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THE GERMAN POLICE.

(Die deutsche Polizei)

Revised by
2 OQ F. p 113

This text is an advance copy of the first five parts of the BASIC HANDBOOK on the GERMAN POLICE as compiled by M.I.R.S. with the co-operation of E.D.S. The complete Handbook is shortly to be published in printed form by E.D.S./S.H.A.E.F. (G-2; Counter-Intelligence Sub-Division; Rear Echelon).

M.I.R.S.
LONDON

1 March 1945.

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FOREWORD.

This advance copy of part of the Basic Handbook on the German Police has been issued in view of the many requests for information arising out of the progress of military events. The German Police of today is so complicated an organization that its structure, functions, and methods need close study. The advance copy will give those interested an opportunity to study the subject matter before distribution of the complete Basic Handbook. Only the first five parts dealing with the history, the organization, and the functions of the German Police are included in this paper. Except for minor changes in editing, these five parts will appear in the same form in the Basic Handbook on the German Police to be published by E.D.S./S.H.A.L.F. under the designation E.D.S./G/10. In addition the printed book will contain the following:-

Part Six	Legal aspects.
Part Seven.	Personnel.
Part Eight.	Uniforms and identity documents.
Annexe A	The Police High Command with details on the office of the RFSS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, the three Hauptämter, lists of the HSSPF, the BDO and the Bds.
Annexe B.	Higher Administrative and Police Authorities, Party Gauleiter and Reich Defence Commissioners.
Annexe C.	Die Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen.
Annexe D.	Orpo forces in Germany including:- Motorisierte Verkehrsbereditschaften. Gendarmerie (mot.) Wasserschutzpolizei Technische Nothilfe
Annexe E.	Field units of the Orpo, including orders of battle of SS Police regiments and battalions, SS Police signal companies and replacement depots of Police. regimental units, and the TO/TE(WF/WES) of a typical Police battalion.
Annexe F.	Order of battle of the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) including the Grenzpolizei, and details on the communications systems at the disposal of Sipo and SD.
Annexe G.	Order of battle of the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo) including details on the Forstverwaltungen, Jagdbehörden, and Bergbehörden.
Annexe H.	Order of battle of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD).
Annexe J.	Order of battle of Police schools and training establishments.
Annexe K.	Index of towns and Police Headquarters.
Annexe L.	Collection and glossary of the German abbreviations used.
Annexe M.	Pictures of uniforms and identity documents also a chart in German and English of the organization of the German Police, and a reference index for the book.

Sources used for this study include a great many German manuals, periodicals, correspondence files, and official orders, as well as Allied PW and other Intelligence reports. As far as is known, no single comprehensive German book on the Police exists, owing partly to the difficulty of the subject matter, and partly to its confidential nature.

While it has been attempted to make this study as complete as possible, it should be remembered that neither this present text nor the final Basic Handbook can answer all questions on the German Police; the German Police is not a static organization. The Nazis were still in the process of re-moulding German administration and the German Police when war broke out. Since then wartime necessities and expediences have brought about a great number of further changes, rendering the task at hand even more difficult. For the same reason strength estimates have generally not been included.

German official terminology and abbreviations have been used throughout the text unless stated otherwise.

Incorporated in this present text is, inter alia, a breakdown of the present organization of Amt IV of the RSHA, the Gestapoamt, as well as a revised description of the former structure. The previous publication on Amt IV - MIRS/OCC-CI/23/44 is therefore superseded.

Those able to contribute further material, and those desiring more detailed information are requested to communicate with MIRS, London.

Appreciation is extended to the editors of EDS for their assistance and cooperation.

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Introduction.

"In the coming war we shall fight not only on land, by sea, and in the air. There will be a fourth theatre of operations - Kriegsschauplatz Innerdeutschland - the Inner Front. That front will decide on the continued existence or the irrevocable death of the German Nation."

These were HIMMLER's words in September, 1937. The war he then foretold is the one which Allied armies are now carrying to a victorious conclusion. The Inner Front, which HIMMLER predicted, is the one which his police forces are now ordered to maintain to the last. To carry on the fight on that front, even beyond the duration of actual hostilities, is undoubtedly HIMMLER's future assignment to the German Police in union with the SS.

It has been found essential to provide Allied Intelligence with a basic handbook on the German Police. Like any basic handbook, it is concerned with the details of organization, administration and functions. A publication on the German Police, however, cannot be permitted to approach the subject from that angle alone. The citizen of the Allied Nations knows the Police only as the servant, protector, and friend of the people. Since a democratic government carries out the policies desired by the popular majority, it needs no artificially created force to maintain its power. The Nazi dictatorship has never been bound by the will of the people; the will of the Leader alone is both the law and the aim of the Totalitarian State. The people are considered either swept forward by blind fanaticism, or pushed along as an inert mass - or in chains. In that State the Police is the instrument of force in the hands of the oppressors.

Allied armies in the course of their advance into German territory will, as they have in the past, meet the field forces of the German Police. Knowledge of these forces is a military necessity.

In areas occupied by Allied troops military administrators face the task of stamping out opposition and subversive activities. The Nazi Police, its sister organization the SS, and the SS and Police-controlled intelligence services will undoubtedly form the nucleus of all hostile movements. Knowledge of the Police will go far in locating the sources of potential trouble and in directing counter-measures efficiently and with purpose.

Finally, a detailed knowledge of the German Police will be indispensable in the long-range administration and control of Germany in the post-war period of occupation. That knowledge must include the very details of administration, organization, functions, and above all reliability of the forces to be employed. A house thoroughly decayed and corrupt must be swept clean with ruthless, but scientific, efficiency. A considerable part of the German Police will have to be put out of action. Its members must be held responsible for the atrocities they have committed in the service of the rule of terror. The poison, however, can only be neutralized if those responsible for the process of purification are equipped to carry out an analysis with all the knowledge of specialists. After the dangerous and corrupt elements have been removed, the machinery must again be set in motion. This final step needs the guidance of a clear insight into the intricate apparatus of the German Police. To provide a foundation for that insight is the purpose of this basic handbook.

. PART ONE

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE GERMAN POLICE.1. German Police before 1933

The German Police force is probably the most powerful organisation of its kind in the world. It is also the most ruthless - the operations of the Gestapo furnish ample evidence of that fact.

It is the purpose of this Part to trace the development of the German police, during the eleven years of the Nazi regime, from a number of loosely organised groups without central authority into a disciplined machine whose principal function is to maintain Nazi rule over the German people.

When the National Socialists obtained power on 30 Jan 1933, there was no over-all police authority in Germany. The country was divided into Länder (states), as it had been under the monarchy and under the Weimar Republic, and each state had control of the police units (Landespolizei) within its own area.

These various police groups, being largely independent of one another and without a definite relationship, had their own individual systems of administration, pay, uniforms and even their own legal codes.

Neither the Versailles Treaty nor the Weimar Republic changed the provincial nature of the German police, although the Weimar Constitution provided for financial control of the police by the Reich Minister of the Interior. Thus, by refusing to approve appropriations for the police force of a certain land, the Minister could exercise a modicum of restraint upon a particular group. Otherwise, however, the Länder continued to administer their own police units.

Earlier attempts to unify the police force in Germany met with strong opposition from the States, especially from Catholic Bavaria, which traditionally feared encroachment on her rights by the more powerful and Protestant Prussia.

2. Gleichschaltung (Co-ordination and Assimilation)

To implement their plans, the National Socialists needed a uniform German administration and a strong, united police force rigidly controlled by the central government. But they could not immediately arrogate to themselves the powers of the various police agencies within the entire country, as they had to fight the still existing opposition of the other political parties, the church groups, the trades unions and various State interests.

With the police to aid them, the Nazis could more quickly subdue opposition groups, but at the time of the Machtübernahme (advent to power) they could not afford to upset the organisation of the police. They did, however, take immediate steps to change its personnel.

The first few months after the Machtübernahme were known as the period of Gleichschaltung, i.e. the assimilating and co-ordinating of all organisations in accordance with the changes which had taken place in the Reich government itself.

During that period all the governments of the Länder were taken over by the Nazis, and with them all the executive positions controlling the Police (Ministers of the Interior of the States, etc.). These newly appointed executives in turn began immediately a ruthless purge within their regions, to remove all the lesser members of the Police who had been in any way connected with a republican or democratic party, or whose loyalty towards the Nazi cause was open to question. Such men were mostly replaced by "Alte Kämpfer" ("Old Fighters" for Nazism) whose loyalty was beyond all shadow of doubt. Thus the police forces were nazified simultaneously from above and below. In addition large numbers of the SA and SS were temporarily employed as auxiliary police.

3. Political Police: Birth of the Gestapo.

The first important steps towards an organisational change in the German Police system were taken in the field of the Politische Polizei (Political Police) - known in Prussia as the Staatspolizei or Stapo - a limited force of which had been permitted in the Weimar period. The powers of this force, however, had been as

strictly curtailed as its numbers and funds.

A "Secret State Police" existed neither under the Monarchy nor under the Weimar Republic, the Germans had not become as they have today "mere Police Objects".

The National Socialists had not failed to study the technique of the Secret Police systems in other totalitarian states, and they were quick to seize upon and expand such an obvious weapon of repression as a Political Police Organisation.

Above all they studied the exploitation of fear, transforming it into their most potent political weapon, and reducing mass and individual terrorism to a fine art.

They also saw the advantages of controlling and utilising the activities of Auslandsdeutsche, for Germans abroad clearly could not be neglected by the new regime.

Prussia, Germany's most militaristic state, was the first to establish an official secret police, though there are grounds for believing that the Braune Haus (Party HQ) in MUNICH was the setting for the earliest conferences on the subject.

GÖRING, as Prime Minister of Prussia, and in control of the Prussian police, was out to increase his personal power as much as possible, and it is also known that ROEHM, chief of the then politically powerful SA (Storm Troops), aspired to a large measure of control over this new police system.

Die Geheime Staats Polizei (Gestapo or Secret State Police) which replaced the former Prussian Political Police was officially established by GÖRING on 26 April 1933.

GÖRING retained the title of Chief of the Gestapo but delegated the active direction of this organisation to Oberregierungsrat DIELS, who until then had been in charge of the section for the Observation of Communism in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Thus the Gestapo emerged as a Prussian institution, and even today it is not technically a Reich organisation, though the question is now purely academic, since according to the Reich Decree of 17 Jun 1936 (see para 6) and the HIMMLER decree of 26 Jun 1936 (see para 7) the Gestapo forms part of the Reich Security Police.

Shortly after the Machtübernahme HIMMLER had become Commander of the Political Police in BAVARIA, having with him HEYDRICH, then political Police Chief in MUNICH. But, far more important, HEYDRICH was also chief of the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers SS (SD & RF SS) - Security Service of the Commander in Chief of the SS, and therefore again subordinate to HIMMLER in the latter's capacity as Reichsführer SS (Commander in Chief of the SS).

The importance and influence of the SD in the early history of the formation of the Gestapo cannot be overestimated. It already formed the nucleus of a Gestapo since its exclusive mission was to spy upon the activities of the members of the National Socialist Party.

Thus a scientifically organised Party intelligence service was at hand to form the basis of a similar intelligence system run on government lines. The party SD was to continue as a separate entity, but it became indissolubly allied with the Secret State Police, all the personnel of the former, and to a large extent that of the latter, being drawn from the SS.

The most important executive arm during the early stages of the development of the Gestapo was the Schutzpolizeiabteilung z.b.V. (Safety Police Unit for Special Assignments), which subsequently became the Polizeigruppe General GÖRING. It consisted of selected officers and was commanded by Police Major WECKE. This unit was the nucleus of the present Fallschirm Panzer Division Herman GÖRING of the Luftwaffe.

The Schutzpolizei abteilung z.b.V. was made up of uniformed squads and detachments, whose members wore a silver-embroidered brassard on the left lower sleeve to show that they were at the special disposal (zur besonderen Verwendung, abbr. z.b.V.) of GÖRING, and thereby, of his new police force, the Gestapo.

4. HIMMLER becomes Deputy Chief of the Gestapo

HIMMLER, casting an envious eye from his HQ in MUNICH on GÖRING's new Prussian Secret Police, was not to be outdone in the competition for personal power. As Commander in Chief of the SS, who above all was responsible for the life and safety of the Führer, and as ultimate Chief of the SD, whose espionage system enabled him to obtain a hold on all the other prominent members of the Party, he felt that he

should have some say in the formation of a secret police.

But nearly a year passed before HITLER managed to realize his desire. During that time he had gradually but purposefully obtained control of the political police forces of all the Länder except Prussia, and held the title of Politischer Polizei-kommandeur der Länder (Political Police Commander of the German States).

In the spring of 1934 HITLER brought several Prussian Gestapo officials under his sway, and "discovered" a plot against GÖRING, thus seemingly proving the inefficiency of the Prussian Gestapo. In typical Nazi style, therefore, HITLER forced GÖRING's hand, and the latter appointed him deputy chief of the Prussian Gestapo in place of DIELS, who was dismissed.

At the same time HITLER retained his posts as head of the political police forces of the other German States, and in that way managed as deputy chief of the Gestapo to become more powerful than his chief.

