

ACC/14628/PS

10000/143/1552

10000/143/1552

P. A. I.
JUN. 1944-MAR. 1946

0984

Acc/14628/P3.



P A T

Month Date
Time
After noon being

0985

10000

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10000 / 143 / 1552

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM June 44
TO March 46
CATALOGUE.

To: Food Sub-Commission
(Muir Parker)

Please see 8A and 10A of this
index to by
Public Supply.

file

300 Aug. 1944

~~10A~~

36A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel: 489081-165

22 March 1945

AC/14628/PS

SUBJECT : Carabinieri Reali.
TO : Civil Affairs Branch
G.N.O., M.E.F.

32 A

1. Reference year 12116/30/CA dated 20 Nov 1945.
2. Reply has now been received from the Commanding General of OC.MR. who expressed his thanks for the Nominal Rolls of Carabinieri in Tripolitania.
3. He further stated that in accordance with the general provisions of a decree Art. 1 of D.L.L. No. 790 of 19 Oct 45 the rights of OC.MR. who are at present serving in territories occupied by the Allies have been fully safeguarded. As regards promotion officers will be examined as soon as they are repatriated, without prejudicing their seniority. Individuals will also still be considered for promotion even if they have reached the maximum period of service for the rank they hold provided they are repatriated not later than one year after the ratification of the peace treaty.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

RCP/ta

3555

35A

TRANSLATION D.S.

Rome, 14 February 1946.

CC.RR. GENERAL COMMAND
Personnel Office for NCOs and ORs

No 4922/4

To HQ ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY S/C

In reply to: *35A*
AC/14628/PS dated 7 Dec. 1945.

R O M E

SUBJECT : Soldiers of the Arma in Eritrea and Tripolitania.

Whilst I thank you for your kind information, I give assurance that - in accordance with the general provisions ruled by art. 1 of D/I.L. 19 October 1945, No 790 - also the position of the CC.RR. who are at present in the territories occupied by the Allies, for what regards promotions, will be examined as soon as they are repatriated, without prejudicing their seniority. This will be considered also in case they have in the meanwhile reached the maximum period of service established for their rank, provided their repatriation would not take place more than one year after the end of the war.

they are not repatriated later than one year after the end of the present Italian campaign
The Commanding General
(smd) Brunetto Brunetti.

TO		
DIRECTOR	<i>WJ</i>	<i>11/3</i>
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	<i>WJ</i>	<i>11/3</i>
EXEC. OFFICER	<i>WJ</i>	<i>11/3</i>
POLICE		
LC. & REG.		
PRISONS		
ADM. DEPT.		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

ratification of the Treaty of Peace

3554



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO PERSONALE SOTTUFFICIALI E TRUPPA

8/3
Di

N. 4922/4 di prot.

Roma, li 14 febbraio 1946.

Risposta al foglio del 7 dicembre u.s. n. AC/14628/P.S. Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Militari dell'Arma in Eritrea e in Tripolitania.

AL COMANDO ALLIED COMMISSION
-PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION

A.P.O. 394

Nel ringraziare delle cortesi segnalazioni, assicuro che - come è previsto genericamente dall'art.1 del D.L. L. 19 ottobre 1945, n° 790 - anche i militari dell'Arma che si trovano tuttora in territorio occupato dagli Alleati, al loro ritorno in Patria, saranno esaminati per l'avanzamento senza pregiudizio dell'anzianità loro spettante, anche se avranno raggiunto nel frattempo il limite massimo di servizio stabilito per il loro attuale grado, purchè il loro rimpatrio non avvenga oltre un anno dopo la cessazione dell'attuale stato di guerra.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
-Brunetto Brunetti-

3553

Cap
fuori al posto di
ordin. sp. n. 15
avv. f. di via ...
quoniam prima con lettera
e con il tempo ...

file 34A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission
APO 394

AC/14628/FS

Tel : 489081-365

7 February 1946

SUBJECT : CC.RR in Eritrea and Tripolitania

TO : Commanding General CC.RR

see 33A

1. Reference letter of even number dated 7 December 1945, forwarding lists of CC.RR in Tripolitania.
2. May a reply now be given please as requested in para 3 of above quoted letter.

RCB/pl

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director

3552

33A

see 35A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission
APO 394

AC/14628/PS

7 Dec. 1945

SUBJECT : CC.RR. in Eritrea and Tripolitania
TO : Commanding General CC.RR.

1. Attached for your information are the following lists respecting CC.RR. in Tripolitania.

- (1) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reali who remained in Tripolitania at the time of the withdrawal of the Italian and German Armies.
- (2) Nominal roll Carabinieri Reali who were disbanded, or recovered in hospital, and were incorporated after the arrival of the British Army.
- (3) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reali who were sent to a PW Camp for disciplinary reasons.
- (4) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reali who refused to sign the declaration of cooperation.
- (5) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reali who were awaiting promotion but have now passed the age limit for promotion to a higher rank.
- (6) Nominal Roll of Carabinieri Reali who are at present serving with the Tripolitania Police Force.
- (7) A list of casualties that have occurred during the British occupation of Tripolitania.

2. Since the end of the war many requests have been made by the CC.RR. in Tripolitania as to clarification of

./.

- 2 -

their position as regards promotion to which they are entitled by Seniority but which they could not obtain owing to their service in Allied Occupied territory.

3. In order that a reply may be sent to Allied H.Q. will you please confirm that the CC.RR. in Tripolitania and Eritrea will not suffer in seniority and promotion by reason of their absence from Italy and that they will ultimately receive the same treatment as the CC.RR. now serving in Italy.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director.

RGB/sk

3750

11/29/45 - 1 PW (L. P. W.)
Mo. Reale/30/CA (L. P. W.)

26 NOV 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH, 843
G.I., I.M.F.

20th November, 1945. **A**
32

HQ Allied Commission.

Carabinieri Reale.

I am directed to inform you that since the end of the war with Germany many requests have been made by the Carabinieri Reale in Tripolitania for a clarification of their position with regard to promotion to which they were entitled by seniority, but which, owing to their service in occupied territory, they could not obtain.

You will recollect that on a previous occasion you were addressed in connection with the I.A.I. serving in Libya and that in your letter No. 49/14528/P.S. of 23 Oct 45 you expressed the view that the rights of these persons had been safeguarded. I am to ask therefore that you will approach the appropriate authorities in order to obtain an assurance that members of the OCIR serving with the Tripolitania will similarly not suffer in seniority and promotion by reason of their absence from Italy.

To facilitate your representations to the Italian authorities I enclose the following papers:-

- (1) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who remained in Tripolitania at the time of the withdrawal of the Italian and German Armies.
- (2) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who were disbanded, or recovered in hospital, and were incorporated after the arrival of the British Army.
- (3) Nominal roll of Carabinieri No. 3549 were sent to a PW Camp for disciplinary reasons.
- (4) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who refused to sign the declaration of cooperation.
- (5) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who were awaiting promotion but have now passed the age limit for promotion to a higher rank.
- (6) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who are

20 A

I am directed to inform you that since the end of the war with Germany many requests have been made by the Carabinieri Reale in Tripolitania for a clarification of their position with regard to promotion to which they were entitled by seniority, but which, owing to their service in occupied territory, they could not obtain.

You will recollect that on a previous occasion you were addressed in connection with the P.A.I. serving in Tripolitania and that in your letter No. 10/14625/P.S. of 24 Oct 43 you expressed the view that the Italian persons had been safeguarded. I am to ask therefore that you will approach the appropriate authorities in order to obtain an assurance that members of the ECHR serving with the Carabinieri will similarly not suffer in seniority and promotion by reason of their absence from Italy.

To facilitate your representations to the Italian authorities I enclose the following papers:-

- (1) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who remained in Tripolitania at the time of the withdrawal of the Italian and German Armies.
- (2) Nominal roll Carabinieri Reale who were disarmed, or recovered in hospital, and were incorporated after the arrival of the British Army.
- (3) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale ³⁷⁴⁹ were sent to a PW Camp for disciplinary reasons.
- (4) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who refused to sign the declaration of cooperation.
- (5) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who were awaiting promotion but have not passed the age limit for promotion to a higher rank.
- (6) Nominal roll of Carabinieri Reale who are at present serving with the Tripolitania Police Force.
- (7) A list of casualties that have occurred during the British occupation of Tripolitania.

I am to state that, though this Branch is not prepared on political grounds to implement any promotions which the Carabinieri Command may decide to make, it is desirable that the Carabinieri in Tripoli should be assured that they will ultimately receive the same treatment as those now in Italy.

Allen
(A. SILLERY)
Lt. Colonel
FOR CHIEF SECRETARY

War Sub-Commission
NOV 29 1946
77

14060 P - Safety ZIA
INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: OE/57571
Date/Time of Origin: OCT 25 1800C

Message Centre No: G/2374
Date Time Rec'd: OCT 30 0930A
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: MIDEAST
TO : ROME AREA

RA
244

UNCLASSIFIED.

Dissolution of PAI. Your letter ACI 14628/PS of 16 June 45 para 3 has a decision been reached.

DIST

ACTION P SAFETY SC
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE & FLOAT 3

ACTION

HEADQUARTERS
30 OCT 1945
A. C.

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. DIRECTOR	3548	3-11
POLICE		
LIC. & REG.		
PRISONS		
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

File

30A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission
APO 394

AG/14628/ED

23 Oct. 45

SUBJECT : Dissolution of P.A.I.

TO : Civil Affairs Branch, CHQ MEF

1. Reference your ^{29A} 590/30/CA dated 9 Oct. 1945.

2. The policy regarding Italian members of the former Italian Africa Police Force (P.A.I.) has again been discussed with the Director of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior.

3. It has been stated that as and when former members of P.A.I. return to Italy they will be accepted into the Corps of Agents of Public Security. Promotions made in Rome before the occupation of Eritrea will be promulgated in due course, and steps will be taken to ensure that personnel do not suffer as a result of enforced absence from the country.

4. No fresh legislation has been brought into being since the Decree of 15 February 1943, No.43.

5. It is considered that the rights of the personnel under your jurisdiction have been safeguarded, but if any further steps are taken by the Italian government you will be informed.

3347

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGB.
Director

FJW/pl

Copy to : Chief Administrator Eritrea
" " Tripolitania

29 Aug

No. 500/3076

CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH
GHQ., MEF.
Tel: "GEORGE" Ext. 58.

18 OCT. 1945

9th October, 1945.

HQ.,
Allied Commission,
Civil Affairs Section,
ROME

17 OCT. 1945

SVARUM

I am directed to refer to your letter AC/14628/PS dated 16 June 1945 and to ask whether you are now in position to inform this Branch of the manner in which the general body of ex-members of the P.A.I. will be dealt with.

Carrel

(P. CARREL)
Major,
for CHIEF SECRETARY

/ADS

TO		
DIRECTOR	<i>10/10</i>	<i>10/10</i>
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER	<i>10/10</i>	<i>10/10</i>
OFFICE	<i>10/10</i>	<i>10/10</i>
SECRETARY		
CHIEF CLERK		

1992
3546



Comando Generale dell'Arma dei Carabinieri Reali

UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE

N. 4/325 di prot. Segreto Roma, li 11/8/1945

Risposta al foglio del 28/7/u.s. n. AG/14628/15 n.

OGGETTO: Militari dell'Arma dei C.O.R.R. in Eritrea.

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER LA P.S.
della Commissione Alleata

ROMA

Ringrazio per la cortese comunicazione
e prego codesta Sottocommissione di compie-
cersi esaminare la possibilità di far rimpa-
triare gli ufficiali non impiegati dalle au-
torità militari britanniche.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE
-Brunetto Brunetti-

3544

267A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14625/PS

28 July 1945

SUBJECT : Dissolution of P.A.I.
TO : Commanding General CC.RR

Attached for your information are the following:-

- (a) Nominal roll of members of the CC.RR serving with the Eritrea Police Force;
- (b) Nominal roll of ex-officers of the CC.RR resident in Eritrea but not employed by the E.A.A.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.S.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

FWS/11

3543

26A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AFO 394

AG/14628/PS

28 July 1945

SUBJECT : Dissolution of P.A.I.
10 : Ministry of Interior
Direction General Public Security

Reference your request attached are the following:-

- (a) Ex-Members of P.A.I. at present serving with the Eritrea Police Force;
- (b) Ex-Members of P.A.I. who are still in Eritrea but are not serving with the Eritrea Police Force.

Abraham G. Wilson
ABRAHAM G. WILSON
Colonel, J.A.C.S.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

FSW/lb

3542

18/1/45

No. 500/28/CA

25A

CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH
GHQ., MEF.
Tel: "GEORGE" Ext.68

14th July, 1945.

Headquarters,
Allied Commission,
Civil Affairs Section,
A.P.O. 394.

20 JUL 1945

*See 26^A
27^A*

DISSOLUTION OF P.A.I.

24A

I am directed to refer to your letter ref.
AC/14628/PS dated 16 June 45 and to forward nominal rolls
of:-

- (a) Ex-Members of P.A.I. at present serving with the Eritrea Police Force;
- (b) Ex-Members of P.A.I. who are still in Eritrea but are not serving with the Eritrea Police Force.

I am also to enclose for your information (a) a nominal roll of members of the C.C.R.R. serving with the Eritrea Police Force; and (b) a nominal roll of ex-Officers of the C.C.R.R. resident in Eritrea but not employed by the B.M.A.

J.N.D. Anderson

(J.N.D. ANDERSON)
Colonel,
CHIEF SECRETARY

Copy to:- Chief Administrator
HQ., BMA.,
ERITREA

DELIVERED	
RECEIVED	<i>28/7/45</i>
FILED	
INDEXED	
SEARCHED	
SERIALIZED	
FILED	
INDEXED	
SEARCHED	
SERIALIZED	
FILED	

HWB

/ADS

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
APO 384

24^A

AG/14628/PS

16 June 1945

SUBJECT : Dissolution of P.A.I.

TO : Civil Affairs Branch,
GHQ, M.E.F.

23^A

1. Reference your 500/19/62 dated 4 June 1945.
2. The policy regarding Italian members of the former Italian Africa Police Force (P.A.I.) has been discussed with the Director of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior, and it has been established that no ex-member of the P.A.I. has been re-engaged in the service of the Ministry with the exception of 3 special cases that have been reviewed and approved by the High Commissioner for Epuration.
3. The Epuration Commission is considering the manner in which the general body of ex-members of the P.A.I. shall be dealt with and a decision is expected in about two months time.
4. The statement in Par 4 of your letter that ex-members of the P.A.I. are gaining promotions, is denied by the Ministry. No promotions have been made and where promotions and confirmations of promotions were made in Rome before the occupation of Eritrea, these will be promulgated in due course.
5. The Director of Public Security has asked that a nominal roll be supplied of the 171 ex-members of P.A.I. now serving with the Eritrea Police Force. Particulars of those in Tripolitania are already known to the Ministry.

See 25^A and 26^A

G.E. UPJOHN ³⁵⁴⁰
VP CA Sec

Copy to Chief Administrator Eritrea
" " Tripolitania.

No. 500/19/CA.

23A
PS ✓
for action
WJG

CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH,
CHQ., MEX.

4th June, 1945.

H.Q. Allied Commission,
A.P.O. 394,
Civil Affairs Section.

DISSOLUTION OF P.A.I.

There are at present serving with the Eritrea Police Force 171 Italian members of the former Italian Africa Police Force (known shortly as "The P.A.I.") a body which was disbanded under the provisions of the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant of the Realm dated 15th February, 1945, No.43.

2. The main provisions of that decree were as follows:-

- (a) The P.A.I. should be disbanded.
- (b) Subject to the approval of the High Commission for sanctions against Fascism (or in some cases subject to the result of "trial by epuration") the disbanded members' names were to be transferred to the nominal roll of the "Administration for Public Security Department", where presumably employment was to be given to them.

3. The position of members of the P.A.I. in Eritrea is governed by article 7 of the Decree, which provides that for members of the P.A.I. who are prisoners of war, scattered, or in territories which at the date of the coming into force of the decree have not yet been restored to the Administration of the Italian Government, the procedure for admitting them into the Public Security Department shall be deferred, in that their names and personal files need only be submitted to the High Commission for sanctions against Fascism for approval (and possibly trial by epuration) within 60 days after either the repatriation of the individual concerned or the restoration of the territory to the Italian Government. **3539**

4. Although, however, the rights of the members of the P.A.I. in Eritrea to have their names entered on the nominal roll of the Public Security Department are thus adequately preserved, it is known that persons whose names are already on the latter roll are gaining promotion in the Public Security Departments over their heads, and this is naturally causing considerable concern. It is desired therefore that these men's rights should be safeguarded in so far as this is possible, not only because they have served the far as this is possible, not only because they have served the

QUARTERS
9 JUN 1945
C.

Police Force (known shortly as "the P.A.I.") a body which was disbanded under the provisions of the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant of the Realm dated 15th February, 1945, No.43.

2. The main provisions of that decree were as follows:-

- (a) The P.A.I. should be disbanded.
- (b) Subject to the approval of the High Commission for sanctions against fascism (or in some cases subject to the result of "trial by epuration") the disbanded members' names were to be transferred to the nominal roll of the "Administration for Public Security Department", where presumably employment was to be given to them.

3. The position of members of the P.A.I. in Eritrea is governed by article 7 of the Decree, which provides that for members of the P.A.I. who are prisoners of war, scattered, or in territories which at the date of the coming into force of the decree have not yet been restored to the Administration of the Italian Government, the procedure for admitting them into the Public Security Department shall be deferred, in that their names and personal files need only be submitted to the High Commission for sanctions against fascism for approval (and possibly trial by epuration) within 60 days after either the repatriation of the individual concerned or the restoration of the territory to the Italian Government. **3539**

4. Although, however, the rights of the members of the P.A.I. in Eritrea to have their names entered on the nominal roll of the Public Security Department are thus adequately preserved, it is known that persons whose names are already on the latter roll are gaining promotion in the Public Security Departments over their heads, and this is naturally causing considerable concern. It is desired therefore that these men's rights should be safeguarded in so far as this is possible, not only because they have served the British Military Administration in Eritrea loyally and efficiently over a long period, but also because the uncertainty as to their future is having an unsettling effect and tending to detract from their efficiency.

