAMPO AMMINISTRATIVO -

Nel campo amministrativo o sociale deve essere bandito per sempre il sistema della pigrizia e della corruzione, favorendo l'attività.

Divisione LaPost. N. Allegato

Riposta al f.º del

Dir. La N.

OGGETTO

Come ho già segnalato, con circolare n. 441/010930 del 7 corrente, qualsiasi residua attività del cessato regime fascista deve essere senza altro stroncata.

L'attività dei singoli partiti va seguita, ma non ostacolata. Vanno impediti invece e, se improvvisi, subitamente repressi, quelle manifestazioni di carattere locale che ogni tanto si verificano in piccoli centri, senza autorizzazione dei capi responsabili, e che, per beghe particolaristiche, minano quella concordia di animi a cui il Governo tende in questo duro travaglio della Patria.

b) - CAMPO GIUDIZIARIO -

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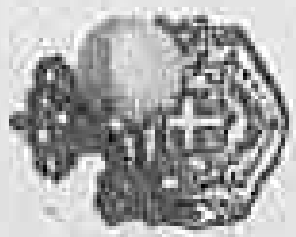
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Occorre tener presente che accompagnare l'opera persuasiva verso i produttori da parte delle autorità interessate, con una vigorosa azione di polizia contro gli speculatori, contribuirà a rendere meno dura la generale situazione alimentare del paese.

c) - CAMPO AMMINISTRATIVO -

Nel campo amministrativo o sociale deve essere bandito per sempre il sistema degli abusi e dei compiacenti favoritismi, privilegio gli uni e gli altri di un regime ormai tramontato. Così, ad esempio, ogni richiesta di autorizzazione di polizia deve essere attentamente esaminata e trattata con spirito di assoluta obiettività e giustizia.

./.



Ministero dell'Interno

Mod. 874

1944

Divisione.....

La

Prot. N.....

Allegati.....

All.....

Risposta al f.º del.....

Dir.....

OGGETTO.....

2)- COMPORTAMENTO E DISCIPLINA DEL PERSONALE -

Occorre rialzare la dignità ed il tono degli organi di polizia. Il Governo e la popolazione devono poter contare sull'opera della Polizia prestata con serietà, disciplina, fermezza, coraggio, ma sopra tutto con onestà, abnegazione e spirito di sacrificio.

3) sulla Polizia che riposa la sicurezza pubblica e privata; solo una Polizia pronta, forte, energica, moralmente inattaccabile può riscuotere prestigio ed imporre rispetto.

Bisogna che a tali principi si adegui la condotta del personale di P. S..

Il Ministero è pienamente compreso dei bisogni e delle necessità del personale e non mancherà di tenerne conto; cercando di superare le difficoltà che in dubbiamente s'incontreranno e che certamente non sfuggeranno alla comprensione ed alla valutazione dei funzionari. Non è invece ammissibile che continuino a rimanere in una amministrazione così delicata come quella della pubblica sicurezza elementi che, per sventura, non sapessero informare alle norme suddette la loro condotta pubblica e privata.

Di qui la necessità che i Questori dando sempre per primi l'esempio seguano attentamente l'attività di tutto il proprio personale e segnalino prontamente quanti meritassero di essere allontanati.

Sarà pure opportuno che sottufficiali ed agenti non vengano abbandonati a sé stessi, come purtroppo di sovente accade, ma siano periodicamente riuniti dai Questori stessi o dai Comandanti di reparto sia per mantenere in essi vive, con apposite istruzioni, le cognizioni acquisite per il buon espletamento dei servizi di polizia; sia per spronarne l'attività e lo spirito di emulazione, il senso di disciplina e dell'attaccamento al dovere; sia per sentire direttamente eventuali necessità e bisogni, specie degli agenti più meritevoli.

Confido nell'opera proficua ed efficace di tutto il personale, e resto in attesa di una condotta di tutto il personale.

9

Margate

S. J.

OGGETTO

2) - COMPORAMENTO E DISCIPLINA DEL PERSONALE

Coccorre rialzare la dignità ed il tono degli organi di Polizia. Il Governo e la popolazione devono poter contare sull'opera della Polizia prestata con serietà, disciplina, fermezza, coraggio, ma soprattutto con onestà, abnegazione e spirito di sacrificio.

solo una Polizia pronta, forte, energica, moralmente inattaccabile può riscuotere prestigio ed imporre rispetto.

Bisogna che a tali principi si adegui la condotta del personale addi P. S..

Il Ministero è pienamente compreso dei bisogni e delle necessità del personale e non mancherà di tenerne conto; cercando di superare le difficoltà che indubbiamente s'incontreranno e che certamente non sfuggiranno alla comprensione ed alla valutazione dei funzionari.

Non è invece ammissibile che continuino a rimanere in una amministrazione così delicata come quella della pubblica sicurezza elementi che, per sventura, non sapessero inforsare alle norme suddette la loro condotta pubblica e privata.

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Confido nell'opera proficua ed efficace di tutto il personale, e resto in attesa di un cenno di assicurazione.

It is in the

For plates



REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

File 10A

ACC/24607/PS

18 May 1944

SUBJECT : Italian Police Organisations.

TO : Hq. PBS. (C-2)

- 9B*
1. Reference is made to Case No. BGN 2996.P dated 9 May 1944.
 2. Your excellent notes on the history and organisation of the Italian Police have been read with the greatest interest and have been retained for future reference.

A.E. YOUNG.
Colonel.
Deputy Chief Public Safety Sub-Comm.

ME/Rm

5953

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. O. 782

BPGBI

5-2624

14607 9A

13 May 1944

Subject: Italian Police Organizations.

To : See Distribution.

1. The attached copy of GIC memorandum, Case No. BSM-2996-P, dated 9 May 1944, Subject as above is forwarded for your information.

2. It is realized that the information contained in this memorandum is not definitive, and that certain inaccuracies may be included. It is hoped, however, that it may be helpful in forming a clear picture of a complicated organization.

3. Your comments and corrections or additions would be appreciated.

HENRY R. CUMING
Lt. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., G-2

DISTRIBUTION:

GSI, AAI.
Director, Security Branch, AGO.
Director, Pub. Safety Sub-Comm., AGO.
Int. Off., Reg. III, AGO.
Public Safety Officer, AGO.



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE CORPS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A.P.O. 782

RUMI

CASE NO. 339-2004-P

2 May 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Italian Police Organizations
(Particularly Naples Province).

Pursuant to instructions from the Officer in Charge, this Agent has prepared the following report on Italian Police Organizations with special reference to Naples city and Province. The report is compiled from reports existing in the files of this office received from other agencies, including a report on the Carabinieri by RISM P.S.S. and a report on the Italian Police Organizations in general prepared by P.S.S., as well as from investigations conducted by this office.

HISTORY:

1. The Italian police organizations as they appeared under Fascism were to a large extent the outgrowth of the Ministry of the Interior, and its General Directorate of Public Security through whom the Ministry of the Interior administers the Questure of the various Provinces. The Questure in turn have jurisdiction over all matters of public security in their respective Provinces. However, this arrangement was developed in an evolutionary and expanding manner, rather than organized on the basis of an established and fixed plan.
2. Once the country of Italy was unified under the King in the middle of the last century there developed the following enforcement agencies: the Royal Carabinieri who were the elite King's guard, the Guardia Regia, the Vigile Urbani or town police and the Regia Guardia di Finanza. At that time, the Questura, which was also called Regia Questura, was not as important as it is now. Under Fascism, in accordance with Mussolini's general plan of centralization, the Guardia Regia was abolished and the Vigile Urbani were abolished in Rome and Naples. The powers of both were handed over to the Questura. The Carabinieri because of the quality of its personnel and its strict code and discipline, was not weak enough to be abolished outright. However, the tendency of Mussolini was to take the power of the Carabinieri away and hand it over to the Questura. This was very nearly completely accomplished when Mussolini ordered large numbers of the Carabinieri to Africa where they were to police the new colonies. In general it may be said that the power and prestige of the Carabinieri gave way to the Questura and the Minister of the Interior in proportion as the Fascist State became dominant after the parliamentary kingdom. Mussolini's organizing was successful in that the Regia Guardia di Finanza could easily be placed under the Minister of Finance except for its military police and security duties, and the Questura under the Minister of the Interior, but he was unsuccessful in that the Carabinieri as the king's men maintained a triple relationship with the Minister of War, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior. In matters of Public Security they were required to defer to the

CONFIDENTIAL

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Mezura, but as military police they are responsible to the Minister of War, and as criminal investigators they are responsible to the Minister of Justice through his representative the Procuratore del Re.