His first care was to purge the police of all officials suspected of a lukewarm attitude towards the regime. Then he rapidly replaced the dismissed officials by members of the SS thus starting the amalgamation of the SS and the Police, which was to find its full expression some two years later.

5. Centralisation of Government and its Effect on the Police.

The first step towards centralised control was taken on 30 Jan 1934, exactly one year after the Machtübernahme, when the decree for the reconstruction of the Reich (Gesetz über den Neuaufbau des Reiches) was published.

Article 2 of this law laid down that the sovereign rights of the Länder (States) were to be transferred to the Reich. All State governments were henceforth subordinated to the central Reich Government, including, of course, the police forces of each State. Thus one of the major aims, one of the major necessities of the National Socialist Party was achieved.

This sweeping development did not however produce any obvious change in the routine conduct of police work. In fact a subsequent ordinance dated 2 Feb 1934 stated that the execution of those sovereign rights transmitted to the Reich by Article 2 should remain in the hands of the States, which would act on behalf of the Reich Government in those cases where the latter did not choose, in a general or particular sense, to make full use of its rights under the new act. This left the central Government freedom of choice in the absorption of police functions, and it is this freedom which is responsible for the complicated structure of the German Police system and for the anomalous conditions under which the German Police operates today.

Outwardly, the Länder retain their individual control, but the real power is centred in Berlin.

A definite step in the unification and centralisation (Verreichlichung) of the police was the creation of the Kasernierte Landespolizei (Lapo or militarised barrack police), which was trained equipped as infantry.

Prussia had already taken the lead in this matter and by a decree of 26 Mar 1933 had established a number of Landespolizei-Inspektionen (Police Inspectorates) "with the object of preparing and implementing defensive measures directed against internal strife".

The Prussian example was followed by the governments of the other Länder and finally, by a decree published on 29 Mar 1935 the entire administration of the Landespolizei was handed over to the Reich Ministers of the Interior and of Finance for co-ordination.

This decree was speedily followed by additional legislation, which ordered that, as from 1 Apr 1935, the combined Landespolizei formations of all the State governments should be taken over by the Reich.

With the introduction of national conscription in March 1935 the majority of the men in the 'Lapo' were drafted into the Army where they formed a useful nucleus of well-trained, well-disciplined soldiers.

Some continuity in the structure and purpose of the Landespolizei formations is to be seen in the barrack police battalions and regiments of today.

Attention was then directed to the question of the Gemeindepolizei (Municipal Police). The organisation of the Staatliche Polizei (State Police Forces) in the States had already produced a certain degree of uniformity, but there existed

substantial differences in the sphere of the Gemeindepolizei, not merely between State and State but even between one area and another in the same state.

Prussia again took the lead by tightening up the position of her own Municipal Police, and raising them to the status of State Police. And in a decree issued on 25 Oct 1935 the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior laid down various principles covering the entire administration of this section of the Police.

A particular innovation was the creation of a Chef der Gemeindepolizei (Chief of Municipal Police), whose duty it was to unify and direct all municipal police activities in the various towns throughout the Reich.

The German Police Officials Law of 24 Jun 1937 gave a new title to this body. Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden (Municipal Protection Police). The unification of this group with the State Schutzpolizei or Schutzpolizei des Reiches (Reich Protection Police) was further extended by various decrees which laid down, among other things, that in larger centres of population the Municipal Police were to be commanded by Police Officers, the area command being classed as a Kommando der Schutzpolizei (if commanded by a Major) or as a Schutzpolizeidienstabteilung (if commanded by a captain or lower ranking officer).

6. Appointment of a Chef der deutschen Polizei

The process of centralisation reached its peak on 17 June 1936. On this date HITLER created a new post, that of Chef der deutschen Polizei (Chief of the German Police) in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

The man selected to fill this all-important position of supreme head of the Police forces of the Reich was HIMMLER, already, as we have seen, Commander of the SS and more notoriously deputy Chief of the Gestapo.

The law of 30 Jan 1934 had already transferred state and police sovereignty from the Länder to the Reich, and this organic shift of power was now considerably strengthened by the appointment of a supreme police dictator who happened also to be one of the most powerful men in the Government and in the Party.

His position and responsibilities are clearly defined by the new decree: as Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei in Reichsministerium des Innern HIMMLER was made directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior. He was, therefore, in the exercise of his Police office, both the representative of the Reich Minister of the Interior, and the representative of GÖRING, the Prime Minister of Prussia. The position of Prussia as a distinct entity within the structure of the Reich should be noted.

As Commander in Chief of the SS, however, HIMMLER was directly responsible to HITLER alone, the Supreme Commander of the SS and was, therefore, in a position to circumvent the authority of FRICK, the Minister of the Interior.

HIMMLER's status is made clear in a decree issued by the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior dated 15 May 1937 which states in unequivocal terms that there is no difference in the authority for any ruling, whether it bears the signatures of officials in the Ministry of the Interior or whether it is issued by HIMMLER's Office.

In either case it is a Ministerial decision.

7. Reorganisation of the Police under HIMMLER.

HIMMLER lost no time in employing his new powers. His first task was to determine the division of functions within the Reich Police. A decree was therefore issued on the 26 June 1936 entitled "Geschäftsverteilung im Geschäftsbereich des Chefs der Deutschen Polizei" (Division of Duties in the Office of the Chief of the German Police). This divided the police into two principal branches:

- a) Ordnungspolizei (Orpo or Regular Police)
- b) Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo or Security Police).

Into the Ordnungspolizei went all the existing branches of the Uniformed Police such as the Schutzpolizei (Protection Police) and the Gendarmerie (Rural Police) plus the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police). The new Sicherheitspolizei was made up by the Reichskriminalpolizei (Kripo - Reich Criminal Police) and the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo - Secret State Police).

Whatever doubts might have remained regarding the duties of this or that branch of the Police were completely dispelled by this decree which listed in detail the respective duties of the two principal divisions of the Police.

SS Oberstgruppenführer und Generaloberst der Polizei Kurt DALUEGE and SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard HEIMRICH (then only SS-Gruppenführer) were appointed heads of the Ordnungspolizei and the Sicherheitspolizei respectively.

The local and central direction of the police throughout the Reich was not disturbed by these innovations, but the superficial character of local administration was further emphasised by the creation of certain high police officials to supervise the regional forces of the Orpo and Sipo and act as their authoritative liaison officers with the local Governments as well as the central police departments in BERLIN. To each Wehrkreis (Military District) therefore, were assigned an Inspekteur der Orpo (Inspector of the Orpo) and an Inspekteur der Sipo (Inspector of the Sipo).

They were appointed by a decree dated the 20 Sept 1936.

Their tasks included co-operation with the Nazi Party Gauleiter, with the Commander of the Wehrkreis and with the administrative authorities of the Province or State to which they were appointed.

Unless bound by special instructions from the Head of the Sipo or Orpo, the Inspektore are expected to carry out the requirements of the local Government Administrators.

In addition, HIMMLER appointed three General Inspectors for the Ordnungspolizei, viz:-

- a) Der Generalinspekteur der Schutzpolizei des Reiches.
- b) Der Generalinspekteur der Gendarmerie und der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden.
- c) Der Generalinspekteur der Polizeischulen.

In the course of the following years, further General Inspectors were created (see para)

The principal duty of these General Inspectors is to bring forward proposals for the effective development of their respective branches, and generally maintain a careful check on the performance of duties.

A further step towards unification resulted from the edict of 25 June 1936, which also prescribed the wearing of the same uniforms by the whole of the Police Force, and the adoption of standard rank titles and badges.

8. Höhere SS und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commander)

Not content with these new measures, and doubtless having in mind the importance of the rapidly expanding Army, HIMMLER later created another type of high Police official.

In each of the SS Oberabschnitte (main territorial divisions of the SS in the Reich corresponding with the Wehrkreise or Military Districts into which Germany is divided) there existed already an SS Führer (Leader of the SS forces in that District). It was, therefore, a simple and logical step to place this SS Führer at the head also of the Police.

Die Höhere SS und Polizeiführer (HESPF or Superior SS and Police Commanders) as they were called, were the direct and personal representatives in each Wehrkreis - and later on, during the War, in all occupied territories - of HIMMLER himself, the Commander-in-Chief of the SS and of the German police. In addition the HESPF acted as HIMMLER's principal liaison officers with the Wehrkreis commanders, and other higher regional authorities.

9. New Organisation of the Sipo - General.

Other measures directed towards the unification of the German police concerned the new Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police), the more powerful of the two main branches of police laid down by HIMMLER on 26 June 1936.

The first was a decree published on 10 July 1936, which empowered officers of the Gestapo (Secret State Police) and Kripo (Criminal Police) which together

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

constitute the Sipo (Security Police), to conduct their activities in any part of the Reich independently of the area covered by their bureaux.

This decree revived in fact the provisions of a still-born law of the 21 July 1922, which had provided for a central Criminal Police department responsible to the Reich Minister of the Interior, and represented in the Länder by similar departments.

The Central Office was to lay down common principles of action and its officers and those in the allied provincial offices were to be empowered, by virtue of this office, to exercise their functions in any part of the Reich.

This law, however, was never promulgated in the Reich owing to opposition by the States.

10. New Organisation of the Gestapo.

The incorporation of the re-moulded Political Police into the new organisation of the Secret State Police was clearly the next step.

On the 20 Sept 1936 a new decree made the Gestapo Amt (Office) in Prussia responsible for the duties of the Political Police Commanders in all the States of Germany.

On the 1 Oct 1936 a further decree closed the gap completely by stating that the Political Police forces were to be called Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police).

The creation of a network of Gestapo head offices and subsidiary offices, Stapoleitstellen (Regional HQs) and Stapostellen (Sub-regional HQs) throughout the Reich followed as a matter of course.

The Gestapo functioned for nearly three years before its position was defined by law. Though decrees dated 28 Feb 1933 and 8 Mar 1934 sanctioned the practice of protective custody, and a ruling of the Prussian Court on 2 May 1935 stated that the Secret State Police were not subject to judicial control, the fundamental legal basis on which the power of the Gestapo reposes is the famous Prussian (not Reich) Law of 10 Feb 1936 entitled Gesetz für die Geheime Staatspolizei (Law concerning the Secret State Police).

This law, which consists of ten brief clauses, is so framed as to allow the very widest span of action to the Secret State Police; it is in fact nothing more than legal camouflage for unbridled police despotism of the most ruthless and sweeping nature.

The essence of the decree is contained in the seventh clause, which is barely three lines long. It states that decisions in affairs conducted by the Gestapo may not be re-examined by the Judiciary. This means in effect that persons may be arrested and imprisoned without just warrant or cause. It also means that persons tried and found "not guilty" in courts, may be re-arrested by the Gestapo, the most famous example of this kind being the case of Pastor Niemöller.

In the course of their duties officers of the Gestapo may also invoke the co-operation of all types and branches of the local Police, whose personnel then enjoy the same legal protection as the Gestapo personnel.

Instructions for the application of this law, issued on the same date, i.e. 10 Feb 1936, laid down in greater detail the functions and attributes of the Gestapo. Some of these are as follows:

- a) Measures instituted by the Gestapo are equally affective in all parts of the Reich.
- b) The Gestapo is the controlling authority for political Police information.
- c) The Gestapo controls and supervises all State concentration camps.

The local Gestapo office is kept informed by all State, provincial and local authorities, including even the Ministers of the Interior of the Länder, of all important political moves and speeches.

It is interesting to note that according to the law of 10 Feb 1936 the Chief of the Gestapo is the Prime Minister of Prussia, (i.e. GÖRING). Technically, therefore, HITLER has never been, and is not even today, Chief of the Gestapo, though in effect this technicality is of no real importance, - except possibly to GÖRING.

11. New Organisation of the Kripo.

As the Kriminalpolizei, (Kripo or Criminal Police) now forms part of the Sicherheitspolizei it is important to mention at this point the unification, parallel to that of the Gestapo, which was effected in the organisation of the Kripo (Criminal Police).

The principal changes were set out in a series of decrees affecting the officials, the duties, the reporting and the detective services of the Criminal Police.

The Prussian Landeskriminalpolizeiamt (State Criminal Police Dept.) became the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA - National HQ of the Reich Criminal Police).

The activities of the Criminal Police throughout Germany now radiate from a network of Kriminalpolizeistellen (Criminal Police Regional HQs) and Kriminalpolizeistellen (Sub-regional HQs). These were attached to the National Police Administrations in their respective localities, and they act as channels for passing instructions and reports from the central Criminal Police Department to the local Police stations in their area.

These local stations collect and classify crime statistics, and forward appreciations of local criminal activity; their operations in fact resemble those of any well ordered criminal police organisation. Any comparison, however, between the German Kripo and the criminal police of the democratic countries must take into account the wide powers of 'preventive arrest' enjoyed by the Kripo, comparable only to those vested in the Gestapo.

12. Final Concentration of the German Security Forces.

One of the most important changes in the history of the Police was the linking up of the Sipo with the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service) des Reichführers SS (SD d. RFSS), the most powerful intelligence and counter-intelligence unit of the Nazi Party.