5. It would be much appreciated therefore if you would approach the appropriate Italian authorities and ask what assurances can be given to the members of the P.A.I. concerned as to the preservation of their rights of promotion. The authorities should bear in mind when considering this question that many promotions and confirmations of promotions among members of the P.A.I. made in Rome before the occupation

.../...


of Eritrea were never actually promulgated.

6. There are a number of P.A.I. interned in Tripolitania, and any assurance by the Italian authorities as above can be communicated to them also.

Colonel

Colonel
CHIEF SECRETARY

Copy to:- Chief Administrator,
ERITREA.

Chief Administrator,
TRIPOLITANIA.

/M.

TO	DATE
DIRECTOR	10/6
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	10/6
EXE. OFFICER	9/6
POLICE	10/6
L.C. & REG.	
PRISONS	
ADM. OFFICER	
SECURITY	
CHIEF CLERK	

3538

TO	
COL. GH. P. N.	Translation/MBE
COL. YOUNG	62 14/2
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR	
MAJ. MONTANA	
MAJ. WILSON	22A
MAJ. HANCOCK	
MAJ. BALLANCE	
CAPT. POWEL	
Capt. Oshery	

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

No. 333

TO : A.C. - P.S. S/

SUBJECT : Suppression of the Italian Africa Police Corps (P.A.I.).

3rd February 1945

We are forwarding for your information copy of the draught Lieutenant Regent's Decree regarding the suppression of the Italian Africa Police Corps. The relative report is also attached.

The a/m Decree, which was prepared in agreement with this Directorate, has been forwarded to us by the Office of the President of the Cabinet Council this morning.

THE CHIEF OF THE POLICE
sig. Ferrari

Translation of Enclosures./MBE

draught Lieutenant Regent's Decree regarding the suppression of the Italian Africa Police Corps (P.A.I.)

R E P O R T

3537

The Cabinet Council in its meeting of 24th Jan. 1945, while examining the draught Lieutenant Regent's Decree which had been prepared in regard to the useful employment of the Italian Africa Police Corps' personnel, decided to suppress the Corps and to enlist all the suitable personnel in the rolls of the P.S..

In order to put these directions into effect, the attached Draught Lieutenant Regent's Decree has been prepared, following the principles indicated herebelow:

- A - Suppression of the Italian Africa Police Corps;
- B - Strengthening of the P.S. rolls without causing perturbations;
- C - Transfer to the P.S. of the most suitable of the P.A.I., taking into account:
 - a - the previous approval for each single person by the High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism;
 - b - the faculty of the Ministry of the Interior not to enlist

- 2 -

- those who are not considered suitable;
- D - To avoid interruptions in the employment of those who are going to be enlisted with the P.S. Force;
- E - To pension off those who wish it, unless they have been scheduled for epuration and on this account are to be dismissed.
1. Selection of the most suitable of the P.A.I.. This selection must be carried out on two different levels, as indicated above:
 - a - Approval by the High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism. This approval must be granted to each Officer and Agent personally. For this purpose, within thirty days from the date of the entry into force of the Decree, the Ministry of Italian Africa shall forward to the High Commissioner the list and the personal records of those who are in the territory given back to the Italian Government. In regard to the prisoners and in general to those who are out of the national territory or in those territories that have not yet been returned to the Italian Authorities, the transmittal of the a/m documents must be effected within sixty days from the date of the re-patriation of the personnel or of the handing over of the territories to the Italian Government. Those who are not granted the approval must be scheduled for epuration.
 - b - Faculty of the Ministry of the Interior not to enlist those who in any case are not considered suitable for the new service. The Ministerial Decree stating that a person is not considered suitable for the new service must be issued only after a Special Commission has given its opinion. Such Commission is nominated by the Minister of the Interior and formed by a State Councillor and two P.S. Officials of a grade not inferior to the seventh. (art. 5, third and fourth paragraphs).
 2. Transfer to the P.S. rolls. This transfer will be effective from the date of the suppression of the Corps, so that the course of the employment of the Officers and Agents who are transferred may not be interrupted. (art. 2, fourth paragraph).
The Minister of the Interior, in his indisputable judgement, distributes the transferred personnel between the ~~rolls~~ ³³⁰ (military and civilian) of the P.S. Administration. They will be included in the effective lists immediately below the present personnel of equal rank.
 3. Application for pensioning off, furloughing or rescinding of the period of service. Art. 5 grants the faculty of making this application to those Officers and Agents who have not been scheduled for epuration or whose epuration has not resulted in their dismissal. (art. 5, para's 1 and 2).

4. The liquidations and pensions to which the personnel who terminate their service at their own request or owing to their not having been accepted by the Ministry of the Interior, are entitled, have been fixed on the basis of the regulations issued in regard to the suppression of the Royal Guards. (R. Decree No. 1680 of the 31st December 1922). Endeavour has been made to avoid according Officers better treatment than Agents.

Those who are entitled to pension are granted an additional 5 years to those actually worked.

Those who have not worked for such a period that can entitle them to pension, are granted a special "dismissal liquidation" for an amount equal to a monthly salary per year of service, adding 5 years to those actually worked. (art. 6)

Those who are dismissed owing to epuration are entitled, when it is their due, to the normal liquidation and pension treatment.

The other articles regard some details of no particular importance.

The Decree has been prepared in agreement with the Authorities concerned.

3735

22B

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
Prince of Piemonte
General Lieutenant Regent of the Kingdom

Owing to the power granted to us

Having seen the R. Decree Law 14 December 1936, No. 3374,
turned into the Law No. 1241 of 10 June 1937, on the formation
of the technical colonial lists;

Having seen the R. Decree No. 1211 of 10 June 1937, approving
the Italian Police Corps' Regulations;

Having seen the R. Decree No. 754 of 6 June 1940, approving
the General Regulations of the Italian Africa Police Corps;

Having seen art. 4 of the Lieutenant Regent's Decree No. 151
of 23 June 1944;

Having seen the decision of the Cabinet Council;

On proposal of the President of the Cabinet Council, Prime
Minister, Minister of the Interior and acting Minister of
Italian Africa, in accordance with the Ministers of War and
Treasury;

We have sanctioned and now promulgate the following:

3534

ART. 1

The Italian Africa Police Corps, created by the R. Decree No. 2374 of 14.12.1936, is suppressed.

ART. 2

After the approval of the High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism, the Officers and the Agents of the P.A.I. are transferred to the P.S. roll.

They are included in the effective lists immediately below the present personnel of equal rank.

Accordingly, those who are recalled or held on duty, if granted the a/m approval, are transferred in the same position to the P.S.

The a/m transfers are effective from the date of the entry into force of this Decree.

The Officers re-called or held on duty who are in possession of the necessary education and come from the consecutive service as N.C.O.'s, will be admitted to the exams for the rank of 2nd Lieutenant reserved for the P.S. N.C.O.'s, according to art. 7 of the Law No. 39 of 26 Jan. 1942, independently of the prescribed age limit.

ART. 3

The rolls of the established strength of the P.S. will be modified by a Lieutenant Regent's Decree, according to the number of personnel to be re-enlisted from the P.A.I.. Until such decree is issued, the a/m Officers and Agents will be enlisted as a surplus strength.

ART. 4

In order to have the approval given which is contemplated in art. 2, the Ministry of Italian Africa must transmit to the High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism, within 30 days from the date of the entry into force of this Decree, a list of the names of all the P.A.I. Officers and Agents who are ~~in~~ in the territory returned to the Italian Government. The personal records must also be transmitted.

The High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism, within 60 days from the date of receipt of the list, must inform the Ministry of the Interior of the names of those who have been granted the approval and commit the others to ~~evacuation~~ ³⁵³³evacuation.

The approval can also be granted to those who have been committed to ~~evacuation~~ ³⁵³³evacuation and proposed for a sanction less serious than dismissal.

If their ~~evacuation~~ ³⁵³³evacuation does not result in their dismissal, they will be transferred to the rolls of the P.S., according to art. 2.

ART. 5

The P.A.I. personnel who have not been scheduled for epuration as per art. 4, can apply for pensioning off or furloughing or for rescinding of the period of service. The application must be presented within 30 days from the date on which they are notified that they have been enlisted with the P.S.. Those who have undergone epuration which has not resulted in their dismissal, can also apply for the a/m facilities after the date of the modification of the result of the trial. The Minister of the Interior has the power not to enlist some members of the suppressed Corps. This measure is taken by a Decree which is only issued after a Special Commission has given its opinion and for which no reasons are to be given. Those not enlisted, are considered as dismissed. The Commission mentioned in the latter paragraph is appointed by a Decree of the Minister of the Interior and consists of a State Councillor and two P.S. Officials of a grade not inferior to the seventh.

ART. 6

In regard to the liquidation of pensions the P.A.I. personnel who are dismissed according to art. 5 and have worked the minimum time necessary to entitle them to pension, are granted an additional five years to those actually worked. Those who are not entitled to pension will be granted a "dismissal liquidation" equal to monthly salary per year of service with the P.A.I. or with another State Agency, increased by five years.

ART. 7

In regard to the Officers and Agents of the P.A.I. who are prisoners, missing or in any case out of the national territory, the time limit contemplated in art. 4, 1st para, is increased up to 60 days and runs from the date of their re-patriation. The same applies to those Officers and Agents, who at the date of the entry into force of this Decree, are in those territories that have not yet been returned to the Italian Government.

ART. 8

The economic treatment to which the personnel indicated in the previous article and their families are entitled will continue to weigh on the balance of the Ministry of Italian Africa until their position is defined according to this Decree.

ART. 9

The liquidation of the P.A.I. personnel who for any reason will not be transferred to the P.S. rolls, must be effected by the Ministry of Italian Africa from its own balance.

ART. 10

The economic treatment of those under epuration will continue to weigh on the balance of the Ministry of Italian Africa for all the duration of the trial.

ART. 11

All the mobile material (arms, ammunitions, motor-vehicles, bed equipment, cloths and kit, quadrupeds etc.) of the P.A.I. must be transferred to the P.S..

ART. 12

The Minister of Treasury is authorized to effect variations in the balance necessitated by the entry into force of this Decree.

ART. 13

This Decree comes into force on the day following that of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Kingdom".

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We order that this Decree be obeyed as a law of the State.

3531

Mod. 512

L.



Urgente

Roma 3 febbraio 1945

Ministero dell'Interno
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

MA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE
DI P.S. COMMISSIONE AL-
LEATA ROMA

Divisione personale *Te - I^o*
Aut. A 3331 *Allegati V^o U^o*

Risposta al f. del
Dir. *Te* N^o

OGGETTO Soppressione Corpo Polizia Africa Ita-
liana.-

Per opportuna conoscenza, si trasmette co-
pia dello schema di decreto legislativo luog-
gotenenziale, concernente la soppressione del
Corpo di polizia dell'Africa Italiana e del-
la relativa relazione.

Detto schema, rimesso stamane dalla Presi-
denza del Consiglio dei Ministri, è stato pre-
disposto d'intesa con questa Direzione Genera-
le.

IL CAPO DELLA POLIZIA

J. Janni
3530

bocche di decreto legislativo incoferenziale concernente la soppres-
sione del Corpo di polizia dell'Africa italiana.

R E L A T I O N E

Il Consiglio dei Ministri dell'11 gennaio, della seduta del 24 gennaio
P.S., lo schema di decreto legislativo incoferenziale che era stato pre-
disposto per dare attuazione al progetto del Corpo dell'Africa italia-
na, decise la soppressione del Corpo stesso e l'assorbimento degli elemen-
ti adoperati nei ruoli dell'Amministrazione della P.S..

Per attuare tale direttiva si è predisposto l'unico schema di decreto
legislativo attendendosi, nella redazione di esso, ai seguenti
criteri:

- A)-soppressione del Corpo di polizia dell'A.I.;
- B)-rafforzare gli organici della P.S., senza, però, arrecare turbamento
ai suoi ruoli;
- C)-trasferire nella P.S. gli elementi migliori, selezionandoli attraverso:
a) il preventivo nulla osta nominativo dell'Alto Commissario per le carrie-
re contro il fascismo;
- b) la facoltà del Ministero dell'Interno di non assegnare gli elementi
non idonei;
- d)-evitare una soluzione di continuità nel rapporto di impiego del perso-
nale che viene inquadrato nella P.S.;
- e)-accordare, a coloro che ne faranno domanda, la possibilità di essere
collocati a riposo, in congedo, purché non desistano dal servizio
se, se deferiti, questo non si era concluso con la soluzione della "disponi-
sa dal servizio."
- f)-selezione degli elementi migliori, come si è sopra accennato tale sele-
zione avviene in due fasi: la prima:
- g) nulla osta dell'Alto Commissario per le carriere 8529 il fascismo che
deve essere nominativamente accordato ai singoli ufficiali ed agenti del

R E L A T I O N E

Il Consiglio dei Ministri nell'esaminare, nella seduta del 14 gennaio e.c., lo schema di decreto legislativo luogotenenziale che era stato predisposto per dare unità d'azione al personale del Corpo dell'Africa Italiana, decise la soppressione del Corpo stesso e l'assorbimento degli elementi idonei nei ruoli dell'amministrazione della F.S..

Per attuare tale direttiva si è predisposto l'unico schema di decreto legislativo attuativo, nella redazione di esso, ~~si sono~~ ai seguenti criteri:

- A)-soppressione del Corpo di polizia dell'A.I.;
- B)-rafforzare gli organici della F.S., senza, però, suscitare turbamento ai suoi ruoli;
- C)-Preferire nella F.S. gli elementi migliori, selezionandoli attraverso:
- a) il preventivo nulla osta nominativo dell'Alto Commissario per le sanzioni contro il fascismo;
- b) la facoltà del Ministero dell'Interno di non inquadrare gli elementi non idonei;
- D)-evitare una riduzione di continuità nel rapporto di impiego nel personale che viene inquadrato nella F.S.;
- E)-ricordare, a coloro che ne facciano domanda, le possibilità di essere collocati a riposo, in congedo, o, che non deferati a giudizio di epurazione, se deferiti, questo non si sia concesso con la sanzione della "disidoneità del servizio."
- F)-Regolazione degli elementi migliori come si è sopra accennato tale soluzione avviene in due distinte fasi:

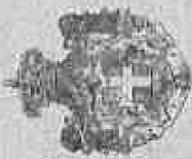
a) Nulla osta dell'Alto Commissario per le sanzioni **3529** il fascismo che deve essere nominativamente autorizzato ai singoli ufficiali ed agenti del sottileso Corpo. A tal fine il Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, entro trenta giorni dalla entrata in vigore del provvedimento, trasmette all'Alto Commissario l'elenco e lo schema personale dei presenti nei territori restituiti all'Amministrazione Italiana. Per i pugliesi ed in genere per coloro che

Mont. 572

Roma

M

Requisito al foglio del
Dir. L. N.



Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione
Prot. N.

L. Allegati

OGGETTO

9258

si trovano fuori del territorio nazionale o in territori non ancora re-
sponsabili all'Amministrazione Italiana deve trasmissione deve essere in-
vece effettuata in un periodo di sessanta giorni a decorrere dalla data
di rimpatrio del personale stesso o del passaggio dei territori all'Am-
ministrazione Italiana (art.7);

le persone per le quali non viene accordato il nulla osta sono deferi-
te al giudizio di epurazione;

b) Facoltà del Ministro per l'Interno di non approvare, con decreto non
motivato, l'assegnamento degli ufficiali comunque presentati non idonei al
nuovo servizio. Il decreto deve essere preceduto dal parere di un'assi-
sta commissione nominata dal Ministro per l'Interno e composta da un Consi-
gliere di Stato presidente e da due funzionari dell'Amministrazione della
P.S. di grado non inferiore al settimo (art.5, terzo e quarto comma). Il per-
sonale che verrà in tal modo a cessare dal servizio ha diritto al trattamento
di quiescenza appresso indicato;

2) - Trasferimento nei ruoli della P.S. in caso di decesso colturale
con la data di soppressione del Corpo, in cui si ha non interrompere il rap-
porto di impiego negli ufficiali ed agenti che vengono trasferiti (art.4,
4° comma).

Il Ministro per gli Interni, a suo insindacabile giudizio, può trasferire
il personale trasferito nei ruoli (militare e civile) dell'Amministrazione,
della P.S., inquadrandola dopo l'ultimo dei gradi (3328° comma);

3) - Domanda di collocamento a riposo, in caso di decesso colturale
L'art.5 dello schema dà facoltà di presentare detta domanda agli uf-
ficiali ed agenti che non siano stati deferiti al giudizio di epurazione
o se deferiti, quando il giudizio di epurazione

3328

di personale che avesse avuto o del personale del territorio alla mi-

strazione di cui (art. 7);
le persone per le quali non viene accordato il nulla osta sono deferi-

te al giudizio di epurazione;
b) Facoltà del Ministero per l'invio di non idonee, con lavoro non

motivato, l'annullamento degli effetti con cui non sono al

nuovo servizio. Il decreto deve essere preceduto dal parere di un'ispe-

zione civile ed è emanato dal Ministero. Il decreto deve essere preceduto dal parere di un'ispe-

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0/0

Mod. 572

19

Roma

Al

Proposte al Regio del
Dir. Sec. N.º



Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Divisione Sec. Allegati

OGGETTO

5225

=5=

no determinato sulla base di quanto già disposto in occasione dello scioglimento (R. decreto 31 dicembre 1922, n. 1600) della Guardia regia ed avendo cura di evitare sperequazioni tra ufficiali ed agenti. A coloro che hanno maturato il diritto a pensione viene accordata una maturazione di cinque anni del servizio effettivo prestato, mentre per coloro che non hanno maturato tale diritto viene concessa una speciale "anzianità di congedamento" per un ammontare pari ad una mensilità per ogni anno di servizio prestato maggiorato, questo, di cui ne sono (art. 6).

Al dispendio del servizio a seguito di giudizio di espulsione fatta, qualora neppure il diritto, il trattamento di congedamento normale.

Le restanti norme dello schema sono le disposizioni di dettaglio che non rivestono particolare rilievo.