3. In order to offset the unique position of the Carabinieri, Mussolini organized the S.V.E.S. or voluntary militia, which was built up on the original Squadristi, professing loyalty to himself and the Party. To this organization he assigned the former functions of the Carabinieri which were of those of emergency troops or a National Guard. Knowing this, it is easy to see why it was that Badoglio was historically correct in reassigning a large part of the Voluntary Militia, which he dissolved, to the Carabinieri. However, it is also easy to see how this latest development completed Mussolini's pattern although Badoglio might have been well-meaning.

4. The S.V.E.S. had, in addition to its duties of emergency reserve, an office which was called Ufficio Politico Investigativo (U.P.I.) or Political Investigating Office, which was to a large extent responsible for the terrorism of anti-Fascists popularly attributed to the U.F.R.A. (to be discussed later). This office, composed of Militia Officers, had paid informants and made use of information obtained through the Organizzazioni Capillari or Counter Subversive System of the Fascist Party. The latter organization was based on a voluntary system of information. The U.P.I. worked in liaison also with the Mezura and the S.V.E.S.

5. In addition to the above agencies the Segretario Federale, or Fascist Party Provincial Head, had many policing offices under his jurisdiction. These covered everything from auditing of Party accounts to the Organizzazioni Capillari, and the Federal instrument of authority was the Fascist Party's Disciplinary Council.

ORGANIZATION OF BUREAUX NOW IN EXISTENCE:

1. The REGIA GUARDIA DI FINANZA might be compared with the investigative agencies of the Treasury Department in the United States. Its jurisdiction is also similar. It is responsible for investigating income tax returns, controlling the sale of State monopolies such as tobacco and salt, handling customs control, and investigating tax evasions. It has a squad of plain clothes investigators called Polizia Tributaria Investigativa who do most of the investigating. But the Finance Guard is also primarily uniformed. In time of war it has a unit devoted to guarding against war profiteering and under the Ministry of War it has policing duties along the coast. The Regia Guardia di Finanza is generally directly responsible to the Regia Intendenza di Finanza, except in matters of Public Security, i. e., Black Market and criminal violation for which it is responsible to the Quersere. The Regia Guardia di Finanza has offices distributed geographically in such a way that it can cover the coast as well as control contraband operations inland. (See Organizational Chart attached).

2. a. The REGIA CARABINIERI depends for all administrative matters upon the Ministry of War. It also depends upon the Ministry of War for all military policing and policing of any sort in war zones. Members of the Carabinieri are also directly attached to the Military Command for the

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purposes of investigating under Military Intelligence. This service is strictly a Carabinieri service under Military Command, and it is called Servizio Informazioni Militari or S.I.M. Members of the Carabinieri are also assigned to duty with the Navy and Air Ministries and with respect to these duties depend directly on the Ministries in question.

B. All men in the Carabinieri receive the same training and are systematically distributed for all functions, throughout Italy. There is a Carabinieri establishment in each Comune. (See Organizational Chart). In the growth of the power of the Questura, the Questura still has never achieved the proportions which would enable it to place men in all communes, therefore it has never completely absorbed the public security functions of the Carabinieri though it directs these. For example, in towns where there is no Questura office, the Carabinieri perform all police functions. In towns, their activity on all functions of public security are reported to and controlled by the Questura of the Province. The single exception to the general rule is that the Carabinieri is directly responsible to the Ministry of Justice through its Provincial representative for all matters pertaining directly to criminal prosecution, serving of warrants, or arrests.

C. In general there is no differentiation between the Public Security Functions of the Carabinieri and the Questura except with regard to distribution of personnel. And in all cases the Questura has supreme authority. The Carabinieri, however, preserves the following three prerogatives:

- (1) Direct jurisdiction in all military police matters.
- (2) The Carabinieri has the prerogative of participating in all judicial matters even if there is a Questura office in the Comune.
- (3) The Carabinieri have jurisdiction in all police matters in the absence of a Questura office.

D. The Office of the S.I.M. is under a single command for all Italy and is directly responsible to the Secretary of War. The separate unit of the S.I.M. responsible for the Naples area is also in charge of both Avellino and Benevento Provinces. The geographical distribution and organization of the S.I.M. can be fairly flexible. Probably it will not be permanently established until all of Italy is taken.

E. a. The MINISTRO QUESTURA has a more democratic and complicated organization than any of the other enforcement agencies. This is strictly a departmental organization of the Ministry of the Interior. The General Director of Public Security in the Ministry is the National Questore. In turn there are Questore who are dependent upon him and upon the Prefect in each of the Provinces. Under these Questore there is a division of cities and communal centers known as Public Security Offices. As the Prefect of the Province is also a functionary of the Ministry of the Interior, it cannot be said that his presence in the chain makes any difference as to the activity of the Provincial Questore.

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b. The General Directorate of Public Security has seven main divisions:

- (1) Division of General and private affairs of the administrative and policy forming branch.
- (2) Political Police Division.
- (3) Personnel Division.
- (4) Judiciary and Administrative Police.
- (5) Frontier and Transport Police (in connection with Regia Guardia di Finanza)
- (6) Business and Contracts Division.
- (7) Armed Forces Police Division.

c. In the provincial organization taking Naples as a pattern, the set up is narrowed down to three main divisions:

- (1) 1st Division which combines the Cabinet or administrative group, the Political Office with its enforcement squadra Politica, and the Office for the Control of Foreigners.
- (2) 2nd Division which includes the Criminal Police Division and the Criminal Archives and Record Gallery and has the two enforcement groups: the Squadra Mobile with general jurisdiction and the Squadra Annonaria which has been recently been established to control the black market.
- (3) 3rd Division. This Division is arbitrarily divided into an A. and B. Section. The former controls routine permits and the record controls madmen, invalids, as well as issuing special business permits for pawn shops, prostitution, etc.

All these Divisions are administered by regular functionaries but the police personnel all comes from the Special Division of Police which is military in character and has a special command depending directly upon the Quarters. In turn the men of this command report to the respective offices, to which they are assigned, for duty.

AGENCY'S NOTE: A separate Report is being prepared at present on the principal officials of the Naples Quarters. The Case Number is 202 2927-p.

4. a. Under Fascism the Political Division of the Police achieved an importance beyond all other divisions. This was partly due to the enforcement of the single party system but was more probably due to the fear on

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the part of government officials for their jobs and their suspicions of others. As the powers and duties of the political division achieved greater proportions and as Mussolini had greater cause for alarm in one thing or another, it was felt necessary to establish a means of cutting through provincial red tape in political investigation. It was for this reason that the O.V.S.A. or secret police was formed, and this was the only important function of the O.V.S.A. Next of the terror that the organization instilled was developed through propaganda, though the alleged terroristic methods it employed were ordinary police methods used by other Italian police agencies. Because of the direct tie to the Ministry of the Interior, the O.V.S.A. automatically was highly influential, powerful, and more efficient than local agencies.

b. Although the O.V.S.A. was founded ostensibly to fight anti-Fascism, and although its members naturally had to be Fascists, in point of fact the O.V.S.A. might be said to have been more interested in investigating scandal or in "getting something on someone" regardless of his Fascist faith.

c. The frame work of the O.V.S.A. was built up of police functionaries of the Public Security Administration although informants might be anything from professionals to crack-pots. It reported to and was directly responsible to the head of the Political Division of the General Directorate of Police of the Ministry of the Interior.

d. The name of O.V.S.A. was also used loosely to describe any informant or agent who was directly employed by the Ministry of the Interior.

e. When Salogio assumed power, he changed the name of the O.V.S.A. (Grandi vigilanza repressione Antifascismo) to the Special Police Inspectorate. ~~It was~~ assigned the job of tracking down men who profited through Fascism. At the present time the organization is inactive and appears to have been inactive since the time of the armistice. Whether or not it is being reorganized clandestinely cannot be determined at the present time. 5917

f. The Ministry of the Interior also controls all civilian espionage in foreign countries under the name of the O.V.S.A. This was because all passports were issued by the Ministry of the Interior and therefore this Ministry was the only closed circle for such information in the government.

ADDITIONAL NOTES: A separate report on the members of the O.V.S.A. and lists of all available names of informants is being prepared by this office under Case Number 22W-632-SV.

