

GatorMUNIX

ANTI-MAFIA COMMISSION OF 1980

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to GatorMUN IX. My name is Sarah Huestis and I will be directing the Italian Anti-Mafia Commission of 1980. Both my assistant director Tim Scott and I look forward to working with you this year in what we hope will be a dynamic, interesting and stimulating crisis.

I am a second year student at the University of Florida majoring in Economics and Mathematics, with a minor in French. I am a native German speaker and grew up both in the US and in Germany thanks to my father's military career. I have been involved in Model UN since my sophomore year in high school, participating in many conferences such as THIMUN, FMUN, SRMUN, and VICS. I am currently the Director of Internal Affairs of UF's Model UN team and was an assistant director in the UNDP last year at GatorMUN.

This conference, you will be participating in a historical crisis that challenged not only the Italian government, but the United States government and the international community as well in the 1980s. During that time, the Italian mafia, also known as "Cosa Nostra," was wreaking havoc in Sicily and exporting drugs all around the world. Believe it or not, at that time, Sicily was the heroin capital of the world. Furthermore, by 1982, there was a mafia killing every 3 days. While the Italian government had traditionally turned the other way when it came to the mafia, they now had to act.

The Italian Anti-Mafia Commission is the fictional committee I have created to simulate the response of the Italian government to issues caused by the mafia: rampant corruption in politics and contracting, businesses being extorted, people being murdered, assassinations of public officials, drug trafficking, etc. You will have to keep an open and creative mind in order to deal with the topics of the committee (Reforming Anti-Mafia Legislation and Determining Appropriate Police Actions Against the Mafia), as well as the many crises that will surely arise. The committee will be run in a crisis format, which means it will be less formal than the traditional Model UN committees in terms of parliamentary procedure and communicating with directors and other delegates, but it will also be much more fast-paced and varied than traditional debate. You will be expected to address the given topics, as well as situations that arise from your actions. Keep in mind that the authority of the government and security of the nation will be seriously affected by the actions the committee takes. Each delegate will be required to write a position paper for this committee. Please visit the GatorMUN website (gatormun.org) and go to the "Delegate Tools" section for instructions for writing your paper.

The background guide is meant to direct and focus your research and provide you with a basic understanding of the workings of the Cosa Nostra and the Italian government. That being said, it should not be the main or only source of your research. Please research and prepare for committee so that you will be able to deal with the demands and crises of the committee. If you have any questions at all, please do not hesitate to contact me through gatormun@gmail.com. Make sure to mention that you are a delegate of the Italian Anti-Mafia Commission of 1980, so



that I will receive the email. I look forward to meeting all of you and seeing how this committee develops.

Sincerely,

Sarah Huestis
Director, The Italian Anti-Mafia Commission of 1980

Committee History

The Founding of the Mafia

The Sicilian Mafia, or Cosa Nostra, is believed to have emerged in the 19th century when the feudal age in Sicily was coming to an end. It is believed that the lack of a cohesive government and police force led to groups of criminals being hired as a type of private police force for landowners, who had them hunt down thieves. Later, the groups would serve more than one landowner and thus be able to engage in protection racketeering and extortion. Eventually these groups would evolve into what is today a complex and structured organization known as the Cosa Nostra.

Resurgence after WWII

Under Benito Mussolini, the Mafia's influence over Italy ebbed, as the Fascist Party initiated many campaigns to destroy the organization. However, once the Allied forces invaded Italy, many Mafiosi were put into powerful political positions, such as mayors. Furthermore, the Allies restructured the economy of Sicily to a more urban-based one, and therefore shifted the sphere of influence of the Mafia away from the rural areas to the now more lucrative cities.