Il provvedimento è stato presentato di intesa con le Amministrazioni interessate.

3527

SCHISA di decreto legislativo luogotenenziale concernente la soppres-
sione del Corpo di polizia dell'Africa italiana.

MINISTRO DI GIUSTIZIA

FRANCESCO DI PIEMONTE

Ministro onorario del Regno

In virtù dell'autorità a lui delegata;

Visto il R. decreto legge 14 dicembre 1936, n. 2277, convertito nella
legge 10 giugno 1937 n. 1041, sulla costituzione dei ruoli tecnici eslo-
niali;

Visto il R. decreto 10 giugno 1937 n. 1041, che approva il regolamento
del Corpo della polizia coloniale;

Visto il R. decreto 6 giugno 1940, n. 1754, che approva il regolamento
generale del Corpo di polizia dell'Africa italiana;

Visto l'art. 4 del decreto legge luogotenenziale 23 giugno 1944 n. 1511;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri
nella proposta del presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri Ugo Almer-
stro segretario di Stato, Ministro ad interim per l'Africa italiana e Mi-
nistro per l'Interno, in concerto con il Ministro per la guerra e per il
tesoro;

MINISTRO SANZIONATO - INCONTINENTE QUARTO ORE/ 3:26

Art. 1

Il Corpo di Polizia dell'Africa Italiana, istituito con Regio Decreto Legge 14 dicembre 1936, n° 2574, convertito in Legge, con modificazioni, con la Legge 10 giugno 1937, n° 1211, è composto.

Art. 2
Enighe

Previo nulla osta nominativo Commissario per le esonerazioni contro il fascismo, gli ufficiali e gli agenti del Corpo di Polizia dell'Africa Italiana sono trasferiti nei ruoli dell'Amministrazione della P.S..

Essi conservano il grado e la relativa anzianità, ma prendono posto dopo l'ultimo pari grado del diverso ruolo in cui saranno inquadrati, ad insindacabile giudizio del ministro per l'Interno.

Perimenti, il personale trasferito e richiamato, al quale sia stato concesso il nulla osta previsto nei comma precedenti, è trasferito, con la medesima posizione, alla dipendenza dell'Amministrazione della P.S..

I trasferimenti di cui al comma precedente hanno effetto dalla data di entrata in vigore del presente decreto.

Gli ufficiali trasferiti a richiamati, muniti di diploma di licenza da un istituto dell'ordine superiore, convenienti del servizio continuativo, quali sottufficiali, potranno essere ammessi al concorso riservato ai sottufficiali del Corpo delle guardie di P.S. per il grado di sottotenente di cui all'art. 7 della legge 16 gennaio 1942, n° 39; ma, indipendentemente dal limite di età prescritto, purché non abbiano superato il limite di età previsto per il collocamento a ruota del pari grado in servizio permanente effettivo.

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Art. 3

Con decreto ministeriale, su proposta del ministro per l'Interno di concerto con i ministri per la guerra e per il tesoro saranno apportati ai ruoli organici dell'Amministrazione della P.S. le variazioni, in conformità dell'ordinamento della struttura ed agenti in base al presente decreto.

Tale provvedimento, fatto a carico della spesa, sarà pubblicato in vigore del decreto

La legge 10 giugno 1957, n. 1141, è soppressa.

F. 1141

Fuviò sulla cosa nominativo come haio per le sanzioni contro il fascismo, gli ufficiali e gli agenti del Corpo di Polizia dell'Africa italiana sono trasferiti nei ruoli dell'Amministrazione della P.S..

Essi conservano il grado e la qualifica anzianità, ma prendono posto dopo l'ultimo pari grado nei diversi ruoli in cui saranno inquadrati, ad inderogabile giudizio del ministro per l'interno.

Parimenti, il personale trasferito è facoltativo, al quale era stato accordato il nulla osta previsto nel comma precedente, è trasferito, con la necessaria posizione, alle dipendenze dell'Amministrazione della P.S..

I trasferimenti di cui al comma precedente hanno effetto dalla data di entrata al visore del presente decreto.

Gli ufficiali trasferiti e tralasciati la laurea di laurea di un istituto dell'ordine superiore, provenienti dal servizio combattente, dalla sottufficialità, governo essere ammessi al concorso riservato ai sottufficiali del Corpo le ile grade di P.S. per il grado di sottotenente di cui all'art. 7 della legge 26 gennaio 1942, n. 39, anziché quello del titolo di età prescritto, purché non abbiano superato il limite di età previsto per il collocamento a riposo dell'una grado anzianità permanentemente effettivo.

art. 3

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Con decreto luogotenente, su proposta del ministro per l'interno di concerto con il ministro per la guerra e per il tesoro e nello sporto ai ruoli organici dell'Amministrazione della P.S. le variazioni intervenute dall'1.1.1957, in materia di uscita in base al presente decreto.

Tale inquadramento, fino a tanto non sarà previsto in vigore il decreto di cui al precedente comma, viene effettuato in soprannumero nei relativi ruoli e gradi dell'Amministrazione della P.S..

Art. 4

Al fine del nulla osta previsto nell'art. 2, il Ministero dell'Africa italiana rimette, entro trenta giorni, dall'entrata in vigore del presente Decreto, all'Alto Commissario per le emozioni contro il fascismo l'elenco nominativo, negli indirizzi ed agenzie del Corpo di polizia dell'Africa italiana presenti nel territorio per il servizio all'Amministrazione del Governo italiano. Con l'elenco saranno trasmesse le corrispondenti schede personali.

L'Alto Commissario per le emozioni contro il fascismo, entro 60 giorni dalla ricezione dell'elenco, comunica, al Ministero dell'Interno, l'individuazione delle persone per le quali si accorda il nulla osta, e deferisce al giudice di sorveglianza il quesito perche' il nulla osta può essere concesso per il personale deferito al giudice di sorveglianza con proposta di amnistione meno grave della dispensa dal servizio.

Il personale, così deferito, qualora, a seguito del giudizio di sorveglianza, non venga dispensato dal servizio sarà trasferito a norma dell'art. 2 del titolo della Amministrazione della F.O.

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Art. 5

Il personale del Corso di polizia e dell'Africa Italiana che non sia stato deferito al giudizio di promozione, di senza dell'art. 4, può chiedere il colloquio a riposo o il congedo, ovvero la riammissione di carica. La domanda può essere presentata sino a trenta giorni dopo la comunicazione dell'art. 4.

Sell'articolo importante per noi. Sell'Amministrazione, come Selva p. 1.

Il personale sottoposto al giudizio di promozione e per il quale lo stesso non si concluda con la designazione del servizio, data analoghi facilità e il termine per esercitare l'opzione della nomina nell'esito del giudizio stesso.

Il ministro per l'Interno ha facoltà, di non acquistare, con decreto, con motivazione, la spaccata, previo parere di apposita commissione, l'elenco del sottoposto corso, i quali vengono, così, a godere del servizio.

La commissione di cui al precedente comma è nominata con decreto del ministro per l'Interno ed è composta da un consigliere di Stato, presidente, e due funzionari dell'Amministrazione della P.S. di grado non inferiore al capitano. Un funzionario della stessa Amministrazione, di grado non inferiore al capitano, assiste le funzioni di segretario.

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art. 5

Al personale del Corpo di polizia dell'Africa italiana che opera nel servizio ai sensi del precedente articolo 6 che sopra è stato aggiunto il termine del servizio effettivo necessario per il diritto a pensione viene concessa, al fine della liquidazione della pensione stessa, una maggiorazione di cinque anni del servizio effettivo prestato.

Al personale che, non abbia diritto al trattamento di pensione, sarà corrisposta, una tantum al momento del congedamento pari ad una mensilità degli assegni pensionabili per ogni anno di servizio di ruolo prestato nel Corpo di polizia dell'A.I. e presso altre A. I. in servizio dello Stato, aumentati di un periodo di cinque anni. Per ciascuno degli anni di servizio non di ruolo sarà corrisposta un'anzianità pari ad una mezza mensilità negli assegni pensionabili.

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Art. 7

Per il personale del corso di polizia dell'A.I., ragioniere, medico, o che trovasi comune fuori del territorio nazionale, il termine previsto nel primo comma dell'art. 4 è elevato a sessanta giorni, e decorre dalla data del rimpatrio del personale stesso.

Per il personale che si trova nei territori che, alla data di entrata in vigore del presente decreto, non siano stati ancora costituiti all'amministrazione del Governo italiano, il termine suddetto è parimenti elevato e decorre dalla data della costituzione stessa.

Art. 8

Il trattamento economico spettante al personale indicato nel precedente articolo ed alle rispettive famiglie continuerà a gravare sul bilancio del Ministero dell'Africa is. Inizia sino al giorno in cui verrà definita la posizione del personale stesso al termini del presente decreto.

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Art. 9

La liquidazione del trattamento in quiboscienza spettante al personale del Corpo di polizia dell'A.I. che non sarà comunque trasferito nei ruoli dell'Amministrazione della P.S. verrà effettuata dal ministero dell'Africa italiana e avverrà sul bilancio del Ministero stesso.

Art. 10

Il trattamento economico del personale sottoposto al giudizio di epurazione al senso dell'art. 4 continuerà a gravare, per la durata del servizio stesso, sul bilancio del Ministero dell'Africa italiana e sarà da questo coperto.

Art. 11

Tutti i materiali mobili, armi, munizioni, automezzi, caserme, vestiario ed equipaggiamento, usura, già in dotazione al corpo di polizia dell'A. I. passano in dotazione all'Amministrazione della P.S.

art. 12

Il Ministro per il Tesoro è autorizzato ad ~~approuver~~, con ~~indiretti~~ decreti le necessarie variazioni di bilancio per l'applicazione del presente decreto.

art. 13

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo alla sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

Ciò comando, ~~che~~ come appetti, di osservare al presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Public Safety Sub Commission
RFD 354

21A

14 November, 1944.

AC/14620/29.

Subject : ex members of I. I.

To : Regional Commissioner, Puerto Rico Region.
(Attention I. I. & O.)

20A

1. Your letter AC/14620/29, dated 10 October, 1944, referred.
2. This Headquarters has no objection to raise to the employment of ex-members of the I. I. by third persons, provided they are properly screened in each case.
3. With regard to Mr. ASI, attached is a copy of a letter of recommendation which has been given to him by Mr. J. D. Ballou, this Sub Commission.

21B

MS-1

JW

JAMES O. B. B.
Colonel U.S.A.
Director Public Safety
Sub Commission

1. enclosure.

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HEADQUARTERS WILLIAMS COMMISSION
Public Safety and Correlation
APC-534

14 November, 1944,

To whom it may concern,

Armando DI MASSI was employed at the Motor Vehicle Registration Center, Via Tassanelli 137 as a clerk and checker during part of the time I was in charge of that Center.

He performed his duties to my entire satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in recommending him for similar employment, or another position of trust.

Wm. C. WILLIAMS Major,
Registration and Licensing
Division.

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2355

14624/ps.

3-66h

209

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

See
21A-B

Public Safety Division.
13th October, 1944.

File No. :- PS/LUR/3189.

Subject :- Ermando DE MARSI. Investigation.

To :- Public Safety Sub-Commission, ACC. HQ. ✓
(Attention Major BALLANCE).

1. Reference is made to letter dated 16 September 1944 (P.S. Sub-Commission ACC-HQ Ref. MT 1037/1) with regard to Subject.
2. This case has been referred to the R.S.O. who informs me that a thorough investigation has been made.
3. A review of the case in the light of information now available indicates there are no grounds for the belief that Subject collaborated with the Germans other than in his official capacity as Brigadiere of the P.A.I. and there are no objections to his re-employment with the Motor Transportation Division Lazio-Umbria Region HQ., providing, however, that ex-members of the P.A.I. are not denied employment with Allied Forces.
4. The cases of ex-members of P.A.I. are being considered by R.S. Morelli, Under Secretary of State, with a view to employment in the Police Forces of those considered trustworthy. It would appear however, that pending a decision on the suitability of DE MARSI for such employment it would be premature to recommend his re-employment with AMG/ACC.
5. Both Capt. W.C. Mc Carty and Maj. Ballance will no doubt be able testify to Subject's character and integrity.
6. Submitted for directions.

TO	DATE
D.P.S.	
D.P.S.C.	
EX-COMM.	
FIELD 1.	
...	
...	
...	
DISTRIBUTION: RSG	Ascd 15/10
ADM OFFICER	

For The Regional Commissioner

W. Jackson Case
J.R. BOLLOCK.
 Lt. Colonel,
 R.S.O.,
 LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.

Copies to: G-2, R.A.A.C., HQ.
 G-4, R.A.A.C., HQ.
 MT/Division, Via Tomacelli (Attn. Capt. CARON).
 R.S.O., Lazio-Umbria Region, HQ., (Attn. Maj. HEATH).
 Adjutant, Lazio-Umbria Region, HQ. (Attn. Capt. BAKER).

*Spoke
 Lt. Col. Wilson
 a/cmt.*

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478800

16 September, 1944.

ACC/14628/PB

SUBJECT : Ex-Members of the P.A.I.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region IV
(attention : R.P.S.O.)

1. Reference your letter dated 31 July, 1944, addressed to Col. Kirk, this Headquarters, in which it is stated (para.4) that a Committee is being formed to make recommendations with regard to the re-employment of certain good elements of the P.A.I.
2. I am forwarding herewith an application for consideration which refers to a Ernando di Marsi who was a member of the P.A.I., and who more recently was employed at the Registration Centre, 137 Via Tomacelli. Mrs. di Marsi, his wife, is still employed there.
3. Will you please arrange for this application to be considered with a view to Di Marsi's re-instatement at Via Tomacelli or in the police services, and for writer to be informed of the result in due course.

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

1 Enclosure.

WCB/G.

3514

SECRET

14628

BN

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AFHQ (NIS)

ACC HQ
2824

6 SEPT 50

SECRET
PRIORITY
C.A. BRANCH

no copy held.

YOUR FOX NINE SEVEN ONE FOUR FOUR OF TWO FOUR AUGUST
LETTER CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
AND GEORGE FIVE ON SUBJECT OF GENERAL PRESPI WAS SENT TO YOUR HEADQUARTERS
YESTERDAY BY PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION ED BAREN TO APPE FOR GEORGE FIVE
FROM ACC HQ BAREN WE UNDERSTAND THIS LETTER TO BE YOUR ENQUIRY ABOUT BASIC DOCUMENT
ED PRESPI WAS FORMERLY CHIEF OF ITALIAN AFRICAN POLICE

17A

Copy to Admin. Section
(for Public Safety Sub-Comm.)

L. F. MONTANI
1st Lt. AGS
ASSTANT.

3513

SECRET

File 17A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 994

Tel : 478708

5 September, 1944.

AGC/14628/PS

SUBJECT : Brigade General Umberto PRESTI.
TO : A.F.H.Q. (G-5)
(Attention : Colonel Jackman).

With reference to telephone conversation - Col. Jackman - Col. Kirk - the following information concerning Brigade General Umberto PRESTI is forwarded. The source of information is chiefly the Royal Carabinieri.

PRESTI was formerly on the staff of the Italian Army, and for some time prior to July 1943, was Commandant or Inspector General of the Polizia Africa Italiana (P.A.I.) in Libya and then in Tunisia, until the evacuation of those countries by the Italians.

He returned to Italy on sick leave, and rejoined for duty in April 1943, as Chief of Personnel of the Corps.

At the beginning of July, 1943, Presti commanded three motorized battalions of the P.A.I., in Abruzzi, but these were called into Rome towards the end of that month, and were at the disposal of the Army Command of Rome. Later the command of all armed Police Forces of Rome passed to the Commanding General of the P.A.I., and when that officer was arrested by the Germans, Presti was appointed by the Germans in his stead. (October 1943).

During the German occupation, the P.A.I. were involved in assisting the disbandment of the Royal Carabinieri, in collecting men for forced labour, and as execution squads.

Presti is said to have been known for his very Fascist sentiments, and to have attained the position he did by political means rather than by his professional competence.

- 2 -

While there is no doubt that he collaborated with the Germans, when it became apparent that the Germans were likely to have to evacuate, he began to show a favourable disposition to the Patriots, no doubt with a view to his own advantage when the Allies entered the City.

With the occupation of Rome by the Allies, the P.A.I. was at once disbanded. On the 15 June, 1944, Presti was arrested on the orders of 5th Army, A.M.G., and on the 14th July, 1944, was transferred to the P.O.W. Camp, Aversa.

Translations of four reports from independent Italian sources are forwarded for your information. *15A/D*

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

EP/G.

3511

Translation av.

MEMORANDUM

(General Umberto Presti)

General Maraffa, commanding General of the P.A.I., succeeding the Conte Calvi di Bergolo, who having refused, as his predecessor, to deliver 500 hostages, selected among the most important personalities, to the Gestapo, has been interned in Germany, where he died in consequence of sufferances and disease.

To succeed him, general Umberto Presti, has been called, from the infantry, who was previously in charge as inspector of the column "Cheren" composed of 3 battalions of P.A.I., called rapid battalions.

Known for his very fascist sentiments, he had already before tried to undermine his commanding General Riccardo Maraffa and then his companion Gazzola, higher in rank and with more qualifications to replace Maraffa.

In his Command and his double functions, having been also appointed as Military Commandant of the open city-Rome, he opposed the Germans in favor of the P.A.I., but successively he surrendered completely to the oppressors, fearing to meet the same end as Maraffa.

He did not only take the oath to the Republic, but forced also his unwilling dependents, assuring them that only in said manner they could avoid deportation in mass. Real traits of a traitor, first against the fatherland, then against his dependents and at last versus the Germans.

His wife is German or of German origin.

He has never hindered the German actions against the patriots and sometimes he helped them.

In his position as General he did not possess exceptional qualities and having not been esteemed by the Army, he took refuge in the P.A.I., exclusively in order to obtain career-advantages.

The General in question has been in a particular manner involved during the German occupation, cowardly submitted himself to the orders of the oppressor.

To-morrow evening at 18hrs, if possible, I shall furnish further informations on Presti.

29 August 1944.

3510

MEMORANDUMTranslati
(Generale Umberto Presti) please.