DEFINITIONS OF EXPONENT:

1. There is a tremendous amount of duplication of command and jurisdiction under the present existing arrangement. The most obvious duplication is that of jurisdiction between the Carabinieri and the Questura. In any large city, the Carabinieri and the Questura both have offices and both do nearly identical work, reporting to separate commands. The Carabinieri, however, is responsible for informing the Questura of its activity. For Example (See Organizational

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Chart, Exhibit I) in Naples the jurisdiction of the GRUPPO INTERNO of the Carabinieri exactly duplicates that of the Questura although the organization is more compact. Whereas the various out of town offices of the Questura are duplications of certain Carabinieri offices. It is to be emphasized that the work is practically identical.

2. The Guardia di Finanza duplicates to an extent Carabinieri functions in its coastal and border patrol functions as Military Police. Although the difference in geographical distribution may help define jurisdictions, the Guardia di Finanza also duplicates to a degree Questura functions in matters pertaining to illegal activity of a financial nature and certain types of Black Market activities. It is true that this work has to be reported to the Questura, but the duplication is there nonetheless.

3. Within the Questura itself, bureaucratic duplication is incredible. Through the Fascist Regime the Military Character of the police was greatly emphasized. As a result, the police of the Questura were organized in a military division, composed of seven companies. There is a headquarters company called the Seconda Divisione Speciale di Polizia. This has a headquarters company. This administration then controls exactly the same personnel controlled by the regular departmental organization of the Questura. Thus the Headquarters Company and the first and second Company of the traffic police and the specialist corps are at the direct disposition of the Questura, for assignment to departments as he sees fit. On the other hand the Company of suburban police staffs the branch offices outside the city and the company of urban police staffs the city branch offices and departments. Apparently this duplication of functions was in part provided as a means of ~~checking~~ ^{checking} upon someone who was checking on someone else, but it was also probably done to provide more openings for functionaries with higher ranks. The Military aspect might also have been an attempt to achieve the equivalent of Carabinieri discipline in the regular police. It most certainly was done in imitation of the Metropolitan in Rome. In fact the Questura police are still often referred to as the Metropolitan.

4. In general it may be said that the red outlined squares in the Chart, Exhibit I, are functions which have been forced into a non-essential status. The General of the Carabinieri has had nearly all but his disciplinary functions taken away from him. These powers have been given to the Questore or the Procuratore del Re. The Command of the Special Division of police along with its headquarters company is simply disciplinary and as it is responsible to the Questura it exactly duplicates personnel functions of the Cabinet and administrative functions of other divisions.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that this report be distributed to A.C.B. Security and Public Safety Officers and to Region 3 Security and Public Safety Officers to provide information upon which reorganization of the police system might be made.

2. The following points are offered as suggestions for reorganization:

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- a. Confinement of Carabinieri jurisdiction to areas outside of provincial capital cities.
- b. Confinement of Questura jurisdiction to Metropolitan areas of provincial capital cities.
- c. Coordinate activities of both through the member of the Prefect's Cabinet in Charge of Police, when liaison fails.
- d. Elimination of Questura control over the Guardia di Finanza, and establishment of coordination by the member of the Prefect's Cabinet in Charge of Police where direct liaison fails.
- e. Reduce the Ministry of War control over the Guardia di Finanza to a through-channels operation, thus enabling the Guardia di Finanza to maintain its own administration.
- f. Have the Procuratore del Re handle all police matters through the member of the Prefect's Cabinet in Charge of Police where direct liaison and requests fail.
- g. Within the Questura, eliminate the Military Command and have all administration and discipline handled by the Cabinet section and other administrative functions handled by the various departments.
- h. Have the traffic police installed under a separate division of the Questura for administration and have them decentralized to the branch offices as much as possible.
- i. Combine the Squadra Asessorio with the Squadra Mobile since both are already under the same department and make no distinction between their duties except for specific assignments handled within the department.
- j. Reduce the number of city branch offices and increase their personnel by decentralizing headquarters personnel.

APPROVED:

JOHN W. LUCAS
Special Agent, C.I.O.
Chief, Investigations Section

WILLIAM H. TYER
Special Agent, C.I.O.

5945

DISSEMINATION:

S-2, P.D.S. (2)
C.I. Section (1)
A.C.C. Security Officer (1)
Public Safety (1)
A.C.C. Region 2 Security Officer (1)
Public Security (1)
File (1)

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14607/2 Col Young. 27A

COMANDO ARMA CARABINIERI REALI DELL'ITALIA LIBERATA

No. 10 di prot. Seg.

OGGI T T O: Cambio di sede.

P. M. 151 A. 14 8 marzo 1944

A S.E. IL PRIMO AIUTANTE DI CAMPO GENERALE DI S.M. IL RE P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL PRIMO AIUTANTE DI CAMPO DI S.A. REALE IL PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL PRIMO AIUTANTE DI CAMPO DI S.A. REALE IL DUCA D'ACOSTA TARANTO P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL CAPO DEI GOVERNO. P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL MINISTRO DEGLI ESTERI P.M. 107
 A S.E. IL MINISTRO DELLA GUERRA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL MINISTRO DELLA R. MARINA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL MINISTRO DELLA R. AERONAUTICA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL MINISTRO AGLI INTERI P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL MINISTRO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE DEL R. ESERCITO P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE DELLA R. MARINA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE DELLA R. AERONAUTICA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DELLE FF. AA. DELLA CAMPANIA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DELLE FF. AA. DELLA SARDEGNA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE NEL IX CORPO D'ARMATA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL XXI CORPO D'ARMATA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL XXX CORPO D'ARMATA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL XXXI CORPO D'ARMATA P.M. 151
 A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL II CORPO D'ARMATA P.M. 151
 ALLE LL. EE. I PREFETTI DELLE PROVINCE DI: AVELLINO - BARI - BENEVENTO - BRINDISI - CAGLIARI -
 CANTÙ - CASSINO - CATANZARO - COSENZA - FOGGIA - LECCE - MATERA - NAPOLI - NUORO - POTENZA - ROMA - SALERNO -
 SASSARI - TARANTO
 ALLA MISSIONE MILITARE ITALIANA PRESSO IL XV GRUPPO ARMATE ALLEATE
 AL COMANDO SUPERIORE DELLA R. GUARDIA DI FINANZA PER L'ITALIA LIBERATA
 AL COMANDO DELLA 3 DIVISIONE CC. RR.
 AL COMANDO DELLA 7 E VI BRIGATA CC. RR.
 AL COMANDO DELLE LEGIONI CC. RR. DI: BARI - CAGLIARI - CATANZARO - MESSINA - NAPOLI - PALERMO
 AL COMANDO CC. RR. DEL MINISTRO DELLA GUERRA P.M. 107
 AL COMANDO CC. RR. DELLE FF. AA. DELLA CAMPANIA P.M. 151
 AL COMANDO CC. RR. DELLE FF. AA. DELLA SARDEGNA P.M. 151
 AL COMANDO CC. RR. DELLA R. MARINA P.M. 151
 AL COMANDO CC. RR. DELLA R. AERONAUTICA P.M. 151

Da oggi il Comando dell'Arma dei CC. RR. dell'Italia Liberata funziona a Cava 59.14
 dei Tirreni (Salerno)

Il Comando è provvisto di telefono civile: ufficio del Generale Comandante n. 65;
 Capo di S.M. n. 66; centralino n. 70 e 71.

È altresì provvisto di telefono militare allacciato alla rete del Comando Supremo.

Corrispondenza normale: P.M. 151 A.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
 GIUSEPPE PISCOPE

LT. M. STROIANI (Liaison Officer) celli CAVA 69

A S.E. IL PRIMO AUTANTE DI CAMPO DI S.A. REALE IL PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL PRIMO AUTANTE DI CAMPO DI S.A. REALE IL DUCA D'ACQUA

TARANTO

A S.E. IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO.

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL MINISTRO DEGLI ESTERI

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL MINISTRO DELLA GUERRA

P.M. 107

A S.E. IL MINISTRO DELLA R. MARINA

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL MINISTRO DELLA R. AERONAUTICA

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL MINISTRO AGLI INTERI

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL MINISTRO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE DEL R. Esercito

P.M. 151

A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE DELLA R. MARINA

TARANTO

A S.E. IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE DELLA R. AERONAUTICA

B A R I

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DELLE FF.AA. DELLA CAMPANIA

NAPOLI

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DELLE FF.AA. DELLA SARDEGNA

P.M. 50

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL IL CORPO D'ARMATA

P.M. 67

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL XIII CORPO D'ARMATA

P.M. 126

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL XXX CORPO D'ARMATA

P.M. 127

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL XIII CORPO D'ARMATA

P.M. 114

A S.E. IL COMANDANTE DEL IL CORPO D'ARMATA

P.M. 110

ALLI IL.ES. I PREFETTI DELLE PROVINCE DI: AVELLINO -BARI-BENEVENTO-INDIS-CAGLIARI-CAMPORASSO-CATANZARO-CUNEA-FOGGIA-LIVORNA-MATERA-NAPOLI-NUORO-PORTOFINO-REGGIO CALABRIA-SALERNO-SASSARI-TORINO

ALLA MISSIONE MILITARE ITALIANA PRESSO IL XV CORPO ARMATE ALLEATE

AL COMANDO SUPERIORE DELLA R. CORDELLA DI FINANZA PER L'ITALIA LIBERATA

AL COMANDO DELLA 3 DIVISIONE CC.RR.

