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INTELLIGENCE, P.S. ORGANIZATIONS
DEC. 1943 - JAN. 1944

IN
DE

CONFIDENTIAL 15

SUBJECT: Organisation of Police and Civil Administration
in Republican Fascist ITALY

SCAG AMG FIFTH ARMY
SCAG AMG EIGHTH ARMY
RCAG REGION III
RCAG REGION IV

AMG
HQ ACMP
CMF

AMG/451/15
24 Jan 44

1458

Two copies of ACMF/1402/1/C(10) of 19 Jan 44 on the subject of Italian Police and Civil Administration in Republican Fascist ITALY are forwarded herewith. It is requested that one copy be passed to your RCAMO.



Lt-Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety.

Copy to: Public Safety Division,
H. AMG.

785016

24 JAN 1944

SUBJECT:- Organisation of Police and
Civil Administration in
Republican Fascist ITALY.

Headquarters
Allied Central Mediterranean
Force, C.M.F.

BR CONFIDENTIAL - U.S. CONFIDENTIAL

ACMF/1402/1/GI(b)

HQ AMF, ACMF.

23 Jan 44.

As requested in your note of 21 Jan 44, herewith
a further five copies of our ACMF/1402/1/GI(b) dated 19 Jan 44

R. H. Stanhope-Wright
for Lt. Col,
C.S.I.(b)
A.C.M.F.
Capt.

20 JAN 1944

PSO

451

14A

Subject: Organisation of Police and Civil Administration in Republican Fascist ITALY.

Headquarters,
Allied Central Mediterranean Forces
C.M.F.

Quint

G-2, Fifth Army.
G.S.I., Eighth Army.

REF. CONFIDENTIAL = U. S. CONFIDENTIAL.

AGF/1402/1/3(F).

19 Jan 44.

The following notes on Italian Police and Civil Administration are a free translation of a report on this subject compiled by S.I.M. at the request of this H.Q.

1. General

It can be said that the reorganisation of the administration, the Political and Police organisation in Republican ITALY was due not so much to the Government's choice or conviction but rather to the political necessity for radical changes of State institutions, so that in both theory and practice it should be a little resubstantiated to the Fascist regime.

2. Police

(a) The Republican Government naturally first turned its attention to the organisation of a new Police Force. Towards the end of September 1943 it instituted in all Provinces under its control a Federal Police for the purpose of neutralising anti-Fascist elements and suppressing the black market. The members of this force were armed with pistols and hand grenades.

This police body is now being dissolved as the organisation of the Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana (GNR) is nearing completion. The GNR is to include the CC.RR, MVSN and the PAI (Polizia Africana Italiana).

(b) The GNR comes under a GHQ which is controlled by the Ministry of the Interior for ordinary civil police functions and by the Ministry of National Defence for military police functions. The G.O.C. has the status of a Minister of State. This appointment is at present held by Lt-General of MVSN RICCI Renato.

There are also Regional and Provincial HQ's. There are Specialist sections of railway, road, port, P.T.T., and investigation police, Cavalry squadrons, and Motorised sections with armoured cars to cover a wide area.

The Legione Armata Carabinieri is being replaced by the Legione Giovanile della Guardia.

The GNR retains the organisation of the CC.RR up to Battalion with only some changes in names (e.g. "Tenenza" is changed to "presidio", and "Stazione" to "distaccamento").

The organisation of the various forces of the GNR in a commune or province is centralised in the hands of one responsible official.

The ranks are the same as those of the CC.RR with one exception: viz "Maresciallo" is now called "Aiutante".

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(b) The GNR comes under a GMR which is controlled by the Ministry of the Interior for ordinary civil police functions and by the Ministry of National Defence for military police functions. The G.O.C. has the status of a Minister of State. This appointment is at present held by Lt-General of MVSN RICCI Renato. *Carried*

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The organisation of the various forces of the GNR in a comune or province is centralized in the hands of one responsible official.

The ranks are the same as those of the CC.RR with one exception: viz "Maresciallo" is now called "Aiutante".

Service in any rank counts as military service.

The GNR is to have its own officer training schools, NCO's schools, ordinary training schools, and a school for special technical training.

The ranks of the GNR are to be filled with personnel from the three arms of the Service chosen by a special mixed Commission which will select individually the men for the new organisation.

The GNR is to have a new uniform which is now under discussion.

It is claimed that higher pay and rapid advancement will allow the better elements to reach positions of greater responsibility at a younger age.

(c) The foregoing does not mean that the GNR has already started to function as a homogeneous organisation. The CC.RR. have continued to carry out their duties as police, although showing a certain amount of hostility to the Germans and some favour towards the civil population in General and patriots and P.I. in particular. The present commander of the CC.RR. is General of MVSN RICCII. *Carried*

MVSN = Fascist Police.

-2-

(d) No official statement has been made of any reorganization of the Pubblica Sicurezza. This probably means that among this organization there are elements who will collaborate with the Germans and who will follow the direction of the Republican Government.

The present Director General of the Pubblica Sicurezza is Dott. Tullio TAMBURONI.

3. Civil Administration

The Administrative organization of the state has for the most part remained the same.

The "prefetto" is now called the "Capo Provinciale".

The powers of the Capo Provinciale are greater than were the powers of the Prefetto in that the Capo Provinciale, apart from representing the Government, is also the provincial Party Chief having taken on the work of the Segretario Federale. In carrying out his duties the Capo Provinciale is assisted by a Triumvirato Federale, consisting of three Republican Fascists resident in the three principal towns of the province.

The Capo Provinciale are to be nominated by the Minister of the Interior having first been recommended by the Segretario del Partito. For obvious political reasons the Republican Government has replaced nearly all the Prefetti who were in office at the time of the Armistice.

On the other hand the majority of the Podesta have been retained.

The Podesta, as well as having his original work, is now also directly responsible for the supply of food and for the call-up of young men for the armed forces.

Podesta removed from office have merely been replaced by Commissari prefettizi chosen from Republican Fascists.

W. J. Gibson, Lt. Col.
 Brigadier,
 B.C.S. (I),
 A.C.M.F.

Copy to:

G-2, AFHQ
 1 Gen Corps
 AFHQ HQ A.C.M.F.
 "S" Force

785016

Subject: Fasci Organizations in Enemy
Occupied Italy.

GSI(b),
Eight May.

USI- 16 JAN 1944 P.S.

15 Army Group, G.I.

15 ARMY - U.S. 15 ARMY, 13.

15 S/1403/6/GSI(b).

15th January 1944.

The following extracts from a report by GSI on Fascist political organizations in enemy occupied Italy is forwarded to you for information. The source is described as "Usually Reliable".

"From information received from various sources in German-occupied Italy, referring to the situation up to about the 15th of Dec, it appears that the organization of the Secret Political Police (OVPA) has no relation with the Squadre di Azione though sometimes the Head of the Squadra and the Head of the OVPA are the same man.

The Federale and Prefetto are often one and the same person, who thereby combines the duties of head of the Party and Administrative Chief.