Il generale Maraffa gran cordone Riccardo, Comandante Generale del Corpo della Polizia dell'Africa Italiana, succeduto al Conte Calvi di Bergolo, rifiutatosi come il suo predecessore di consegnare alla Ghestapò cinquecento ostaggi fra le personalità più in vista, fu internato in Germania dove in seguito cedette per malattia e sofferenze.

A succedergli fu chiamato il generale comm. Umberto Presti, proveniente dalla fanteria e che aveva precedentemente svolto il delicato incarico di Ispettore della colonna "Cheren" composta da tre battaglioni della P.A.I., chiamati battaglioni celeri.

Nota per i suoi sentimenti fascistissimi egli si era già esibito per scalzare prima il suo comandante generale Maraffa Riccardo, poi il collega Gazzola, più anziano di grado e per cui aveva requisito superiore per la sostituzione del Maraffa.

Nell'azione di comando e nella sua duplice funzione, essendo stato nel frattempo nominato, anche comandante Militare della Città Aperta di Roma, tenne testa ai tedeschi nell'interesse della P.A.I., ma poi cedette completamente ai voleri dell'oppressore per tema di fare la fine del Maraffa.

Egli non solo ha giurato alla repubblica ma ha indotto a farlo anche ai dipendenti reticenti, assicurandoli che solo così contenendosi avrebbero potuto evitare la deportazione in massa. Vera psicologia del traditore, prima verso la patria poi verso i dipendenti e per ultimo anche verso il tedesco.

Ha la moglie tedesca o di origine tedesca.

Sull'azione contro i patrioti non si è mai opposto recisamente ai tedeschi e, talvolta, li ha assecondati.

Nella sua posizione di ufficiale generale non rifugono qualità eccezionali e non riscuotendo nell'esercito adeguata estimazione il Presti ritenne di rifugiarsi nella P.A.I., esclusivamente per **3509** vantaggi di carriera.

Trattasi di un generale compromesso, in modo particolare durante il pe-

po della famiglia dell'aristocrazia italiana, succeduto al Conte Galvi di Belgioio, rifiutatosi come il suo predecessore di consegnare alla Ghestapò cinquecento ostaggi fra le personalità più in vista, fu internato in Germania dove in seguito decedette per malattia e sofferenze.

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Trattasi di un generale compromesso, in modo particolare durante il periodo della dominazione tedesca, soggiacendo per vigliaccheria, alle imposizioni dell'aggressore.

Domani sera alle ore 18, se ne sarà in possesso, potrà fornire ulteriori dettagliate notizie sul Presti.

29-8-1944
G. D. A.

Translatio RV.

The P.A.I. General Raffaele CATARDI, attached to the Hq. till the formation of the Corps, remaining there till the arrival of the Allied troops in the Capital. He replaced in the Command General Maraffa, even though he has not been appointed officially, arrested by Germans in October 1943, suspected to be in contact with Badoglio Government and deported to Germany together with Col. GALLI attached to Hq.

Some days after the liberation of Rome, General Catardi has been arrested by Allied Police and sent to a concentration camp, where he still is.

General PRESTI was P.A.I. Inspector for "Cirenaica" and "Tripolitania" and hold said position till those regions were evacuated by our troops. He returned to Italy ill and was sent on convalescence - leave.

Restored to duty in April 1943 as Chief of the personnel of the Corps.

In October 1943, after the arrest of Maraffa, German authorities appointed him as Commandant of the open city Rome, having at his dependency, as chief of the Police of the open city Rome, the Col. of P.A.I. TOSCANO, arrested later by Germans and released at the arrival of the Allies. General PRESTI hold said position till the arrival of the Allies, who arrested him and sent him to a concentration camp where he still is.

15B
3508

Il generale della P.A.I. Raffaele CATARDI, addetto al comando generale fin dalla costituzione del corpo, vi rimase fino all'arrivo delle truppe alleate nella Capitale. Egli sostituì nel comando, pur senza averne la nomina ufficiale, il generale MARAFFA, arrestato dai tedeschi nella prima quindicina del mese di ottobre 1943 siccome sospettato di aver rapporti col governo Badoglio e deportato in Germania insieme al colonnello GALIÌ addetto al comando generale.

Alcuni giorni dopo la liberazione di Roma il generale CATARDI venne arrestato dalla polizia alleata ed inviato in un campo di concentramento dove trovavasi tuttora.

Il generale PRESTI Umberto, era ispettore della P.A.I. per la Cirenaica e la Tripolitania e tenne tale carica fino a che tali regioni furono evacuate dalle nostre truppe.

Rientrato in Italia ammalato fu inviato in licenza di convalsa.

Riprese servizio nell'aprile del 1943 con le mansioni di capo del personale del corpo.

Nell'ottobre del 1943 dopo l'arresto di MARAFFA le autorità tedesche lo nominarono comandante della Città Aperta di Roma, con alle dipendenze, quale capo della polizia della stessa Città Aperta, il colonnello della P.A.I. TOSCANO, arrestato poi dai tedeschi e rilasciato all'arrivo degli alleati.

Il generale PRESTI tenne tale carica fino all'arrivo degli alleati dai quali fu poi arrestato ed avviato in un campo di concentramento dove è tuttora.

(General Umberto Presti)

15c

Memorandum.

It seems that General Presti with his elastic conscience has not disdained to compound and to make compromises with high "Gerarchi" in order to attain a high position of responsibility without special merits.

His appointment as Ispettore della P.A.I., first in Libia and later on in Tunisia, was due to political interventions. In this position he has neither shown excessive competence nor professional capacity, being led only by his ambitions and desires for personal benefits.

Succeeding Gen. Maraffa as Commander of P.A.I. - again owing to political intervention - he also became at same time Commander in Chief of all Police Forces of the Capital during the Nazi-Fascist domination.

In this position he proved to be light of character and incoherent. First he favoured the Germans in their persecution of patriots, later on, perceiving their withdrawal from ^{Italy} will take place sooner or later, he showed some times a favourable disposition towards the patriots and attenuated the rigour of Nazi dispositions. This with the evident scope to create an "alibi" on his behalf in case of a rendering of accounts with the Allies.

He is undecided, without character and only worried not to incur responsibilities and not to commit himself before the Fascists as well as before the Allies in order to preserve the rank he has at present time.

3506

MEMORANDUM(generale Umberto Presti)

Di coscienza elastica, non sembra avere, il generale Presti, disdegnato di scendere a compromessi ed a patteggiamenti con alti gerarchi pur di salire, senza meriti specifici, ad alti posti di responsabilità.

Designato, per interferenze politiche, al posto di Ispettore della P.A.I. prima in Libia poi in Tunisia, ma anche qui egli non ha brillato nè per competenza nè per capacità professionale, lasciandosi guidare soltanto dall'ambizione e dal tornaconto personale.

Succeduto, sempre per interferenze politiche, al generale Maraffa nel comando della P. A. I. egli ebbe contemporaneamente il comando di tutte le forze di polizia della capitale, durante il periodo di dominazione nazi-fascista.

In questa carica egli diede prova palese di leggerezza e di incoerenza, prima agevolando i tedeschi nell'opera di ricerca e di persecuzione dei patrioti, poi, intuendo a più o meno breve scadenza, la possibilità di un loro allontanamento da Roma, ostentando talvolta una più favorevole disposizione d'animo verso i patrioti stessi con l'attenuare il rigore delle disposizioni impartite dalle autorità naziste e ³⁵⁰⁵ coll'evidente scopo di crearsi un alibi in suo favore al momen-

to di una eventuale resa dei conti alle autorità alleate
Trattasi in sostanza di un uomo senza carattere
ed indeciso, preoccupato soltanto di non incorrere in
responsabilità e comprometersi, comunque, sia davanti ai
nazi-fascisti sia davanti agli alleati, pur di conserva-
re ad ogni costo il rango raggiunto.

30/8/1944
G.D.A.

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3504

Translation

150

Brigade General PRESTI (coming from the Staff of the Royal Army) was commandant of the P.A.I. in Libya. In Sept. 1943 he was vice-commandant of P.A.I. and C.A.R. (open city - Rome) police. When his commandant Riccardo MARAFIA, Division General, was arrested, he assumed Command of the P.A.I. and C.A.R.

Together with BELFINI, CC.RR. General, with whom he was in constant contact and from whom he received daily reports, he appeared very frank and devoted, with whom he always cooperated actively and with the greatest care, particularly in the capture of youth to be sent to Germany on forced labor.

He attempted to burden the Arma, in order to place it in a bad standing with the people, daily duties were ordered, which were lead by strong contingents of CC.RR. (400 to 500 at a time) together with a small amount of military of the P.A.I. and agents of P.S. of the Governorship. Said contingents come from the Lodgora barracks on transports furnished from time to time by the German Command. However, since officers and CC.RR. were wholly in accord to sabotage the action of the Germans and P.A.I., said duties, so long as the Arma was a participant, never achieved concrete results.

The officers, in fact, made the greatest part of the military with motor-cycle and bicycles advance in civilian cloths with the principal task of warning the workmen of factories and "opifici", who had to be recruited, so that when P.A.I., P.S. and also CC.RR. arrived, they found the factories evacuated. On said days CC.RR. helped young people captured by P.A.I. and P.S. and closed up in the barracks of "carristi & genio", to open the doors and escaped with the young people. Said services, ordered by General Presti, had as a result many desertions, so that the Arma of the Territorial Legion, which on 8/9 was reckoned upon 11.000 effectives, it was towards the end of the month something more than 5000 men.

This attracted the attention of the Germans on the Arma and must have been the reason of the provision taken on 7/10.

General Presti had also a part in the disarming and capturing of CC.RR. On 5 and 6 October (perhaps properly for the purpose to establish accordingly the modalities for the disarming of CC.RR.) General BELFINI and Colonel TABELLINI went repeatedly to the C.A.R. Command and had long interviews with Gen. Presti.

The disarming of CC.RR. of the stations of the city and outskirts - as known - entrusted to the military of P.A.I., who in that occasion treated with indignity our personnel, trying to capture as many as they could, destroying and turning everything topsy turvy. Also later on the P.A.I. was zealous in the search of hidden personnel and they were again zealous in the recruiting of the hostages and of youth to be sent to Germany on forced labor.

- 2 -

In the last days, when the arrival of Allied troops seemed to be inevitable, General Presti tried to approach the liberation Committees, but it seems without result. At that time the strength of the F.A.I. was thought to be consisted of about 3000 agents, completely armed, ready to join the Partisans in order to fight against the Germans.

3502

Il Generale di Brigata PRESTI (proveniente dallo S.M. del R.E.) nel 1942 era comandante della P.A.I. in Libia. Nel 1943 in settembre rivestiva la carica di vicecomandante della P.A.I. e della polizia della C.A.R. (Città aperta di Roma). Con l'arresto del suo comandante, Generale di Divisione Riccardo MARAFFA, avvenuto soltanto pochi giorni dopo, assunse il comando della P.A.I. e della polizia della C.A.R. Insieme al Generale dell'Arma DELFINI, col quale era in istrettissimi rapporti e riceveva a rapporto ogni giorno, apparve subito molto pronò e devoto ai tedeschi, con i quali collaborò sempre attivamente e col massimo impegno, particolarmente nella cattura dei giovani da inviare in Germania, per il lavoro obbligatorio.

Per tali odiosi servizi tentò di gravare sull'Arma, per metterla in cattiva luce presso la popolazione, disponendo servizi giornalieri in grande stile, per cui venivano comandati forti contingenti di Carabinieri (4 o 500 alla volta) insieme a pochi militari della P.A.I. e ad agenti della P.S. del Governatorato. Detti contingenti muovevano dalla caserma Podgora su autocarri ed altri mezzi forniti, a volte, dagli stessi comandi tedeschi. Siccome però gli ufficiali ed i carabinieri erano pienamente d'accordo nel sabotare l'azione dei tedeschi e della P.A.I., detti servizi, finché l'Arma vi fu partecipe, non approdarono mai a concreti risultati.

Gli ufficiali, infatti, facevano precedere il grosso da militari motociclisti e ciclisti, mascherati in abito civile, col precipuo incarico di avvertire gli operai delle officine e degli opifici che dovevano essere rastrellati, cosicché quando gli agenti della P.A.I. e della P.S. e gli stessi Carabinieri giungevano sul posto trovavano le officine sgombre. In quei giorni i Carabinieri fecero anche causa comune con dei giovani catturati direttamente dalla P.A.I.,

era comandante della P.A.I. in Libia. Nel 1943 in settembre rivestiva la carica di vicecomandante della P.A.I. e della polizia della C.A.R. (Città aperta di Roma). Con l'arresto del suo comandante, Generale di Divisione Riccardo MARAFFA, avvenuto soltanto pochi giorni dopo, assunse il comando della P.A.I. e della polizia della C.A.R. Insieme al Generale dell'Arma DELFINI, col quale era in stretti rapporti e riceveva a rapporto ogni giorno, apparve subito molto pronò e devoto ai tedeschi, con i quali collaborò sempre attivamente e col massimo impegno, particolarmente nella cattura dei giovani da inviare in Germania, per il lavoro obbligatorio.

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2

circa 11 mila effettivi, verso la fine del mese contava poco più di 5 mila uomini.

Ciò richiamò l'attenzione dei tedeschi sull'Arma e dovette essere la causa prima del provvedimento del 7 ottobre.

Al disarmo e alla cattura dei Carabinieri, non poca parte ebbe il Generale PRESTI. Nei giorni 5 e 6 ottobre (forse proprio per stabilire di comune accordo le modalità del disarmo dei Carabinieri) il Generale DELFINI e il Colonnello TABELLINI si recarono ripetutamente al comando della C.A.R. a conferire lungamente col Generale PRESTI.

Il disarmo dei Carabinieri delle stazioni della città e periferia fu - come è noto - affidato ai militari della P.A.I., che, in tale occasione, si comportarono in modo indegno col nostro personale, cercando di catturare il maggior numero di essi e tutto devastando e mettendo a soqquadro. Anche successivamente la P.A.I. fu zelante nella ricerca del personale dell'Arma alla macchia e zelante ancora fu nel rastrellamento degli ostaggi e dei giovani da inviarsi in Germania per motivi di lavoro.

Negli ultimi giorni, quando oramai sembrava inevitabile l'avanzata delle truppe Alleate, il Generale PRESTI tentò di avvicinarsi ai comitati di liberazione, ma pare senza alcun risultato. Si parlò allora di una forza di 3000 agenti della P.A.I., completamente armati, pronta ad unirsi ai partigiani per combattere contro i tedeschi.

1361

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO. 394

14628
HHA
DIB

Regional Public Safety Hq.
23rd August, 1944.

SUBJECT: Polizia Arma Italiana.
Arrest of Generals PRESTI and CATARDI.

TO : Col. Paul G. Kirk, Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission APO. 394. ✓

1. With reference to previous reports, the above officers were arrested on security grounds as follows:

- a) General Umberto PRESTI, Chief of the P.A.I. on 5th June, 1944, was arrested on 15th June, 1944.
- b) General Raffaele CATARDI, second in command was arrested on 13th July, 1944.

2. Both the above officers were serving in -- the P.A.I. when we took over occupation of Rome on 5th June, 1944.

3. The whole of the Polizia Arma Italiana Force was dissolved, disbanded and disbanded on 5th June, 1944.

4. General Presti was transferred to Aversa P.O.W. Camp on 14th July, 1944 and General CATARDI was moved to Afragole P.O.W. Camp last week.

5. Just before General Presti was sent off he sent me a Memorandum covering the activities of the P.A.I. Force from 9th September 1943 to 4th June, 1944. Copies are submitted herewith for your information as I understand that in the near future the cases of these Generals are being considered by the Italian authorities. I also enclose notes regarding the officers concerned.

14610

[Handwritten Signature]

J. J. GLOCK
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety
REGION IV. 3499-9

Arrested ordered by APO 394 on 15 June

*26 Aug 1944
Copy to Commission
via Jackson APO
and [unclear] [unclear]*

1954

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 594

146

SECRET

Public Safety Division
21st July, 1944.

Subject : Polizia Africa Italiana

To : Col. Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Rome.

1. On our first day in Rome, 5th June, 1944, I dissolved entirely as a police force the Polizia Africa Italiana, consisting of 211 officers and men. At the same time of the disbandment, they were disarmed and arms and uniforms surrendered. As soon as I get time I will submit a full report on the whole organization and the action taken at the time, for records purposes.

2. Just before I arrested Maj. General Presti, Chief of the P.A.I., he submitted to me the attached secret Memorandum of the activities of the P.A.I. Force covering period 8th Sept. 1943 to the even of our entry. This is an interesting document, accepted for what it is worth.

3. On 15th June, 1944, General Piretti, Chief of the P.A.I. was arrested and General Cotardi, second in command was also arrested, on 15th July, 1944.

4. They await removal to Fed. Camp.

W. J. P. Lock

J. T. PO LOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief, Public Safety,
ROME



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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 594

Public Safety Division

21st July, 1944.

Subject: General Raffaele CATALDI

1. At 4.30 P.M. 13th July, 1944, Maj General Raffaele CATALDI, age 52, who was second in command in the P.A.I. organization, was arrested.
2. He was formerly an Army officer and was appointed Colonel in the P.A.I. in 1937; promoted by H.M. the King to Maj General in 1940 and awarded the decoration of Grand Officer of the Eagle by the German Ambassador in Rome.
3. He served in the P.A.I. under General Presti, and collaborated with the Germans from September until our arrival, and carried out German orders from time to time regarding the execution of political prisoners.
4. It is recommended that he be sent off as a Prisoner of war with General Presti, in command of the Polizia Africana Italiana.

J.P. Pollock
J.P. POLLOCK
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety,
ROME.



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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 394

Public Safety Division
13th July, 1944.

Subject: Arrest of General Catterdi of the P.A.I.

Present : Lt. Col. Follock
Capt. Greenhill
General Catterdi.

1. Col. Follock asked General Catterdi when he had entered the P.A.I. The reply was in 1937 with rank of Colonel. Who appointed him? Reply: H.M. the King. Promoted to Maj. General in 1940 by H.M. the King. Prior to joining the P.A.I. was an officer in the Army. Served in the Army from 1918 to 1937 - 25 years.