The Structure of the Mafia

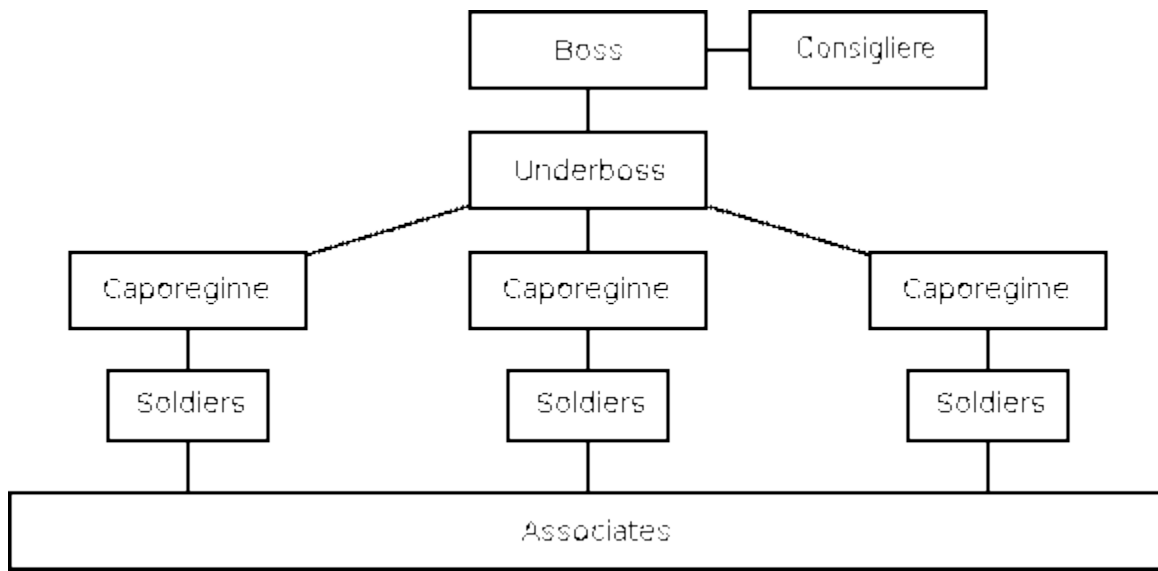
According to Mafia defectors, there is a loosely hierarchical structure within the Mafia. There is a so-called interprovincial commission, which is meant to resolve inter-family disputes and to moderate the use of violence. This commission includes representatives from each of the provinces' commissions. Although there is quite some debate as to when the first interprovincial commission was established, many criminologists believe that the first "official" interprovincial commission met in 1975.

The first Mafia Commission was one held in the province of Palermo, arguably the province most under Mafia influence. Soon however, every Sicilian province except for Ragusa, Messina and Siracusa established a provincial commission. These types of commissions are more influential and important to Mafia activities than the interprovincial commission. Each member of such a commission represents one mandamento, which is traditionally a group of three Mafia families whose territories border each other. This representative is referred to as a

GatorMUNIX

capo mandamento. The purpose of this commission is to regulate the activities of the Mafia within the province. Sometimes, however, the commission is abused in order to gain power and influence, as was the case with Salvatore Riina in the Second Mafia Commission.

Each family is organized roughly in the following structure:



The boss is usually elected yearly from within the organization, although naturally sometimes members usurp the position. Since many of the Sicilian families are very small, the boss will often know all of the members of the organization personally and does not enjoy the prestige or privileges often associated with being a mafia boss. The underboss is appointed by the boss, second in command, and succeeds the boss should he be unable to fulfill his duties during his tenure. The Consigliere is also elected yearly and fulfills a supervisory role. His main job is to resolve conflicts within the family and to oversee the finances of the organization. The captains (also called caporegimes or capodecinas) are in charge of groups of soldiers called decinas. Depending on the size and structure of the various families, however, there may not be any captains, and soldiers and associates may report directly to the boss, underboss or consigliere.

The First Mafia Commission

This complex, federalist structure of the officially arose with the first Mafia Commission in the late 1950s. The commission was based upon a similar one that had proven successful in the United States mafia. As previously mentioned, this commission was held in the province of Palermo. According to former Mafiosi, the commission only had around 10 members. Interestingly enough, despite the fact that the commission was meant to be a regulatory body to resolve conflict and disputes, the group was unable to halt the First Mafia War.

GatorMUNIX

The First Mafia War

The First Mafia War broke out in 1963. Despite all the bloody conflict in the history of the Sicilian crime syndicate, this was the first “war.” In 1962, three prominent crime families, the Cinisis, the Grecos and the La Barberas, organized a massive heroin shipment to the U.S. The shipment went wrong, and the families accused Calcedonio Di Pisa, the boss of the Noce neighborhood, who had handled the drugs, of fraud and embezzlement. The commission felt that Di Pisa had done no wrong, but the La Barberas killed him anyways. This sparked a tidal wave of violence all across the province of Palermo and the entire Sicilian region (including a bombing that killed 7 police and military officers), which eventually resulted in the death of approximately 70 people over the course of the war.