AL COMANDO DELLA V E VI BRIGATA CC.RR.

AL COMANDO DELLE LEGIONI CC.RR. DI: BARI-CAGLIARI-CATANZARO-MESSINA-NAPOLI-PALERMO

AL COMANDO CC.RR. DEL MINISTRO DELL'AGRICOLTURA

AL COMANDO CC.RR. DELLE FF.AA. DELLA CAMPANIA

AL COMANDO CC.RR. DELLE FF.AA. DELLA SARDEGNA

AL COMANDO CC.RR. DELLA R. MARINA

AL COMANDO CC.RR. DELLA R. AERONAUTICA

Da oggi il Comando dell'Arma dei CC.RR. dell'Italia liberata funziona a Cava

dei Tirreni (Salerno)

59

Il Comando è provvisto di telefono civile: ufficio del Generale Comandante n.65; Capo di S.M. n.66; centralino n. 70 e 71.

È altresì provvisto di telefono militare allacciato alla rete del Comando Supremo.

Corrispondenza normale: P.M. 151 A.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
-GIUSEPPE PICCHE

LT. MISTROIANI (Liaison Officere) call CAVA 68

COMANDO AL. CARANTENI REALI DEL' ISOLA A LIBERTATE
Ufficio Segreteria e Riservato

N. 71/4 di prot. Riservato

P.N. 151-4 14 Marzo 1944

Oggetto: Trasferi and movements.

Al : G.C. ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
G.C. GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS
G.C. N. 1 DISTRICT
G.C. N. 2 DISTRICT
G.C. N. 3 DISTRICT

This General H.Q. has moved on the 8th of March 1944 from
Bari to Grotto dei Turchi (Jalano).-

Telephone numbers:

- 65 General Commanders
- 66 Colonel Chief of Staff
- 70 and 71 telephone exchange.-

Address for ordinary correspondence: P.N. 151-4

LE GENERALI SOVABBANON
- Giuseppe Pioche-

5823

Draft

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

PA
14607/

14 March 1944.

GA

In order to establish a standard procedure, eliminate administrative duplication, and promote better collaboration between the various CORP Hqs. and ACC Hqs. the following provisions will govern the relationship between the several echelons of the CORP and ACC (Public Safety):-

1. The Group commanders will keep daily in touch with the Provincial P.S. officers of ACC in order to keep them informed of the instructions received.
2. The Legion commanders will maintain liaison with the Regional P.S. officers of ACC where the territory of the region generally corresponds to the territory of the Legion.
3. This General Hq. will maintain liaison with the P.S. Sub-Commission of ACC at Salerno.
4. The Generals of Brigades and Divisions while having the power to intervene in cases where Legions are lacking or uncertain in their relations with all other Commands with whom they are in contact, will limit their actions to coordinate the regulations adopted by the Commands of the various regions under their commands or jurisdiction. Difficulties which cannot thus be eliminated will be presented to this Headquarters for consideration and determination.
5. Lower Hqs. will not make written periodic reports to P.S. Officers, but will report orally on such specific matters as may be referred to them, informing the higher Hq. of the CORP as soon as possible. Periodic reports will be a function of this command.
6. The foregoing regulations are applicable only to territory directly administered by the Italian Government.

See 14607/14

12

PAUL G. KERR,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

594

SECRET

4A

TO: Italian Civil, Political and Security Police.

FROM: US Army Groups C.I.F.

IN: SECRET B-11111111111111111111

15/02/1947/11/11/1111

22 November 1946

TO: Eighth Army

Re: 19/11/4607

1. Forwarded separately are 17 notes on the following subjects:

- A. Civil Police in Italy. Structure and conditions: with special reference to the Q.V.A.s.
- B. The Italian Police and the Fascist Party.
- C. P.P.I. (Police of the Italian Republic).
- D. S.F.A. (Italian Volunteer Force of Security, Nationalist).
- E. Italian Police and Security Organization for Police, Railways, Roads and Telecommunications.

2. The notes were compiled by the competent Italian authorities at the request of the Allied. They are considered to be correct and are believed to be accurate.

3. In summarizing the notes, the Italian authorities accompanied them with the following remarks:

"The Government is replying to your requests about the re-organization of the Police. Before this, the following concerns:

During the last days of its existence in Italy, the Govt. was faced with the following very serious and important task: the re-organization of all organizations and the Police Force. Due to the above reason they were unable to deal with the question of the re-organization of the Police Force, which would have been to start the organization or coordination of the structure of the Q.V.A.s.

This task was assigned even more difficult owing to the continued interference of the German Embassy who kept close contact with every move made by the Government.

Besides this, the Government's attention was immediately absorbed by the war, the war and urgent problem relating to the coordination of an alliance with the Police Force. Due to the above reason they were unable to deal with the question of the re-organization of the Police Force, which would have been to start the organization or coordination of the structure of the Q.V.A.s.

With the transfer to the Italian Government has no opportunity to introduce these reforms, due to the fact that all directly, directly and indirectly had remained subject in Rome.

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5. In the light of the information contained in these notes and in the preamble, it is possible to make more accurately the security danger and implications presented by the O.V.R. and kindred organizations (M.V.R., and P.V.R.) and to lay down more clearly the security policy to be adopted towards ex-members thereof in the future.

b. O.V.R.

(a) It would appear that the regular, regular conception of the O.V.R. was not wholly accurate. It was an organization or system which was undoubtedly an on time contrary and reputation as an exceptional and standard of freedom and justice, but it is clear that it was not in essentially secret one mission, the activity of its agents being linked to, or virtually forming part of, the normal civil life. (Agencies or Public (Security) organization of which they constituted a sort of political "Special Branch".

The activity of the O.V.R. was not wholly accurate. These agents were indeed secret, but they were not of little importance or interest to the O.V.R. They were not only used by the O.V.R. but on a permanent basis. They are the typical product of the Latin habit of tradition, usually taking the form of anonymous letters, or other countries examples continue to be seen.

The identity of the agents who reported direct to the Ministry of the Interior was undoubtedly secret. Such agents, though limited in number, were the only of considerable importance and interest.

(b) It is considered that the O.V.R. is a whole which must present such a great security problem or danger as to be one that appreciated but it certainly cannot be dismissed as insignificant.

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

(1) Former agents who reported direct to the Ministry of the Interior. If discovered, they should be retained and interrogated after careful investigation of the case, they should be wisely 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 P.

(2) Former agents who worked under an Italian Government with the exception. No attempt should be taken in respect of these, but they should be kept under close supervision and their reliability and sympathies tested with care then in necessary in the case of the ordinary agent of public affairs. They need not be specially interrogated nor should they be interned unless there is reason to believe that their activities or liberty are likely to be a security problem or danger.

SECRET 04B

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

1. The civil Police organization 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 Gendarmerie, or provincial Offices of Public Security, where there are Questors 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 Questors, 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, these 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 activities as an organized 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.

(d) Central and Administrative Police, concerned with the repres-

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 Gendarmerie, or provincial Offices of Public Security, where there are quarters 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 quarters, 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, these 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 organized 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.

(d) Judicial and Administrative Police, concerned with the repression of common crimes (crimes), 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 Equipment 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 LEGAL ARMATI 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 falling 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.

From their inauguration, the 1st Division and the Political Squadra

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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 organized 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.

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 (MUSSOLOINI).

The Political Square 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 Questore, 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 Questore; this however, was only relative, since these officials and agents worked along side those of the Questore.

Similar measures were taken in Sicily and other parts of the Kingdom in order to repress the "Maffia" 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 organization with the name of O.V.A. (Organismo vigilanza repressione antifascismo).

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

5. O.V.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 the CO.M., and an officer of the M.V.S.I., 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

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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.