2. Col. Follock asked if the P.A.I. was a military organisation. The reply was that it was an Army organisation like the C.S.R.R. specialised for the colonies.

3. Was in service from Sept. 8th, 1945 onwards in the P.A.I. in Rome.

4. Was given the German decoration: Grand Officer of the Order of the Eagle in 1941 by the German Embassy, Rome. Col. Follock asked what this decoration was presented for. The reply was that it was due to an exchange of decorations given to Italian and German officers on the part of the two Governments.

5. Next in rank to him were the following colonels:

- a) Col. Bonfanti in Rome
- b) Col. Giorgi in the north - went away with Gen. Garzolo.
- c) Col. Dautolo
- d) Col. Toseano
- e) Col. La Corte

These were the colonels in Rome Region.

6. General Catterdi was always in Rome except for inspections in Libya and Tunis.

7. His family is composed of his wife only. He has no children.

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13th July, 1944.

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Present : Lt. Col. Pollock
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1. Col. Pollock asked General Cattardi when he had entered the P.A.I. The reply was in 1937 with rank of Colonel. Who appointed him? Reply: H.M. the King. Promoted to Maj. General in 1940 by L.M. the King. Prior to joining the P.A.I. was an officer in the Army. Served in the Army from 1918 to 1937 - 25 years.

2. Col. Pollock asked the P.A.I. was military organisation. The reply was that it was an army organisation like the CC.RR. specialised for the colonies.

3. Was in service from Sept. 8th, 1945 onwards in the P.A.I. in Rome.

4. Was given the German decoration: Grand Officer of the Order of the Eagle in 1941 by the German Embassy, Rome. Col. Pollock asked what this decoration was presented for. The reply was that it was due to an exchange of decorations given to Italian and German officers on the part of the two Governments.

5. Next in rank to him were the following colonels:

- a) Col. Bonfanti in Rome
- b) Col. Giorgi in the north - went away with Gen. Garzolo.
- c) Col. Malutolo
- d) Col. Toscano
- e) Col. La Corte

These were the colonels in Rome Region.

6. General Cattardi was always in Rome except for inspections in Libya and Tunis.

7. His family is composed of his wife only. He has no children.

3496

8. Col. Pollock said that he saw no reason why General Catardi should not join General Presti unless he could give a special reason. Gen. Catardi said there was none.

9. Therefore at 4.30 p.m. General Catardi was arrested.

[Handwritten signature]



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M E M O R A N D U M

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMAND OF THE POLICE
FORCES OF THE CITY OF ROME
AND OF THE P. A. I. FORCE
FROM 6th SEPTEMBER, 1943 TO 4th JUNE, 1944.

3494

In the beginning of July 1943, the P.A.I. consisted

of:

- General Command of the P.A.I. Force in Rome, commanded by Lieut. General MANFRA Riccardi;
- Recruiting and Training School at Fivoli;
- Three motorized battalions not yet fully constituted in the Abruzzi, commanded by Major General PERSI Martini.

On the whole the Force amounted to 1200 men including sick, convalescent, staff etc.

On the morning of 23th July, 1943, General MANFRA commanding general of the Force, ordered General PERSI to immediately transfer the three battalions from the Abruzzi to Rome, same having been urgently requested by the Ministry of War. The three battalions arrived in the city on the evening of 26th July and from then onwards were put at the disposal of the Command of the Army Corps of Rome, who used them to protect plaster ministries, Villa Savoia, Command of the Army Corps etc.

On the 6th, 9th, 10th September the battalions of the P.A.I. were sent as reinforcement to the R.S. (Italia, Army) in order to defend Rome from the Germans.

The Savoia Battalion fought at the Eugliana Bridge together with the Sardinian Grenadiere Division.

The Lupoli and Pofoce battalions fought at Montetondo together with the Aviate Division.

All three battalions, especially the Savoia, had many

by Lieut. General MARTA Riccardoli

- Recruiting and Training School at Rivoli;
 - Three motorized battalions not yet fully constituted in the Abruzzi, commanded by Major General TRISTI Umberto.
- On the whole the Force amounted to 1800 men including sick, convalescent, staff etc.

On the morning of 25th July, 1942, General MAGGIORANI commanding general of the Force, ordered General RUSSELLI to immediately transfer the three battalions from the Abruzzi to Rome, some having been urgently requested by the Ministry of War. The three battalions arrived in the city on the evening of 26th July and from then onwards were put at the disposal of the Command of the Army Corps of Rome, who used them to protect planty ministries, Villa Savoia, Command of the Army Corps etc.

On the 8th, 9th, 10th September the battalions of the P.A.I. were sent as reinforcement to the I.C. (Italia Army) in order to defend Rome from the Germans.

The Savoia Battalion fought at the Magliana Bridge together with the Cardinale Grenadiere Division.

The Raspelli and Bettico battalions fought at Montecitorio together with the Arriete Division. **3493**

All three battalions, especially the Savoia, had many casualties, wounded and prisoners.

On the morning of the 11th the seven Italian Divisions dissolved. The reason for this dissolution was due to the confusion created by false orders prompted by the German command through fascists.

These orders were meant to make it so that the Armed Forces should abandon the barracks and departments and that the men should return to their families.

This confusion created on purpose was accompanied by armed action against those who still resisted.

Those departments or corps which remained enrolled, not influenced by propaganda action and not accepting armed imposition, resisted.

These were the Carabinieri Arm, the Fieve Division, the Grenadiers, the Genova Cavalry and the P.A.I.

The Germans did not wish to fight against these groups and postponed the solution of the problem to later.

In the meantime the Command of the Open City of Rome was constituted, Commanding General Conte GALLI AL BURGOLIO who entrusted the command of the police forces to General MARAFFA Commander General of the P.A.I. who assumed the Command of the Police Forces of the Open City of Rome and whose staff was constituted with Public Safety Officials, Officers of the P.A.I. and of Finance Guards, and of Public Safety Agents, as well as some Staff Officers of the Italian Army. General Cotardi was appointed vice commander of said Command.

After having fought the Germans the P.A.I. passed under the Command of the Open City of Rome, as a result of the consequences of General Maraffa having been appointed Chief of Police. Through the constitution of the Police Forces, the

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After having fought the Germans the P.A.I. passed under the Command of the Open City of Rome, as a consequence of General Maraffa having been appointed Chief of Police.

Through the constitution of the Police Forces, the Command of the Open City of Rome was able to do the policing of Rome, which at that time was necessary as isolated German troops were terrorizing the town.

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Through the P.A.I. and other forces, order was restored and the plundering of warehouses and deposits avoided, sometimes having to make use of firearms.

Notwithstanding the agreements which had been exchanged and signed instituting the command of the Open City of Rome, on the morning of 23rd September at 11.30 a.m.

the building of the Ministry of War, where said command was located was surrounded by a German battalion and S.S. detachment under the command of Lt. KARL of the SS.

The Ministry of War building was occupied partly by the command of the Open City of Rome and partly by the Police Command of the Open City of Rome.

While General Galvi di Bergolo was arrested in his office, German forces occupied Police H. B. and under menace of arms, the few officers of the M. . were called into General Maruffa's office.

Taking advantage of the arms pointed by his men, Lt. Col. Kepler of the SS. ordered General Maruffa to follow him.

Furthermore, General PIZZINI and General CANTARINI were invited to step in a car and under armed escort were taken to the German Embassy where they were received by General STAMMEL. The latter appointed respectively General Presti and General Cantarini as Commander and Vice Commander of the Armed Police forces of the Open City of Rome.

While General Galvi di Bergolo and General Maruffa had been arrested under accusation of being in contact with the

notwithstanding the agreements which had been exchanged and signed instituting the command of the Open City of Rome, on the morning of 13th September at 11.20 a.m. the building of the Ministry of War, where said command was located was surrounded by a German battalion and S.S. detachment under the command of Lt. KAPLER of the SS. The Ministry of War building was occupied partly by the command of the Open City of Rome and partly by the Police Command of the Open City of Rome.

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Taking advantage of the arms pointed by his men, Lt. Col. Kapler of the SS. ordered General Maresca to follow him.

Furthermore, General PRESTI and General CATARDI were invited to stop in a car and under armed escort were taken to the German Embassy where they were received by General STANZI. The latter appointed respectively General Presti and General Catardi as Commander and Vice Commander of the Armed Police Forces of the Open City of Rome.

Coste Calvi di Bergolo and General Maresca had been arrested under accusation of being in contact with the Allies by means of a clandestine wireless.

General Stahel granted General Presti and General Catardi five hours to accept, informing them that in case they

refused the Corps would be disbanded and the Police Command of the Open City of Rome suppressed.

In order to defend the population General Pirelli and General Cotardi accepted on condition that:

- The Forces of the Open City of Rome would be exempted from any political policing, which would be handed over to the Police command and to the Forces depending therefrom.

- The preservation of public utility services, especially regarding foodstuffs, lack of which would greatly compromise public order.

- The restitution of firearms, trucks and papers sequestrated by the SS, during the arrest of General MARAFFA.

General Stabel accepted these three points. Furthermore as far as the first point was concerned he prohibited General Pirelli and his Forces to deal with any political question, as this was essentially the concern of the German authorities, of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Gestapo of Rome.

At the end of September, Marshall Rodolfo Graziani came to Rome having been appointed Minister of National Defense. General Pirelli was called by General Graziani and told privately that the P.A.I. would be transferred to Northern Italy to form the new Republican Police. He informed General Pirelli that he would be appointed Chief of the Republican Police. General Pirelli refused ⁸⁴⁹⁰ a pointment saying that he was going only to take charge of the armed forces of Police of the Open City of Rome.

...and of the ... of Rome ...

In order to defend the population General Pretti and General Calardi accepted on condition that:

- The forces of the Open City of Rome would be exempted from any political policing, which would be handed over to the Police command and to the forces depending therefrom.
- The preservation of public utility services, especially regarding foodstuffs, lack of which would greatly compromise public order.

- the restitution of firearms, trunks and papers sequestered by the SS, during the arrest of General MANAFFI.

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Notwithstanding the threats made by Marshal Graziani in very excited tones, the following day the proposition fell through, as Marshal Graziani did not speak of it further.

On 6th October the menace of the transfer rose again when General Fronti and General Delfini of the CC.NN. were suddenly summoned by Marshal Graziani, who (in the presence of the Ministers PAVOLINI and MUFFARINI) invited the General of the CC.NN. to immediately gather together his men concentrated in Rome, in order to go to Zara to defend themselves, as the Marshall said, from Croatian bands.

General Delfini and Fronti tried to make the Marshal understand the impossibility of such a move, and the danger for public order in Rome, but to no avail. Marshal Graziani ordered the Carabinieri to be disbanded and concentrated in the barracks.

General PAVOLINI made it clear that he had no intention of executing orders for the disbanding of the CC.NN., he would only take custody of the various CC.NN. stations when they had been left.

General SPARTE ordered the occupation of the barracks by German troops, making use of arms.

Before the German intervention took place, the CC.NN. were confidentially and quickly notified so that most of them were able to escape.

Thus the P.A.I. which had only about a thousand men,

was able to take over the task of the P.A.I.

On 6th October the message of the transfer rose again when General Ercoli and General Delfino of the CC.NN. were suddenly summoned by Marshal Graziani, who (in the presence of the Ministers PAVOLINI and SUFFRAGANINI) invited the General of the CC.NN. to immediately gather together his men concentrated in Rome, in order to go to Mars to defend themselves, as the Marshall said, from Croatian bands.

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Before the German intervention took place, the CC.NN. were confidentially and quickly notified so that most of them were able to escape.

Thus the P.A.I. which had only about a thousand men, consequently had to take over the work of the CC.NN. ³⁴⁸⁸ 3489

There are many witnesses also among the carabinieri and commissari to establish what proof of complicity the P.A.I. arm gave in these painful circumstances, and what clandestine assistance was given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and military of the CC.NN. even during the nine months

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of Gavara's occupation.

In the meantime some members of the pseudo Republican Government came to Rome, and the Fascist Federation of the Urbs was being formed.

Mr. BARRACLOUGH came to Rome as under-secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and expected the P.A.I. forces to swear allegiance to the Republic, take off the royal badges, and place themselves under his orders to execute political arrests, see chas etc.

The whole P.A.I. Command refused.

Only General GAZZOLA with a very few officers, non-commissioned officers, and a few guards (not more than fifty in all) agreed to comply. Barraclough's orders. Consequently General GAZZOLA was promoted to the rank of Lieut. General and appointed Commanding General of the P.A.I. corps, whereas General Piretti and Catardi were accused of treason to Fascism - allied to Badoglio, pro Anglo-Americans etc.

This situation was brought to an end by the ill-deeds of certain persons surrounding BARRACLOUGH (Dr. LIGNONATI, TARDIA, CRIVELLO, MINNINI and friends) who first spotted by General GAZZOLA (who had personally arrested some of them) were denounced by General PIRETTI.

LIGNONATI and friends were arrested and then released with the understanding that they would transfer themselves and their so-called office of the Presidency of the Council to Cremona. 3488

After the Allies landed at Anzio (22nd January) General

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Mr. BARRACHU came to Rome as under-secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and expected the P.A.I. Force to swear allegiance to the Republic, take off the Royal badges, and place themselves under his orders to execute political arrests, speeches etc.

The whole P.A.I. Command refused.

Only General GARZOLA with a very few officers, non-commissioned officers, and a few guards (not more than fifty in all) agreed to obey Mr. Barracu's orders. Consequently General GARZOLA was promoted to the rank of Lieut. General and appointed Commanding General of the P.A.I. corps, whereas General Presti and Osterdi were accused of treason to fascism - allied to Badoglio, pro Anglo-Americans etc.

This situation was brought to an end by the ill-deeds of certain persons surrounding MARCOU (Dr. MICHAEL TREMPA, CRISMAS, LIMONES and friends) who first spotted by General GARZOLI (who had personally arrested some of them) were denounced by General ZANOTTI.

LIMONETTI and friends were arrested and then released with the understanding that they would transfer themselves and their so-called office of the Presidency of the Council to Cremona.

3188

After the Allies landed at Anzio (22nd January), General GARZOLA and his very few followers, asked and obtained permission from the pseudo Ministry to transfer themselves to the North on the pretext of organising new battalions to be included in the National Republican Guard.

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The transfer of the men (not more than 100 - officers, troops etc-) and material was effected only towards the end of March. Thus the P.A.I. was purged of the few "Germanophiles" elements, evidently nazifascists.

In the meantime Gino SARDI had been nominated Federal of Rome, and he immediately formed an "Armed Guard of the Revolution" with as chief the ill-famed POLLASTRINI. The atrocities committed by this band during a period of two months are well known.

General PASTRI pointed out many times to the German Command and the pseudo Ministry of the Interior, the danger that such an association of delinquents represented for Rome. When things reached the limit *sic* General denounced to the General Prosecutor, Pollastrini and Tracchini (another official of the Federation) for armed rapine, and rebellion to the Public Safety Agents, insisting at the same time that the Federation be dissolved.

A few days later this order was communicated.

A P.A.I. battalion commanded Felice BRASCHI, and composed of the Federal SARDI, POLLASTRINI and TRACCHINI and about 50 men of the "Armed Guard of the Revolution". This news was received with great relief by the Roman population and many citizens complemented the Command of the Police Forces for the good work done.

This episode however, increased the ill-feeling of the Fascist Republic Party towards the P.A.I. From that moment on underground fight began between the two, which got worse openly in the streets and squares of Rome, after the arrival of the

evidently insignificant.

In the meantime Cino Bocchi had been nominated Federal of Rome, and he immediately formed an "Armed Guard of the Revolution" with as chief the ill-famed POLLASTRINI. The atrocities committed by this band during a period of two months are well known.

General FRATTINI pointed out many times to the German Command and the pseudo Ministry of the Interior, the danger that such an accession of delinquents represented for Rome. When things reached the limit said General denounced to the General Prosecutor, Pellustrini and Franchini (another official of the Federation) for armed rapine, and rebellion to the Public Safety Agents, insisting at the same time that the Federation be dissolved.

A few days later this order was communicated. A P.S.I. battalion surrounded Palazzo BRASCHI, and arrested the Federals BARDI, POLLASTRINI and FRANCHINI and about 50 men of the "Armed Guard of the Revolution". This move was received with great relief by the Roman population and many citizens complemented the Command of the Police Forces for the good work done.

This episode however, increased the ill-feeling of the Fascist Republic Party towards the P.S.I. From that moment an underground fight began between the two, which got worse openly in the streets and squares of Rome, after the arrival of the ill-famed "BARRACCHINO", "FRANCINI" and "ROMA" battalions. There were many conflicts which culminated on the evening of 4th June with a fight near the Ferrarini barracks between military lodged there and a hundred members of the "BARRACCHINO" battalion under the command of

the well-known capt. ALVINO, supported by an armed German company with tank-cars. In the fight the auxiliary Guard Ottavio PRESTI, nephew of the commander was killed.

In the month of March (or April) General Presti denounced to the Tribunal a certain Mr. BAZZI, secretary to the Vice-Secretary of the ZILKINIAN party, for violence against an officer of the P.A.I.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN GUARD

In December the National Republican Guard was constituted, comprising Carabinieri, the Militia and the P.A.I. Notwithstanding this the Commander of the Police Forces of the open City of Rome, insisted that the P.A.I. remain a separate organization, keep its own uniform and its own badges, and that allegiance could not be requested from said Corps. Both General Presti and General Stardi called by General Alodi, commander of the National Republican Guard, refused to belong to it.

Many military of the P.A.I. were attacked in the street by the Militia, by police officers and by soldiers of the "BRASARIGON", "XIBRO" battalions and by political squads of the Fascist Federation because notwithstanding orders they continued to wear the badges of their arm and the others; therefore in practice the P.A.I. Corps was never a part of the National Republican Guard, neither has it ever obeyed the orders of its Commanding General Renato NIKI.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE CASANO, KORI, BERGAMONI and their 24800 milites.

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COMMISSIONER OF POLICE CASANO, KOCH, MARISSONI and their 348 Militias.