The decree issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior on 11 Nov 38 made the SD officially responsible for the control of all persons, activities and events which might interfere with the dominance of the National Socialist idea. It stated:-

"The Sicherheitsdienst of the RFSS, as the Party and Reich Government organisation, has to carry out important tasks; in particular it must assist the Security Police (i.e. the Gestapo and the Kripo). The SD is consequently active on behalf of the Reich and this demands close and intelligent co-operation between the SD and the officials of the General and Interior Administration.

The two branches of the Sipo, therefore, emerging from the 1936 re-organisation of the Police as new instruments of power, were now joined, i.e. ultimately dominated and controlled, by the SD. The consolidation of that control, finally placing the Gestapo and Kripo completely in the hands of the SD, was achieved by a decree of 23 June 1938, ordering the enrollment of all Sipo personnel in the ranks of the SS, if they were not already members.

The combined Gestapo, Kripo, and SD came to be known as the "Staatsschutzkorps", - an unofficial Nazi term signifying the combination of forces for the "protection of the State". In terms of organisation the process was expressed in 1939 by the merging of the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei in the Reich Ministry of the Interior with the SS-Sicherheitshauptamt.

Together they formed the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA - National Dept. of Security), the SD-Hauptamt, the Gestapoamt and the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt becoming parts of this new creation.

In 1944 HITLER took the final step in the seizure of complete police power by taking away practically all functions of Military Intelligence from the Armed Forces and handing them over to the SD. Controlling now all political and military intelligence, the net of the SD has thus been thrown over the entire population and Armed Forces of Germany and German occupied Europe, and even extends - through all German agents with missions of sabotage and espionage against the Allies - into territories beyond HITLER's actual jurisdiction.

PART TWO: THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE GERMAN POLICE

A. HEINRICH HIMMLER, REICHSFUHRER SS und CHEF der DEUTSCHEN POLIZEI.

13. HIMMLER'S Early Career and the Rise of the SS

Any description of the organization of the German Police in its present day form must start with the career of Heinrich HIMMLER, Reichsführer-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei (RFSS u.Ch.d. Dt. P. - Commander-in-Chief SS and Commander-in-Chief of the German Police). He is not only the leader of the German Police today, but he is the real dictator of Germany.

HIMMLER was born in 1900 and served for a brief period in the last war, attaining the rank of Fahnenjunker (Officer cadet). Afterwards he studied agriculture in MUNICH and unsuccessfully tried his luck in various types of business, including chicken farming. For a time he was also a clerk in an artificial manure factory.

He joined the original Nazi Party and became standardbearer to ROHM, chief of the SA, the Nazi Party brownshirted stormtroopers. Later on he was secretary to Gregor STRASSER and took part in the HITLER beer-hall-putsch of 1923.

On revival of the Party in 1925, after it had been banned and HITLER had been imprisoned, HIMMLER for a while conducted the affairs of the Party Gau Niederrhein as Geschäftsführer. Later on he became deputy Gauleiter, first of that Gau and afterwards of Gau Oberbayern (Munich).

In 1926 HIMMLER was made one of the original members of the Reichsleitung der NSDAP (National Socialist Party Directorate). It is also noteworthy that during the important years from 1926 - 1930, when the Party was campaigning throughout the country in order to regain lost ground, HIMMLER held the position of stellvertretender Reichspropagandaleiter (Deputy Propaganda Chief of the Party).

In 1927 HITLER appointed him deputy leader of the SS, then a subdivision of the much more powerful SA. It seems to be characteristic of HIMMLER that repeatedly throughout his career he has begun as deputy leader of an organization, and in a short time managed to work his way into the leading position. Thus in 1929 we find him appointed by HITLER as Reichsführer SS.

At that time the SS, HITLER's small bodyguard, consisted of only 270 men, but by 1933 HIMMLER had increased this praetorian guard to roughly 50,000.

Their prestige was greatly advanced by the blood purge of the SA on 30 June 1934, when the SS became independent of the Brown-shirted Stormtroopers. The increase in power of the SS was further accelerated by the emergence of the Waffen SS (Armed SS).

At the beginning of the war the SS consisted of approximately 300,000 men, but the number of the members of the Allgemeine-SS (General-SS) is much smaller owing to the fact that many of its members have transferred into the Waffen-SS, the Police, the Armed Forces, or are employed as concentration camp guards.

The power of the SS, however, has still further increased, due to the enrollment of hundreds of thousands of men into the Waffen-SS, and owing to the fact that members of the SS today hold thousands of executive positions, not only in the Police, but in all branches of the Party, the German administration, business, industry, and official and private life in general. (The Basic Handbook of the SS, EDS/G/8, should be consulted.)

14. HIMMLER'S Career in the Nazi Government.

In 1933 HIMMLER became Chief of the Bavarian Political Police and in 1934 Deputy of the Prussian Gestapo which later expanded into the Gestapo of today, spreading its tentacles over the whole of Germany and later, Occupied Europe.

In June 1936 HITLER created the new position of C-in-C of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and appointed HIMMLER to this post, thus making him Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei.

In 1939 HIMMLER was appointed Reichskommissar für die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism). As such he is responsible for the re-settlement of Volksdeutsche ("racial" Germans) from the Volga, the Black Sea, Transylvania, Wallachia etc., - in newly acquired territory, such as the Reichsgaue Wartheland and Danzig-Westprussia, which had

been taken from Poland, and were, prior to 1939, only comparatively thinly populated by Germans.

This task is performed through the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle, an office closely associated with the SS High Command and largely staffed by SS personnel.

Since the beginning of the war HIMMLER has acquired the positions of Generalkommissar für die Innere Verteidigung (Commissioner General for Internal Defence) and of Generalbevollmächtigter für die Verwaltung (G.B.V. - General - Plenipotentiary of Administration).

In this latter capacity he has under his supervision the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministries of Education, Church Affairs, and Space and Planning (Raumordnung), thereby controlling almost the entire bureaucratic machine of the Reich and its subordinate regional administrations. For some time the Ministry of Justice also belonged to this sphere of influence until THIERACK was appointed Reich Minister of Justice.

A major increase in HIMMLER's power occurred in August 1943, when he was appointed Reichsinnenminister (Reich Minister of the Interior) succeeding Dr. FRICK, who became Reich Protector of Bohemia-Moravia. Until then HIMMLER had manoeuvred himself more and more into a leading position within the Ministry; but even though he found ways and means of circumventing the authority of his superior, FRICK was still technically his chief. From August 1943 on, however, he was not only in fact, but also in name, the chief of Germany's Inner Affairs.

This development of his power came to a climax after the attempt on HITLER's life on 20 July, 1944, when HIMMLER succeeded Generaloberst FROMM as Chef der Heeresrüstung und Befehlshaber des Ersatzheers (Chief of Army Equipment and Commander of the Training Army). He is, therefore, Commander in Chief of all Home Forces.

Thus, while the Führer concerned himself more and more with military affairs, HIMMLER became the ruling power in Germany itself,

As HIMMLER rose to power the SS High Command and its executives increased their power likewise, and gradually superseded government agencies in many, if not in all respects.

As outlined in PART ONE, the Reichsführung-SS absorbed step by step the functions of the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei (National Department of the Security Police), until finally, in 1939, the latter department was officially merged with the SS-Sicherheitshauptamt der Reichsführung-SS (Reich HQ of the SD i.e. the Security Service) to form the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA - National Department of Security).

Thus the SS established its extra-legal status within the German administration in general and specifically in the German police, over which HIMMLER himself wields absolute power.

B. HIMMLER'S IMMEDIATE REPRESENTATIVES.

15. Central Control of the Police. - The Hauptamt.

HIMMLER exercises close control over his vast police empire through three chief assistants in Berlin, each in charge of one primary phase of police work. These are:-

(a) Chef der Ordnungspolizei (Chief of the Regular Police) who is in charge of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police).

This position is held today by SS-OGF, General der Waffen-SS und General der Polizei Alfred WUNNENBERG, who in 1943 succeeded Generaloberst der Polizei SS-Oberstgruppenführer Kurt DALUEGE.

(b) Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD des RFSS (Chief of the Security Service of the Commander-in-Chief of the SS) who is in command of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (National Department of Security).

The present holder of this position is SS-OGF, General der Polizei, Staatssekretär Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER. His predecessor in both appointments was SS-OGF Reinhardt HEYDRICH, who was killed by Czech patriots in 1942, at a time when he also held the position of Deputy Reich Protector of Bohemia-Moravia.

(c) Chef des Hauptamts Haushalt und Bauten (Chief of the Department of Budget and Buildings) whose office has now been taken over by the SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (WWHA - the SS Economic and Administrative Department).

Nothing definite is known about the manner in which this amalgamation has taken place but it is known that the man in charge of the WWHA, SS-OGF, General W-SS Oswald POHL, also holds the rank and function of a Ministerialdirektor (rank of Generalleutnant in the Administration) in the Reich Ministry of the Interior. It therefore appears almost certain that this man is the Chief of the Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten which is part of that Ministry.

Under him are the two Ämter belonging both to the Ministry of the Interior (Office of the Chef der Deutschen Polizei) and the SS-WVHA. They are :-

Ämt Haushalt, identical with Amtsgruppe A of the WWHA, whose chief is not known, and

Ämt Bauten, identical with Amtsgruppe C of the WWHA, whose chief is SS-Gruppenführer, Generalleutnant der W-SS Dr. Ing. KAMMLER.

Amtsgruppe A has offices at Munich and Fürstenberg (Mecklenburg). Amtsgruppe C has an office at Berlin-Lichterfelde West, Schlossstr 60. Both Amtsgruppen may have offices in other regions, but if so, they have not been identified.

16. Regional Control of the Police through HSSPf.

Regional control of the Police is exercised by HIMMLER through the Höhere SS- und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commanders). These posts are a National Socialist innovation, and according to reliable evidence the office was created as early as 1937 at a time when HIMMLER, FRICK, and GÖRING (the last in his capacity as Präsident des Ministerrates für die Reichsverteidigung - President of the Ministerial Council for National Defence), doubtless envisaged the possibility of war and the consequent need to strengthen the machinery of civil defence and internal security by appointing a personal representative of the Chief of the SS and Police with wide executive powers - a "little HIMMLER" - in each Wehrkreis (Military District or Armed Forces Corps Command). There are grounds for the assertion that this was a secret innovation and that the creation of this important office was not made known to the German public until shortly after the outbreak of hostilities.

Before the war the system of HSSPf was conceived as a "shadow" police organisation, their activities being limited to certain eventualities. On the outbreak of war, however, all police forces and formations in each Wehrkreis were subordinated to an HSSPf.

There are three categories of Superior SS and Police Commanders:-

(a) HSSPf installed in each of the eighteen SS-Oberabschnitte, which are almost identical with the eighteen Wehrkreise in Greater Germany. (This includes

Wehrkreis Böhmen-Mähren, the former Protectorate.)

Since the Wehrkreis, i.e. the area over which an HSSPf has jurisdiction, is not identical with any administrative subdivision of Germany, the HSSPf is accredited to each higher administrative authority whose territory belongs partly or completely to that Wehrkreis. This is expressed in the title of an HSSPf. For example, the bulk of Wehrkreis IV (i.e. SS-Oberabschnitt ELBE) consists of Land Sachsen, plus parts of the surrounding administrative regions. Therefore the title of the HSSPf in DRESDEN reads as follows:

"Der HSSPf bei den Reichsstatthaltern und Oberpräsidenten in Sachsen, den Provinzen Halle-Merseburg, in Sudetengau, in Schlesien und in Thüringen in Wehrkreis IV"

Another good example is the HSSPf in Wehrkreis XIII (SS-Oberabschnitt MAIN), whose territory mainly consists of Northern Bavaria, plus the Regierungsbezirk Karlsbad of the Reichsgau Sudetenland and a few odd Landkreise of other German Länder. His title therefore reads:

"Der HSSPf beim Bayerischen Staatsministerium des Innern und bei den Reichsstatthaltern in Baden, in Sudetengau, in Thüringen und in Württemberg in Wehrkreis XIII"

(b) HSSPf outside Greater Germany, but in territory populated by people considered "Nordic and Aryan", and therefore organized into SS Oberabschnitte. There are three such SS-Oberabschnitte:-

SS-Oa NORD (Norway)
SS-Oa NORDWEST (Holland)
SS-Oa OSTLAND (Baltic Countries)

The titles of these HSSPf's are somewhat simpler than those located inside Germany because there is only one Higher Administrative Authority in occupied territory, namely the Reichskommissar. For example the title of the HSSPf in Holland reads as follows:

"Der HSSPf beim Reichskommissar für die besetzten Niederländischen Gebiete".

(c) HSSPf in other occupied areas such as the Gouvernement General, Serbia, Greece, France, and the various Russian sectors.

Virtually all these territories are already liberated, or about to be liberated by the United Nations, and little attention need therefore be paid to this group of HSSPf.

In Italy the German police administration is slightly different. Since the BADOGGIO Armistice in September 1943 between the Italians and the Allies, SS-OGF, Gen.d.W-SS Karl WOLFF has been installed in the German held part of the country as Höchster SS-u. Polizeiführer. He is HIMMLER's representative and military plenipotentiary for all Italy with HQ at VERONA.