The Second Mafia Commission and the Corleonesi

With the end of the First Mafia War came an era of relative peace in the Mafia. This was in part due to the state’s anti-mafia efforts that stemmed from the public outcry over the many casualties due to Mafia violence in the early 1960s. This peace came to an abrupt end when the Second Mafia Commission met in 1978. Although Michele Greco was the secretary of the commission, the true power was held by the Corleonesi, a clan from a rural area of Palermo. There were two very clear factions within the commission: the Corleonesi and their allies, and those who opposed their violent and reckless ways. Due to warring factions within the commission, its original purpose became secondary, and it morphed into an arena for the power struggle within the Mafia. (This is the era of the Mafia’s history delegates should be most informed about as it is the most pertinent to the committee!)

The Reach of the Mafia and Anti-Mafia Efforts in Italy

Historically, the Mafia has had a very strong influence on both Italian life and politics. For example, the Mafia was largely responsible for the success of the Christian Democracy party in Sicily, where they consistently got a significantly larger percentage of the vote than in any other region of the country. The Cosa Nostra also engaged in many illicit endeavors ranging from racketeering and extortion to drug trafficking. However, in the 1980s they began monopolizing public contracts by pressuring politicians into awarding construction contracts to firms that were fronts for Cosa Nostra families. This practice even applied to public contracts such as selling medications to hospitals. Furthermore, even at the highest levels, politicians were often directly under Mafia control. Even the prime minister at the time, Giulio Andreotti, was later accused of having Mafia ties.

This considered, it is not surprising that many antimafia efforts in Italy were not made often, and when made, they were not nearly as efficacious as planned. Before World War II, there were practically no such efforts made. During the regime of the fascist leader Benito Mussolini it was a different story. He almost completely eradicated the Mafia because he believed that Italians should be loyal only to him and his party, and not to their respective Mafia

GatorMUNIX

clan. As noted earlier, the Mafia was resurrected after the war and used by the Allies to maintain order in Sicily, for example by putting notorious Mafia bosses into positions of political power.

The first serious postwar proposal to investigate the Cosa Nostra was made in 1948, when the Communist Party proposed to form a commission to investigate public security in Sicily. However, such a commission was not formed until 1962, when Parliament created the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Mafia Phenomenon in Sicily. This Commission met for the first time in midst of the First Mafia War (see above). It is hard to say whether or not this Commission would have even remained in existence had it not been for the 1963 Ciaulli massacre, where a car bomb that was intended for the local Mafia boss exploded and killed several policemen and military officers. This massacre also prompted the first major police crackdown on the Mafia, with almost 2,000 arrests of suspected Mafiosi made. Many trials ensued, including a trial on heroin trafficking in conjunction with the American Mafia where every defendant was acquitted for lack of evidence. Also, the “Trial of the 114” took place, with 114 men accused of murder, kidnapping, theft, “organized delinquency” (because being a member of the Mafia was NOT considered a crime) and smuggling. This trial resulted in 10 convictions. Another important trial of the time was the Corleonesi Trial, where Luciano Leggio, the Corleonesi boss, and several of his men were tried for the slaughter that had gone on in Corleone for five years after 1958, when Leggio was trying to usurp power from the previous boss Michele Navarra and his supporters. Initially, all the defendants were acquitted, but the prosecutor, Cesare Terranova, appealed the decision and successfully so. In fact, Leggio was put on trial again in 1970 for the murder of Navarra, sentenced for life, and upon his capture in 1974, he was sent to prison to serve that sentence.

As it was, the Commission presented a legislative draft that for the first time even acknowledged the existence of the Mafia. It was passed in 1965 and entitled “Dispositions against the Mafia.” This law was intended to allow surveillance of suspected Mafia members, including suspended any public licenses held and investigating their finances.

Sadly, the Commission was fairly ineffective under its first secretary. In 1968, when Francesco Cattanei became the president of the Commission, things began to change. In 1971, he and the Commission published a report detailing the characteristics and prominent members of the Cosa Nostra. From then on, the Commission launched serious investigations into the activities of the Mafia, both past and at the time current. In 1972, after having been dissolved for a short time, the Commission was formed again. It was headed by Judge Cesare Terranova, who had been involved with some 1960s antimafia trials. Pio La Torre, a member of the communist party, was also a part of the Commission. He wrote a report for the committee linking the Mafia to prominent politicians, mostly in the Christian Democracy party. The final report of the Commission that year included recommendations for actions, La Torre’s findings, and also the implication of Salvo Lima, a well-known Sicilian politician, as a “pillar of power” for the Mafia. The report had no consequences. In fact, Terranova spoke of the time this Commission was in existence as “thirteen wasted years.”