In the beginning of February Mag. Casano was appointed Quastore of Rome and he brought with him from Florence the well-known squad of Lieut. Koch and about 200 militi of the Fort Militia - all of whom were trusted by him. CASANO and KOCH acted in the same way as Bardi and Pollettini, severely reprimanded by Gen. Preati for these terroristic actions, that unlike the ex-Quastore Roselli, he did not depend from the Command of the Police Forces of the open

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City of Rome but orders to him were issued directly by the Chief of the Italian Police, TAMMARIKI, and that therefore he would follow the said orders. Upon bringing the matter up to General MILITANI, the latter replied that it did not concern German authorities but that it was an internal Italian political question.

As an example of the perfidy of General CAUSO and the Fascist Republican Party it is sufficient to remember the arrests effected in the interior of the Basilica of S. Paul, done only by agents of the Koch squad and P.I. agents, and kept very secret above all from the two P.A.I. generals. The following day a rumour was spread that agents of the P.A.I. had taken part in the operation, an untruth which was also published in several papers.

Both Prince Raselli, General Counsellor of the Vatican City, and Mons. Malchiorre of the Apostolic Nunciature of Rome, who immediately went to S. Paul that night, can testify that no P.A.I. guard had any part in this action.

The Command of the Police Force of the Open City of Rome were aware of the crimes of a certain VERMISCHONT, Lieut. KOCH and company's arbitrary arrests effected at night, persons taken away from the bedside of dying relatives, thefts of jewels, linen, money, tortures at Via Ardeco and later in the Pension Incearino, arbitrary sequestrations of all kinds of goods and foodstuffs.

General Trenti repeatedly but uselessly insisted with the Vice Chief of Police, a certain Mr. Augusto DI RUTI, on the necessity of putting a stop to these crimes. General Trenti then applied to the Commis Comand, who in reply was very glad for the "happy"

and "fortunate" arrests made by KOCH and by CAUSO.

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 of putting a stop to these crimes. General Freati then applied
 to the German Command, who in reply was very glad for the "minor"
 and "important" arrests made by Koch and by ~~COUCH~~ ³³⁸⁵

When two guards of the P.A.I. were disarmed ~~and~~ brought to
 Via Prionizza ~~Ardeco~~ were they were badly beaten, and a lieutenant
 of the P.A.I. was arrested by the same band, was it possible for
 General Pezelli to denounce the facts and ask for the arrest of the

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culprits. However, the Vice Chief of Police, in agreement with the Chief of the SS and General MILZER, only transferred the three agents, the material authors of the beating of the guards.

OATH

By Feb. 9th all the Police Forces of the Open City of Rome had to swear allegiance to the Italian Social Republic.

Realizing the seriousness of this act which would have endangered the reputation of the P.A.I. corps and of the Finance Guards (the only corps which had not yet sworn allegiance, notwithstanding the precise orders of the "Republican Government), General PIRELLI, reneged once more to avoid doing this, and which had to take place in solemn form in the Piazza Venezia.

In fact on Feb. 9th, the ceremony was performed only by a battalion of the militia and by auxiliary agents of Public Safety.

This fact created much surprise, and the fascist campaign against the P.A.I. found new arguments.

The Italian Government informed of this fact, immediately brought pressure to bear on the German Command, which towards the middle of March was successful in imposing upon the P.A.I. and the Finance Guards to take the oath.

On this occasion Generals Presti and Gattardi, and Col. Toscano and others contacted the chiefs of the National Liberation Committee in order to see what decision should be taken. H.E. Ivan BONOMI, now President of the Council can testify to this.

All the authorities in agreement, advised. Generally

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On this occasion Generale Presti and Catardi, and Col. Toscano and others contacted the chiefs of the National Liberation Committee in order to see what decision should be taken. H.H. Ivan ZOROMI, now President of the Council can testify to this.

All the authorities in agreement, advised ^{General} ~~Veneziani~~ ³⁴⁸⁴ to accept the imposition so that the City of Rome would not be deprived of its last bulwark of resistance and defence against the violence of the nazifascists.

It was therefore, decided with the German Command that the P.A.I. and the Finance Guards would swear allegiance, not solemnly

- 11 -

and without kissing the flag, but simply and in private, signing the allegiance formula.

RANK BADGES AND STARS

The royal rank badges, emblem of the corps, were taken off in the beginning of February upon the imposition of the Command of the National Republican Guard supported by the German authorities on condition however, so he still allowed to wear the stars and not the Republican emblem.

On May 15th Marshal Graziani came to Rome after a long absence, with orders to send away from Rome all the superior generals who were still in the capital. It was precisely on 16th May that Marshal Graziani in the presence of a Colonel of the German staff and of the well known 'eyt. DIVIHO of the "Sambor" battalion, ordered, in one of his characteristic ways - General PESTI and COLMI (Commander of the Finance Guards) to have the new Republican badges in-stead of the stars; time limit 24 hours or they would be dismissed and taken to the North.

The P.S.I. had to accept the orders - after long resistance - on 20th May, and not without the opposition of single detachments to whom it was necessary to explain the necessity of this painful act for the sake of public utility.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Up to the end of December capital punishment was executed exclusively by P.S. soldiers at the end of said months orders came from the Ministry of the Interior that the ~~officers~~ should

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The P.A.L. had to accept the orders - after long resistance - on 20th May, and not without the opposition of single detachments to whom it was necessary to explain the necessity of this painful act for the sake of public utility.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Up to the end of December capital punishment was executed exclusively by P.A. platoons at the end of said month orders came from the Ministry of the Interior that this ^{by the} ~~by the~~ should be done in turn by all the police forces (P.L., Finance Guards, P.L.I.).

General Fresti and General Gattardi objected saying that sentences ordered by a German Court could not be executed by Italian Forces but the Ministry of the Interior did not take any notice of this objection. Such objection was also made to Marshal Graziani with the same results.

The executions which the P.L.I. were compelled to make were three. The P.L.I. had to decide whether to be disbanded and disarmed and leave the German citizens undefeated or to carry out these atrocious orders. It was a terrible alternative.

The unanimous and final feeling was to refuse also because of the open symptoms of rebellion of the Corps.

Putting aside any personal feeling and decided to save the German population, the Command deemed it necessary at any cost to maintain its position at the price of becoming unpopular.

The action taken to maintain contact with the anti-fascist parties in order to avoid the arrest of persons signalled was intensified in order to save beforehand the victims from the execution platoons. All the P.L.I. collaborated immediately without it being necessary to give any orders.

CLASH FOR LABOUR SERVICE.

Towards the end of September the German Command asked for 60,000 men for labour. Prefect Di Gual extracted that the Police Forces be used (Carabinieri, Finanz Guardia, P.L.I. and P.L.I.) to gather at least 1000 men in order to stop the German requests. Actually only 700 men were taken. This was the only operation of its kind in which the P.L.I. took any part because General Krestil was successful in persuading General Graziani to suspend these "attacks" which were in fact avoided with the institution of voluntary work.

Some months later the German command as reprisals of terroristic attempts, ordered a "cutover" in Via Nazionale which

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Putting aside any personal feeling and decided to save the Roman population, the Command deemed it necessary at any cost to maintain its position at the price of becoming unpopular.

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CATCH FOR JASOCH SERVICE.

Towards the end of September the German Command asked for 60,000 men for labour. Prefect Di 'uni entreated that the Police Forces be used (Sardinieri, Finanze Guard, P.S. and P.S.I.) to gather at least 1000 men in order to stop the German requests. Actually only 700 men were taken. This was the only operation of its kind in which the P.S.I. took any part because General Zerari was successful in persuading General Grossi to suspend these "outlets" which were in fact evaded with the substitution of voluntary work.

Some months later the German command as reprisals of terroristic attempts, ordered a "cater" in Via "unionale" which should be made by the Italian police forces and a ~~big~~ battalion. General Catardi pretending to have misunderstood orders, was successful in not having the "clice" forces participate, who arrived at the place with an hour and a half delay. The operation was effected only by German detachments. A funny particular

Quintero Caruso who on that very day had been appointed as Chief of Police, was among the people who were caught and was thrown on a truck, and notwithstanding his protests was even kicked.

From then onwards such "caceres" were continued by Quintero Caruso, and for him by Commissioner Coyne. At the same time the P.A.I., the Metr. Politvud and the Finance Guards went on advising people in every manner in order to get them to escape.

Towards the 12th April the Ministry of Interior preoccupied with disorders which might take place on 21st April and 22nd April formed mixed platoons composed of Public Safety, 87th National Republican Guard, Finance Guards and P.A.I. Three days after the constitution of said platoons the Police Command of the Open City of Rome was informed that such squads had received orders to make arrests for labour services.

General Fretti immediately gave orders to his men not to perform such duty.

MORE PERFORMED BY THE COMMAND OF POLICE SERVICES OF THE OPEN CITY OF ROME AND BY THE P.A.I. COOPER TO WITHIN THE OPPOSITION OF THE MILITARIES

1) Attempt of December last against the Hotel Flora, residence of the German Command.

The German Command asked General Fretti to get together during the night 400 people from the Via Veneto quarter as hostages, to be shot at dawn. After four hours of discussion and

181

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"restore Garuso, and for him by Commissario Gappa. At the
same time the P.A.I., the Metr politani and the Finanze Guards
went on advising people in every manner in order to get them
to escape.

Towards the 15th April the Ministry of Interior
preoccupied with disorders which might take place on 21st
April and last day forced mixed platoons composed of Public Safety,
SS., National Republican Guard, Finanze Guards and P.A.I. Three
days after the constitution of said platoons the Police Command
of the Open City of Rome was informed that such squads had
received orders to make arrests for labor services.

General Pretti immediately gave orders to his men not to
perform such duty.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE COMMAND OF POLICE FORCES OF THE OPEN CITY
OF ROME AND BY THE P.A.I. GUARDS TO MAINTAIN THE OPERATION OF THE
RAILWAYS

1) Attempt of December last against the Hotel Roma, residence
of the German Command.

The German Command asked General Pretti to get together during
the night 400 people from the Via Veneto quarter as hostages, to
be shot at dawn. After four hours of discussion ^{General}
independently, General MALIN gave up.

2) Attempt of 23rd March in Via Veneto.

The execution of men, women and children living in Via Veneto
was denied. General Pretti obtained the liberation of the women
and the children and later of the men arrested. Without the
knowledge of the Police Command of the Open City of Rome, the

Superior German Command, in agreement with Gaetano Carno, proceeded as a reprisal measure to kill off the political prisoners in Via Lasso and Regina Coeli.

The number of the victims was 220, absolutely innocent men who had nothing to do with what happened in Via Ruzella.

3) signals to avoid arrests, and participation or action taken to free political prisoners.

Work was done to put people on guard and avoid arrests and consequences of "patches". This work was done on personal and general initiative and many were the cases in which the command ordered people to be put on guard.

For obvious reasons names of the people advised, and of those who were helped to fly, are not mentioned.

Such action was so intense that the manifestants were aware of it and consequently from then onwards stopped informing the regular Police forces of the Open City of Rome of their original intentions.

4) American and English people.

The Commander of the Police forces of the Open City of Rome having been informed by lawyer COCCILLI, that the U.S. Ambassador desired to save the American Consul Overburgh, Miss Anna Goulden and Miss Anna Bowless Picois, all in hiding in Perugia, did not hesitate to take the responsibility of intervening and with the assistance of Col. Bonessa a truck was sent to Perugia on the pretense of having to transfer food for the police; an officer of the ³⁶⁸⁰ M.I. especially made the trip with the truck and contacted the American Consul, who at the last moment for unknown reasons preferred to remain in hiding

the number of the victims was 250, absolutely innocent

men who had nothing to do with what happened in Via Nazelle.
2) signals to avoid arrests, and participation or action taken to free political prisoners.

Work was done to put people on guard and avoid arrests and consequences of "catcher". This work was done on personal and general initiative and many were the cases in which the command ordered people to be put on guard.

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Furthermore, English military hiding in Cottobruno area received information and support from the Command of the P.A.L. of that locality with the authorization of General Cremonesi.

- 15 -

5) Military information disclosed to the Command of the allied forces.

From mid January, date of the Anglo-American landing, a service was instituted at the road blocks of the P.A.I. to furnish by means of a trusted person, news concerning the movement of the German army, north and south of Rome. This service was organized and directed by Col. COCCO, to whom were furnished news which General Frost was able to find out at the German Command.

6) Enlistment of Auxiliary personnel.

With the excuse that the P.A.I. had lost many men, it was possible to obtain permission from the German Command to enlist 100 officers, 100 non-commissioned officers and 2000 men was auxiliary police to deal with public order, especially after the disbanding of the carabinieri. Such personnel was selected among trustworthy persons of certain antifascists and anti German feelings.

7) Arrests and convictions suffered by P.A.I. military.

The P.A.I. Corps suffered by action of the SS:
 - the deposition of Commanding General MARAFFA, who died;
 - two death sentences for espionage in favour of the Allied Command (Guards Mloggia and Caspari, the latter succeeded in escaping from prison 24 hours before the execution);
 - 4 arrests: Col. FOSCHETTI, Major and two guards, arrested and tortured in Via Lazio. Succeeded in escaping the morning of 6th June.

to furnish by means of a trusted person, news concerning the movement of the German army, north and south of Rome. This service was organized and directed by Col. Cosservo, to whom were furnished news which General Kresti was able to find out at the German Command.

6) Enlistment of Auxiliary personnel.

With the excuse that the P.A.I. had lost many men, it was possible to obtain permission from the German Command to enlist 100 officers, 100 non-commissioned officers and 2200 men was auxiliary police to deal with public order, especially after the disbanding of the carabinieri. Such personnel was selected among trustworthy persons of certain antifascist and anti German feelings.

7) Arrests and convictions suffered by P.A.I. military.

The P.A.I. Corps suffered by action of the SS:

- the deportation of Commanding General HERRI, who died;
- two death sentences for espionage in favour of the Allied Command (Gusella Alcega and Campari, the latter succeeded in escaping from prison 24 hours before the execution);
- 4 arrests: Col. Toscani, Lieut. Hozen and two guards, arrested and tortured in Via Tusco. Succeeded in escaping the morning of 4th June.

CONCLUSION.

The officers and the men of the P.A.I. did what was humanly possible to help the patriots and the National Committee of Liberation, and in particular to protect the population of Rome.

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While General Fronti and Gattardi thought about defending the F.A.I. Force from various attacks, and covering their clandestine activity, the senior officers kept direct and indirect contacts with the "partisans" and the Committee of liberation and Centre K: Officers, non-commissioned officers and guards did all kinds of patriotic work.

Others of mention are Colonel's Toscano, Major, Gozzaniga and Feraldo.

Col. Toscano, commander of the three F.A.I. battalions ("Cherem" column) to whom therefore was entrusted the execution of the service of the establishment was able (with the excuse of nightly inspections of the stations and detachments depending therefrom) to curb the misdeeds of Federal BARDI often using Force; he was able to keep secret contacts with personalities of the Committee of Action, furnishing arms, ammunition, medicines and foodstuff through Lieut. Majors and of some non-commissioned officers and guards. Some of the arms were supplied to Col. Toscano by the officer who was in charge of the gathering of the arms at the Police Command. Betrayed by a prisoner, a certain Busco, Colonel Toscano and Lieut. Majors and two guards were arrested by the U.S.

To testify the above, it is enough to say that General Fronti received a large sum of money from a high personality of the Committee of liberation, who in today a member of the ³⁴⁷⁸ Government, and another large sum was consigned by the Committee of Action to Col. Toscano, and another was given to Col. Feraldo by the

uninterrupted contacts with the "partisans" and the Committee of Liberation and Centre X: Officers, non-commissioned officers and guards did all kinds of patriotic work.

Members of mention are Colonel Rosendo, Carr, Gasparini and Ferraldo.

Col. Torres, commander of the three F.A.I. battalions ("Cheren" column) to whom therefore was entrusted the execution of the service of the establishments was able (with the exchange of nightly inspections of the stations and detachments depending therefrom) to curb the misdeeds of Federal BARRI often using forces; he was able to keep secret contacts with personalities of the Committee of Action, furnishing arms, ammunition, medicines and Redstuff through Lieut. Major and of some non-commissioned officers and guards. Some of the arms were supplied to Col. Rosendo by the officer who was in charge of the gathering of the arms at the Police Command.

Betrayed by a prisoner, a certain Suarez, Colonel Rosendo and Lieut. Major and two guards were arrested by the US.

To testify the above, it is enough to say that General PEREZ received a large sum of money from a high personality of the Committee of Liberation, who is today a member of the Government, and another large sum was consigned by the Committee of Action to Col. Rosendo, and another was given to Col. Ferraldo by the X Centre.

This was done for the ends well-known to these Committees and Centres who validly conducted anticomunist organizations.

It will be sufficient on the other hand to consult the orga

3478

1092

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

- 17 -

in the archives which prove the conduct of the F.A.I.

From the archives themselves it results that each file which has political connections has on the top a general classification such as "Federazione", (Federazione) - "Tedeschi" (Germans), "Dr. Koch", "Zembo", "Barbarigo" etc. this to facilitate the grouping together of the files and to establish at any moment the original activities of the interested parties themselves.

REPLY - The information contained in the present Memorandum is to be considered as secret, General Pirelli, Col. Toscani and a good part of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and guards having their families in the North of Italy.

3477

MINISTRY OF WAR

CABINET
Liaison Office

14628
138
L.O.

408/c.

4 Aug. 44.

SUBJECT: Disbandment of P.A.I.

TO : Cabinet
Army Sub-Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission, Col. Kirk.

Due to the interest taken by Col. Kirk A.C.C. Public Safety, it has been suggested, on agreement with the Army Sub-Commission, destined to settle the disciplinary and administrative pendings of the P.A.I., thus

1. To solve the administrative pendings such as: contracts with contractors, properties of the P.A.I., eventual debts and credits of the patrimony of the P.A.I.
2. to recover, through the posting of special proclamations, all the material of the dissolved police corps, actually in the hands of privates.
3. To examine the position of the officers and the militiamen of the P.A.I., giving the benefit to the descriptors, not to be affected by the proclamation of the Regional A.C.C. Commissioner, by which all ex-members of the P.A.I. are excluded from any public occupation.