WOLFF is the immediate superior to the HSSPf Adriatische Küste (Adriatic Coastal Zone) at TRIESTE and possibly also to one or two other HSSPf established for the Western and Central parts of Northern Italy. This, however, is not confirmed, and it is possible that WOLFF himself may administer these parts of Italy as HSSPf, his title as Höchster-SSPf merely expressing that he is the superior of one other HSSPf, namely the one located at TRIESTE. In addition several SSPf (see para 18 below) are known to be established in Italy.

WOLFF is also Chef des Persönlichen Stabes (Chief of HIMMLER's Personal Staff) and was, until recently HIMMLER's representative at the Führerhauptquartier, i.e. the OKW (The Armed Forces High Command).

A situation similar to the one described above for Italy existed in the Ukraine, where until summer 1944 SS-OGF, Gen.d.Po. Hans PRITZMANN was known as Höchster-SSPf, administering that territory himself like any other HSSPf, but being, at the same time, superior to another HSSPf, namely the HSSPf Schwarzes Meer (Black Sea) at ODESSA (who has now moved to TABNOV in Transylvania).

17. Powers of the HSSPf.

The principal functions of the HSSPf today are to ensure smooth co-operation between the regional SS and Police Offices and the local military and civil authorities, and, in the event of an emergency to take over the command of the combined SS and Police forces in his area.

As senior responsible Police official representing Headquarters in BERLIN the HSSPf has a seat on the Defence Committee set up by the Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung (Ministerial Council for National Defence) in each Reichsverteidigungsbezirk (Reich Defence Region). These Defence Regions were originally identical with the Wehrkreise, but as a result of the decree of 17 November 1942, they are now identical with the 42 Party Gaue in Greater Germany (see list of Reichsverteidigungskommissare MIRS/OCC-CI/15/44).

The Superior SS and Police Commanders are also HIMMLER's representatives with the Wehrmacht and work in close co-operation with the Acting Corps commanders, who are the military chiefs and commanding Generals of the Wehrkreise. Collaboration between these two high commanders in each area has become more and more important, because, since about June 1943, "volunteers" have been drafted regularly and at an accelerated pace, partly through Wehrmacht channels, into the Waffen-SS instead of into the regular Army, Navy or Luftwaffe.

The forces at the disposal of the HSSPf include the Allgemeine-SS Standarten (Regiments) - i.e. the part time voluntary members of the SS, - units of the Waffen-SS in the local garrison and Waffen-SS depot units, all branches of the Regular Police (Orpo) and Security Police (Sipo) and the forces of the Security Service (SD).

An HSSPf usually holds the rank of SS Gruppenführer and Generalleutnant der Polizei. He has, as principal advisers and members of his staff, the Regional Commander of the Sipo and SD (EdS or IdS: see para 91), the Regional Commander of the Orpo (EdO: see Para 30 et seq), the Stabsführer (Chief of Staff) of the Allgemeine-SS, and any other official who may be nominated for a specific task.

In occupied territory the HSSPf may also command the units of the Waffen-SS if they are not under direct Waffen-SS or Army Command. For example, the HSSPf in Norway, SS-Obergruppenführer, General der Polizei Wilhelm RIEDER was appointed HIMMLER's special representative at the Norway HQ of the Army General Staff, and presumably commands the Waffen-SS units in NORWAY.

Two other recent incidents strikingly illuminate the growing potentialities of the post HSSPf-und Polizeiführer.

SS-OGF, General der Polizei und der Waffen-SS Erich von dem BACH-ZELEWSKI, formerly HSSPf in Wehrkreis VIII (SS Oberabschnitt SUD-Ost) and later HSSPf in several Eastern occupied territories, was recently appointed Commander in Chief of all German forces in the Warsaw sector, thereby commanding not only all SS, Waffen-SS and Police Forces, but the forces of the Wehrmacht, including even the Luftwaffe.

One day later SS-OGF, General der Polizei, NSFK-OGF Hermann HOFLE, the HSSPf of Wehrkreis XI (SS Oberabschnitt MITTE) was appointed Commander in Chief of all German forces in Slovakia. Hitherto SS and Police forces employed at the front have always been under the command of Army or Air Force Generals: now, for the first time, Wehrmacht forces have come under the command of SS and Police Generals.

18. SS-und Polizeiführer

Certain occupied territories such as the General Gouvernement, Norway, the Baltic countries, and other Eastern and Western territories (many, of course, having been since liberated by the Allies), are known as Reichskommissariate. In a Reichskommissariat all Police and SS forces are commanded by an HSSPf, with his assistant BdO and BdS. Most of the Reichskommissariate are again administratively subdivided into Generalkommissariate, and in these areas the Germans have established SS-und Polizeiführer (SSPf - SS and Police Commander). As subregional executives these men combine full SS and Police command in their areas, and come under the command and supervision of the HSSPf responsible for the entire territory.

Under the HSSPf of the Government General at KRAKAU for example, there exist, or existed SSPf in Lublin, Radom, Warsaw, Lemberg and Krakau.

An SSPf has, as his chief assistants and members of his staff a Kommandeur der Ordo (Subdistrict Commander of the Regular Police) and a Kommandeur der Sipo und des SD (Subdistrict Commander of the Security Police and the Security Service); and these two offices are discussed in para and para respectively.

Thus, in the organisation of his staff as well as in his functions, the SSPf is a smaller scale version of the HSSPf.

PART THREE: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE POLICE.A. ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY.19. Dual Nature of the Police System.

The direct chain of command which leads from HIMMLER, as Chief of German Police, through his immediate representatives, to the Police Forces, has been outlined in PART TWO. Side by side with this chain of command there exist channels of Police administration, based on Germany's general administration.

In para 5 it was explained that the various German Länder were compelled by a decree of 1934 to surrender their Hoheitsrechte (sovereign rights) to the Reich, but were empowered by the Reich Government to execute these rights on its behalf. The authorities of the Länder and their subdivisions were therefore left in a position to administer and implement the decrees and directives of the Reich Ministers. This included responsibility for administrative Police routine.

The result of the 1934 decree was a complex hierarchy formed by the administrative officials of the Länder, outwardly functioning as though the Reich were still a collection of semi-independent States, but in fact subject at all times to the powerful influence of the Reich authorities. For the purpose of dealing with the administrative Police routine some of these officials, in addition to their ordinary functions, are, ex officio, police administrators. In this capacity they are known as Polizeibehörden (Police Authorities) or sometimes as Polizeiaufsichtsbehörden (Police Supervisory Authorities).

These Authorities administer the Ordnungspolizei side by side with the direct representatives of the central SS and Police autocracy.

The dual nature of this system is at times puzzling to the student of German affairs; indeed German writers themselves admit its anomalies and hint at a future simplification.

20. General Administrative Authorities.

The ordinary regional administration of Germany today is the most complicated and least uniform of any country; it varies with every part of the Reich. Greater Germany itself, - excluding the Protectorate and the Government General - is divided administratively into 15 Länder (the traditional States) and 11 Reichsgaue made up of territory annexed by Germany since 1933, and directly subordinate to the Reich Government.

(NOTE: The pre-1918 Prussian Provinces, e.g. Posen and Westpreussen, were not reincorporated into Prussia).

The German administration is headed by the Reichsminister des Inneren (Reich Minister of the Interior), i.e. HIMMLER.

Under him the senior executive official of each Land or Reichsgau is the Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governor) who is the direct representative of the Reichsregierung (Reich Government) and thus of HITLER himself.

Under the Reichsstatthalter each Land is administered by its own Government, known as the Landesregierung or Staatsverwaltung, while in the Reichsgaue the Reichsstatthalter is the direct head of the Staatliche Verwaltung which administers the affairs of the Reichsgau.

21. Administration in the Länder and Reichsgaue

The administrative organisations of the Länder and Reichsgaue are as follows:-

(i) Land Preussen

In Prussia a Preussische Staatsregierung (Prussian State Government) exists in name only, as all ministerial positions are merged with the corresponding posts in the Reichsregierung. Since, therefore, the Prussian Ministry of the Interior is now completely merged with the Reich Ministry of the Interior - as shown in the title "Reichs und Preussischer Minister des Innern" (R u Pr M dI) - the Prussian Provinces are directly controlled by the Reichsinnenminister (HITLER).

There are 14 Prussian Provinces, each headed by an Oberpräsident (Provincial Chief Administrator).

Each Prussian Province has again one or more Regierungsbezirke (Administrative Districts), each headed by a Regierungspräsident. There are, at the present time, 35 Prussian Regierungsbezirke (See MIRS/OCC-CI/15/44- Part I and II).

In addition to the 14 Oberpräsidenten there are three administrators who also rank as Prussian Oberpräsidenten, bringing the total to 17. They are:-

The Stadtpräsident of Berlin (City President, or Chief Administrator for Greater Berlin).

The Reichsstatthalter of Thüringen, in his capacity as superior of the Regierungspräsident of the semi-independent Prussian Regierungsbezirk ERFURT.

The Reichsstatthalter of Land Oldenburg and Hansestadt Bremen, in his capacity as superior of the Regierungspräsidenten of Osnabrück and Aurich.

Note: On 1 Apr 1944 the Prussian Province Sachsen was divided into two Provinces:

Provinz Halle-Merseburg (the former Regierungsbezirk Merseburg) and Provinz Magdeburg (the former Regierungsbezirk Magdeburg).

Similarly, the Provinz Hessen-Nassau was divided into:

Provinz-Kurhessen (the former Regierungsbezirk Kassel), and Provinz Nassau (the former Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden).

These four new Provinces consist each of only one Regierungsbezirk, and the Stellvertretender (Deputy) Oberpräsident of each of these Provinces has the rank and function of an acting Regierungspräsident.

The Regierungsbezirke Osnabrück and Aurich properly belong to the Province of Hannover, and as far as can be ascertained, still continue to do so, but administratively they have, since 1 Apr 1944, been separated for the time being from the province Hannover in order to bring them into accord with the borders of the Reichsverteidigungsbezirke (Reich Defence Regions).

Similar reasons may have existed for splitting the provinces of Sachsen and Hessen-Nassau.

(ii) Land Bayern.

Before 1933, Bavaria consisted of 8 Regierungsbezirke, but today it consists of only 5 owing to the fact that in two instances two former Regierungsbezirke have been combined into one, while one Regierungsbezirk, the Bavarian Exclave Rheinpfalz, has been included for administrative purposes in the Reichsgau WESTMARK for the duration of the war.

(iii) Land Sachsen.

Saxony formerly consisted of 4 Regierungsbezirke, which were dissolved at the end of 1942. Their functions were centralised and taken over by Saxony's Ministry of the Interior.

(iv) Land Baden.

Baden is divided into 4 Landeskommisariate (comparable in some respects to Regierungsbezirke) to which must be added 2 Landeskommisariate in the Zivilverwaltungsgebiet (Civil Administration Region) of Alsace, which are administratively attached to Baden.

(v) The other Länder

The remaining Länder are not divided into Regierungsbezirke but directly into Kreise (see below).

(vi) The "Austrian" Reichsgaue

The seven Reichsgaue Wien, Oberdonau, Niederdonau, Salzburg, Kärnten, Steiermark and Tirol-Vorarlberg, cover the former Austria plus some border regions of former Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. (Until shortly after the Anschluss Austria was frequently referred to as the OSTMARK. This designation, however, has now been dropped entirely in favour of the term "die Donau-und Alpengaue," in order to exclude any perpetuation of the idea of an independent Austria).

These 7 Reichsgaue are not subdivided into Regierungsbezirke. The Reichsstatthalter has the functions of a Regierungspräsident and delegates duties connected with this office, to his deputy, who thereby becomes Acting Regierungspräsident.

(vii) Reichsgaue Sudetenland, Danzig-Westpreussen and Wartheland.

Each of these three Reichsgaue is subdivided into three Regierungsbezirke.

(viii) Reichsgau Westmark.

The Reichsgau Westmark is subdivided into the Bayerische Pfalz or Rhein-Pfalz (Rhenish Palatinate), the Saarland and Zivilverwaltungsgebiet Lothringen (Civil Administration Region of Lorraine).

Below the level of Regierungsbezirke or the level of the smaller Länder all Germany (the old Reich as well as the newly acquired territories) is divided into Land- und Stadtkreise (rural and urban districts corresponding to American counties) headed by a Landrat (Rural Councillor) or an (Ober-) Bürgermeister (Mayor) respectively.

B. POLICE AUTHORITIES.22. Police Authorities (Polizeibehörden) - General.

As explained in para 19 certain officials of the Regional Administrative system have the additional task of administering their local Orpo Forces, and are known in this capacity as Polizeibehörden (Police Authorities).

A number of decrees determine which officials shall constitute the Polizeibehörden in each territorial division of Germany. Police Authorities are classified in descending order, as follows:-

Höhere Polizeibehörden	Higher Police Authorities, also referred to by their pre-1933 name of Landespolizeibehörden (State Police Authorities)
Kreispolizeibehörden	District Police Authorities
Ortspolizeibehörden	Local Police Authorities.