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(c) Activities of the O.V.R.A.

(i) In order to regulate its work and avoid any overlapping, the national territory was divided into zones, and placed at the head of each was an official of senior rank (generally an Inspector General or P.S. - equivalent rank to that of the Questore).

(ii) Every zone was subdivided into sections, under one or more officials of P.S. with their relative agents. All of whom were listed on the administration roll: these could be relieved of their employment on grounds of promotion, on request of interested parties, because of recognised incapacity, or for other reasons.

(iii) Special consideration was given with regard to the greater expenses that O.V.R.A. personnel were likely to meet with as compared with those of the Questore and these varied according to rank.

(iv) Following on its recognition as an organization, it became obligatory for O.V.R.A. members to regard their work as secret, the reason for this being that they would have greater liberty of movement and would be enabled to circulate more freely in certain localities that they had to frequent.

(v) The secrecy, however, quickly ceased to operate by reason of the fact that officials and agents were compelled to work side-by-side with the Questore and their personnel, inasmuch that in recent years the heads of the service resided at the Questore itself and, moreover, used this as their address.

(vi) Each head of a zone or a section maintained a certain number of agents, paid at a fixed rate or according to the tasks assigned to them: these agents were free citizens chosen from all classes of society.

(vii) The Ministry employed other agents not known as such, who corresponded directly with it and these were also used to check the work done by agents employed by zones and sections. Quite often these agents took part in subversive associations upon whose activities they reported and kept a check.

(viii) The heads of sections reported to the heads of zones, not only on those activities directed specifically against the regime, but also and more frequently on the activities of the communists.

(ix) Whatever evidence was collected concerning any contemporary danger, was sent in a circumstantial report by the head of the zone, to the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry in its turn, sifted the evidence and authorized the preventative arrest of persons concerned, and the continuance of investigations: after which it decided from the results of investigation whether the charge should be made at an ordinary Tribunal, or a special Tribunal for the Defence of the State, or at the Provincial Commission for police cases. In the latter case the cases were passed to the Questore. On the other hand, the O.V.R.A. agents collaborated with their colleagues of the Questore in the arrests, interrogations, searches etc: this also included charges which were referred to the judicial authorities.

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(x) It should be stressed that, although the O.V.R.A. was recognized for the repression of anti-Fascism it was occupied pre-eminently with the repression of Communism and gradually extended itself into matters civil and political as well as social and economic. The O.V.R.A. was also

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.

(xii) Taken 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.

(xiii) In effect the activities of the C.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 Quersura, and, if an organization existed, it was exclusively the allocation and division of the personnel operating in the various zones of the Kingdom.

(xiv) It should be said that the officials and agents of the organization acted with great impartiality and correctness: there were not a few cases, recorded at the Quersura, 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 (confined) for having attributed anti-fascist notions to persons not enrolled in the party.

(xv) It is a well known and verifiable fact that the Italian Police a state organization 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 squabbling 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 persons of the P.S., in one case hand grenades were used against the P.S. office in the S. LORENZO quarter, and on another occasion the Director of the P.S. Office in the Porta Maggiore quarter was threatened with his life.

(xvi) 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. (Official political investigative) of the Fascist Federations and of the Militia, who acted independently of the C.V.R.A. and other police organizations, properly so called, were submitted to the latter and very often quashed. This did not fail to provide a motive for friction between the police officials, the Federals, and the Militia.

(xvii) With the advent of the BOLDUCCI government and the fall of Fascism the C.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 purpose 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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published, estimated but not determined for the purpose of protecting the State institutions and the hierarchy.

(xiii) In effect the activities of the O.V.R. are integrated on the more specific activities of the Division of Political Police of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Squadra attached to the Questura, and, if an organization existed, it was exclusively the allocation and division of the personnel operating in the various zones of the Kingdom.

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(xvii) With the advent of the MIOBILIO government and the fall of Fascism the U.V.R. assumed the title of Special Inspectorate of the Police, carrying on the same duties except of course, that of embarking anti-fascism. Instructions defining the policy of the organization were not given but telegraphic orders were sent out for the purgation of investigations, arrests and searches of these 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.

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

(xix) 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 C.C.F.R. in Communes where there are not Questure or P.S. offices: in this instance these duties are carried out by the various C.C.F.R. units who are responsible, however, in this matter to the Questore, who are the sole directors responsible for the public order in the provinces.

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Development of a program is often based on a study of the existing situation, and a direction of the program is often based on a study of the existing situation.

(n) 31 July

NY 100-1441. There is evidence that certain elements of the Party are trying to reactivate the extralocal activities of the Socialist Party and that many of them have not disavowed the Party. You are instructed to intensify inquiries and observation of the activities of these elements. If those elements who have incited thousands of people to take action against any law are active against the Government, this order will be most carefully carried out.

$$(2) \quad 10 \div 11 = (7)$$

No. 66,771,42/2109. The attention of a doctor is drawn to a formation of a body whose functions are to acquire info. via rapid & allowed courier routes, responsibilities and functions of the law to him, with a view to providing information to which may be asked for by the body. It is therefore necessary to initiate in obtaining evidence on prices in order to keep into the nature and extent of property belonging to these persons acquired since 22 Oct 1922, this headquarters to be furnished with a detailed report on every individual case. The routes being not to be taken in carrying out this work and the possible sources of information should be ascertained, close cooperation to be maintained with other police bodies.

(c) 12 Aug 2016

No. 50062/42. You are instructed to carry out detailed searches of houses occupied by sub-national and functioning of 15 June at 2 o'clock. We have profited therefore, with a view to recovering of a situation and examples which will be copied. This order will be strictly followed.

(a) 19 August

knowledge of all men and

No. 49924/142. It is reported that the very important letters of the dissolved Fascist Party and National Front are being received by the Committee for the Reception of Exilees from Germany. Apart from general activities by the reception committee, you are instructed to intensify those sources, particularly who are ex-SS, admitted, with a view to interviewing or a good examination and possible propaganda material, and also

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. (Promovements and ennoblements)

2. Some years before the death of BOCCALINI, (1939 circa) the party leaders intensified their efforts. One day BOCCALINI 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 BOCCALINI returned this bunch of documents to the Chief of the Government with the comment: "Your Excellency believes that it would be advantageous to the regime to entrust the police to the hands of the Party". MUSSOLINI after examining the documents 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 CERRI of the Milizia Reale, M.V.S.N., was nominated to fill the office held by SANESI, Director General of the F.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 SANESI was reinstated.

It is to be noted however that shortly after assuming office General CERRI, although on assignment of the party, on interviewing each of the officials 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 only the officials were being watched by orders of the Head of the Govern-

In fact, in the early stages of the movement, the majority of those who had distinguished themselves in the events of the revolution, were nominated as Quetseri.

Of those 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 also they were nominated Privates. (Exonerating any one)

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After a few days MUSSOLINI 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 CHIERICI of the militia promoted, M.V.S.I. 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.

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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 hatched 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 syndicates, these reprisals having been considered inappropriate, illegal and of a personal nature.

C. P.A.I. POLIZIA AFRICANA ITALIANA

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 further qualifications were necessary, although those currently counted for a lot both on assignment 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 PERKINSON PUMP - 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 kind of the present commanding officer is not known.

The commander at the time of the arrest was General MARZUZZI who was arrested by the Germans on 25 Sept. (the same day as General GILBERTI and Chief of Police SCHUBERT were arrested).

The behaviour of the P.A.I. during the days immediately succeeding the Armistice, one of the most violent elements. Its functions reacted vigorously against German attacks in Rome and against the German note of violence. For example, the German attempt to take over the Public Garden 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 war, had 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 these 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.

D. LA MILITIA VOLONTARIA PER LA SICUREZZA REGIONALE.

1. The statute of the Militia was defined on the 25th July 1943 by Marshall 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 was 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 Marshall 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 given under the jurisdiction and administration of the State or the Carabinieri. A few elements of the Militia, after close disorientation, will be entitled to render their services under the above administrations.

4. A special commission was formed by the Assistant General of the Italian Army BELLOMO and the General General MASCAPO and GRILLO and was charged with the commissions foreseen by the provisions taken during the month of August, the question as to how the former 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 years of the Militia (Southern Italy), and the first meeting was to take place on the 3th September. On this day however, General GRILLO disappeared

Measures were taken on the 25th July by His Excellency ARDOLINO (Army Corps Commander) who was 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 Marshall RUDOLFO, 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 proffered at present and will appear shortly. The final administrative plan is under discussion.