Col Pollock, chief of the Allied police in Rome, would like the meeting of such commission to take place in his office in order to co-ordinate the action.

Of the above, Lt. Caracciolo, Italian Liaison Officer A.C.C., was interpreter.

Translation 5/8/44
AC/

3476

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA



GABINETTO

Ufficio Colloquio Missioni Alleate

P.N. 107, li 4 agosto 1943

N. di prot. 4081/c.

OGGETTO: Scioglimento della P.A.I.

Disbanding of P.A.I.

AL GABINETTO
e per conoscenza:

SECRET

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO
ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE SICUREZZA INTERNA (COL. NIKK)

In seguito ad interessamento del Col. Kirk ACG, Security è stato suggerito, d'intesa con la sottocommissione per l'esercito, di nominare, da parte del Ministero della Guerra, una commissione destinata a studiare e sistemare le pendenze disciplinari ed amministrative della P.A.I. - E procedente:

- 1) Risolvere le pendenze amministrative, quali: contratti con fornitori, proprietà della P.A.I., eventuali debiti e crediti del patrimonio della P.A.I.
- 2) Riempire, mediante affissione di esposte bando tutto il materiale del disciolto corpo di polizia, attualmente in mano ai privati.
- 3) Esaminare la posizione degli ufficiali e militi della P.A.I. dando ai discriminati il beneficio di non essere colpiti dal bando del Commissario Regionale MG per cui tutti gli ex appartenenti alla P.A.I. sono esclusi da qualsiasi pubblico impiego.

Il Col. Pollock, capo della polizia Alleata in Roma, desidererebbe che le riunioni di tale commissione avvenissero presso di lui allo scopo di coordinare l'azione.

Il quanto sopra si è fatto interpretare dal ^{Mr. Caracciolo,} ufficiale italiano di collegamento presso l'.

3475

1095

Ufficio Colloquio Missioni Alleate

P.M. 197, il 4 agosto 1944

OGGETTO: Scioglimento della P.A.I.

Subcommittee of P. A. I.

AL CABINETTO
e per conoscenza:

SEDE

ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER L'ESERCITO
ALLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE SIAUBERTIA INTERNA (Col. KIRK)

In seguito ad interessamento del Col. Kirk ACS, Security è stato autorizzato, d'intesa con la sottocommissione per l'Esercito, di nominare, da parte del Ministero della Guerra, una commissione destinata a studiare le pendenze disciplinari ed amministrative della P.A.I. - È precisante:

- 1) Dissolvere le pendenze amministrative, quali: contratti con fornitori, proprietà della P.A.I., eventuali debiti e crediti del patrimonio della P.A.I.
- 2) Riempire, mediante affissione di apposito bando tutto il materiale del disciolto corpo di polizia, attualmente in mano ai privati.
- 3) Esaminare la posizione degli ufficiali e militi della P.A.I. dando al discriminati il beneficio di non essere colpiti dal bando del Commissario Regionale MC per cui tutti gli ex appartenenti alla P.A.I. sono esclusi da qualsiasi pubblico impiego.

Il Col. Pellock, capo della polizia Alleata in Roma, desidera che le riunioni di tale commissione avvengono presso di lui allo scopo di coordinare l'azione.

Di quanto sopra si è fatto interprete il Ten. Caracciolo, ufficiale italiano di collocamento presso l' 3475

IL COLONNELLO ARSETTO
(M. Lovaroli)

Arsetto

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 394

File 14628
12A

Public Safety Division,
31st July 1944.

Col Kirk,
(Attention)
To: Col. M.H. Meaney
Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C. HQ. ✓

Subject: P.A.I.

19A
see 126

1. With reference to your letter of 22nd June, 1944, the following details are furnished in respect to the questions formulated:-

- a) The P.A.I. were disbanded by order of A.M.G. on 5th June, 1944. The strength was: 1044, whilst 947 were subscribed to the Reserve List but were not active. Of the active strength 769 persons have been registered at the Offices of the Questura. This list does not contain the names of the two generals and 5 colonels who were in service in command of the P.A.I.
- b) Investigations have been conducted into the past records of certain officers and action taken thereon.
- c) General Presti who commanded the P.A.I. has been arrested and conveyed to the P.O.W. Camp at Aversa for disposition. Records of his past activities are in the possession of this office.
- d) Records are in the possession of the Questura at Rome.
- e) and f) The property of the P.A.I. has been deposited at the Ufficio Magazzino, Regia Questura at Rome, where a detailed list is kept. The exception, however, to this is that the funds of the P.A.I. have been deposited with the Controller of Property H.Q. Region 4.

2. Referring to paragraph 2. of your letter, as the P.A.I. was disbanded on 5th June, 1944, no officers remained in service after that date. A number remained in the caserma pending final orders for disbandment but their stay amounted to only a few days.

3474

- 2 -

3. A Committee is being formed by this office to deal with the affairs of the P.A.I. and the liquidation of assets and property, and to make recommendations for the employments of certain good elements of the P.A.I.

4. Forwarded for your information.

J. R. Pollock
J. R. POLLOCK
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety
ROME.

M.

3473

File
12B

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel. 489031
Ext. 165

5 August, 1944

ACC/14628/73

SUBJECT : P.A.I.

TO : R.P.C.O. Region IV.

12A

Reference your letter dated 31st July, 1944.

Please furnish a report of type and quantity of uniforms and arms turned in by or taken up from P.A.I.

Also please state what disposition was made of such property.

PAUL G. HINK,
Colonel, Inf.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

MHL/hse

3472

14628

SUBJECT: Polizia Africa Italiana

Army Sub Commission (MAIL)
H.Q. A.C.C.
R O M L,
6/19

31 Jul 44

Public Safety Div,
Hq A.A.G. - ROME Region

Copy to: Public Safety Sub Commission
Lt CARACCIOLO

Ref the Notes on Conference held on 29 July on above subject, issued by you on the same date.

1. I am directed to inform you

(a) that Col FISLEY was Army Sub Commission Adv Rep in ROME and now does not deal with these matters. All communications should be addressed to Army Sub Commission.

(b) that Lt CARACCIOLO is NOT an Army Sub Commission Liaison Officer and never has been. He is a Liaison Officer at the Italian War Ministry.

2. Lt CARACCIOLO discussed the question of the PAI with this Sub Commission on the afternoon of the 29 July (before your Notes on the Conference were received) and was informed

(a) that the Italian Ministry of War had authority to screen with a view to re-enlistment, former members of the Italian Army who were within the prescribed age groups and in service on 8 Sept. subject to the authorized ceilings not being exceeded.

(b) that there was a Public Safety Sub Comm file on this subject (GMR) containing a letter from GSI AAI and a proposed reply which was shown to this Sub Commission and returned about a week ago.

3. It is considered unlikely that the Italian Army (excl CC.PP) will be able to absorb any ex-members of the PAI owing to the dif ficulty of absorbing patriots and keeping within the ceiling.

4. The Public Safety Sub Commission will be able to answer for the CC.PP.

Public Safety Div,
HQ A.M.C. - Rome Region

Copy to: Public Safety Sub Commission
Lt CARACCIOLO

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3. It is considered unlikely that the Italian Army (excl CC.RR) will be able to absorb any ex-members of the PAI owing to the difficulty of absorbing patriots and keeping within the ceiling.
4. The Public Safety Sub Commission will be able to answer for the CC.RR.

3471

Handwritten signature

Lt Col
CS

ABC

31 Jul 44

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 394

14628
L
10A

Public Safety Division

29th July, 1944.

SUBJECT: P.A.I.

To: Col. Paul G. Kirk, Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission

From: R.P.S.O. Rome Region.

With reference to your letter of 26th July, 1944, enquiries have been made by Maj. Coxhead on the subject matter with the following results:

Capt. Scott, Supply Officer, through Sub-commission received in the early days of June a request for provisions for certain members of the Italian Forces, who drew their rations from Col. Giarretano, Via Re Boris di Bulgaria, who is Quarter Master of the Italian Army.

This list included an application for rations for 1500 P.A.I.

Investigation shows that as a result of the disbandment of the P.A.I. although an allocation was made it was never collected. Rations were drawn for a few days from the 5th June until 7th June, 1944, for certain officers of the P.A.I. who remained in casermas awaiting disposal. No bulk rations have therefore been issued.

Capt. Scott, when interviewed by Maj. Coxhead, this morning, explained that the error had occurred by reason of the fact that he was checking the lists he received in June as to issuance for ensuing months.

There is no organised body of P.A.I. in Rome, and as instructed they were disbanded on 5th June, 1944. A separate report on this subject is being prepared and will be submitted in due course.

J.R. Follock
J. R. FOLLOCK
Lt. Colonel,
Chief Public Safety
ROME. 3470

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO. 894

4628
8297
op

Public Safety Div.

29th July, 1944.

Notes on Conference held in the
morning - 29th July, 1944.

Subject: Polizia Africa Italiani.

Present: Col. Nisco, Lt. Caracciolo, Maj. Coxhead
Lt. Caracciolo, Army Sub-Commissioner
Lt. Caracciolo, Italian military
Liaison Officer.
Lt. Caracciolo, Army Sub-Commissioner
Liaison Officer. M.M.I.A.
Col. Follock

1. Col. Follock mentioned that although the P.A.I. organisation was dissolved and disbanded entirely on 5th June, 1944, uniforms and arms taken away, vehicles etc. handed over to the C.C.R. a number of P.A.I. members were still in Rome without work or subsistence.
2. Col. Follock asked Col. Nisco and Lt. Caracciolo if it were possible to have these men dealt with by the Italian military authorities, absorbed into the army or sent away from Rome where they would be out of harm's way.
3. Lt. Caracciolo mentioned that prior to September 1943, the whole P.A.I. organisation was almost 100% fascist, but since September a great many had been recruited into the P.A.I. to avoid German r and-ups or going into the Fascist Republican Army. There are quite a number of good men among them, whose position ought to be cleared because of their good work and help to the underground organisation.
4. It was recognised that none of the ex-P.A.I. could be absorbed into the C.C.R. or other forces as a matter of principle.
5. It was arranged that Lt. Caracciolo would report the facts to the Italian War Ministry, to Col. Fidalay and to Col. Kirk of Public Safety Sub-Commission and as to the advisability of the formation of a suitable commission to handle all the P.A.I. arrangements, former personnel, equipment, assets of lire 2,500,000, which is being held by the Rome region property controller.
6. Maj. Coxhead will be Col. Follock's liaison officer in the matter. He had been deputed by Col. Follock to handle the ex-P.A.I. affairs from a public safety point of view.

3469

9. It was stated that there was a high percentage of P.A.I. members who had served in the Army and Navy.



copy to Col. Fiddley,
Col. Kirk, Public Safety Sub-Commission
Lt. Caracciolo, Army sub-commission liaison officer
Col. Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Room.

3468

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

File 8A

Tel. 489031-Ext. 302

26 July, 1944

ACC/14628/PS

see 9A

SUBJECT : P.A.I.

TO : R.P.S.O. Rome Region.

8B

1. The Food Sub-Commission has referred to this Sub-Commission a letter dated 24th July, 1944 addressed to the Food Sub-Commission HQ, ACC by the Economics and Supply Division Rome Region (signed by Capt. John Scott).
2. The letter enclosed a list of Italian Army and Public Security groups in Rome applying for a special scale of rations.
3. The Italian Army list includes "P.A.I" numbering 1500.
4. If an organized body of 1500 PAI is in existence in Rome it should, of course, be disbanded, and any necessary steps taken against those who have disobeyed orders given by ACC, on 5th June 1944.
5. If the body of 1500 PAI does not, in fact, exist investigations should be made into the attempt to obtain rations by false pretences.
6. Please report the results of your investigations.

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Copy to: Food Sub-Commission.

3467

APW/hgd

8B

HEADQUARTERS
ROME REGION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. N° 394 U.S. ARMY

24 July, 1944

SUBJECT : Components of Italian Army and
related groups for ration purposes.

TO : Food Sub-Commission, ACC.
For attention Col. W.L. Legg, Chief of Commission.

8CD

1. Attached hereto is a breakdown showing the various components of the group listed on estimate as "Italian army and other groups". This breakdown also shows the group listed as "Public Security".

2. In the discussion this morning it was discovered that the estimate as given did not show correctly the ration for Public Security. This was due to the fact that the ration of pasta to this group had not been considered. In view of the error disclosed the other rations, as appearing on the estimate, were reexamined and it was found that the same error had been made as to the Hospital ration and the Italian army ration.

A corrected estimate is attached.

JOHN B. SCOTT
CAPT. AUS.
E & S DIVISION
ROME REGION ACC.

3466

RIFORNIMENTO DELLE CONVIVENZE MILITARI

80

Rifornite dalla S.E.P.R.A.L.	Forze di P.S.	No. 8.508
	Vigili del Fuoco	" 992
	Agenti di custodia Carceri Giudiz.	" 400
	Guardie Forestali	" 112
		<hr/> No. 10.012
Rifornite dalla S.E.P.R.A.L. attraverso il Com- missariato Militare	Partigiani	No. 2.500
	R. Esercito	" 6.000
	Ospedali	" 1.500
	P.A.I.	" 1.500
	Circolo Ufficiali	" 2.000
	FF.AA. Aeree e Navali	" 2.000
		<hr/> No. 15.500
Rifornite direttamente dalla S.E.P.R.A.L.	U.N.P.A. (Comando Prov.le)	No. 500
	Croce Rossa Italiana (IX centro Mob.)	" 2.200
	Sovrano Militare Ordine di Malta	" 250
	Istituto Romano Ciechi Guerra	" 30
	Clinica Ortopedica (rep.mil.)	" 80
	Clinica Malattie Trop.li(rep. mil.)	" 35
	Centro Assistenza Connazionali Estero alle Armi	" 112
		<hr/> No. 3.207

ESTIMATE OF FLOUR NEEDS, IN QUINTALS, UNDER PRESENT DIRECTIVE OF A.C.C.

CLASS	No. In Class	Grams	Daily
Prisoners (Civil prisons)	2,000	240	4.8
Public Security. Designated groups	10,012	380	38
Italian army and other related groups	18,707	380	71

G.

1318

8D

ESTIMATE OF FLOUR NEEDS, IN QUINTALS, UNDER PRESENT DIRECTIVE OF A.C.C.

CLASS	No. In Class	Grams	Daily	Monthly
Prisons)	2.000	240	4.8	144
Designated groups	10.012	330	33	1140
Other related groups	18.707	330	71	2130

4015

Translation

3 July 1944

146287A

MEMORANDUM :

Col. Paul J. KIRK
P.S. Sub-Commission

A.C.C.

Salerno

Attached is a report on the activities of the P.A.I.
(Italian African Police) in Rome during the period of Nazi-Fascist
occupation.

Gen. Pièche

3463

Translation

Memorandum (reserved) on the activities of the P.A.I. in Rome during the period of Nazi-Fascist occupation. 7B

On September 8th, 1943, the corps of the P.A.I. included:
 - General Hq. : Lt. Gen. Maraffa Riccardo, commanding;
 - Recruiting School (General Presti) - 3 battalions at the disposition of the Armored Corps Command in Rome namely the Savoia, Ruspoli and Bottego Bns.

On the morning of September 11 seven Italian Divisions were being moved in the Rome Area in an undisciplinatory manner due to the confusion caused at the moment by false reports inspired by the Germans through Fascist elements.

Said orders were issued so that the components of the Armed Forces would abandon their units and return to their families.

This work of confusion, voluntarily created, was followed by armed action against the units which still resisted by maintaining themselves efficient.

Some units, however, remained in tact and resisted notwithstanding propaganda and Armed Force. These units included "Piave Division"; the Granatieri; the "Genova Cavalleria"; some CC.RR. companies and also some P.A.I. units.

In the meanwhile the Hq. for the "open city" of Rome was organized with "Count Calvi di Bergolo" who entrusted the Command of The "Police Forces" to General Maraffa, Commander of the P.A.I., to which unit officials of P.S., P.A.I., CC.RR. and Army were requested to participate.

General Catardi was appointed vice-commander of said command.

On the morning of Sept. 23 at 1130 hrs. the Ministry of War, Headquarters of the Police Force Command, was suddenly surrounded by a German Battalion and by SS. Unit commanded by S.S. Kapler.

General Calvi and General Maraffa were arrested on charges of having communicated with Anglo-Americans by means of a clandestine Radio.

General Presti assumed command of the P.A.I. and General Catardi vice-commander by order of the German Command.

On the 6th of Oct. Marshal Graziani in the presence of the Ministers Pavolini and Buffarini invited General Presti and CC.RR. General Delfini to transfer the P.A.I. to the North and the CC.RR. to Zara to defend her against Croatian Patriots. It seems that the 2 Generals raised some objections. Marshal Graziani then ordered the disarmament of the Carabinieri and restricted them to their barracks at the disposition of the Germans for deportation into Germany.

The P.A.I. replaced the CC.RR. who had been deported and disbanded.

Later Barracu (Under-Secretary of the Presidency of Councils of Ministries) ordered the allegiance of the P.A.I. to the Republic and removed his royal decorations and placed himself at the disposal of P.A.I. so as to carry out searches and arrests of hostile political organizations.

After the landing of the Allies in Anzio, General Gazzola

- 2 -

and his followers were transferred to the North.
 However, during the Nazi-Fascist domination in Rome, the

P.A.I. :

a) - has often furnished soldiers, the same as G.C.R. and the Corps of the Metropolitanans for the purpose of carrying out Capital executions by order of the German Command in Rome. On one occasion the Germans asked for 30 soldiers from the P.A.I. for the purpose of forming an execution squad. About 150 volunteered in order to obtain 200 Lire reward.

b) - has participated in the capture of elements in the clandestine resistance movement causing great resentment and hatred among the populations including people in the street, theatre, cinema, autobus, trolley cars and private homes.

c) - has persecuted members of the Clandestine Resistance Movement. Lt. Col. Toscano is one of the few exceptions, unquestionably a sympathizer of the Patriots who was arrested by S.S. but succeeded to escape from the prisons of Via Tasso on the morning of June 4.

d) - has committed an uninterrupted series of abuses to the detriment of the people by confiscating systematically at all traffic intersections whatever was coming toward Rome and appropriating the bulk of goods to their own use by supplying the black market with these goods thereby deriving large illicit profits.