In addition to these authorities who, ex officio, administer Police affairs, there are other authorities who are full-time Police officials. These are the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (HQs of the National Police Administration) and they are classified as:-

Besondere Polizei Behörden	Special Police Authorities.
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Such Police HQs are established in almost all larger towns, where they combine the functions of the Kreis- and Ortspolizeibehörden. They are the backbone of the administrative system of the Ordnungspolizei.

These four categories of Police Authorities are discussed in the following paragraphs.

23. The Higher, District and Local Police Authorities.(i) Höhere Polizeibehörden

The higher Police Authorities in the respective administrative areas of Germany are as follows:-

<u>Administrative Areas</u>	<u>Höhere Polizeibehörden</u>
Prussia: Bavaria; Reichsgaue Sudetenland, Danzig-Westpreussen and Wartheland.	The Regierungspräsidenten (total 49)
Sachsen; Württemberg; Baden; Thüringen; Oldenburg; Braunschweig	The Innenministerien (Ministries of the Interior)
Mecklenburg	The Staatsministerium, Abteilung Inneres (Ministry of State, Department of Internal Affairs)
Hessen; Anhalt; Lippe	The Reichsstatthalter, acting through the Landesregierung (State Government)
Schaumburg-Lippe	The Landesregierung
Hamburg	The Reichsstatthalter, acting through the Staatsverwaltung (State Administration)

Administrative Areas

Brennen

The Reichsgaue Westmark,
Wien, Niederdonau,
Oberdonau, Salzburg,
Steiermark, Kärnten and
Tirol-Vorarlberg

Höhere Polizeibehörden

The Regierende Bürgermeister
(Governing Mayor)

The Reichsstatthalter, through
his Stellvertreter (deputy)
who acts as Regierungs-
präsident, and head of the
Staatliche Verwaltung.

(ii) Kreispolizeibehörden

The Kreispolizeibehörden (District Police Authorities) are controlled by the appropriate Höhere Polizeibehörden.

In a Landkreis (Rural District) the Landrat functions as Kreispolizeibehörde; in a Stadtkreis (Urban District formed by a large town) it is the Bürgermeister or Oberbürgermeister (Mayor), or where applicable (see para 24) the Staatliche Polizeiverwalter. The area under the jurisdiction of a Kreispolizeibehörde is called a Kreispolizeibezirk.

The Kreispolizeibehörden in turn supervise and control the Ortspolizeibehörden.

(iii) Ortspolizeibehörden.

These Local Police Authorities, consist in the main of the Bürgermeister of smaller towns and rural communities or the Oberbürgermeister of larger towns (cf. Kreispolizeibehörden).

In those towns and cities which have a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung (see para 24 below), the Staatliche Polizeiverwalter (National Police Administrator) assumes most of the functions of the Ortspolizeibehörden (see paragraph 81 on the Verwaltungspolizei).

In certain exceptional instances the authority of the Ortspolizeibehörden rests with such Police Officials as the following:

Areas

Those of the Preussischen Ostprovinzen (Prussian Eastern Provinces) in which several Landgemeinden (Rural Communities) are combined into one Antsbezirk

Those parts of the Regierungsbezirke Schneidermühl, Frankfurt/Oder and Liegnitz (excluding the towns) which, before 1918, belonged to the Province Posen.

The provinces Rheinland and Westfalen

The province Hannover and Helgoland

Cases where the police authority does not rest with the Bürgermeister in the newly incorporated Ostgebiete (Eastern Districts)

The area under the jurisdiction of an Ortspolizeibehörde is known as an Ortspolizeibezirk.

Ortspolizeibehörden.

The Antsvorsteher (the chief administrator)

The Polizeidistriktkommissar
(Police District Commissioner)

The Antsbürgermeister

The Landrat (Rural Subdistrict Councillor)

The Antskommissar (Commissioner)

All the above mentioned Police administrations rank as Regional Authorities in that they constitute chains of command, channels of reporting and administrative authorities for routine police work.

They are for the extent of such police work technically subordinate (sachlich unterstellt) to the HQ of the Chief of the German Police, and it depends on the matter in hand whether their orders will be issued by the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police) or the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (National Department of Security) as will be discussed in PARTS FOUR and FIVE.

24. The Special Police Authorities.

Besondere Polizeibehörden (Special Police Authorities) are the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen. They are established in larger towns and cities and combine the police functions of an Ortspolizeibehörde with those of a Kreispolizeibehörde in the Stadtkreis.

Thus the official in charge, the Staatlicher Polizeiverwalter (National Police Administrator) takes the place of the appropriate administrative official described in the previous paragraph.

According to their relative importance and personnel strength the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen are classified as follows:-

(a) Polizeipräsidentien

Headed by a Polizeipräsident, and divided into four categories, viz:-

- (i) Sonderklasse (Special Category), existing only in Berlin, Hamburg and Wien.
- (ii) Grosse Polizeipräsidentien (large)
- (iii) Mittlere Polizeipräsidentien (medium)
- (iv) Kleine Polizeipräsidentien (small)

(b) Polizeidirektionen

Headed by a Polizeidirektor.

(c) Polizeiämter

Divided into two categories, viz:-

- (i) Branch Offices of (a) or (b) above, and controlled by (a) or (b). These are headed by a Polizeirat.
- (ii) Independent Polizeiämter, controlled by the local Landrat. These are headed by a Polizeirat or Polizeiborinspektor.

A list of all Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen in Greater Germany with their street addresses, personalities and other details can be found in MIRS/OCC-CI/12/44.

For both technical and personnel matters, the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen are subordinate (personnell und fachlich unterstellt) to the Chef der Ordnungspolizei (WUNNENBERG).

In those instances, however, where their tasks are in the field of the Sicherheitspolizei, they are subordinate for technical but never for personnel matters to the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (KALTENBRUNNER).

NOTE: Police Administration in Berlin.

Berlin is a special case; here the functions of the H^öhere Polizeibehörden in addition to the Kreis- und Ortspolizeibehörden are combined in the person of the Polizeipräsident. The latter is equal in rank to a Prussian Regierungspräsident in the same way as the Stadtpräsident of Berlin is equal in rank to the Prussian Oberpräsident.

Thus Berlin's administration has a double nature. It is at once a Landesverwaltungsbezirk (State Administrative District) and a Selbstverwaltende Körperschaft (Autonomous Administrative Body), like a Regierungsbezirk.

As a Landesverwaltungsbezirk Berlin then assumes the exceptional position of including the functions of a Provinz, a Regierungsbezirk, a Kreispolizeibezirk and an Ortspolizeibezirk.

It should be noted that BERLIN has several, probably twenty, Bezirksbürgermeister (District Mayors).

25. Conclusion

Thus we see that the Polizeibehörden, which are manned either by regional administrative officials acting ex officio or by full-time police officials, constitute the administrative and partly the command channels of the Orpo. The manner in which this system works in practice is discussed throughout Part Four (Orpo) especially in the Section dealing with the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police).

On the other hand the branches of the Sipo and SD, as their designation "Sonder- oder Fachpolizei" (Special or Technical Police), suggests are in theory, if not always in practice, completely divorced from this regional system of administration. They have their own chains of command and their own administrative machine.

We are faced therefore today in the German police with certain chains of command which are direct and independent and others, which, though ultimately subject to the same central control, are interlocked with the remnants of a regionally dispersed system of state and local administration.

The complexity of this system, which may well be said to confuse even German officials themselves, might easily prove a means of creating difficulties for an Allied occupation government. It might even serve to cover up details which would otherwise be inconveniently revealing.

PART FOUR

THE ORDNUNGSPOLIZEI (REGULAR POLICE)

A. HIGHER ORGANISATION AND GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE ORPO.

26. General

All Police activities concerned with the maintenance of order and the protection of public safety are today combined in the Ordnungspolizei (Regular Police) abbreviated Orpo.

Note: A literal translation of the word Ordnungspolizei would be "Police for the maintenance of Law and order". Throughout this book, the word Ordnungspolizei is for simplicity translated as "Regular Police" but this does not imply that those branches of the German police which do not belong to the Orpo are irregular, wartime, or part-time services.

In an analysis of the Orpo the complete centralisation of this body of fully militarised and armed policeman must constantly be kept in mind.

The regular uniformed German policeman, his functions, powers and status in the community can hardly be compared with his so-called equivalent in the Western countries. The Orpo is much rather a Military Force of the Interior than an organisation of public servants.

The Allies, therefore, must exercise extreme caution in the employment of any members of the Orpo. Their reliability is, to say the least, highly doubtful and the character and past history of each man needs close scrutiny as to former Party affiliation, SS-membership, pre-Hitler service in the police, and individual record.

Only the most careful weeding out and the most rigorous individual investigations of German police personnel down to the patrolman on the suburban street corner will leave occupation authorities with a dependable German police force.

27. The Orpo HQ (Hauptamt Orpo)

The Orpo Headquarters, officially known as the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police) are in Berlin. It is part of the Office of the Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

The Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei is headed by Alfred WUNDERBERG (Chef der Ordnungspolizei). Originally that position had been held by SS-Oberst-Gruppenführer, Generaloberst d. Pol. Kurt DALUËGE until his habitual heavy drinking came to be considered too serious an interference with his official duties. In 1943, therefore HIMMLER decided that the rudder of the Hauptamt Orpo was to be placed into steadier hands, but as a jealous guardian of the "reputation" of his organisation, he quietly shelved DALUËGE for "reasons of health" without ever publicly and officially ousting him from his position. As a result of this face-saving technicality DALUËGE is still in name Chief of the Hauptamt Orpo, with WUNDERBERG appearing only as Chef der Ordnungspolizei n.d.F.b. (mit der Führung beauftragt dargd with the conduct of affairs).

The Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei is divided into seven Ämter; consisting of three main divisions (I, II, III) and four lesser bureaux (IV, V, VI, VII) which specialise in various functions of the Ordnungspolizei.

These Ämter, given with what are believed to be the official German numbers, are as follows:

I. Das Kommandoamt

The Chef des Kommandoamtes (Chief of the High Command or Operational HQ of the Regular Police) is SS-BF Genmaj. d. Pol. Anton DIERCKMANN.

He replaced SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol. Otto WINKELMANN, who became HSSPf Hungary and C. in C. of all German forces in Budapest. The Kommandoamt consists of three Amtgruppen each containing several Ämter (bureaux), sometimes also called Gruppen (Groups) as follows:-

Amtsgruppe I.Amter (Gruppen)

Verwendung
 Organisation
 Wirtschaft
 Bekleidung und Verpflegung
 Reichsverteidigung und
 Luftschutz
 Feuerschutzpolizei
 Ausbildung
 Körperschulung
 Nachrichtenverbindungswesen
 Kraftfahrwesen
 Waffen und Gerätewesen

Employment
 Organisation
 Economic Matters, Pay etc.
 Clothing and Rations
 Defence of the Reich and
 Air Raid Protection
 Fire Protection Police
 Training
 Physical Training
 Signals and the Police network
 of Communications
 Motor Transport
 Ordnance and Equipment.

Amtsgruppe IIAmter

Personalangelegenheiten
 Weltanschauliche Erziehung

Personnel Matters
 Ideological Indoctrination

NOTE: The Publication "Politischer Informationsdienst" (Political Information Service) issued by the Chef der Ordnungspolizei was formerly published by the Amt Weltanschauliche Erziehung.

Some time between 10 March and 1 July 1941 the title of this publication was changed to "Mitteilungsblätter für die Weltanschauliche Schulung der Ordnungspolizei" (Information for the Ideological Indoctrination of the Regular Police)

The Publishing Office is now listed as Gruppe instead of Amt Weltanschauliche Erziehung.

This publication can be compared to a similar one issued to the Armed Forces entitled: "Mitteilungen für die Truppe" (Information for the Armed Forces). Its contents are of the usual morale-building type and are designed for the lowest level of understanding.

Veterinärwesen

Veterinary Service.

Amtsgruppe III

Amt Sanitätswesen

Medical and Hygienic Services

II. DAS AMT VERWALTUNG UND RECHT.

The Amt Verwaltung und Recht (Office of Administration and Judicial (Matters) originally handled all budget, legal and administrative affairs (see III below). It is headed by SS-GF Ministerialdirektor BRACHT.

It, too, consists of three Amtsgruppen each of which contains several Amter or Gruppen as follows:

Amtsgruppe I.Amter (Gruppen)

Vereinlichung der Polizei
 Haushaltswesen
 Dienststrafrecht
 Deutsches Polizeibeamtengesetz
 Personalangelegenheiten der
 Polizeiverwaltungsbeamten
 Besoldung und Versorgung

Unification and Centralisation of the
 Police
 Budget and Economy
 Official Police Disciplinary and
 Penal Code
 Legal Code of the German Police
 Officials
 Personnel questions of the Police
 Administrative officials
 Pay, Allowances and Pensions

Amtsgruppe II.Amt

Allgemeine Organisation der Polizei	General Organisation of the Police
Allgemeines Polizeirecht	General Police Law
Theaterpolizei	Police functions regarding places of entertainment (theatres etc.)
Feuerpolizei	Fire Police
Gewerbepolizei	Police controlling handicrafts and trades
Meldewesen	Police Registry and Reports
Volkskartei	The National Population Register
Straftilgung	Annulment of penalties
Verkehrspolizei	Traffic Police

Amtsgruppe IIIAmt

Unterkunftswesen der Polizei	Quartering and billeting of the Police.
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III DAS WIRTSCHAFTSVERWALTUNGSAMT

The war has brought about an enormous increase in the administration and supply problems of the Police.