(a) Soldiers, in addition 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 contingents 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 for-claimer 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 BELLINO and the General General MOSCATO and GRILLO and was charged with the commission forseen by the provisions taken during the month of August, with the question as to how the present 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 to 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, General General GRILLO disappeared and the General 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.

2. ITALIAN POLICE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS (P.E. SERVICE)

1. Foreword

(a) The control of Ports, Railways, Highways and Telegraphic Communication lines developed on the initiative concerned in respect of the organization and enforcement of public security, common crime and passport control. The military authorities were responsible for defense against enemy action. The Regia Guardia di Finanza and tax-officials for questions concerning customs and currency, the CC.RR. for military police and emission 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 rendered any specific aid and found that it contained elements of espionage or sabotage it immediately suspended operations after having furnished the appropriate C.S. Office with relevant details.

2.

The following are particulars known to police organizations operating at Ports, Railways, the Public Highway, and Telegraphic-Communication indicating their individual functions and the particular industry or body to which each was responsible:

(a) PORTS

- (i) Passport control. P.S. (Public Security)
- (ii) Customs and Currency Control. Regia Guardia di Finanza and tax officials. Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Exchange and Currency.
- (iii) Control of Common Crime, P.S. and CC.RR. Ministry of Interior
- (iv) Control of Military. CC.RR. Ministry of War
- (v) Military Defense against enemy action. Military Authorities. Ministry of War.
- (vi) Control of crown and merchandise to prevent illicit trading and repression and dissemination. Coast and Port Militia (Military Portmanteau, Ministry of Communications)

(b) RAILWAYS

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

(c) HIGHWAYS

- (i) Highway Militia, position control of the condition of the roads and road works. Highway Militia (Military Strada). Ministry of Communications and National Autonomy (Military Police Strada).

and among them, the CC.RR. for military police and police corps, the special militia for specifically technical questions, and the Centre-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. 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. (Pubblica Sicurezza)
- (ii) Customs and Currency Control. Reale Guardia di Finanza and tax affairs. Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Exchange and Currency.
- (iii) Control of Common Bricks. S.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 munitions to prevent clandestine exportation and dissemination. Ministry of War. Ministry of Military Personnel. Ministry of Communications

(b) RAILWAYS

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

(c) HIGHWAYS

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

(a) TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

- (i) Control of postal routes, all mail in transit, and postal personnel. Postal Militia (Militia Postale-Recezione). Ministry of Communications.
- (ii) Control of Civilian Mail. Camera di controllo delle comunicazioni. (Controllo dei Prochietti della Camera.) Ministry of the Interior.

(d) TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL.

- (iii) General 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, Quosura, Ministry
of Interior.

16 Oct 43

5904

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

RGK/ad

29 December, 1945.

Lt.-Col. R.M.J. Martin,
AGH, 15 Army Group.

Dear Colonel Martin,

I am indebted to you for forwarding to me the police document. It is the first enlightening bit of information on the general subject which has come to hand and will prove of value in approaching the numerous organizational problems which may shortly arise.

When you do have a chance, drop in to see me. I trust that you find your new assignment interesting and pleasant.

With best wishes for the New Year,

I am,
Sincerely yours,

PAUL G. KERN

5933

Br. SECRET equals U.S. SECRET.

Subject:- Italian Civil, Political and Security Police.

14607.

AMG HQ.,
15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

Ref. AMG/420/
23 December 43.

Dear *Col Kirk*

You may not have seen the enclosed instruction issued by 15 Army Group which has just come to my notice. I should have found it very useful in the Special Police Sub-Division.

The notes prepared by the Italian Government contain much information which was not available at PALERMO.

I hope to see you in your new HQ before the end of the year.

Yours *Sincerely*

Rudolph

Colonel Paul G. Kirk.,
Chief, Public Safety Division,
A.M.G.

593

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

ROUTING SLIP.

TO SEE :-

C.P.S.

H D.C.P.S.

PRISON SECTION.

~~CIVIL POLICE SECTION.~~

~~FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SECTION.~~

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION SECTION.

Have copy
Have copy
Have translation
Copies made for July, 1953
& Special S/Div

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

1A

SUBJECT: Italian Police Organizations.

TO: Public Safety Division,
H.Q. A.M.G., PALERMO.

FILE No. AMG/208/19
HQ. AMG. 15 Army Gp.
AMG/208/19

18 November 1943.

I forward some information regarding the Police for Finance,
Forests and Railways in Southern Italy which you might be glad to have.

MFL/JC.

M. P. Luthian
M. P. LUTHIAN,
Public Safety,
for Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

5930

POLICE ORGANISATIONS - SOUTHERN ITALY (Excluding CO.MR).

REGIA GUARDIA DI FINANZA (FINANCE).

(a) Provincia di Foggia.

-Forza: 5 ufficiali - 51 sottufficiali - 336 truppe

(b) Provincia di Matera.

-Forze: 2 ufficiali - 15 sottufficiali - 38 truppe

MILIZIA FORESTALE (FOREST).

(a) 15 legione - Bari. Giurisdizione sulle provincie di:

Bari - Lecce - Potenza - Matera - Foggia - Taranto.

-Forze: 26 ufficiali - 60 sottufficiali - 251 truppe.

(b) 8 legione - Napoli. Giurisdizione sulle provincie di:

Napoli - Benevento - Salerno - Avellino - Campobasso.

-Si conosce la forza attuale.

Il comando militare alleato di Napoli ha cambiato la denominazione in "Regia Guardia Forestale."

(c) 9 legione - Reggio Calabria. - Giurisdizione sulle provincie di:

- Reggio Calabria - Catanzaro - Cosenza.

- Si conosce la forza attuale e la relativa sistemazione.

MILIZIA FERROVIARIA (Railways).

(a) 11 legione - Bari. - Giurisdizione sulle provincie di:

Bari - Foggia - Taranto - Lecce - Brindisi - Potenza - Matera.

-Forze: 13 ufficiali - 32 sottufficiali - 283 truppe.

(b) 10 legione - Napoli. - Giurisdizione sulle provincie di:

Napoli - Salerno - Benevento.

Si conosce la forza e la sistemazione attuale. (Nos not known).

IL COLONNELLO COMANDANTE
-Romano della Chiesa-

5939

POLICE ORGANISATIONS - SOUTHERN ITALY (Excluding CO. RR.)

*Copies to Special Police
Civil Police.
#29*

ROYAL GUARD OF FINANCE

- a) Province of Foggia
- Forces: 3 Officers- 51 non commissioned officers- 336
Military troops.
- b) Province of Matera
Forces: 2 Officers- 15 non commissioned officers- 38
Military troops.

MILITIA OF FOREST

- a) 12 Legion Bari Jurisdiction over the provinces of:
Bari - Lecce - Potenza - Matera - Foggia - Taranto.
- Forces: 26 Officers- 60 non commissioned officers
251 Military troops.
- b) 8th Legion Napoli - Jurisdiction over the Provinces of:
Napoli - Benevento - Salerno - Avellino - Campobasso-
It is unknown the actual forces.
The Allied Military Command of Naples has changed its deno-
mination as "Royal Guard of Forest".
- c) 9th Legion Reggio Calabria - Jurisdiction over the provinces of:
Reggio Calabria - Catanzaro - Cosenza.
It is unknown the actual forces and its systematization. 59

MILITIA OF RAILWAYS

- a) 11th Legion Bari Jurisdiction over the provinces of:
Bari-Foggia-Taranto-Lecce-Bridisi-Potenza-Matera-
Forces: 13 Officers- 32 non commissioned officers- 283 Military
Troops.
- b) 10th Legion Napoli - Jurisdiction over the provinces of:
Napoli - Salerno - Benevento-
It is unknown the forces and its actual systematization.

THE COLONEL COMMANDING ROMANO della CHIESA

408-
3-11-1
SUBJECT: Italian Civil, Political and Security Policies.

408-
3-11-1
11 NOV 1943
Copy also to
H. C. 13 Army Group,
C.A.F.

Re received a memo 12/10/43

15/11/43/18/16(11)

27 November 1943

To: Fifth Army
Eighth Army

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

- Civil Police in Italy. Structure and functions with special reference to the C.F.R.A.
- The Italian Police and the Fascist Party.
- P.A.I. (Polizia Arma Italiana)
- A.V.G.N. (Alleanza Volontaria per l'Esercizio Nazionale).
- Italian Police and Security Organisation for Ports, Railways, Roads 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 remarks:

"The Government is replying to your requests about the re-organisation of the Police Forces under the following concept:

During the 44 days of its existence in Rome, the Govt. was faced with the following task and important task 1.2. 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 hierarchy who kept clear 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. Due 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 C.F.R.A.