The Militia, it seems, was disbanded during the month of December and re-constituted as the Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana, in which were enrolled police agents and the police of A.S.I., which was functioning in some as the Military Police, after the demobilization of the Carabinieri.

The Battalions "M" still exist (we know the positions of Battalions in Bologna, at Ferrara in the College of Rimini, where there are two "M" Battalions), but are occupied solely with military duties.

As the Militia has been assigned guard duties, in some localities the coastline, bridges, etc.

All Political Police action is directed against "Traitors of Mussolini", anti-Fascists, etc., is assigned solely to the Militia and the German SS is not interested in it.

It has been confirmed that the seat of the Partito Repubblicano Fascista (P.R.F.) is at VARESE. It is also said that some Ministries are also at VARESE (Province of Varese). We cannot confirm the presence of the P.R.F. in Bologna, except as mentioned in reports from distant and unreliable sources."

PA

Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin.

2/5/44.

Copy to: 15 Army Group,
15 Army Group.

Shannon Capt
for Brigadier,
S.O.S. 1455

785016

SECRET.

Subject:- The Italian Police in German Occupied Italy.

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

Ref. AMG/451/
16 January 44.

AMG HQ.,
Fifth Army.

The attached copy of 15 Army Group letter 15AG/1402/1/C(Ib)
dated 13 January 44, is forwarded for your information.

M. B. L. May
Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

1454

14 JAN 1944

P.S.

SUBJECT: The Italian Police in German
Occupied Italy.

Re. 15 Army Group,
G.M.F.

BR 150000 2 JUL 44 US 200000

1500/1402/1/3 (Jb)

TO: G-2, Fifth Army
G.S.L., Eighth Army

15 January 1944

1. A re-organization of the Italian Police has recently been effected in German occupied Italy. There has been created a centralized police force which is to replace the various independent "police" organizations. This force is known as the National Republican Guard and has been formed by merging the M.V.S.N., the O.C.M., and the P.A.I. (Italian African Police).

2. The task of this new force, which is to cooperate closely with the Guardia di Pubblica Sicurezza, is "to defend the constitution of the State against internal enemies, and to ensure the personal safety of Italian citizens, and to see to the orderly development of private and collective activities".

3. In order to carry out these functions with greater facility a proposed decree has been drawn up for the re-constitution of the notorious Public Tribunaals for the Defence of the State. Moreover, the old "Squadre D'Azioni" (punitive squads) which were used in the early days of Fascism to hunt out opponents of the party, particularly the Communists, with dagger and cudgel, have been revived by Pavolini, the Fascist Party Secretary.

4. It is not anticipated that the National Republican Guard will prove a very successful expedient since it is composed of elements that are bound to conflict. The O.C.M., because of their tradition and prestige, and the special prerogatives given them by the Crown, cannot feel the same sense of loyalty to this new organization, nor can they feel disposed to cooperate willingly with the Militia whom they have always regarded with a certain degree of disparagement. Those Carabinieri who have been drawn into the new organization were probably mainly influenced by the fear of losing their employment or of persecution, and it is likely that they are mostly merely acquiescent to the new state of affairs. In any case they are not trusted by the Germans to carry out any duties other than those of public order.

5. Many of the O.C.M. have been arrested and put into concentration camps while many escaped into the mountains with arms and ammunition. Reports that large numbers of the Carabinieri of Milan, Turin and Val d'Aosta have resorted to this expedient.

6. In Rome as in other major cities, the O.C.M. have been completely relieved of their duties, and SS troops, aided by Fascist Police Units, are responsible for the normal police functions. It is known that the P.A.I. are taking part in the maintenance of public order in Rome, and from some sources it would appear that they are carrying out these duties with energy and zeal.

785016

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7. TARDUCCI has been appointed Chief of Police in Rome. He is a ruthless Fascist and very pro-German, but was held in disfavour by MUSSOLINI. Since his appointment as Chief of Police 60 prominent Fascists, including the Secretary of the Party in Rome, have been rounded up by the P.A.I., and imprisoned because of their lukewarm attitude and non-cooperation.

W.D. Gilson. 11-68

Brigadier,
H.Q. 15 (X),
15 Army Group.

Copy to: AMG, 15 Army Group.
15th Force.

785016

SUBJECT: Security Notes No. 7.H.Q. 15 Army Group,
C.M.F.BE SECRET EQUALS US SECRET15AG/1524/9/G(10)

1 January 1944

Herewith Security Notes No. 7 describing German military and Civil Police Organisations which are liable to be met in the course of future operations.

R. von Scharnberg

Capl
M. Major General,
Chief of General Staff,
15 Army Group.

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1452

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U.S. SECRET
(EQUALLY BRITISH SECRET)

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

P-389.514/10.

27 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Security Notes No. 7.

1. Attached are Security Notes No. 7, which are intended to provide up-to-date information to G.I.C. and T.S. Sections on the German Military and Civil Police Organizations which are likely to be met in the course of future operations.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

L. F. Hill-Dillon

S.C. DIVISION,
G.I.C., G-2,
G-2 (CI) Section.

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1451

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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

L.P. Hill-Dillon

S.S. FULL-PHOTO,
Colonel, G-2,
G-2 (CI) Section.

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Copy to:- D.S.M.

U.S. SECRET.
(Equals BRITISH SECRET).

1451

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
27 December 1943.

SECURITY NOTES }
7 }

GERMAN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

A. MILITARY POLICE.

1. German Field Police or GTP (Secret Field Police).

a. General.

The GTP are Army troops, the normal allotment being one detachment (Trupp - a few dozen men) per Army.

b. Duties.

- (1) Prevention and detection of treason, espionage, enemy propaganda and Fifth Column activity in the zone of operations.
- (2) Control of identity and movement of civilians.
- (3) To obtain information on security matters.

c. Powers.

The duties of the GTP are thus somewhat similar to those of our MP, the main difference being in the method by which these duties are carried out. The GTP (unlike the MP and CIC) is a police force. Its principal task is to enforce security, and to this end it is endowed with wide powers. Its members carry a light-blue pass which authorizes them to call on the immediate services of the Feldgendarmarie (German Military Police) whenever necessary. It also enables them to enter any military establishment, pass through any military barrier, make use of all means of communication and military transport or demand billets and supplies necessary to the performance of their duties. Furthermore, they possess powers of search and provisional arrest, and may even exercise military command over M.G.s. and men of the Armed Forces. All troops, including command and administrative authorities as well as all members of the Armed Forces, are pledged to assist the GTP.

d. Employment in the Field.

1. captured document relating to a GTP Section in Italy shows that it was employed as a military unit in the area of an Air Corps Command. While the H.Q. of the Section was at Air Corps H.Q., there were three detached offices, two on the Italian mainland and one in Sicily; and each of these had in turn three or four advance posts so distributed as to form a wide strategic network.

This Section was subordinated to the Intelligence Dept. for operations and to the Air Force Chief of General Staff for discipline. Its technical employment might be regulated by the Field Police Director acting as Field Police Chief of H.Q. Armed Forces

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- (2) Control of identity and movement of civilians.
- (3) To obtain information on security matters.