The creation of field units and the constant flow of replacements for the home front from the Police Reserve added to the work of the Kommandoamt and the Amt Verwaltung und Recht. It appears that, some time in 1943, a new office, the Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt (Office for the Administration of Budget and Supply) was added to the Hauptamt Orpo to deal with some of this extra work. Both the name of this new Bureau and the address of two of its Amtsgruppen indicate a close relationship between the Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt of the Police and the SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (WWHA), another manifestation of the ever-increasing tendency towards amalgamation of the Police with the SS.

The Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamt is headed by SS-Gruppenführer, Generallautenant der Waffen-SS und Polizei FRANK. It consists of the Amtschef and the following four Amtsgruppen:

Amtsgruppe I

Bekleidung und Verpflegung	Clothing and Rationing. This Amtsgruppe is located in BERLIN-Lichterfelde West, Unter den Eichen 126. (Same address as one of the HQ of the SS WWHA).
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Amtsgruppe II

Kassen und Besoldungswesen	Finance and Pay. This office is located in BERLIN-Zehlendorf, Potsdamer Chaussee (Techn. Akademie)
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Amtsgruppe III

Unterbringung	Quartering and Billetting. This office is located in BERLIN-Lichterfelde West, Unter den Eichen 126 (Same address as one of the HQ of the SS WWHA)
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Amtsgruppe IV

Versorgung und Recht	Allowances, Pensions and Legal Matters. This office is located in BERLIN, N.W.7 Unter den Linden 74.
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The four lesser bureaux of the Hauptamt Orpo are as follows:-

IV. Das Amt Technische Nothilfe
(Office of the Technical
Emergency Corps)

Headed by the SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol.
Will SCHWELCHER.

V. Das Amt Feuerwehren
(Bureau-Fire Brigades)

Headed by Genmaj. d. Pol. SCHNELL

VI. Das Kolonialpolizeiamt
(Bureau of the Colonial Police)

Headed until the middle of 1944
by SS-OGF Gen. d. W-SS u.d. Pol.
Karl von PFEFFER-WILDENBRUCH, who
was also General-Inspekteur d.
Polizeischulen (see next paragraph).

VII. Das Amt Technische SS und
Polizeiakademie
(Bureau of the Technical and
Police Academy)

Headed by SS-BF Genmaj. d. Pol.
Professor Dr. H. GERLOFF.

28. The Inspectorates in the Hauptamt Orpo

The following Inspectors supervise the activities of the Orpo and are
directly responsible to its head:-

Der General-Inspekteur
der Schutzpolizei des Reiches
(Inspector General of the Reich
Protection Police)

SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol. GEORG SCHREYER.

Der General-Inspekteur
der Gendarmerie und der
Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden
(Inspector General of Rural
Police and of Municipal Protection
Police)

This position was held by SS-OGF
Gen.d.Pol. Jürgen von KAMPTZ, until
he was made BdO Italy sometime in 1944

Der General-Inspekteur der
Polizeischulen
(Inspector General of
Police Schools)

Also known as General-Inspekteur für
das Ausbildungswesen (Inspector Gen. of
Training). This office was until the
middle of 1944 held by SS-OGF Gen. d.
W-SS und d.Pol. Karl von PFEFFER-
WILDENBRUCH, who was also Chief of the
Kolonialpolizeiamt (see previous para)

Der General-Inspekteur der
Feuerschutzpolizei und
Feuerwehren
(Inspector General of the
Fire Protection Police
and of the Fire Brigades)

This office is now held by SS-BF
Genmaj. d. Pol. RUMPF who succeeded
SS-GF Genlt. d. Pol. Dr. Ulg. MEYER.

This office is also known as the
"Inspekteur für das Feuerlöschwesen für
Stadt und Land" (Inspector of all Urban
Rural Fire Fighting Forces). The re-
naming probably took place in 1939 when
Feuerschutzpolizei was instituted and
Feuerwehren came more or less under the
control of that organisation.

Der General-Inspekteur für
das Sanitätswesen
(Inspector General of
Police Medical Services)

It is not exactly known who holds
this position at present. SS-OGF,
Prof. Dr. Ernst R. Grawitz may possibly
combine it with his position as
Reichsarzt der SS und Pol.

Der Inspektor für das
Nachrichtewesen
(Inspector of Signals)

This office is held by Genmaj. d.
Pol. SCHLAKE.

Der Inspektor für Weltanschau-
liche Schulung
(Inspector for Ideological
Indoctrination of the
Police Corps)

This office was held until 1942
by SS-GF Dr. Joachim GARSAR. It was
subsequently vacant for a considerable
period, but it is possible that it
was held for a time by SS-GF
Genlt. d. Pol. Adolf Th. E. von BOMHARD.

On 1 Jan 44 an Inspektor für die
gesamte Weltanschauliche Erziehung
in der SS und Polizei (Inspector for
all Ideological Indoctrination of SS
and Police) was appointed, the position
being given to SS-BF Ernst FICK, who
is directly subordinate to the SS
Hauptamt.

Der Inspektor der
Wasserschutzpolizei

This office with HQ at KIEL was
founded on 15 Sept 43 by order of the
RFSS u. Chd Dt Pol SS-BF Genmaj. d.
Pol. KRUMHAR was appointed to this
post. On 1st July 1944 he was
succeeded by Oberst der Schutz Ernst
SCHROTER, and the office moved to
Berlin, N.W.7, Unter den Linden 74.

In addition the following Inspektionen exist:-

Inspektion für das Kraftfahr- und Verkehrswesen
(Jn K - Inspectorate of M/T and Traffic Control)

Inspektion für Waffen und Geräte
(Jn WG - Inspectorate of Arms and Equipment)

Inspektion für die Luftschutzpolizei und der Luftschutzeinsatz
(Jn L - Inspectorate of Air Raid Protection and Air Raid
Protection Police)

Inspektion für das Veterinärwesen
(Jn Vet - Inspectorate of Police Veterinary Services)

29. Establishments controlled by the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei

The following institutions and schools are under direct administration and
supervision of the Hauptamt O.:-

Das Staatskrankenhaus der
Polizei
(Government Hospital for
the Police)

In Berlin.
(Also several other Sanatoria
and convalescent homes for
policemen.)

Die Staatliche Lehr- und
Versuchsanstalt für Polizeihunde
(Government Institute for
Police Dog Training and Research)

Berlin-Grünheide

Die Polizei-Offizier-Schule
(Police Officers' School)

In Berlin-Köpenick

Die Polizei-Offizier- und
Schutzpolizei-Schule
(Police Officers' and
Protection Police School)

In Fürstenfeldbruck, Bavaria

Die Schutzpolizei-Schulen
(Protection Police Schools)

In Berlin, Hellerau bei Dresden, Heidenheim, Bottrop, Köln, München, Königshütte, Frankfurt a/M, Hamburg, Perlitz, Pelpin and Gnesen.

Die Polizei-Schule für Leibesübungen
(Physical Training College for Policemen)

In Berlin-Spandau.

Die Technische Polizei-Schule
(Technical Police School)

In Berlin.

Die Kraftfahr-Schule
(M/T School)

In Dresden.

Die Wasserschutzpolizei-Schule
(School for Waterways Protection Police)

In Stettin.

Die Polizeireit-Schulen
(Police Cavalry Schools)

In Rathenau (Mark Brandenburg) and Bendzin (Upper Silesia).

Die Kolonialpolizei-Schule
(School for Colonial Police)

In Oranienburg.
Also known as Schule für den auswärtigen Einsatz (School for Service Abroad).

Die Sanitätsschule beim Staatskrankenhaus der Polizei
(Medical School at the Government Hospital for the Police.)

In Berlin

Die Polizei-Ski-Schulen
(Police Schools for Ski-training)

In Oberammergau (Allgäu), Sudelfeld (Upper-Bavaria) and Kitzbühel (Tyrol).

Die Gendarmerie-Schulen
(Schools for Rural Police)

(in Hildesheim, Suhl, Bad Ems, Freiburg (Br.), Deggendorf (Wirttemberg), Wien-Mödling, Hollabrunn, (N/D), and Fraustadt.

Die Polizei-Akademie für Luftschutzführung
(Police Academy for ARP Tactics)

In Berlin-Schöneberg.
This school was originally called Polizei-Schule für Luftschutzführung (Police School for ARP officers)

30. Regional Control: Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei

As previously explained, the highest Commander of the Orpo in each Wehrkreis is the Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (Commander of Regular Police Abbr. BdO).

Himmler originally installed these men as Inspektoren der Ordnungspolizei (Inspector of Regular Police) in which capacity they were charged with supervising and coordinating all activities of the various branches of the Regular Police in their region. Only in emergencies were they to take actual command of all the forces under them.

However, subsequently many war-time and political problems, forced Himmler to concentrate Police power in the hands of a small number of trusted followers. In this process all the Inspektoren of the Orpo were in October 1943 elevated to the position and status of Befehlshaber der Orpo (BdO).

They are today in full charge of all Orpo activities within their Military District, and are within their Wehrkreis direct representatives of the Hauptamt Orpo in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

A BdO is also the representative of the Orpo on the staff of the HSSPf, the Regional Chief of all Police and SS work. In the absence of the HSSPf, the BdO becomes the independent chief in the Wehrkreis as far as questions pertaining to Orpo are concerned.

To what extent the BdO and above them the HSSPF will encroach upon the powers of the Corps Commander of each Wehrkreis is a matter of speculation. It must, however, be remembered that the BdO in occupied countries bordering Germany have often been fully in charge of large scale anti-partisan and anti-guerilla warfare. In fact entire campaigns have been waged by fully militarised Orpo forces under their regional Commanders. While thus, the HSSPF must be viewed as a regional "little HIMMLER", the BdO is his field commander.

Special tasks of the BdO are:-

- (a) The supervision of basic and advanced training.
- (b) The supervision of tactical Police and ARP Training.
- (c) The supervision of the advanced technical training of Police Officers of all branches of the Orpo.
- (d) The co-ordination of defensive preparations (Reichsverteidigung) in so far as they pertain to the entire work of the Orpo.
- (e) Training of all auxiliary formations of the Orpo for ADP and similar war-time tasks.

It is not known whether the offices of all BdO are organised in a uniform manner, but the office organisation of the BdO in Paris can probably be considered as typical. It is organised in accordance with the general plan of a Schutzpolizeikommando of a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung as follows:-

Adjutantur:	Central Office
Abt.Ia:	Plans, training and operations
Abt.Ib:	Supply and equipment
Abt.Ic:	Control of French police forces Counter-Intelligence Security of Zone of Communications
Abt.II:	Personnel matters and welfare
Abt.Registratur:	Documents and files
Abt.K:	M/T (Kraftfahrwesen)
Abt. LS:	ARP (Luftschutz)
Abt.N:	Communications; signals intelligence (Nachrichten)
Abt. Feuerschutzpolizei:	Fire-fighting
Abt.SAN:	Medical services (Sanitätsdienste)
Abt.WE:	Ideology (Weltanschauung); party charities. See also next paragraph.
Abt.IV:	Cashier; bookkeeping and accounting; quarters and buildings.

There was no Abt.III in France. Apparently the number was reserved for one of the sections now known by letters or names. In other places Abteilung III was definitely identified, sometimes attending at certain aspects of recruiting for the field forces of the police, sometimes handling a variety of other subjects. No fixed conclusion can therefore be drawn concerning this Abteilung.

It should also be mentioned that Abteilung SAN (Medical Services) sometimes appeared as Abt.IV B, while in other places Abteilungen numbered between V and VIII were reported. Thus while the basic plan for the office of a BdO is standard, a certain amount of variation according to local requirements must be expected.

A full description of the organization of the BdO Paris will be found in Annexe B.

According to the example of the office of the BdO in Paris, the filing system used in the offices of the BdO is the same as that used in all Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administration). It is based on the Einheitsaktenplan (EAPL. - Uniform Filing System) which was issued in 1934. For further details see paragraph 80 on the Verwaltungspolizei.

31. Police Indoctrination Officers.

In connection with the BdO a special type of officer deserves mention, the Polizei-Schulungsleiter (Indoctrination Officer of the Police). It appears that there is one assigned to the staff of each BdO.

Not very much is known about his function, but he seems to be charged with the supervision of morale and with national-socialist education of the Regular Police personnel in the area of the BdO to whose staff he is assigned.

He is comparable to the NSFO (National Sozialistische Führungsoffizier - National Socialist Indoctrination Officer) of the Wehrmacht.

Polizei-Schulungsleiter are known to have existed since 1943. They are, just as the NSFO, another striking indication of the endeavour of the Party to "nazi" and "fanaticize" all Germans.

Ten of these Polizei-Schulungsleiter have been identified so far. Their ranks range from SS-Hauptsturmführer (Captain) to SS-Obersturmbannführer (Lt. Colonel). Three of them come directly from the staff of the SS-Hauptamt. The names of those identified appear in Annexe A under the list of personalities mentioned in connection with the offices of the Befehlshaber der Orpo.