Topics

I. **Anti-Mafia Legislation**

Even up to the 1980s, there were very few laws and legal provisions in place for prosecuting Mafiosi in Italy. Many investigations into the Mafia were ineffective due to legal limitations and even when arrests were made, most Mafiosi who went to trial were acquitted. It is therefore the responsibility of this commission to discuss and recommend legislative measures that would take action against the Mafia.

The first efforts of the Italian legislature to combat the Mafia came in 1948, when the Italian Communist Party proposed an investigative commission be established to review Sicily's public security. However, due to public disapproval, this commission never came into existence. Then, in 1958, former Italian prime minister and member of the Italian Socialist Party Ferruccio Parri again demanded the formation of a committee to investigate the Mafia in Sicily, but again the idea was rejected. Finally, by the end of 1962, in midst of the First Mafia War, the "Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sul fenomenodella mafia in Sicilia" or the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Phenomenon of the Mafia in Sicily was founded. However, this particular commission lasted only 3 months since general elections took place. The commission only regained importance when in 1963 the Calculi massacre, where a car bomb killed 7 policemen. This occurrence enraged both the public and the government, who decided that something must be done against the Mafia.

In 1965, Parliament finally passed a law that had been recommended to them 2 years earlier by the Antimafia Commission. Before this point in time, being associated with the Mafia had no legal consequences, and Mafia member were often tried for "organized delinquency." This new legislation, which was the first to ever officially recognize the mafia, made the provisions of an earlier law about "socially dangerous" people applicable to suspected Mafiosi. The main purpose of the law was to allow investigators to expand their investigations, for example by examining a suspected Mafiosi's finances or revoking their licenses. Also, it allowed the police to require a Mafia member to live outside of their region. However, there were several loopholes in the law. First of all, the term "Mafia" was never explicitly defined and it was therefore hard to prove that someone was involved with the Mafia. Furthermore, exiling Mafia members from Sicily often had the effect that they took their dealings with them and orchestrated Mafia activities in areas that previously had not seen any.

Apart from a few more informal reports, neither the Commission nor Parliament produced any more legislation regarding the Mafia until Cesare Terranova, a former antimafia prosecutor and judge, became the secretary of the Commission. It was then that the Commission actually produced a report that accused some authorities and politicians of aiding the Mafia. In fact, the minority report of the Commission, written by Pio La Torre, said that the Christian Democracy party and their dealings offered "the most favorable terrain for the perpetuation of the system of Mafia power." But public and politics ignored this report, both not wanting to face the harsh



realities presented and distracted by the “anni di piombo” (years of lead) that were characterized by political upheaval and domestic terrorism.

Committee Mission

Currently, that is to say at the time this committee will theoretically take place, the only law in effect regarding specifically the Mafia is the 1965 law mentioned above. Mafia membership is not illegal, nor is the Mafia (or Mafia-type organization as the 1965 law called it) is still not legally defined. However, the Italian penal code does define organized crime as a criminal association with an organized structure.

The main goal of the committee with regards to this topic will be closing loopholes in existing laws and proposing a law that effectively deals with the Mafia problem. Aspects that must be considered should be how to facilitate investigations, how to define a Mafia organization and what kind of punishments Mafiosi should face and many others. Consider also the unintended effects the law might have should it be enacted and whether or not Parliament would be amenable to passing the law the committee suggests.

II. Police Actions against the Mafia

The Mafia cannot be combatted only through legislative actions; the police must also be a part of antimafia efforts. This is particularly difficult in Sicily, mostly due to Mafia connections to the local police and jurisdictional disputes. The conflicts between the carabinieri, state police and local authorities can cause inefficiencies and miscommunications that inevitably occur sometimes can have catastrophic results. Therefore it is of utmost importance to establish a method for better coordinating antimafia efforts and improving the efficiency of police actions against the Mafia.

There are six different national police forces: the Armadei Carabinieri, the Polizia di Stato, the Guardia di Finanza, the coast guard, the Corpo Forestaledello Stato and the Polizia Penitenziaria.

The Armadei Carabinieri was formed in 1814 and was the first corps of the Italian army. It is a military branch with domestic and military police responsibilities. Today, the Carabinieri is its own branch of the army. In 1980, it was under the authority of the head of the army, but was also headed by a general, lieutenant general and chief of staff. There are several divisions under the Carabinieri, today more so than in 1980. One of the most important divisions at that time was the Special Intervention Group (Gruppo di Intervento Speciale), which was founded in 1978. It has a wide array of responsibilities, both domestic and foreign. With respect to this committee, its most important duties are emergency response, ensuring public order in cities, and providing support to other police forces in matters of public safety.