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This Section was subordinated to the Intelligence Dept. for operations and to the Air Force Chief of General Staff for discipline. Its technical employment might be recalled by the Field Police Director acting as unit commander, or by the Technical Field Police Chief at H.Q. Armed Forces (C.I.M.). For purposes of administration, individual posts were attached to Air Force units in their respective areas.

e. Uniform and Identity.

The GTP wear Army uniforms with light-blue facings and tin letters GTP on the shoulder straps, but they may also wear civilian clothes. They carry a white metal identity disc with the words "Gefahrlos Feldpolizei", a number on one side, and the German eagle on the other. They also carry a green identity card with two photographs, one in uniform and one in civi-

2. Feldgendarmarie (Military Police).

a. Duties.

The German Military Police resemble closely our GTP and their duties are similar, namely, traffic control, collection of stragglers, guarding of P.W. cages, examination of passes, etc. In occupied territories, the disciplinary aspect of their work is largely undertaken by the Army Patrol Service (see below).

b. Organization.

The Feldgendarmarie is organized in Abteilungen (battalions), Kompanien (companies), Truppen (platoons), and Gruppen (sections). Normally, an Army would have at least one battalion, a corps and a division one platoon each.

Recruits are drawn mostly from the German civil police, though suitable members of the Armed Forces may also be accepted. Only men of the H.C.O. type are considered.

c. Uniform and Identity.

Army uniform with yellow piping. On the upper left arm they wear the police emblems (eagle and swastika surrounded by an oak wreath) and on the lower arm a brown band with the words "Feld Gendarmarie" in Gothic script. When on duty they wear round the neck a chain from which hangs a crescent shaped shield bearing the word "Feldgendarmarie".

3. Wehrstreifenfahnenst (Army Patrol Service)

a. Duties.

This is essentially a disciplinary body. Each Army H.Q. has its own Patrol Service, numbering a few dozen men, and these are responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline throughout the Army area. The patrols are of two kinds "officer patrols" and "NCO patrols" and they exercise wide powers, not only over the military, but also over attached civilians.

b. Uniform and Identity.

Members of the Army Patrol Service wear Army uniforms with old "Aiguillettes" as a distinguishing mark. They possess a special identity card issued by their H.Q.

B. CIVIL POLICE: (Ordnungspolizei or OUPO) Uniform Police.

1. Schutz Polizei or SCHUPO (Municipal Police).

Kampanien (companies), Truppen (platoons), and Gruppen (sections). Normally, an Army would have at least one battalion, a corps and a division one platoon each.

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b. Uniform and Identity.

Members of the Army Patrol Service wear Army uniforms with old "Aiguillettes" as a distinguishing mark. They possess a special identity card issued by their H.Q.

B. CIVIL POLICE: (Ordnungspolizei or OPO) Uniform Police.

1. Schutz Polizei or Schutzpolizei (Municipal Police).

a. Duties.

Normal duties of English "Bobby", but on a more military basis. They are recruited mainly from army reservists. Except in rare instances they are not used in occupied territories.

b. Uniform and Identity.

Greenish grey uniform with brown cuffs and collar. The Police Emblem is worn on the left sleeve and on the shako.

3/.....

U.S. SECRET
(Equals BRITISH SECRET)

2. Motorized Police (Motorized Police)

a. Duties.

Originally an ordinary uniformed police who, before the war, were to be found concentrated in barracks in most German towns, their special task being to deal with riots and disturbances. They were trained on semi-military lines.

For service abroad, Motorized Police have been embodied in battalions. They have been employed in all Germany's campaigns, principally as defence troops in the rearward areas of the zone of operations. They also cooperate, if required to do so, with the army in the suppression of guerrillas, pockets of resistance, etc. They may now be regarded as second line troops, on which and trained on military lines, and armed with machine guns, rifles, heavy guns, hand grenades, light and heavy machine guns and mortars. They undoubtedly ease the burden of the army in conquered territories, and have played an important part on the Eastern front.

b. Organization.

The battalion consists of 500 - 550 men organized into H.Q. and four companies, the fourth being an M.C. They are for the most part motorized, and generally operate in an M.T. detachment.

c. Uniform and Identity.

Army field grey, with dark green collars and cuffs. The police emblem is worn on the upper part of the left arm and on the left side of the helmet.

3. Motorized Gendarmes (Motorized Gendarmes)

a. Duties.

Normal gendarme duties, but semi-military and fully mobilized. They are organized in battalions, like in barracks and Police mobile reserve for the Command of Gendarmes. They are usually employed on traffic control and prevention of sabotage in rear areas. A battalion is usually allocated to an army on the move.

b. Uniform and Identity.

Similar to the Schutz. They wear, in addition, a narrow band above the left cuff with the words "Motorisierte Gendarmerie".

c. SECURITY POLICE (Sicherheitspolizei or SPO)

required to do so, with the Army in the suppression of guerrillas, pockets of resistance, etc. They may now be retrained as second line troops, organized and trained on military lines, and armed with machine or rifles, tank guns, hand grenades, light and heavy machine guns and mortars. They undoubtedly carry the burden of the Army in conquered territories, and have played an important part on the Eastern front.

b. Organization.

The battalion consists of 500 - 550 men organized into 4, 5, and four companies, the fourth being an M.T. They are for the most part motorized, and generally contain an M.T. detachment.

c. Uniform and Identity.

Army field grey, with dark green collars and cuffs. The police emblem is worn on the upper part of the left arm and on the left side of the helmet.

3. Historisiente Gendarmerie (Motorized Gendarmerie)

c. Duties.

Normal gendarmerie duties, but semi-military and fully mobilized. They are organized in battalions, five in Germany and former mobile reserve for the Gendarmerie. They are usually employed on traffic control and prevention of sabotage in rear areas. A battalion is usually allocated to an Army on the move.

b. Uniform and Identity.

Similar to the Wehrmacht. They wear, in addition, a narrow band above the left cuff with the words "Historisiente Gendarmerie".

G. SECURITY POLICE (Sicherheitspolizei or SIPO)

1. German State Police or GENDARMERIE (Secret State Police).

a. General.

The Gestapo had its origin in Goering's Prussian Secret State Police, which was at first confined to the boundaries of Prussia, but soon developed into a Reich organization under the direction of Himmler. The latter, it should be noted, is not merely Chief of the Gestapo; since June, 1936, he has been supreme head of all German police organizations, as well as of the S.S. (Schutzstaffel), the corps d'elite of the Wehrmacht. Hence the intimate link between police and S.S.

4.....

U.S. SECRET
(Equals EIGHTH SECRET)

b. Duties.

The Gestapo is entrusted with the prevention and investigation of attempts against the security of the Reich, the Nazi Regime, and its leaders. It is primarily interested in "political crime" and is not concerned directly with military security, but by virtue of its functions collaborates closely with the Wehrmacht, the Intelligence Service of the German Armed Forces. Nor is the Gestapo ordinarily concerned with purely civil offences or normal criminal offences unless subversive activity is suspected.