32. Kommandeure der Orpo

In the so-called Generalkommissariate, which are sub-districts in certain occupied areas, there exist subregional Commanders of the Orpo known as Kommandeure der Ordnungspolizei (KdO). These should not be confused with the Kommandeure der Schutzpolizei (see paragraph 38) who are local commanders of the forces of the Protection Police.

A Kommandeur of the Orpo, as noted in para 18 (q.v.), is a member of the staff of the SSPf in the particular sub-district. For this area he commands all Orpo forces in the same manner as his superior, the BdO, does for the entire occupied territory.

In the course of the war a number of these KdO have also been identified inside Germany, where they do not serve under an SSPf. Apparently they are established wherever there is need for local coordination of all Orpo forces, especially the forces of the urban and rural police.

Other reports mention an official known as the Stabsoffizier der Orpo at the office of the Regierungspräsident or similar Higher Police Authority, who attends to such coordination and liaison in an allotted area. It is not clear whether or not Stabsoffizier der Orpo is simply another name for Kommandeur der Orpo. (See also para 38 on the Stabsoffizier der Schupo).

33. The two categories of the Orpo

The Ordnungspolizei has two primary functions, carried out by two categories of police:

Firstly, the duties usually connected with the concept of Police, (but on a "German scale") such as maintaining order, directing traffic, protecting the public safety etc. This work is done by Polizeivollzugsbeamte (Regular Uniformed Policemen, literally Police executive officials).

The Regular Uniformed Police are discussed fully in Section B (paras 34-77).

Secondly, the administrative police work which in other countries would be done by civilian clerks. This is handled by the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police), whose members are known as Polizeiverwaltungsbeamte, and who may or may not wear uniform. Where, however in a small locality, the same man discharges the duties of both the above classes of official, he will undoubtedly be in uniform at all times.

The Administrative Police are treated in Section C (paras 78-86).

B. THE REGULAR UNIFORMED POLICE

I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION34. Branches and Functions

The High Command of the Regular Uniformed Police is the division known as Kommandeant (literally Command Headquarters) in the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei. All chains of command embracing the entire network of uniformed Police officials are concentrated in this Office.

The following are the different types and duties of the uniformed Police:-

Ordinary Branches of the Regular Uniformed Police.

Schutzpolizei (Schupo) des Reiches	Reich Protection Police
Schutzpolizei (Schupo) der Gemeinden	Municipal Protection Police
Gendarmerie (Gend.)	Rural Police
Kolonialpolizei	Colonial Police
Wasserschutzpolizei (SW)	Waterways Protection Police
Feuerschutzpolizei (FP or FS Pol)	Fire Protection Police
(These branches are discussed under II, Paras 38-61)	

Branches of the Regular Uniformed Police known as Technische Hilfspolizeien (Technical Auxiliary Police)

Feuerwehren	Fire Brigades
Luftschutzpolizei (LS Pol.)	Air Raid Protection Police
Technische Nothilfe (TN or Teno)	Technical Emergency Corps.
(These branches are discussed under III, paras 62-75)	

In addition there are auxiliary services to the Regular Uniformed Police, falling into the following two categories:-

Sonderpolizeien (Special Police)
Hilfspolizeien (Auxiliary Police)

These services, discussed under III, paras 76,77 are not integral parts of the Orpo, but they are frequently called upon to assist branches of the Orpo in the execution of their duties.

35. Militarisation of the Regular Uniformed Police.

The regular Schutzpolizei and the Gendarmerie are no Nazi innovations, although a centralised command as it exists today was not known prior to 1936.

The Schutzpolizist or Schupo, as he is called in Germany, roughly represents to the German public what a "Bobby" means to the Londoners, or a "Cop" to the New Yorkers. A Gendarme can be compared in some respects to a rural policeman in England and to a State Trooper in America.

The important difference is, however, that the German Schupos and Gendarmes are thoroughly militarised. Even under the Republic they were always looked upon as a military body although the Nazis have, of course, increased this aspect of German Police life enormously.

Prior to World War I uniformed policemen were usually recruited from among ex-service men who had finished their term of military service and were looking for civil service employment. Similarly, the Gendarmerie, who in rural districts used to tour their areas on horseback, were usually taken from former members of cavalry units in the army.

This trend continued under the Weimar Republic for a twofold reason. The Versailles Treaty compelled the Germans to reduce their regular Army to one hundred thousand men: many who had made up their minds to become professional soldiers thus found themselves without employment. By placing these men in the Police Forces, the

States, who then administered the Police not only solved one aspect of their unemployment problem, but also built up in the shortest possible time a military instrument with which to combat what they considered the enemies of the republican regime within the Reich, namely the extremist parties of the Left and Right.

This was undoubtedly favoured by the leading men in the Reichswehrministerium (the Ministry of War of that period), who saw in this militarisation of the Police a means of building up a large cadre which would some day be available for the organisation and expansion of a powerful German Army.

The Nazis were not slow in speeding up this development. From 1933 on, intensified regular infantry training with all types of weapons became routine for the Police. A great deal of time was spent on familiarising the men with the use of automatic weapons, and it was not long before instruction in the use of armoured vehicles and heavy weapons also appeared on their training schedule.

Thus when, beginning in 1935, the Reichswehr was expanded the Police was able to supply the newly created Wehrmacht with some estimated 60,000 well-trained men, mostly of NCO and Officer calibre.

Finally in 1941, the Police was made subject to the military law of the SS, and the courts of the SS became known as SS-und Polizeigerichte (SS and Police Tribunals).

36. Nazification of the Regular Uniformed Police

This last mentioned fact introduces another aspect of the Regular Uniformed Police of today; the thorough Nazification of the system.

It has already been mentioned (PART ONE) that right from the beginning the Nazis conducted a long-lasting, almost uninterrupted purge of the Police, as indeed they did in every aspect of German life. In the course of this process they expelled all Policemen who were in any way compromised as members of a former Democratic or other Opposition party, or who seemed otherwise suspicious to them.

If the number of dismissed members of the Police forces was not as large as one might have expected, this was primarily due to the fact that, even under the Liberal Republic, owing to their background as ex-Service men, the bulk of German Policemen leaned politically towards the Right. Indeed, a high percentage of them professed strong Nazi sympathies, even as early as the nineteen twenties.

All the vacancies created by the Nazis in the ranks of the Police were, of course, filled with loyal followers of the Party, many of whom had been unemployed for a considerable period of time and were now anxious to share in the spoils and get themselves good jobs. This new enrollment may not have amounted to much in the beginning, but when the Police transferred many of its men to the expanding Army in 1935, large numbers of Party members, mostly taken from the SS, entered the ranks of the Police as replacements. Furthermore, when HIMMLER took over the reins of the German Police, he saw to it that all the leading positions were given to members of his own clan, the SS, and ever since, members of the Waffen- and Allgemeine-SS have been given preference among applicants for police posts, virtually to the exclusion of all others.

Since however, it remained technically impossible to replace with SS personnel, all existing members of the police forces pressure was brought to bear upon them to enter the Allgemeine-SS. Indeed, membership of the SS became inevitable for officers and advisable, to say the least, for NCO's of the Uniformed Police; a majority, no doubt, entered the SS without objection or compunction.

In some cases this process was rendered even more complete by the automatic enrollment into the Allgemeine-SS of all Police personnel who had previously been members of the Nazi Party. In the course of such enrollment, they received SS ranks equivalent to their Police ranks.

As a result of this development the influence of the SS within the ranks of the Regular Police increased rapidly and drastically. In VIENNA, for instance, it is reported that well over 50% of the Orpo are members of the Allgemeine-SS: higher percentages are likely to exist in Germany proper.

37. Effects of the War on Police Personnel

Of late, the process of placing members of the SS into the Police may have somewhat slowed down. With the outbreak of war, policemen of the age classes 1901 and younger were sent into the field, where they formed various police combat units.

An SS Polizeidivision was formed within the framework and under the auspices of the Waffen-SS. This unit participated in practically all campaigns since the beginning of the war. In addition, other field units, such as SS Police Battalions and Reinments were formed (see para 40) and sent to the front lines where they suffered heavy losses. Thus, while most of the younger and middle-aged police personnel were fighting at the front, replacements had to be found for them at home. For this purpose a Polizei Reserve Kommando was formed in order to draft into the Police Service men who had been rejected by the Armed Forces as too old or physically unfit. Today a large percentage of the Regular Uniformed Police in Germany consists of Polizeireservisten.

The average age of these men is between 45 and 50. They are drafted for the Police through the normal recruiting channels of the Armed Forces. Since they are not professional policemen, but only drafted to do police work for the duration, they will return to their civilian occupations after the war except for those who might wish to be transferred to the active ranks of peacetime Police.

Some of those men who were purged in 1933 and 1934 may possibly have been recalled to service but it is not possible to determine to what extent this process has taken place. Even if some members of the Police should not sympathize with the Nazis, they certainly would not dare to show their sympathies in public since they, more than any other group of Germans, are watched and spied upon by the SD, Gestapo and Party zealots. In any event, it may be said with certainty that even today a large majority of German policemen are fully reliable from HITLER's point of view.

The process of nazification of the German Police was further advanced by the formation or absorption of such branches of the Organs as the Wasserschutzpolizei, Luftschutzpolizei, Kolonialpolizei and Technische Hilfswaffe. These organizations are either Nazi innovations or else they did not previously exist in their present form. They will be discussed later.

II

ORDINARY BRANCHES.

a) SCHUTZPOLIZEI (Schupo) DES REICHES.

38. Command of the Schupo

The Schutzpolizei des Reiches (Protection Police of the Reich) is the "executive Police branch" (Uniformed Police) in those larger towns and cities where Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administrations) have been established.

The uniformed police force under each National Police Administration HQ is commanded by a Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei (Commander of the Protection Police) who is the executive assistant to the Polizeiverwalter, the local head of the National Police Administration. The Polizeiverwalter may be either Polizeipräsident, Polizeidirektor, or Polizeirat, (see para 24). He wields disciplinary powers over the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei and decides on all police actions. In the absence of the Polizeiverwalter command is exercised by his deputy, who does not, however, exercise disciplinary powers over the Kommandeur.

The tactical methods to be employed are decided on by the Kommandeur independently of the Polizeiverwalter nevertheless has the power to cancel his original order for a police action, and thereby retains some measure of control over the powers of the Kommandeur.

Liaison between the Kommandeur der Schupo of a city and the Befehlshaber der Orpo in the Wehrkreis is carried out through a Stabsoffizier der Schupo (Staff Officer of the Protection Police), who is attached to the Office of the Regierungspräsident or similar Höhere Polizeibehörde (see, para 23), to whom he is responsible for the conduct of the work of the Schupo in his area.

These Stabsoffiziere der Schupo, one from each Regierungsbezirk, smaller Land or Reichsgau, may be advisory members of the staff of the Befehlshaber der Orpo in the Wehrkreis (Military District), in which their governmental sub-areas are located.

Highest supervisory authority over the Schupo des Reiches rests with the General-Inspekteur der Schutzpolizei des Reiches in the Hauptamt Orpo.

39. Local Organisation of the Schutzpolizei.

The HQ of the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei is organised in the same manner as the office of the BdO (see para 30). The local Schupo forces under the Kommandeur are known as a Schutzpolizeikommando (Schupo Command), and fall into two categories.

First there are those policemen who serve in Polizeireviere (Precincts or wards), direct traffic and patrol a regular beat. This service is called Einzeldienst (single service), and members of this branch are organised into Schutzpolizeigruppen (Groups), Schutzpolizeiabschnitte (Sections) and Schutzpolizeireviere (Precincts or wards).

One Revier made up of some 20-40 policemen is normally established for 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Five or more Reviere make up one Abschnitt, and three to five Abschnitte one Gruppe, though only Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna are large enough to have Schutzpolizeigruppen.

Secondly, the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei is also responsible for the employment of large formations of uniformed Police at demonstrations, in air raids and emergencies of all kinds, for which purpose there exist the Kasernierte Polizeieinheiten (Barrack Police Units). These are organised into Kompanien (Companies), formerly called Hundertschaften. Whenever there are several companies under one Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung they are permanently organised into Police Battalions. Otherwise companies are usually independent, but for action in one specific area, (e.g. Regierungsbezirk or Wehrkreis), the higher Officers, such as the Stabsoffizier der Schupo or the Befehlshaber der Orpo, may temporarily combine the Barrack Police within their territory into Police Battalions and Regiments.

These units, largely made up of the younger age classes, are far more thoroughly militarised in appearance and equipment than those serving in the Einzeldienst, and may be employed at any time as regular infantry, for which purpose they have at their

disposal all the necessary weapons and equipment.

The main tasks of these regular barrack Schupo units are as follows:-

- (a) To provide guards for Party meetings and other "festive occasions".
(In this function they co-operate with the SS).
- (b) To deal with internal unrest in unison with Nazi Party formations.
- (c) To maintain order during and after air raids, and to prevent looting.
- (d) To maintain normal traffic control after any major disturbance or catastrophe.