The Polizia di Stato (state police) are the civilian counterpart to the military Armadei Carabinieri. This police force is mainly concerned with traditional police efforts as well as



patrolling transportation systems and assisting local police departments. In 1980, the Polizia di Stato were still a military corps, but became civilian in 1981. For the purposes of the committee, it will be assumed that this change had no effect of the efficiency of police actions, although in reality such a drastic change in structure and leadership would undoubtedly have an impact on the efficiency of the work. The Polizia di Stato is especially important in the fight against the Mafia because it is tasked with maintaining public order and security and since 1981 has been under Italy's Department of Public Security. Since the Mafia War greatly disrupted public order, and the Polizia di Stato works closely with regional and local authorities. Also important to note is that the Polizia di Stato has several mobile units stationed all over Italy that can be deployed anywhere in the nation in cases of emergencies.

The Guardia di Finanza was founded in 1881 and is a corps of the army that reports to the Minister of Economy and Finance. It is mostly responsible for policing financial crimes or crimes with a significant financial element, such as drug-trafficking. It is also secondarily concerned with public safety and border patrol. The role of the Guardia di Finanza was defined in a 1959 law which states priorities (which include dealing with the violation of financial laws and ensuring economic and political provisions are met) and contributions (which include securing the borders and maintaining order and security).

Those three police forces will be the most important to the committee, but the other two may come up also. The Guardia Costiera (Coast Guard) is a corps in the Navy which is under the authority of the Minister of Infrastructure and Transport. The Polizia Penitenziaria is a group of correction officers under the Ministry of Justice. Its main job is to run prisons and transport inmates. In 1980, this organization did not exist as such. Instead, an almost identical organization called the Corpodegli Agenti di Custodia was responsible for order in the prison system. The Corpo Forestaledello Stato is the state's forestry department. It is responsible for policing national parks.

The municipal police (Polizia Municipale) also play an important role in Italian law enforcement. There is a municipal police force in every area/city that reports to the mayor. It enforces local laws and deals with petty crimes. The local police are important in antimafia efforts because of their extensive knowledge of the area and their immediate availability in the area.

Committee Mission

Currently (in terms of the committee), the antimafia efforts of the police are fairly weak. The Corleonesi family, which at the time is becoming the most powerful Mafia family, murders police officers and authority figures as a method of intimidation. Many local police officers look the other way when confronted with illicit activities conducted by the Mafia. Corruption is rampant, even in the higher circles of law enforcement agencies. What's more, Sicily is the heroin trafficking capital of the world. However, Italy is relatively well-off economically (over 2% economic growth and a GDP of almost \$500 billion) and the police forces lack neither personnel nor equipment.

GatorMUNIX

Since the committee is composed of law enforcement officials, legal professionals and politicians, it is important that all members use their expertise to find the best way to optimize the antimafia process as a whole. This means that the legislation must be amended in order to facilitate the investigative process for police forces. Also, the police must decide how to best go about dealing with the Mafia, for example by resolving jurisdiction disputes more effectively and improving inter-agency communication. The lawyers and judges in the committee should also be able to give input on the trial process and problems with prosecution, for example problems with evidence (like evidence tampering, which was a big issue in the 1960s antimafia trials).

Crises

Dealing with crises will be a very important part of the committee. Think about what kind of responses would be appropriate to the wide array of Mafia-related crises that could arise. Since the Corleonesi have begun to usurp power within the Mafia, an era of relative peace is ending. As mentioned earlier, the Corleonesi do not hesitate to use brute force and murder as a tool to intimidate the police and the local population. Also, the reaction of the Italian people to the committee's actions (or inaction) will be an important factor to remember.

Committee Positions

Antonio Caponnetto

Chief Prosecutor of Palermo. He was the successor of Rocco Chinnici as both chief prosecutor and coordinator of the antimafia pool. In his career as a magistrate and a political activist, he championed both legality and social justice.

Giovanni Falcone

Prominent Palermo prosecutor. A member of the antimafia pool, Falcone studied at the naval academy and had extensive experience in penal law. In 1980, he was involved in the investigation of an international heroin trafficking network. Often he was successful in his antimafia efforts because of his thorough examination of fiscal aspects.

Paolo Borsellino

Prominent Palermo prosecutor. While studying at the University of Palermo, he was part of a right-wing group, but graduated with honors. Many of his investigations into the Mafia focused on the Mafia's influence over politics and the economy. He was also a member of the antimafia pool.