In active operations Gestapo personnel help to stabilize the political and economic situation after an area has been subjugated by the Army. Thus Gestapo Kommandos follow closely behind the German armies and organize the rounding-up of suspect elements and the policing of the local population. In a withdrawal, it is possible that they may be employed to organize subversive elements and "panic-mongers" behind the allied lines. Though the control of agents and saboteurs is primarily an Wehrmacht function, the Gestapo in the course of its duties inevitably uses informers and the extent to which it implements the work of the German Military Intelligence Service is not altogether determined.

c. Powers.

The powers of the Gestapo are of the wildest nature and, in effect, it is above the law, since no court of justice may question its authority or decisions. It may search premises, arrest people from a district, revoke licenses or, under the guise of "protective custody", send persons to a concentration camp where they may remain for an indefinite period with no charge preferred and no hope of redress. The Gestapo is entitled, if necessary, to call upon the local police for assistance and, where engaged in work of a Gestapo nature, the ordinary policeman enjoys the same immunity from the courts as does the Gestapo itself.

There is little doubt, however, that the secret and sinister side of Gestapo activity has been carefully publicized by the Germans, as an integral part of the Gestapo plan of campaign, and that in consequence it has assumed exaggerated proportions in the minds of many civilians.

d. Personnel.

Political reliability is an indispensable qualification in the Gestapo. For that reason it was originally recruited from the S.S. and permanent personnel are still largely drawn from that source. Apart from the unquestioning loyalty to the Fuehrer, the S.S. men must possess high physical qualifications and prove racial purity. His training, both political and military, is extremely thorough.

e. Organization.

The Gestapo is organized regionally into Staatspolizeistellen

In active operations Gestapo personnel help to stabilize the political and economic situation after an area has been subjected by the Army. Thus Gestapo Kommandos follow closely behind the German armies and organize the rounding-up of suspect elements and the policing of the local population. In a withdrawal, it is possible that they may be employed to organize subversive elements and "panic-mongers" behind the allied lines. Though the control of agents and saboteurs is primarily an *abwehr* function, the Gestapo in the course of its duties inevitably uses informers and the extent to which it implements the work of the German Military Intelligence Service is not altogether determined.

c. Prisons.

The powers of the Gestapo are of the widest nature and, in effect, it is above the law, since no court of justice may question its authority or decisions. It may search premises, expel people from a district, revoke licenses or, under the guise of "protective custody", send persons to a concentration camp where they may remain for an indefinite period with no charge preferred and no hope of redress. The Gestapo is entitled, if necessary, to call upon the local police for assistance and, where engaged in work of a Gestapo nature, the ordinary policeman enjoys the same immunity from the courts as does the Gestapo itself.

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e. Organization.

The Gestapo is organized regionally into *Staatapolizeistellen* (Principal State Police Offices) and *Staatapolizeistellen* (District State Police Offices). The former are found in the large provincial cities and the latter in the smaller towns. The Gestapo also controls *Grenzpostellen* (Frontier Posts) for the purpose of watching movement in and out of the Reich, and this system of frontier control has, of course, been extended to occupied territories. Higher control is exercised in each *Wehrkreis* (Military Administrative Area) both in Germany and in occupied territories by an officer called *Helfer* S.S. und *Polizeifuehrer* or H.S.P., i.e. Senior S.S. and Police Leader.

5/.....

U.S. SECRET
(EQUALS BRITISH SECRET)

This officer is the representative of HUNTER, responsible for all police and S.S. activity in the Reichsbahn, including cooperation with the military authorities. The immediate chief of the Security Police, however, is the Security Service of the Nazi Party, and an integral part of the S.S. The S.S. is an intelligence organization and not, strictly speaking, a police service, for that reason it is not included in these notes. The attached diagram shows the relationship between the principal police services and the various organizations.

f. Uniform and Identity.

Goetzow personnel wear either the black S.S. uniform or plain clothes. They carry a red identity card with photograph on the top left-hand side.

g. Minimal Police or HUNTER (criminal investigation Police).

1. Duties.

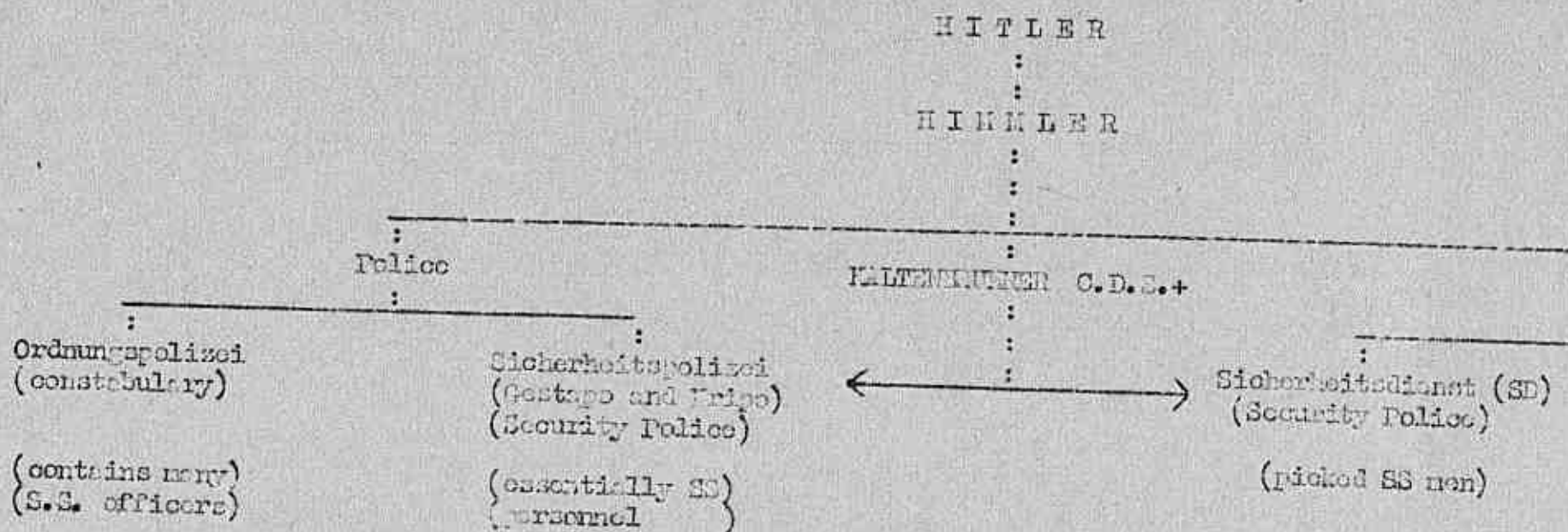
The HUNTER's job is the detection and prevention of crime so long as no political motive is involved. It fulfills the usual C.I.D. role, including the tracing and arresting of offenders and the rounding up of habitual criminals, even when it is a matter of preventive arrest. It is independent of the ordinary police and is controlled by the Inspector of S.S.