With the transfer to Brindisi the Government had no opportunity to introduce these reforms, due to the fact that all directive elements and

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

- A. Civil Police in Italy, structure and functions with special reference to the D.F.M.
- B. The Italian Police and the Fascist Party.
- C. P.S.I. (Partito Socialista Italiano)
- D. M.A.M. (Movimento Antifascista)
- E. Italian Police and Security Organization for Ports, Railways, Roads and Air - 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 submitting the notes, the Italian authorities accompanying them with the following preamble:

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

"During the 41 days of its existence in Rome, the Govt. was faced with the following: what and important task 1. the reconstruction 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 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. 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 O.V.M.

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 expect of the liquidation of the O.V.M. or creation of any other special organizations (police) until such time as the capital is returned."

4. In spite of the complete vague wording of the 1938 paragraph of this preamble, the O.V.M. should be regarded as definitely liquidated, in one way as the M.V.M., as such, has been dissolved; as essentially Fascist organization 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 organizations must be vigorously investigated, no strong and immediate action taken against offenders.

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-2-

5. In the light of the information contained in these notes and in the preamble, it is possible to state more accurately the security danger and implications presented by the O.V.R.A. and known organizations (F.V.R.N. and F.R.I.) and to lay down more clearly the security policy to be adopted towards these bodies thereof in S. 11111.

6. O.V.R.A.

(a) It would appear that the popular press-conception of the O.V.R.A. was not wholly accurate. It was an organization or system which was undoubtedly run on lines contrary (and repugnant) to our conceptions and standards of justice and law, 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 French civil police (custodians or public security) organization, of which they constituted a sort of political "special branch".

The petty, low, informants who supplied these agents were indeed secret, but they were not of little importance or interest to us. These were probably mainly recruited and not on a personal key roll. They are the typical product of the Latin habit of collusion, usually taking the form of anonymous letters, or various courtised examples con-
to be seen.

The identity of the agents who reported prior to the Ministry of the Interior was confidentially secret; such agents, though limited in number, were not of considerably more importance and interest.

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

(c) The following security policy will be followed in con-
sultation with former O.V.R.A. personnel.

(i) Former Agents who reported prior to the Ministry of the Interior. If discovered, these should be subjected to investigation after careful investigation of the case, they should be either incriminated 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 Home Civil Affairs Officer. If they are found to be working for the present French Government, they will not be interned without reference to this S. .

(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 in their reliability and sympathies tested with more care than is necessary in the case of the ordinary agent of public security. They need not be specially interrogated nor should they be interned unless there is reason to believe that their activities

O.V.A. are not wholly accurate. It was in organization or system which was undoubtedly rather complex and contrary to the conception and records of the same are not, but it is clear that it was not an essentially secret or hidden, the majority of its agents being linked to, or virtually forming part of the normal civil police (whether or public measures) organization, of which they constituted a sort of political "special branch".

The only local informers who supplied some agents were indeed secret, but they were not one of little importance or interest to us. These were probably strictly confidential and not on a permanent or full. They are the typical product of a certain kind of training, usually taking the form of army and militia, or which could be easily converted to be used.

The handling of the agents was reported directly to the Ministry of the Interior and a fairly secret, such agents, though limited in number, were not of considerably more importance and interest.

(b) It is considered that the O.V.A. as a whole does not present such a great security problem or danger in view of the time appreciated but it must not be dismissed as unimportant.

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

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

(2) Former agents who worked under or in conjunction with the Gestapo. No further action will be taken in respect of these, but they should be regarded with suspicion as their reliability and sympathies tested with care when it is necessary in the case of the ordinary Agent of Public Security. They need not be specially informed in, nor should they be informed unless there is reason to believe that their activities or liberty are likely in any way to prejudice our security.

(3) Former petty informers and supporters of these agents. No special security action need be taken with regard to this category.

(4) Any information about former agents of the O.V.A. described in (1) and (2) above should be given to the local Civil Affairs Officer, who may for political reasons require certain action to be taken.

7. A.P.S.D.

(a) The A.P.S.D. is a unit, as such, has been used since the beginning of the war, and the majority of the personnel in it, until the present, are being indoctrinated in an Italian way.

(b) The A.P.S.D. is essentially a police organization, and its members were originally, in fact, members of the Italian. It cannot be said, however, that it is a police organization in the usual sense of the word, as it is a unit, which is not a police unit, but a unit, which is not a police unit.

(c) The Italian Government, which has been in power since the beginning of the war, has been in power since the beginning of the war, and has been in power since the beginning of the war.

(d) The Italian Government, which has been in power since the beginning of the war, has been in power since the beginning of the war, and has been in power since the beginning of the war.

(e) The Italian Government, which has been in power since the beginning of the war, has been in power since the beginning of the war, and has been in power since the beginning of the war.

(f) In such cases, if they are willing to give up the army, they should be willing to give up the army, and they should be willing to give up the army.

8. P.S.D.

(a) It is difficult to judge, however, the attitude of the personnel of this organization. Being a police unit, it is a unit, which is not a police unit, but a unit, which is not a police unit.

(b) If the attitude of this force is, however, in fact, or in the course of our advance, it is a unit, which is not a police unit, but a unit, which is not a police unit.

(c) On our arrival in fact, they should be a unit, which is not a police unit, but a unit, which is not a police unit.

SECRET

THE ITALIAN CIVIL POLICE - ITS STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS. A. M. SPALLONE
REFERENCE TO THE C.V.R.

1. The Civil Police organization 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 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.

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 personnel and confidential questions concerning the Chief of Police), and various sections, these 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).

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(b) Political Police, which is concerned with subversive activity as an organized 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.

(d) Judicial and Administrative Police, concerned with the repression of common crime (criminals), and with practices relating to public

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 Quarters 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 Quarters, 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, these 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.

(d) Judicial and Administrative Police, concerned with the repression of common crimes (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.).

-2-

(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 LEGGI ARMATI 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 Questure

The Questure 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 Questure is a Questore, assisted by a Vice-Questore (or failing the latter, by the official of highest rank in the Questure) 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.

From their inauguration, the 1st Division and the Political Squadra have been concerned with the prevention and repression of communist

(b) 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 Quosture

The Quosture 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 administration of public concerns, places of public entertainment, agencies, explosives, etc., etc.

At the head of each Quostura is a Quostore, assisted by a Vice-Quostore (or filling the latter, by the official of highest rank in the Quosture) 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 disposed 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.

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.

the regime as their principal aim and this was manifest in their attempts against the person of the head of the Government (MUSSOINI).

The Political Squares 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 Quetzare, 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 Quetzare; this however, was only relative, since these officials and agents worked along side those of the Quetzare.

Similar measures were taken in Sicily and other parts of the Kingdom in order to repress the "Maffia" 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 organization with the name of O.V.E. (Organismo vigilanza repressione antifascismo).

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

5. C.V.E.

(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 Prefect, the Quetzare, the Commandant of the CC.BB., and an officer of the M.V.S.I., 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.

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(c) Activities of the O.V.R.A.

(i) In order to regulate its work and avoid any overlapping the national territory was divided into zones, and places at the head of each was an official of senior rank (generally an Inspector General of P.S. - equivalent rank to that of the Questure).

(ii) Every zone was subdivided into sections, under one or more officials of P.S. with their relative agents, all of whom were listed on the administration roll; these could be relieved of their employment on grounds of promotion, on request of interested parties, because of recognised incapacity, or for other reasons.

(iii) Special consideration was given with regard to the greater expenses that O.V.R.A. personnel were likely to meet with as compared with those of the Questure and those varied according to rank.

(iv) Following on its recognition as an organization, it became obligatory for O.V.R.A. members to regard their work as secret, the reason for this being that they would have greater liberty of movement and would be enabled to circulate more freely in certain localities that they had to frequent.

(v) The secrecy, however, quickly ceased to operate by reason of the fact that officials and agents were compelled to work side-by-side with the Questure and their personnel, inasmuch that in recent years the heads of the service resided at the Questure itself and, moreover, used this as their address.

(vi) Each head of a zone or a section maintained a certain number of agents, paid at a fixed rate or according to the tasks assigned to them; these agents were free citizens chosen from all classes of society.

(vii) The Ministry employed other agents not known as such, who corresponded directly with it and these were also used to check the work done by agents employed by zones and sections. Quite often these agents took part in subversive associations upon whose activities they reported and kept a check.