Giuseppe Di Lello

Judge. A member of the communist party and the antimafia pool, Di Lello specialized in elections, politics, parliament and the influence the Mafia has over them.

Viginio Rognoni

GatorMUNIX

Interior Minister (later Minister of Justice). He was a member of the Christian Democrat party and Giulio Andreotti's cabinet. Andreotti has been said to have met with prominent Mafia bosses and the Christian Democrat party at the time got much of its support in Sicily due to Mafia connections.

Giuseppe Montana

Police commissioner of the mobile team of Palermo. He worked very closely with the antimafia pool, and was at the time the head of the "Catturandi" squad, which tracks down fugitives, including prominent Mafiosi.

Leonardo Guarnotta

Prosecutor. He was the last member of the antimafia pool. Like Falcone, he often investigated the financial assets and dealings of the Mafia.

Piero Grasso

Assessor of the carabinieri. For the purposes of committee, he will be treated as having the rank of a carabinieri general. His prior experience includes having investigated organized crime, corruption and the assassination of Piersanti Mattarella.

Giuseppe Ayala

Politician and magistrate. Part of the opposition (republican) party. Works closely with Falcone and Borsellino. For purposes of the committee he will be treated as a member of Parliament.

Abdon Alinovi

For the purposes of this committee, part of the opposition (communist) party. Vocal antimafia activist. Later: president of the parliamentary anti-mafia commission.

Luciano Violante

Member of Parliament and magistrate. His main foci include: justice, antimafia efforts, institutional reform. He was a member of communist party and a spokesman for legal policy, previous work in the ministry of justice, especially with antiterrorism efforts.

Antonio Cassara

Police chief of Palermo. He was instrumental in building the case against the Mafia in the Maxi trial because he investigated potential Mafiosi, working up a list of over 150 mafiosi who were to be arrested. This list would serve as a basis for the Maxi Trial investigations.

Sergio De Caprio

Policeman. For the purposes of this committee, he will represent the interests of the Sicilian police. Keep in mind potential conflict with the carabinieri over power and jurisdiction struggles. While he did exist (he was the officer who arrested the famous Mafiosi Salvatore Riina), he should act as a representative for the police.

GatorMUNIX

Mario Mori

Carabinieri lieutenant colonel. For the purposes of this committee, he will represent the interests of the carabinieri and will have the authority of a general.

Giovanni Labozzetta, Representative of the president of the Sicilian region

This representative will have to bear in mind the traditional ties the Mafia has to Sicilian politics versus the public outcry of the Sicilian populace that ensued after the Corleonesi ascended to power. Furthermore, the issue of corrupt officials within the Sicilian government will play a role in the dealings of this representative.

Brief Timeline

1963

June 30th – the Ciaculli massacre occurred, killing 7 officers and sparking a public outcry against the Mafia

July 6th – the first Parliamentary Antimafia commission met

1965

May – Law 575 (“Dispositions against the Mafia) is enacted, for the first time recognizing the mafia in legislation and allowing for greater investigative liberties when investigating Mafia members

1967

December 22nd – Trial of the 114 ends, with 94 acquittals

1972

Cesare Terranova becomes the secretary of the Antimafia Commission and along with Pio La Torre writes a detailed report on Mafia activities

1974

The Sicilian Mafia Commission was re-established under the leadership of Gaetano Badalamenti

May 16th – Luciano Leggio captured and imprisoned (as he had earlier been given a life sentence for murder in absentia)

1976

The antimafia commission submitted its final report

July 29th – Giulio Andreotti becomes prime minister of Italy

1977

August 20th – Giuseppe Russo, a member of the carabinieri and confident of a prominent Mafia boss is killed by the Corleonesi

1978

Michele Greco took over leadership of the Mafia Commission

GatorMUNIX

May 9th – Giuseppe Impastato, an antimafia activist is assassinated by the Mafia
May 30th – Giuseppe Di Cristina, and influential Mafia boss, is murdered by the Corleonesi
June 13th – Virginio Rognoni becomes Minister of the Interior
June 15th – Alessandro Pertini replaces Giovanni Leone as the president of the Italian Republic
September 8th – Giuseppe Calderone, another influential Mafia boss, is also murdered by the Corleonesi