2. Uniform and Identity.

The HUNTER wear the black S.S. uniform or plain clothes. They carry a red identity card bearing a brown stripe and a photograph in the top left-hand corner.

U.S. SECRET
(FAMULE MICHIGAN SECRET)

CHAIN OF COMMAND
IN THE
GERMAN POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICES

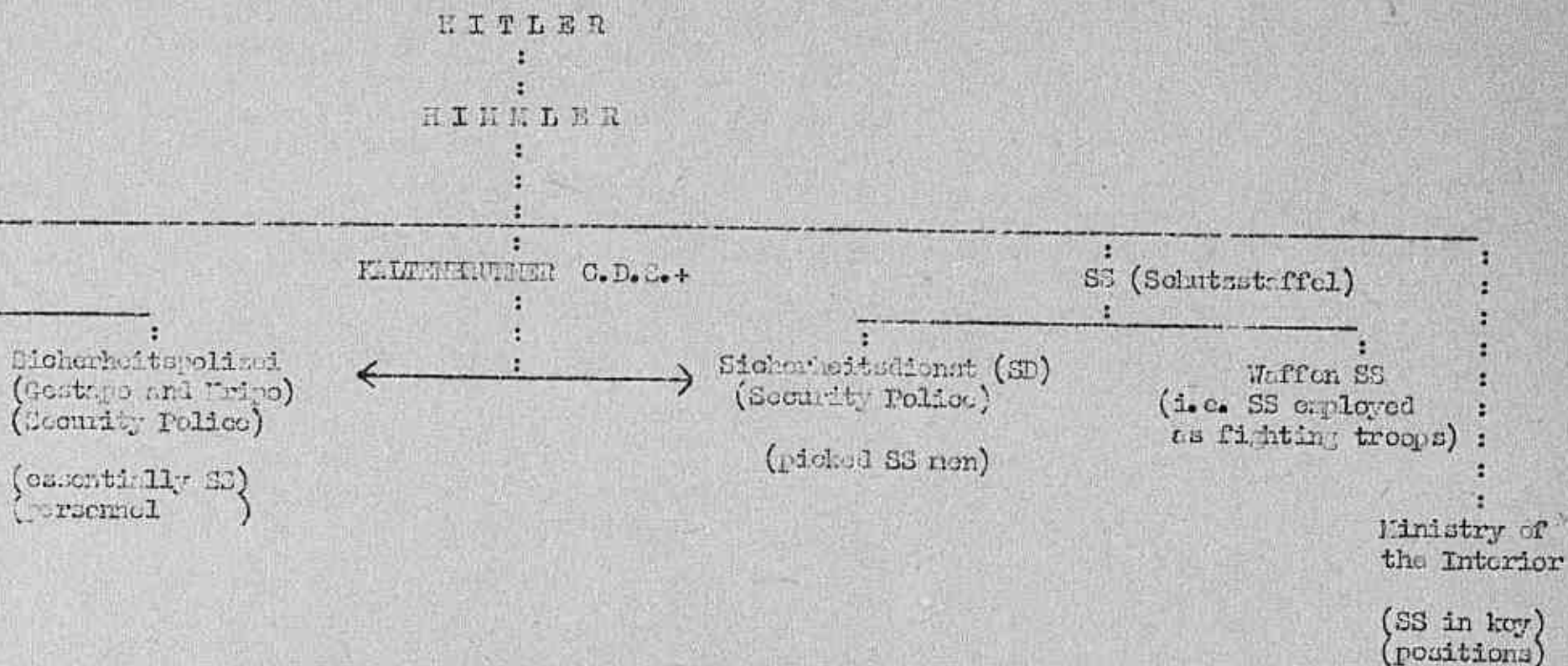


+ = Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes.

M.B. KAUFMANN does not control the Ordnungspolizei or the Waffen

1447

U.S. SECRET
(Equals BRITISH SECRET)



+ = Chef der Sicherheitpolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes.

F.D. KALLUSBERG does not control the Ordnungspolizei or the Waffen SS.

U.S. SECRET
(EQUALE BRITISH SECRET)

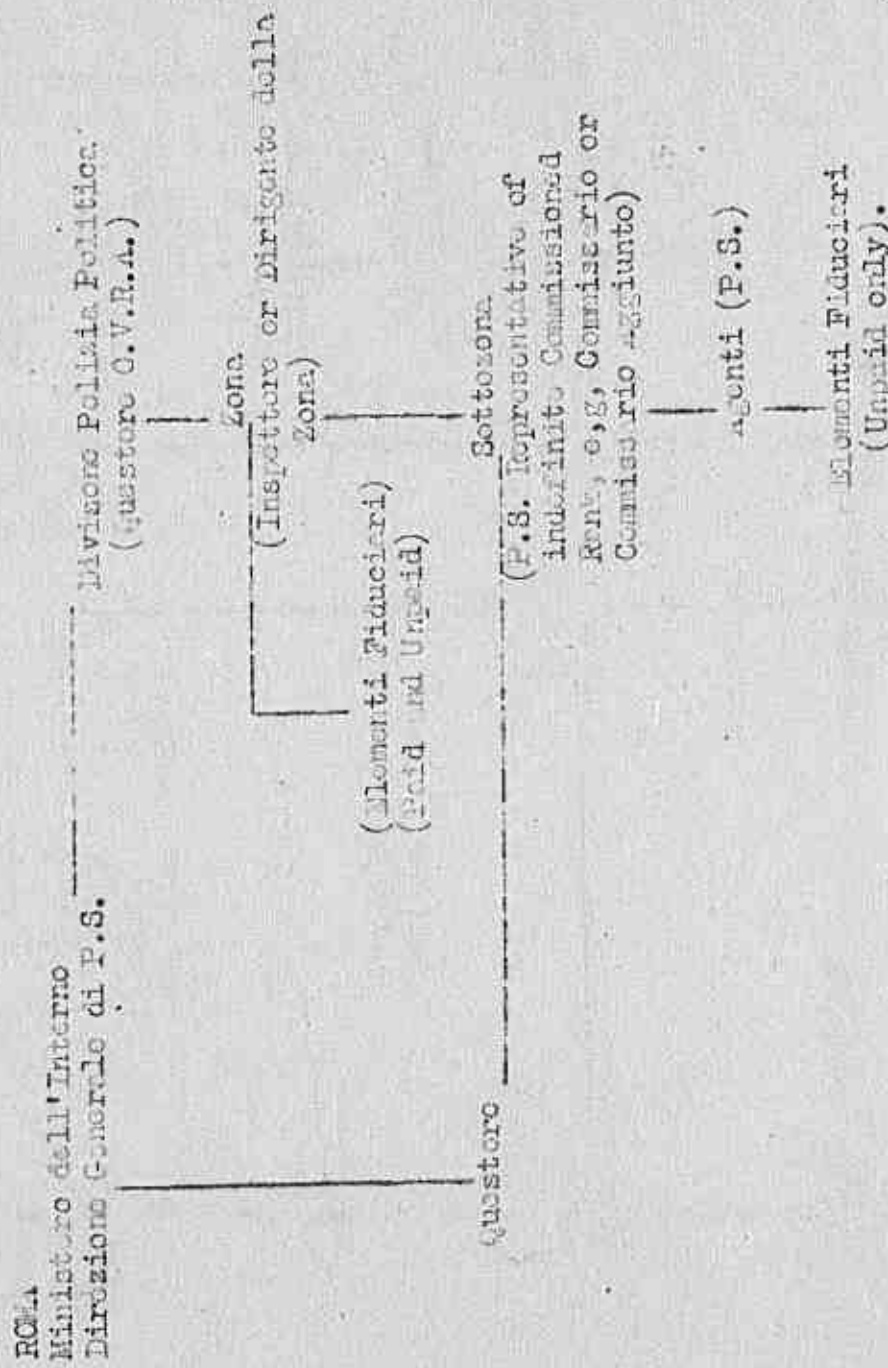
Appendix "C" to
15 Army Group Security
Summary No. 8.