Many members of the Corps, especially the officers claim that they served under the Republican Fascists, for reasons of necessity or only for the purpose of practicing the Comedy of obedience in order to cooperate with the Clandestine Movement.

Foolish Justifications !

The Roman people are openly and totally hostile to this corp, whose resurrection would be interpreted as an insult to the dead and the living of the Patriotic Movement. At this moment disturbing elements, believed to be the long underhand creeping in the Capital, take the liberty to say a few words in defense of the P.A.I., wholly Fascistic, which during the last few months has vested with infamy and shame.

Only a few weak voices can be excepted from these elements as anti-Fascist groups, followers of the Committee of Liberation; elements on whose account much can be said when these some parties whose chiefs, the flower of chivalry, shall proceed to the screening, even among their own ranks. Those elements who have conspired in various ways with officers and soldiers of the P.A.I. for personal gain, favor the rebirth of the corps and abolition of C.C.R.R. who are uncomfortable witnesses of their misdeeds; many of these elements have fattened themselves with Fascism; many were members of the party even though they were not forced to seek state or private employment, surrendering their own family to the black stain and representing themselves as persecuted.

Therefore, to give tolerance to this corps would be, in addition to a gross political error an affront to Roman people, who have undergone pain and suffering; an insult to the real Patriots of the Clandestine Movement who have suffered persecution; a shame to the memory of those who have died for their love of Country ~~346~~ against the hated German enemy and against the oppressing dominion of the Republican Fascist.

li 3 luglio 1944

P R O M E M O R I A per il Sig. Colonnello KIRK
Capo della Sottocommissione per la
Pubblica Sicurezza

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S A L E R N O

Unisco copia di una relazione sull'attività svolta
dalla P.A.I. (Polizia Africa Italiana) in Roma durante
il periodo dell'occupazione nazi-fascista.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. L. KIRK", is written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned to the right of the main text block.

3460

Roma, 30 giugno 1944

MEMORIA RISERVATA SULL'ATTIVITA' DELLA P.A.I. IN ROMA
DURANTE IL PERIODO DELL'OCCUPAZIONE NAZI-FASCISTA.

Alla data 8 settembre 1943 il Corpo della P.A.I. comprendeva:

- Comando Generale: comandante Tenente Generale Mareffa Riccardo;
- Scuola di reclutamento (Generale Presti) - 3 battaglioni a disposizione del Comando Corpo d'Armata di Roma e precisamente: i battaglioni "Savoia" e quelli "Ruspoli" e "Botteghe".

Il mattino del giorno 11 settembre nella zona di Roma si dislocavano le 7 divisioni italiane in maniera piuttosto caotica data la confusione determinata in quel momento degli ordini tendenziosi ispirati dal comando tedesco a mezzo di elementi fascisti.

Detti ordini tendevano a far sì che i componenti delle forze armate abbandonassero reparti e caserme e ritornassero alle loro famiglie.

Questa opera di confusione, volutamente creata, fu accompagnata da un'azione ermetica verso le unità che ancora resistevano mantenendosi in efficienza.

Taluni reparti però rimasero inquadrati e resistettero

MEMORIA RISERVATA SULL'ATTIVITA' DELLA P.A.I. IN ROMA
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non subendo l'azione di propaganda, nè accettando l'imposizione armata. E tra questi la Divisione "Piave", i Granatieri, il "Genova" Cavalleria; qualche compagnia di CC.RR. e reparti anche della P.A.I.

Intento si costituì il Comando della Città Aperta di Roma con il Conte Calvi di Bergolo che affidò il comando delle forze di polizia al Generale Maraffa comandante della P.A.I. e al quale venivano chiamati a far parte funzionari di P.S., ufficiali della P.A.I., della R. Guardia di Finanza e dell'Esercito. Il Generale Catardi venne nominato vicecomandante di detto comando.

Il mattino del 23 settembre alle 11.20 il Ministero della Guerra, sede del comando delle forze di polizia, venne improvvisamente circondato da un battaglione tedesco e da un reparto delle SS al comando del T. Colonnello delle SS Kapler.

Il Generale Calvi di Bergolo venne arrestato insieme al Generale Maraffa, sotto l'accusa di comunicare a mezzo radio clandestina con gli anglo-americani.

Il Generale Presti assumeva allora il comando della P.A.I. ed il Generale Catardi il vicecomando, d'ordine del comando tedesco.

Il 6 ottobre il Maresciallo Graziani in presenza dei ministri Pavolini e Buffarini, invitava il Generale Preati e il Generale dei CC.RR. Delfini a prepararsi per trasferire:

- la P.A.I. al nord;

- i CC.RR. a Zara per difenderla dalle bande croate.

Pare che i due generali abbiano ³⁴⁵⁸oposti delle difficoltà.

Il Maresciallo Graziani allora ordinò il disarmo dei

carabinieri ed il loro concentramento nelle caserme per esservi tenuti a disposizione dei tedeschi, che successivamente li deportarono.

...a. Era questa la Divisione "Fidèle"; i Granatieri, il "Geno-
va" Cavalleria; qualche compagnia di CC.RR. e reparti anche della
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carabinieri ed il loro concentramento nelle caserme per esservi te-
nuti a disposizione dei tedeschi, che successivamente li deportero-
no in Germania.

La P.A.I. subentrò nei servizi d'istituto, sostituendo i CC.RR. parte deportati e parte sbandati.

Successivamente Barracu (sottosegretario alla presidenza del consiglio dei ministri) ordinò il giuramento della P.A.I. alla repubblica, tagliandosi i fregi reali e mettendosi a sua disposizione per eseguire arresti politici, perquisizioni, ecc.

Il Generale Gazzola fu promosso Tenente Generale e nominato comandante generale del corpo della P.A.I. mentre il Presti fu poi nominato comandante delle forze di polizia della Capitale.

Dopo lo sbarco degli alleati ad Anzio il Generale Gazzola e i suoi seguaci si trasferirono al nord: il Presti ridivenne comandante della P.A.I.

Comunque durante il dominio nazi-fascista in Roma la

P.A.I.:

- a) - Ha fornito sevente i militi, così come la Guardia di Finanza e il Corpo dei Metropolitani, per le esecuzioni capitali da eseguirsi in Roma per ordine dei tedeschi. E' voce diffusissima che in una occasione in cui i tedeschi richiesero 30 militi della P.A.I. per costituire un plotone di esecuzione, ben 150 se ne offrirono volontari, onde poter riscuotere il premio di 200 lire promesso a ciascheduno.
- b) - Ha partecipato, con uno zelo che sollevava ondate di rancore e di odio nella popolazione romana, ai continui sistematici rastrellamenti nelle strade, nei teatri, nei cinema, negli autobus o vetture tranviarie e persino nelle case private, per catturare elementi del fronte clandestino, giovani renitenti alla leva fascista o per prendere giovani da avviare al lavoro forzato in Germania.

c) - Ha perseguitato le organizzazioni del fronte clandestino di

resistenza; fra le poche eccezioni che si possono fare a queste

3457

Successivamente Barracu (sottosegretario alla presidenza del consiglio dei ministri) ordinò il giuramento della P.A.I. alla repubblica, togliendosi i fregi reali e mettendosi a sua disposizione per eseguire arresti politici, perquisizioni, ecc.

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- c) - Ha perseguitato le organizzazioni del fronte clandestino di resistenza: fra le poche eccezioni che si possono fare a questo riguardo vi è il T. Colonnello Toggiano, che fu decisamente con i patrioti e che, arrestato dalle SS, è riuscito a fuggire dalle prigioni di via Tasso il mattino del 4 giugno.
- d) - Ha commesso una ininterrotta serie di quotidiani abusi, rube-

rie e angherie in danno della popolazione, sequestrando sistematicamente nei numerosi posti di blocco tutto ciò che affluiva dall'esterno verso Roma, incamerandone la massima parte a proprio beneficio, alimentando con questi prodotti l'esoso mercato nero della Capitale, ricavandone ingentissimi illeciti guadagni.

Molti elementi di questo corpo, specialmente ufficiali, vanno dicendo di avere servito la repubblica fascista e i tedeschi, non con sentimento di completa e sincera adesione, ma per necessità o solo recitando la commedia della obbedienza per collaborare col fronte clandestino.

Stolte giustificazioni i

La popolazione di Roma è nettamente, totalitariamente ostile a questo corpo, la cui eventuale risurrezione riterrrebbe un insulto ai morti ed ai vivi del fronte patriottico.

In questo momento, torbidi elementi che qualcuno pensa sieno la lunga mano di una sotterranea quinta colonna serpeggiante nella Capitale, osano già azzardare deboli voci di difesa di questa P.A.I. squisitamente fascista, che in questi ultimi mesi si è coperta di ogni vergogna ed infamia antipatriottica. Solo qualche debole voce si può levare tra quegli elementi dei singoli partiti antifascisti aderenti al comitato nazionale di liberazione, elementi sul cui conto c'è molto da dire allorché i partiti stessi, i cui capi, che sono fior di galantuomini, procederanno certamente all'epurazione, anche tra le loro fila. Codesti elementi tarati che han fornicato in vari modi con ufficiali e gregari della P.A.I., per fini personali, caldeggiavano la rinascita di codesto corpo e l'abolizione dei CC.RR. testimoni ~~in~~ delle malefatte degli uni e degli altri, tanto più che tra codesti elementi molti han mangiato a piene ganasce col fascismo, molti erano iscritti al

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In questo momento, torbidi elementi che qualcuno pensa sieno la lunga mano di una sotterranea quinta colonna serpeggiante nella Capitale, osano già azzardare deboli voci di difesa di questa P.A.I. squisitamente fascista, che in questi ultimi mesi si é coperta di ogni vergogna ed infamia antipatriottica. Solo qualche debole voce si può levare tra quegli elementi dei singoli partiti antifascisti aderenti al comitato nazionale di liberazione, elementi sul cui conto c'è molto da dire allorchando i partiti stessi, i cui capi, che sono fior di galantuomini, procederanno certamente all'epurazione, anche tra le loro file. Codesti elementi tarati che han fornicato in vari modi con ufficiali e gregari della P.A.I., per fini personali, caldeggiavano la rinascita di codesto corpo e l'abolizione del CC.RA. testimoni ~~13650~~ delle malefatte degli uni e degli altri, tanto più che tra codesti elementi molti han mangiato a piene ganasce col fascismo, molti erano iscritti al partito pur non essendovi costretti da impieghi statali o privati, trasformandosi improvvisamente da patrioti all'atto dell'occupazione, dandosi perfino alla macchia con le loro famiglie e facendosi

ritenere per perseguitati, anche se qualcuno dei congiunti animato da pura fede patriottica s'è immolato.

Avere quindi della tolleranza verso questo corpo sarebbe, oltre che un errore politico d'incalcolabile portata, un affronto alla popolazione romana che ne ha subito le angherie, un insulto ai veri patrioti del fronte clandestino che ne hanno subito le persecuzioni, una suprema onta alla memoria di coloro che sono morti sotto il piombo dei suoi componenti per avere amato e servito la Patria contro l'odiato nemico tedesco e contro l'opprimente dominio fascista repubblicano.

Copy sent to P.S. Salerno
Copy for own files

ROME AREA COMMAND
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. No. 394 U.S. ARMY
Police Headquarters

6A

21st June, 1944

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL
RAFAELE CATARDI OF THE P.A.I.
1130 to 1230 hours - 21st June 1944

- 1) Col. Pollock asked Generale Raffaele Catardi what his position was with the PAI. He replied that he was Deputy to General Presti, and had been in service with the PAI for seven years. Previously in the Italian Army Infantry staff.
- 2) Col. Pollock asked him the reason of his call and General Catardi replied that as Deputy of General Presti he was at the disposal of Col. Pollock for any clarifications he required.
- 3) Col. Pollock asked where documents, papers belonging to the PAI organisation were: First at the Ministry of the War, then transported to Via della Consulta, and some at the Palazzo Consulta itself. Others in Via Parma 22.
- 4) Is it true that many documents and papers regarding this organisation were moved. The reply is No.
- 5) What was the strength of the corps on 5th June, 1944:
 2000 in all, of which
 200 officers
 1800 troops (half effectives and half auxilliary)
 These auxilliary were recruited to avoid their being taken to the north.
- 6) Which was their superior command, Ministry of War? No - Ministry of Africa until Sept. and then put at the disposal of the Ministry of War, for public order in Rome.
- 7) Orders were given on 5th June to General Presti to disband and to dissolve the whole force. They have been disarmed and are being kept in various places in Rome. Col. Pollock said they must all be dissolved immediately and the organisation must disappear.

3454

- 2 -

- 8) He knows that groups of these men are getting together and that there are firearms in two places.
Everything to be dissolved and every firearm of whatever nature to be handed in by 7 o'clock this evening.
General Catardi to place himself at disposal of Col. Perinetti with this in view.
- 9) Everybody to keep quiet until the Italian Government comes to Rome, when their individual positions will be looked into, and they will be systemized.
- 10) Col. Pollock stated that he had no individual dislike for anybody but had to obey superior orders, and was confident of General Catardi's full cooperation.
General Catardi repeated that he was at Col. Pollock's disposal and would do everything in his power, together with Col. Perinetti to obey Col. Pollock's orders today.
- 11) General Catardi asked if something could be done for General Presti as he was ill. General Catardi was asked to submit a doctor's certificate after which the matter would be re-examined.
- 12) General Catardi gave Col. Pollock a Memorandum prepared by General Presti regarding the PAI. Forces.
Col. Pollock will have a translation made of this document, and submit same to the Superior authorities.

3453

S E C R E T

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SA

TROOPERS

ACC MAIN
7084

SECRET
ROUTINE
Civil Affairs Branch

4 July 1944

3A

YOUR FIVE SIX SEVEN TWO FIVE FIVE CHARLIE ABLE TWO OF THREE ZERO JUNE
REFERS PD PAREN TO TROOPERS FROM ACC MAIN PAREN GENERAL PRESTI LATE
HEAD OF ITALIAN AMERICAN POLICE IS NOT REPEAT NOT BEING EMPLOYED PD
HE IS UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN ROME

ROGER B. DERBY
Capt AGD
Deputy Adgutant

SECRET

3452

Public Safety, etc

U. S. RESTRICTED
Equals British RESTRICTED

OUTGOING

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JUL 04 11 16 B



RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

AC REAR

ACC MAIN

FOLLOWS APPROVED & RECOMMENDATION JUNE STATES QUOTE FORMER PAI CHIEF
GENERAL PRESTI REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND PROMOTED TO ACC MAIN FOR SECURITY
BRANCH HQ AND ACC SECT FOR REASONS FROM ACC REAR FROM KIRKLAND STONE
PART UNDER THESE AT REST ON SECURITY GROUNDS UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED:

E. J. Chiocca
E. J. CHIOCCA
C-0 USA
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 File
- 1 Float
- 1 DCO
- 1 P Safety

3451

U. S. RESTRICTED
Equals British RESTRICTED

SECRET

Public Safety SC

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FARGO (ADMAP PASS)

TRGOBERS

567250A2

SECRET

ROUTINE

JUNE 301300

FOR RC AND MG SECTION.

1. REQUEST INFORMATION ON FOLLOWING LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.
2. IS GENERAL PRESTI LATE HEAD OF ITALIAN AFRICAN POLICE BEING EMPLOYED AND IN ROME.

ACC MAIN DISTN

Action...G A Br....2-*

Info.....Dep O O

Public Safety B O

File

Float.....2

HEADQUARTERS
- 3 JUL 1944
A. C. C.

Collects report 15 June 1944
state "PAI Chief Constable Presti removed
from office - placed under house arrest on security grounds"
Security Branch informed 4 July 1944, 3450
signal sep

SECRET

JULY 03/

21A

14678
M

JOHN W. BROWN
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Police Headquarters

25th June, 1944.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

Police de France Italiana

- 1) Orders were issued by Allied Military Government on 5th June 1944 that the whole of the POLIZIA DI SA ITALIA NORDE was completely dissolved and disbanded forthwith, and were ordered to surrender their uniforms and firearms immediately to the Carabinieri.
- 2) As from 5th June, 1944, the P.A.I. Forces was not recognized or acknowledged in any manner whatsoever by Allied Military Authorities as a police force and no former member of the P.A.I. possesses any police powers whatever.
- 3) Any newspaper references since 5th June, 1944, indicating that members of the P.A.I. would continue serving were printed without authority of Allied Military Government and are null and void.
- 4) All former members of the P.A.I. who have not surrendered their uniforms, firearms, police identity cards to police will lose all claim to the quarters, via census. Any former member of the P.A.I. who does not carry out this order within three days of the publication of this notice will be arrested immediately, pursuant to Article 11, section 11, paragraph 1 of the P.A.I. Statute, Part II, article 11, section 11, paragraph 1 of the P.A.I. Statute.
- 5) All former members of the P.A.I. organization who have not already registered at the quarters, via census, must register within 5 days of the publication of this notice, or they will be severely punished.

John W. Brown
John W. Brown
John W. Brown
John W. Brown
John W. Brown

ADV. HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

4628 111
new file

Subject : P.A.I.

22 June 1944.

To. : Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock
Chief A.M.G. Police
Rome.

1. It will be appreciated if the following information is furnished.

(a) How many members of the P.A.I. were disbanded when A.M.G. arrived?

(b) Are there any among them who should be investigated by C.I.D. or F.S.S. from a Security stand point ?

(c) Is there any information available regarding the past record of the officer who commanded the P.A.I. group in Rome during the German occupation ? And where is he now ?

(d) Is there a roster of the names and addresses of the men and officers in existence ?

(e) How many P.A.I. uniforms were picked up when the force was disbanded ? What disposition was made of them ?

(f) What were the numbers and types of arms picked up from this force ? How were they disposed of ?

2. It has been reported to me that some members of the P.A.I. are still doing duty in Rome under the supervision of the Questore in the capacity of Agents of Public Security and/or Metropolitani. Will you please check and submit report.

MARVIN H. MCANEY
Col. Inf.
Public Safety Sub-Commission

For Information