1979

January 14th – Adolfo Sarti is appointed as Minister of Defense
January 16th – Mario Francese, a journalist investigating the Mafia, is assassinated by the Corleonesi
March 20th – Tommaso Morlino is appointed Minister of Justice
July 21st – Boris Giuliano, the police chief of Palermo, is killed by the Mafia while investigating heroin trafficking
August 4th – Giulio Andreotti is replaced by Francesco Cossiga as the Prime Minister of Italy
September 25th – Cesare Terranova is killed by the Mafia having just been appointed as Chief Magistrate of Palermo

1980

January 6th – Piersanti Mattarella is killed by the Mafia after trying to apply more rigid standards to Sicily, which would have hampered illegal Mafia building contracts and their monopoly on public contracts
April 4th – Lelio Lagorio is appointed Minister of Defense

Committee Description

Rules of Procedure

Because this committee is a crisis committee, the rules of procedure will deviate from what you are probably used to from traditional, assembly-style committees. Parliamentary procedure will remain in place, but debate will be much faster paced and to allow for that, procedure will be much less formal and rigid. Unless absolutely necessary, there will be no speaker's list in committee; the debate should instead be focused on moderated caucuses with speaking times that will be set at the delegates' wishes. Speakers will be called upon by the acting chair (either myself or Tim) and will be given the full speaking time to speak on any of the topics or crises of the committee. Other parts of debate will include unmoderated caucuses that can be moved for any time the acting chair asks for points or motions (a majority of the committee must then vote to enter an unmoderated caucus before one occurs). Guest speakers may also appear during committee, either to report on crises and developments or at the request of delegates. If a delegate wishes to request a guest speaker, he or she must send a note to the dais detailing who they request and why. It is then at the chair's discretion whether or not to allow a guest speaker. In most cases, the chair will allow delegates to ask the guest speaker questions after he or she is done speaking.



Communiqués, Press Statements, Directives and Portfolio Powers

Communiqués are notes that delegates can send up to the dais. These notes can contain requests (for example for a guest speaker) or questions. In some cases, delegates acting in according positions may send a communiqué to the dais that asks for a press statement to the public. The statement can be on behalf of themselves or themselves and other delegates (all of whom must then sign the statement), or if the delegates so wishes, the press statement can be voted on and if a majority of the committee votes for issuing the release, it will be released on behalf of the entire committee.

Directives are the main instrument of action available to the committee. In a crisis committee, a directive is similar to what a resolution is in an assembly. Directives are short messages that explain courses of action that the committee wishes to take. For example, the committee may wish to launch an investigation on a certain suspicious person or send carabinieri to a town if there is a riot. Since this is a fictional committee, there are no clear limitations as to what can or cannot be done through directives. We will assume that the committee has extensive executive power, including certain power over state police and the carabinieri. We will also assume that the committee has no direct legislative power, so that any legislative recommendations that are discussed in committee will be passed on to Parliament in the form of a short report. These will also be voted on as if they were a directive. Another thing the committee may do is conduct investigations, make arrests, begin trials and organize police and carabinieri emergency responses. All directives must be submitted to the dais by one or more delegates. The delegate must then move to introduce his or her directive when the chair asks for points or motions. The directive will be read aloud. There will then be a pause in the previous debate in order to discuss, potentially amend, and then vote on the directive that is on the floor. In order to pass and be immediately enacted, the directive must receive a simple majority of votes. Once a directive is passed, the crisis staff will decide what consequences the directive will have, and these results will be announced during debate, for example through the reading of a press release.

Portfolio powers will be particularly important in committee, as they allow delegates to act unilaterally and without the approval or knowledge of the committee. These powers vary depending on the position the delegate has (for example, judges might be able to communicate with suspects, while carabinieri would have access to military intelligence). These powers will be outlined more clearly in dossiers, which the delegates will receive at the conference. Delegates can use their portfolio powers by sending a communiqué to the dais detailing what actions they would like to take. Crisis staff will then decide what consequences the action has.

Other

As a last note, time will pass at the chair's discretion. The length of committee will be roughly 5 years, but that can be flexible depending on how the committee works out. If you have any questions at all regarding how our committee will run, do not hesitate to contact me! That

GatorMUNIX

being said, I will extensively review all of the rules of procedure and explain anything delegates don't understand before debate starts on the first day of GatorMUN.

Research and Preparation Guide

This committee is not very easy to research well because few resources are available. Many of those resources are in Italian, which presents another problem. However, there are a lot of official Italian government websites, especially dedicated to their police forces. Furthermore, there are several books on the topic of fighting the Mafia in Italy, which usually include an extensive history of the subject.