Br. SECRET equals U.S. SECRET.

O.V.R.A.

1. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

Political Police, operating under the Ministero dell'Interno, existed before Fascism. When MUSSOLINI as dictator took control of the Ministry and selected a strong supporter of the P.N.F. as Capo di Polizia, the policy of the Political Police became Fascist. In the year 1928 suppression of Anti-Fascism was intensified by the recruiting of P.S. personnel into a special organization, the ORGANISMO VIGILANZA REPRESSIONE ANTI-FASCISMO, popularly known as OPERA VIGILANZA (or VOLONTARIA) REPRESSIONE (or sometimes RASTRELLAMENTO) ANTI-FASCISMO (O.V.R.A.). This organization, although a definite part of the Divisione Polizia Politica della P.S., specialized in political intelligence on anti-Fascism and, in subordinate zones, operated separately from the P.S. of the Questura. The following is a diagram showing general organization and inter relationship with the normal P.S. police:

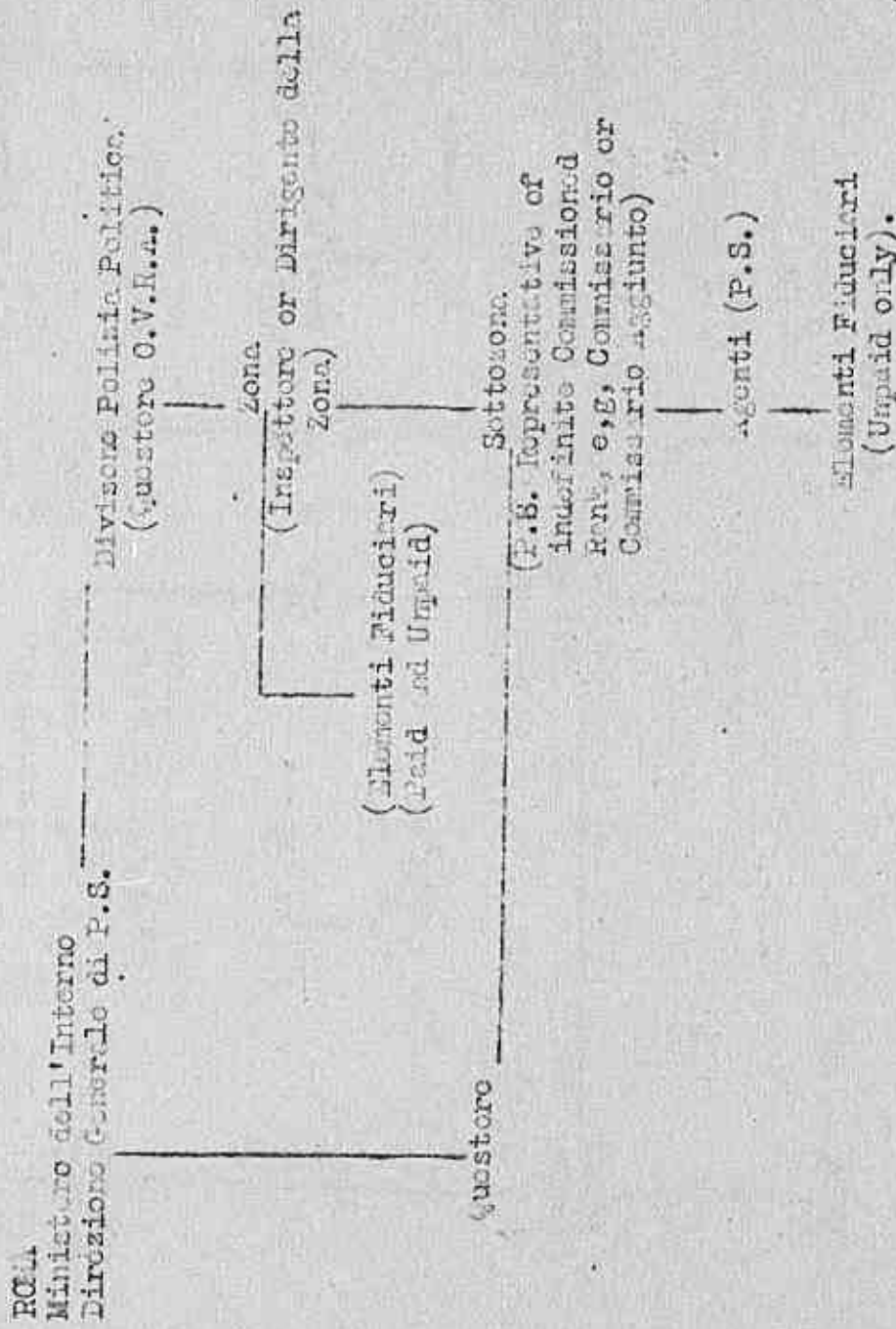


- Notes: (a) -- Sotto zona consists of one or more Provinces.
(b) Liaison between Zona or Sottozona and the local Questore was indefinite.
(c) -- Functionario ranks as a Commissioned Police Officer.