(viii) The heads of sections reported to the heads of zones, not only on those activities directed specifically against the regime, but also and more frequently on the activities of the communists.

(ix) Whatever evidence was collected concerning any contemporary danger, was sent in a circumstantial report by the head of the zone, to the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry in its turn, sifted the evidence and authorised the preventative arrest of persons concerned, and the continuance of investigations: after which it decided from the results of investigation whether the charge should be made at an ordinary Tribunal, or a special Tribunal for the Defense of the State, or at the Provincial Commission for police cases. In the latter case the cases were passed to the Questure. On the other hand, the O.V.R.A. agents collaborated with their colleagues of the Questure in the arrests, interrogations, searches etc: this also included charges which were referred to the judicial authorities.

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(x) It should be stressed that, although the O.V.R.A. was recognized for the repression of anti-Fascism it was occupied pre-eminently with the repression of Communism and gradually extended itself into matters civil and political as well as social and economic. The O.V.R.A. was also

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 eliminating commerce in precious goods, and in enquiries concerning business firms, civil corporations, industries etc.

(xi) Taken 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 C.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 Quercia, and, if an organization 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 organization acted with great impartiality and correctness; there were not a few cases, recorded at the Quercia, 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 (confined) 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 organization 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 squadrista 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. Giovanni 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.I.I. (Ufficio politico investigativo) of the Fascist Federations and of the Militia, who acted independently of the C.V.R.A. and other police organizations, properly so called, were submitted to the latter and very often quashed. This did not fail to provide a motive for friction between the police officials, the Federali, and the Militia.

(xvi) With the advent of the RUDOLFO government and the fall of Fascism the C.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 activities or of violence. Translated copies of these "Telegraphic

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(xvii) With the advent of the Mussolini government and the fall of Fascism the C.V.R. 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. Transmitted copies of these "Telegraphic Orders" are shown in Appendix below.

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

(xix) 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.RP in Communes where there are not Questura or P.S. offices: in this instance these duties are carried out by the various CC.RP units who are responsible, however, in this matter to the Questori, who are the sole directors responsible for the public order in the province.

APRIL 1942

Transmitted copies of Tele Type in Orders issued to Director of Police, Chief of Police, from RO:R, as the direction of the Federal Govt.

(a) 21 July

No. 4/20/42. There is evidence that certain elements of the left party are trying to reactivate the subversive activities of the Fascist Party and that some of them have been reactivated out of place. You are instructed to intensify activities and observation of the activities of these elements, to ensure these who are placed themselves out of place and to take action against any who are acting as an agent of the Government. This order will be most carefully carried out.

(a) 10 August

No. 4/21/42. The activities of the Government is directed to the formation of a body of these elements are to enable them to reactivate the subversive activities of the Fascist Party and that some of them have been reactivated out of place. You are instructed to intensify activities and observation of the activities of these elements, to ensure these who are placed themselves out of place and to take action against any who are acting as an agent of the Government. This order will be most carefully carried out.

(a) 12 August

No. 4/22/42. You are instructed to carry out detailed measures of houses occupied by organizations and individuals of the left party and to intensify activities and observation of the activities of these elements, to ensure these who are placed themselves out of place and to take action against any who are acting as an agent of the Government. This order will be most carefully carried out.

(a) 12 August

Addressed to all members.

No. 4/23/42. It is reported that the left elements have been of the dissolved Fascist Party and that they are continuing their activities by the reactivation of the left party. Apart from measures to be taken by the military authorities, you are instructed to intensify activities, particularly in the areas of the left party, to ensure these who are placed themselves out of place and to take action against any who are acting as an agent of the Government. This order will be most carefully carried out.

ACING LIDGE IMMEDIATELY.

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 enoveature)

2. Some years before the death of BOCCHINI, (1939 circa) the party leaders intensified their efforts. One day BOCCHINI received a handwritten bunch of documents from MUSSOLINI, each 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 those words: "Your Excellency believes that it would be advantageous to the regime to entrust the police to the hands of the Party". MUSSOLINI after examining thoughtfully 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 QUERISIO of the Milizia Reale, May 1934, 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 QUERISIO, although an opponent 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 Political 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

In fact, in the early days of fascism, members of the revolution, were of those who had distinguished themselves in the events of the revolution, were nominated as Questari.

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 untested projects. (Promoveature aut emoveatur)

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 MISSOLINI, among which was a proposal for the reformation of the police, whereby this organization would pass under the direct control of the Party.

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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 CHIAZZO of the Militia Forestale, N.V.S.M., was nominated to fill the office held by SENISE, Director General of the P.S.

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It is to be noted however that shortly after assuming office General CHIERICI, although an opponent of the party, on interviewing each of the Questari 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 MISSOLINI 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 squadristi, these reprisals having been considered inopportune, illegal and of a personal nature.

C. P.A.I. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

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 training qualifications were necessary, although those selected, counted for a lot both on military 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, the 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 armored 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 arrest was General MARTINI who was arrested by the Germans on 25 Sept. (the same day as General CAJINI and Chief of Police SENESI were arrested).

The behaviour of the P.A.I. during the days immediately succeeding the Armistice was without question excellent. Its sections remained vigilantly 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 obstructive 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.

2. LA MILITIA VOLONTARIA PER LA SICUREZZA NAZIONALE.

i. The status of the Militia was defined on the 25th July last by Moretti and LADOLLO as forming an integral part of the armed forces of the State.

This was done in order to avoid a reference to the RADOLLO 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 ASQUINZI (Army Corps Commander) who was 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 LADOLLO, various measures were taken to accelerate the process of dissolving these formations. 106 battalions and 36 companies of the Militia were removed from their posts.

3. The implementation of the Government 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 Administration and Administration of the State or the Government. A few elements of the Militia, after close examination of their political views, 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 Consul 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 orders of the Militia should be dealt with was discussed. Such matters 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 examination.

The above mentioned commission was to provide for the 11 and 12

Monzauro was taken on the 25th July by His Excellency ARZILLONE (Army Corps Commander) and was then sent to the Militia, for the dissolution of the Militia.

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

In the month of August, at the instigation of Marshal R. DOSCHIO, various newspapers were to speculate on the process of dissolving these formations. The General and 56 Officers of the Militia were removed from their posts.

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 General's personal service, will be absorbed by the Army following a closer examination of their political views.

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

(c) The duties of the special Militia will be brought under the jurisdiction and administration of the State and the Army Ministry. A few elements of the Militia, after close discussion, will be entitled to render their services under the above administrative.

4. A special commission was formed by the Divisional General of the Italian Army BELLONE and the Consul General MOSCATO and GHILLO 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. Six members were allocated under the following 3 categories

- (a) To be placed at once in the reserve
- (b) To be sent on leave or 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 GHILLO 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.

5. ITALIAN POLICE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS (PUB. ASSISTANCE)

1. Foreword

(a) The control of Ports, Railways, Highways and Telegraphic Communications developed on the ministries concerned in respect of the organization and enforcement of public security, 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 action 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

- (1) Passport control. P.S. (Public Security)
- (11) Customs and Currency Control. Regia Guardia di Finanza and its officials. Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Exchange and Currency.
- (121) Control of Gunpowder, T.S. and CC.FF. Ministry of Interior
- (13) Control of Military. CC.FF. Ministry of War
- (14) Military Defence against enemy action. Military Authorities. Ministry of War.
- (15) Control of crews and merchandise to prevent clandestine emigration and disembarkation, etc. etc. Port Militia (Militia portuaria), Ministry of Communications

(b) RAILWAYS

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

(c) HIGHWAYS

- (1) Highway discipline, technical control of the condition of the roads and road works. Highway Militia (Militia Strada), Ministry of Communications and Transport.

(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 particular security police organizations operating at Ports, Railways, on Public Highways, and Telegraphic-Communications indicating their individual functions and the particular ministry or body to which case 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 Ocean Cruise. S.S. and C.S. Ministry of Interior.
- (iv) Control of Military. C.C. Ministry of War.
- (v) Military Defence against enemy action. Military Authorities. Ministry of War.
- (vi) Control of arms and merchandise to prevent clandestine exportation and disbursement, 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 Spedite della Strada.

(d) TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

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

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(d) TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS CONTR'L.

- (iii) Contr'ling of Military Mail. Military Courier, S.I.M. (Service Informations Militaires)
- (iv) Telephones Control. Armed Forces. The highest military authority in the area.
- (v) Telegraph and Radio Control. Quosum, Ministry of Interior.

16 Oct 43

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