When delegates are researching their positions, they are encouraged to think about what kind of influence the person they will be representing would have in the committee. They should think about whom they would work particularly well with within the committee and with whom they might have conflicting views. Another important consideration is what their personal values might be and where their loyalties lie (for example, a politician would still have to consider his constituents and a police officer would have to think how his actions might reflect upon the police force he works for).

Delegates should make sure they have an extensive knowledge of the topics and the people involved. For example, they should know who the current members of the Mafia's commission are and the dynamics within it. Also, they should have researched prominent Italian (specifically Sicilian) politicians, and important social and political events that were pertinent to the time.

Another important thing about research: GatorMUN DOES check for plagiarism. If a delegate plagiarizes, there will be consequences. Also, it is insufficient to get all of your research from one source, especially if that source is Wikipedia. Please make use of your local library and official and reliable websites (such as those put up by the Italian government and Italian antimafia groups like the Pio La Torre Center of Study and Cultural Initiative which can be found at piolatorre.it).

This topic is a very exciting and interesting one, so the research won't be too tedious, guaranteed. Also, there are a few documentaries on the subject, which all contain very good information. The one I recommend you watch if you can is "Excellent Cadavers." It is based on a book and contains interviews with some of the people that will actually come up during committee.

A few guiding questions for your research:

- What is the area of expertise for the position you were assigned?
- How will this expertise contribute to the committee?
- Who would you report to as your position? (What authority/person)
- What was the political and economic climate in Italy at the time and how would that affect antimafia efforts?

GatorMUNIX

- How was the Mafia structured and how would that affect efforts against it?



Works Cited

- Jamieson, Alison. *The Antimafia: Italy's Fight against Organized Crime*. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2000. Print.
- Longrigg, Clare. *Boss of Bosses: a Journey into the Heart of the Sicilian Mafia*. New York: Thomas Dunne, 2009. Print.
- Robb, Peter. *Midnight in Sicily: On Art, Food, History, Travel and la Cosa Nostra*. New York: Picador, 2007. Print.
- Stille, Alexander. *Excellent Cadavers: the Mafia and the Death of the First*. New York: Pantheon, 1995. Print.
- "Commissione D'inchiesta Sul Fenomeno Della Mafia - Nota Introduttiva - 16 Legislatura." *Parlamento.it*. The Italian Parliament, Aug. 2008. Web. 04 June. 2011. <<http://www.parlamento.it/bicamerale/43775/48736/48737/48738/paginabicamerale.htm>>.
- "Patto Antimafia, Vittime Della Mafia." *Pio La Torre - Centro Di Studi Ed Iniziative Culturali*. Pio La Torre Centre for Studies and Cultural Initiative. Web. 04 Sept. 2011. <<http://www.piolatorre.it/>>.
- "Law Enforcement in Italy and Europe against Mafia and Organized Crime." *CSD - HomePage*. Centro Siciliano Di Documentazione "Giuseppe Impastato" Web. 12 July 2011. <<http://www.centroimpastato.it/otherlang/mcdonald.php3>>.
- Arma Dei Carabinieri*. Carabinieri - Ministero Della Difensa. Web. 27 June 2011. <<http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/default.htm>>.
- Corpo Forestale Dello Stato*. CorpoForestaleDelloStato. Web. 02 July 2011. <<http://www.corpoforestale.it/>>.
- "Guardia Di Finanza - History of the Body." Guardia Di Finanza. Web. 30 May 2011. <http://www.gdf.gov.it/GdF/it/Chi_siamo/Storia_del_Corpo/index.html>.
- "The Public Security System in Italy." *Polizia Di Stato - Home Page*. Polizia Di Stato. Web. 04 July 2011. <<http://www.poliziadistato.it/articolo/view/964/>>.
- Serrill, Michael S. "Italy Slicing Up the Beast." *TIME* 24 Feb. 1986. *TIME Magazine U.S.* TIME Magazine. Web. 22 Apr. 2011. <<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,960718-2,00.html>>.

GatorMUNIX

Magnuson, Ed. "The Mafia's Murderous Code." *TIME* 11 Nov. 1985. *TIME Magazine U.S.* *TIME Magazine*. Web. 14 June 2011.

<<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,960357,00.html>>.

Wilentz, Amy. "Meanwhile, In Palermo..." *TIME* 29 Sept. 1986. *TIME Magazine U.S.* *TIME Magazine*. Web. 06 June 2011. <Magnuson, Ed. "The Mafia's Murderous Code." *TIME* 11 Nov. 1985. *TIME Magazine U.S.* *TIME Magazine*. Web. 14 June 2011. .>.