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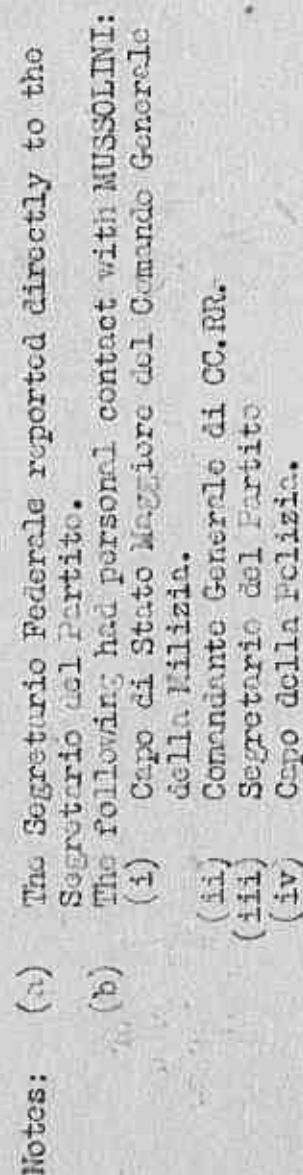
popularly known as OPERA VIGILANZA (or VOLONTARIA) AFFRANZIONE (or sometimes RINNOVAMENTO) AFFRANZIONE (O.V.A.). This organization, although a definite part of the Divisione Polizia Politica della P.S., specialized in political intelligence on Anti-Fascism and, in subordinate zones, operated separately from the P.S. of the Questore. The following is a diagram showing general organization and inter relationship with the normal P.S. police:



Notes: (a) Subzone consists of one or more Provinces.
(b) Liaison between Zone or Subzone and the local Questore was indefinite.
(c) Funzionario ranks as a Commissioned Police Officer.
(d) Agent ranks as a non commissioned officer.
(e) Elementi Fiduciari are informants or 'contacts'.

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2/.....



- 3 -

The following was the system of reporting Political Intelligence:

- (a) O.V.R...
(Ispettore generale
dell'O.V.R...)
TO Ministero dell'Interno
(Divisione Politica della
Direzione Generale di P.S.)
- (b) D.F.I.
(Consolo)
TO 1. Prefetto.
2. Comando Generale della
Milizia (ROMA).
3. Comando di Zona (M.V.S.M.).
4. Segretario Federale
- (c) Ufficio Politico
(Questore)
TO Prefetto
- (d) CC.MR
(Maggiore di Gruppo)
TO 1. Prefetto (for action).
2. Comando di Legione CC.MR.
3. Comando Generale CC.MR. (ROMA).
4. Ministero dell'Interno.

ZONE AND PROVINCIAL SYSTEM.

The SEDE or H.Q. of the Dirigente of a ZONA was situated in the most important provincial capital within the zone. The Funzionario of a Sottosede had his office in the most important provincial capital within the Sub Zone. The O.V.R... office was quite separate from the Ufficio Politico of the Questura which dealt with movement and residence of foreigners besides political offences in general. The Questura U.P. submitted reports through the Questore to the Prefetto whereas the O.V.R... Funzionario reported through Zone H.Q. to Ministero dell'Interno.

4. P.S. MILITARY AND MILITIA.

The Ispettore Generale communicated with the Ministero dell'Interno. The Funzionario of a Sottosede had at his disposal certain plain clothes P.S. agents. These agents collected their information from informants and by means of contact with the local population. Information so obtained was not paid for. Reports were rendered to the Funzionario who, in turn, sent a collated report to the Ispettore (or Dirigente) of the Zone. The Ministero dell'Interno allotted a fund to the Dirigente for the payment of special informants. Such informants moved freely throughout the Zone and the extent of their liaison with Sub Zone Funzionario depends on the policy of the Dirigente. O.V.R... arrests were, however, usually effected through the Questura in order to maintain the secret identity of O.V.R... personnel.

5. MILITARY AND MILITIA.

1445

AS A WAR THE MEASURE FUNZIONARI OF THE P.S. WERE CREATED.

MILITIA (ROMA).

- Milizia (R.O.M.).
3. Comandante di Zona (M.V.B.N.).
 4. Segretario Federale

(c) Ufficio Politico
(Funzione)
TO Prefetto

(d) C.M.R.
(Maggiore di Gruppo)
TO

1. Prefetto (for action).
2. Comandante di Legione C.C.R.
3. Comandante Generale C.C.R. (R.O.M.).
4. Ministero dell'Interno.

ZONE AND PROVINCIAL SYSTEM.

The Zone or U.C. of the Dirigente of a ZONA was situated in the most important provincial capital within the zone. The Funzionario of a Sottosettore had his office in the most important provincial capital within the sub zone. The O.V.R. office was quite separate from the Ufficio Politico of the Questura which dealt with movement and residence of foreigners besides political offences in general. The Questura U.P. submitted reports through the Questura to the Prefetto whereas the O.V.R. Funzionario reported through Zone U.C. to Ministero dell'Interno.

4. PERSONNEL AND LIAISON.

The Ispettore Generale communicated with the Ministero dell'Interno. The Funzionario of a Sottosettore had at his disposal certain plain clothes P.S. agents. These agents collected their information from informants and by means of contact with the local population. Information so obtained was not paid for. Reports were rendered to the Funzionario who, in turn, sent a collated report to the Ispettore (or Dirigente) of the Zone. The Ministero dell'Interno allotted a fund to the Dirigente for the payment of special informants. Such informants moved freely throughout the Zone and the extent of their liaison with Sub Zone Funzionario depends on the policy of the Dirigente. O.V.R. agents were, however, usually effected through the Questura in order to maintain the secret identity of O.V.R. personnel.

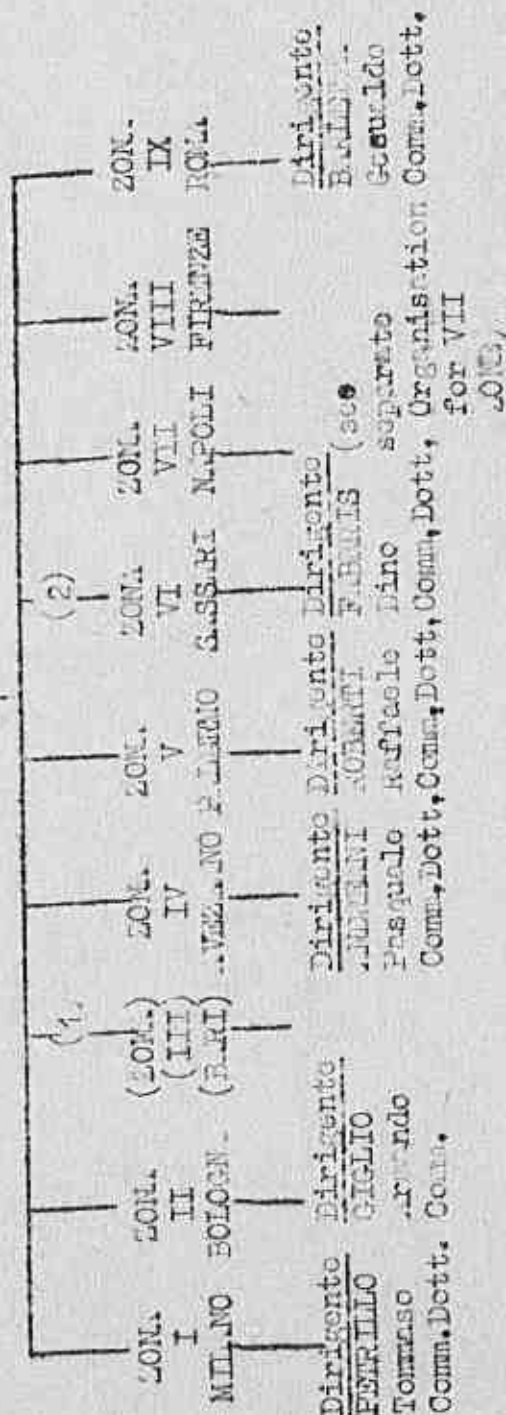
5. MILITARY RANKS.

At a war time measure Funzionari of the P.S. were granted equivalent ranks. Such ranks were indicated on their uniforms.

4/.....

9. ZONE OF CLIMATE (General).

DATE RECEIVED
BY
OFFICE



- (1) ELKI ZONE was incorporated as a Settezon. in N. POLI Zone in the Spring of 1943.
- (2) The Sede Centrale was formerly in C. GLIARI.

Other personalities are believed to be the following:

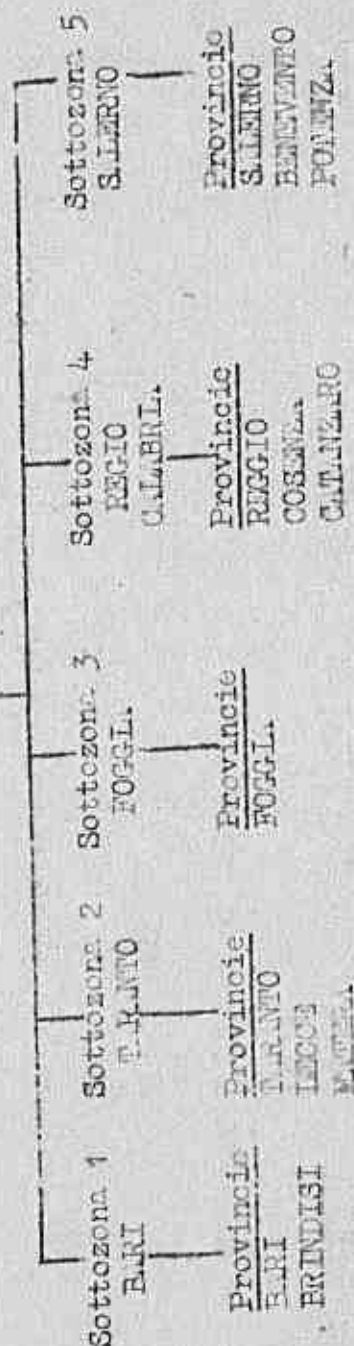
- (c) MILANO
(i) Funzionari: MALLI Dott. Commissario
(ii) Agenti : CASULLA (Brigadiere)
- (b) ROMA.
(i) Funzionari: CONSOLINI Giuseppe Gr. Off. Dott. Formerly Dirigente of LON. III, now either serving with the Ministero dell'Interno (ROMA.) or unemployed.
MUSCO Comm. Dott. Commissario.
MAJOLINO Dott. Commissario Aggiunto.
(ii) Agenti : FICUTTO (Maresciallo). Formerly of LON. III now serving in the ROMA. Questura.

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- 5 -

7. ORGANIZATION OF ZONE VII.

SEDE CENTRALE
(NAPOLI)



Personalities.

SEDE CENTRALE (NAPOLI)

- (a) Dirigente
FASANO Riccardo Comm. Dott. Ispettore Generale
della ZONA.
- (b) Funzionari
BRUNZANI (Luigi) Comm. Dott. Commissario Capo
di P.S.
DELLA RABUTTA Cav. Dott. Commissario
LOSCALZO Garibaldi Cav. Commissario
CARBONARA Mario Cav. Uff. Dott. Commissario. Transferred
from BARI, where he was Dirigente of ZONA III,
to NAPOLI in the Spring of 1943.

SOTTOZONA 1.
BARI

POLINI Michele Cav. Uff. Dott. Commissario Capo di P.S.
CONSOLE Giuseppe Gr. Uff. Dott. (See ROLL.)
FIONTO Maresciallo (See ROLL.)
DI GALEO Giuseppe Cav. Maresciallo. Formerly of
ZONA III, now serving at NIEPI Questura.

SOTTOZONA 2.
TARANTO

PICCONO Giuseppe Cav. Uff. Dott. Commissario Capo.
RUBERTI Salvatore Guardia di P.S. Formerly of FOGGIA
and now serving at LECCE Questura.

SOTTOZONA 3.
FOGGIA

TRIPOLI Domenico Commissario aggiunto
RIPONI Giovanni Maresciallo (12 Nov 43 on leave in
FOGGIA Prov. FOGGIA).
MINICHINI Salvatore Guardia di P.S. (12 Nov 43
on leave in NAPOLI)

Non employed

Sottozona 5

Sottosozona 1
BARI

Provincia
BARI

Provincia
BRINDISI

Sottosozona 2
T.RANTO

Provincia
T.RANTO

Provincia
LECCE

Sottosozona 3
FOGGIA

Provincia
FOGGIA

Sottosozona 4
REGGIO
CALTANISSETTA

Provincia
REGGIO
COSIMO

Sottosozona 5
SALERNO

Provincia
SALERNO

Provincia
BENEVENTO

Provincia
POTENZA

Personalities.

SEDE CENTRALE (NAPOLI)

(a) Dirigente
PASTORE Riccardo Comm.Dott. Ispettore Generale
della ZONA.

(b) Funzionari
BRINZA (Gualino) Comm.Dott. Commissario Capo
di P.S.
MELLA P. RITA Cav. Dott. Commissario
LOCCALDO Garibaldi Cav. Commissario
CARBONARI Mario Cav. Dott. Commissario. Transferred
from Bari, where he was Dirigente of ZONA III,
to NAPOLI in the Spring of 1943.

SOTTOZONA 1. BARI

POLLENI Michele Cav. Uff. Dott. Commissario Capo di P.S.
CONSOLE Giuseppe Gr. Uff. Dott. (Sacerdote)
PIONTO Maresciallo (Sec. NOM.)
DI GALEO Giuseppe Cav. Maresciallo. Formerly of
ZONA III, now serving at BARI questura.

SOTTOZONA 2. T.RANTO

PICCINNO Giuseppe Cav. Uff. Dott. Commissario Capo.
RUBERT Salvatore Guardia di P.S. Formerly of FOGGIA
and now serving at LECCE questura.

SOTTOZONA 3. FOGGIA

TRIPOLI Domenico Commissario aggiunto
ALFONSI Giovanni Maresciallo (12 Nov 43 on leave in
POLIGNO Prov. PERUGIA). 1144
MINICHINI Salvatore Guardia di P.S. (12 Nov 43
on leave in NAPOLI)
RUBERT Salvatore Guardia di P.S. Now employed
at the questura LECCE (See SOTTOZONA 2 T.RANTO)

SOTTOZONA 4. REGGIO di CALABRIA

GRASSO Salvatore Dott. Commissario aggiunto.

SOTTOZONA 5. SALERNO

ROSSI Gustavo Dott. Commissario aggiunto.

SECRET

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

15AG/1402/15/G(Ib).

26 December 1943

Brigadier,
B.C.S.(I).

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