The Barrack Police units may be regarded as an outgrowth of the former Landespolizei (Lapo or militarised barrack police), already discussed in para 5.

40. Barrack Police Units in the Field

With the outbreak of war, the need for fully militarised units became more acute, and continued to increase as additional territory was occupied and police functions had to be extended.

The new wartime duties of the barrack police include the guarding of lines of communications in occupied territory, the patrolling and safeguarding of guerilla infested areas, task force operations against partisans, and the general maintenance of law and order in co-operation with SS or Army formations and other security organisations.

Additional units of barrack police were therefore created by incorporating Polizeireservisten (Police Reservists) into this branch to form further police battalions. The personnel of these units includes therefore large numbers of ex-Service men, ex-policemen and pre- and post-conscription year classes.

Thus the constantly increasing needs for police in occupied territory has brought about the re-establishment of a body of police both at home and abroad, which is almost indistinguishable from its predecessor, the fully militarised Landespolizei.

The gradual organisation of these units into regiments as a result of their wartime duties followed their increasing adaptation to purely military functions.

During the occupation of Austria in 1938, approximately 120 to 150 Motorised Barrack Police Hundertschaften were mobilised and available for action within 6 hours. Such companies or combined Marschgruppen (March groups) as were employed were fully equipped for field service with the regular Armed Forces.

Beginning with the Polish campaign Polizeikompanien were combined into, and committed to action as Polizei-Bataillone. Each of these battalions, however, still belonged to a particular town or rather Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, and the Polizeipräsident was responsible for their pay and supply as well as for their reinforcements. There were 84 of these original Polizei Bataillone, each consisting of about 550 men, organised into a HQ and 4 companies.

In 1941 conditions in the Balkans began to make it necessary for regimental staff to be set up in order to control a larger area where several police battalions were dispersed. Eventually regular and permanent Polizei-Regimenter were created, first in RUSSIA, then in other Eastern and South-Eastern areas, until all the original 84 Battalions were organised into 28 Regiments (numbered 1 - 28) of 3 Battalions each. At the same time the Battalions were renumbered in the orthodox way, i.e. I, II and III within each regiment, retaining however in addition the original Arabic number which they held as independent battalions.

In the course of the war, as the need for additional police field units increased further police regiments were formed. They were called Polizei-Schützen-Regiment and received numbers from 30 onward, 38 being the highest identified number.

Since March 1943 all the above police units have been renamed SS-Polizei-(Schützen) Regimenter and SS-Polizei-(Schützen) Bataillone. This change of designation falls in line with the amalgamation of police and SS forces. Moreover the change of name well indicates that it has been found expedient for the police field formations to draw on the supplies of the SS rather than continue the cumbersome system of obtaining all supplies through the units' home stations. But it must be emphasised that these Battalions and Regiments are not Waffen-SS units and should not be confused with the components of the SS-Polizeidivision of the Waffen-SS, now known as (Waffen-SS-Polizei).

SS-Polizei-Ianzer-Division. SS-Polizeiregimenter and-Bataillone are rather integral formations of the police and their personnel are not all SS members.

While the Waffen-SS was more and more diluted by forcibly conscripted youths, by "racial" Germans and by various types of foreigners, the SS-Police units remained to a much larger extent homogeneous.

Many of them are among the most Nazified, fanatical and brutal German field units. Their participation in "punitive" actions has made them the terror of Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

5. Certain other types of police field formations, staffed by Volksdeutsche and non-Germans, with German officers and NCO's, deserve mention. There were upwards of 100 Schutzmannschaftsbataillone (Schumabataillone) composed of Ukrainians and Baltic elements. These battalions were numbered in a separate system, thus duplicating many numbers which had been used before for the original police battalions. They were used all over occupied Russia, especially the Central and Southern sectors. But in the face of Russian advances many of them proved to be most unreliable: for this reason a considerable number were disbanded, their personnel being probably used for forced labour in Germany.

In Yugoslavia the police formed Hilfspolizei-Regimenter (Hipopregimenter) which were at the beginning of 1944 re-named Polizei-Freiwilligen-Regimenter. Five of them were identified in Serbia (Pol.Freiw.-Rgt. 1-5 Serbien) and 5 others in Croatia (Pol.Freiw. Rgt. 1-5 Kroatien).

In Italy six Polizei-Freiwilligen-Bataillone have been identified (Pol.Freiw. Btl. 1-6 Italien). In addition there are certain Czech police units in Italy called Resierungstruppen; they are believed to be numbered I to XII. Their personnel appears to come from the Protectorate police and is composed of Sudeten Germans and other volunteers. Each of the 12 Truppen is of about battalion strength. Mention should also be made in this connection of considerable forces of the Italian Fascist Army, who, though not belonging to the police or SS, are operating under the HSSPF in Italy.

41. Polizei-Wachbataillone

There is another type of Kasernierte Polizei which is strictly a wartime innovation and must not be confused with the Barrack Police units discussed above, - namely the so-called Polizei-Wachbataillone (Police Guard Battalions) organised by Wehrkreise. Their principal task is to maintain order and to direct and re-route traffic in bombed-out areas.

About 4 to 5 such battalions exist in each Wehrkreis. They are designated by Arabic numbers and by the Roman numeral of the Wehrkreis, e.g., 4. Polizeiwachbataillon VI, Cologne.

These units are almost exclusively composed of civilians of post-conscription age classes, who have been drafted into the police as Polizei-Reservisten for the duration of the war. The average age in the battalion named above was reported to be 52, the oldest man in the unit being 58.

Only the officers and cadre are trained policemen; the rest are draftees who receive only short, basic police training.

There are 3 to 4 companies per battalion, 2 to 3 platoons per company, and 4 sections (US: squads) per platoon. The total strength of a battalion ranges from 350 - 500 men.

These Polizei-Wachbataillone are constantly kept on the alert for duty in case of air raids. They are not motorised, but receive the necessary vehicles from the Schupo-Kommando of the town where they are located. Their armament consists of rifles and a few light machine guns. In contrast to the other barrack police units they cannot be considered fullyfledged infantry because of their poor training and high average age. One of these battalions was sent into the front-line near Aachen and completely wiped out within a day.

42. IT Columns.

The following paragraphs (42 - 46) deal with other units which are components of a Schutzpolizei Kommando.

The first of these are the Kraftfahrstaffeln (IT Columns), which are organized into:-

Kraftfahrbereitschaften (IT Detachments)
 Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften (Motorised Traffic Detachments), and
 Verkehrsunfallbereitschaften (Road Accident Detachments).

The Kraftfahrbereitschaften take care of all duty travel as well as of the maintenance of all motor transport vehicles assigned to their Schutzpolizei command.

The Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften were created in 1937 for the direction and supervision of traffic in the larger cities. Originally 51 units of this kind were formed, but it must be assumed that after the occupation of Austria in 1938, and again after subsequent conquests, additional units were created to operate in the newly acquired territories.

For the execution of their duties they have at their disposal patrol vehicles, staff cars and motor cycles with and without sidecars. Personnel of the Motorisierte Verkehrsbereitschaften are usually employed as small patrols, but in special instances entire detachments may be used. The strength of a full detachment consists of 48 men (known as a 4/4 unit). As local conditions demand, fractions that figure may make up smaller, but still autonomous, detachments, such as units of 12, 24, or 36 men (referred to as 1/4, 2/4 or 3/4 units respectively).

As this service called for a considerable number of especially well-trained motor cyclists, a high percentage of its personnel was taken from the ranks of the Nationalsozialistische Kraftfahrkorps (NSKK - National Socialist Motor Corps).

The Verkehrsunfallbereitschaften (Road Accident Detachments), sometimes known as Verkehrsunfallkommandos (Road Accident Squads) also have at their disposal special cars and trucks in order to perform all tasks which arise in connection with traffic accidents.

Verkehrsunfallkommandos are established in the larger Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen in towns of 200,000 inhabitants and above. Their strength is largely dependent on local conditions, but will, in most instances (with the exception of Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg) range from 10 to 20 men.

It should be noted that all vehicles of the German Police carry the Kennzeichen (Insignia) "Pol" preceding the license number on the license plate.

43. Verkehrskompanie (mot.) z.b.V.

In November, 1941, the Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei created the Motorisierte Verkehrskompanie z.b.V. (Motorised Traffic Company for Special Employment) to perform functions essential to the prosecution of the war.

This unit is charged with the supervision of wartime traffic in the Reich, excluding the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and the Generalgouvernement.

Its duties include;

- (a) Supervision of all measures ordered for the preservation of tyres.
- (b) Supervision of the lawful use of vehicles operated under special wartime licenses.
- (c) Supervision of maintenance of vehicles in the interest of public safety.
- (d) General supervision of traffic as well as any additional police duties necessitated by extra-ordinary wartime conditions.

The Verkehrskompanie is under the direct command of the Reichsführer-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei, who, in the original decree instituting the organization, placed special emphasis on its importance.

It consists of specially trained police personnel, and is organized into five Züge (Platoons) each of which is assigned to a specific area. Following is a list of the platoons, with names and definitions of their areas.

No. and HQ of Zug (Platoon)	Platoon Area known as:-	Covers territories of:-	
		Wehrkreis	HSSPf and Bdo in:
1. Posen	OST	I VIII XX XXI	Königsberg (Pr) Breslau Danzig Posen
2. Berlin	MITTE	II III IV	Stettin Berlin Dresden
3. Hannover	NORD	VI IX X XI	Münster Kassel Hamburg Hannover
4. Stuttgart	SUD	V VII XII XIII	Stuttgart München Wiesbaden Nürnberg
5. Wien	SUDOST	XVII XVIII	Wien Salzburg.

44. Signals Columns

The Polizei-Nachrichtenstaffeln (Police Signal Columns) are responsible for Police communications, all of which are maintained at readiness throughout the twenty-four hours of the day. Both the radio and telephone nets are divided into trunk lines and secondary circuits.

The communications control headquarters is the police wireless station in Berlin, which represents the centre of all principal police trunk lines in Germany. For control of the borders, the Orpo has at its disposal Grenzfunkstellen (Frontier Wireless Stations).

In the largest towns and on highways the Orpo owns and operates exceptionally well-equipped mobile transmitters and receivers which are handled by the Nachrichtenbereitschaften (Signal Squads).

Radio communication lines are further supplemented by an interurban and road network of two-way channels over permanent stations. All equipment (largely manufactured by Telefunken and AEG) is qualitatively at least equal to that of the German Armed Forces. Thus the Orpo has at its disposal what may perhaps be termed the best and densest net of police radio communications in the world, surpassed as to efficiency though not as to coverage and density only by the communication lines owned by the Sipo and SD.

The Orpo wireless network is linked with the system of universal stations, which is composed of permanent propaganda, military, police, railway, postal and naval centres for transmitting, receiving and monitoring. Police signal personnel are, therefore, trained to cooperate with all these other wireless stations.

Alongside its own telephone wires, the Orpo also operates its own teletype system composed of both above-ground open-wire lines and overland cable lines.

Its central exchange is the Reichvermittlungsstelle (Rvst.) in the Hauptamt Orpo. Other exchanges, known as Leitvermittlungsstellen (Lvst.), are located at the offices of the BDO and the headquarters of the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen, which have locally their own teletype lines connecting them with the headquarters of the Gruppen- und Abschnitts-kommandos and with the individual Reviere of their city or town. Most of these exchanges are also connected with the teletype net operated by the German Postal Authorities. Thus the Orpo, in addition to its own networks, may avail itself of the government owned general telephone and teletype net, enjoying highest priority.

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For further details on German Police communication lines see paras 99 and 100.

As part of the field forces of the Police there exist SS-Polizei-Nachrichtenkompagnien (SS - Police Signals Companies). 49 have been identified, some as component units of SS-Polizei-Regimenter, others as Signals units of the Police in occupied countries.

45. Mounted Police Troops

Until April 1941, mounted detachments were known as Reitstaffeln, but were later renamed Polizei-Reiterstaffeln (Mounted Police Troops). They exist in towns and cities where the use of such forces is required.

The Reiterstaffel is the basic unit of the Mounted Police regardless of numerical strength. According to need, Reiterstaffeln are either in existence as autonomous mounted units or are combined into mixed detachments with the regular Schutzpolizei. The following combined detachments were known to exist in 1938:-

Mounted Detachments in Berlin, K^{ön}igsberg, Stettin, Breslau and Gleiwitz, where there are always three detachments combined under one command.

Mixed Detachments in Frankfurt a.M., Bochum, Düsseldorf, Halle and Magdeburg composed of two-thirds mounted and one-third foot police.

Mixed Detachments in Tilsit, Elbing, Schneidemühl, Oppeln, Erfurt, Kassel, Koblenz and Aachen composed of one-third mounted, and two-thirds foot police.

Mixed Detachments in WIESBADEN composed half of mounted and half of foot police.

In the Ukraine, a Polizei-Reiter-Regiment, composed of locally recruited Volksdeutsche, was in operation. Two or three Polizei-Reiter-Abteilungen (Battalions) were also identified on L of C duties in Russia.

46. Other Units of the Schutzpolizeikommando

The Sanitätsdienst (Medical Service) operates under the Polizei-Mrzte (Medical Officers of the Police), who have their own Sanitätsstellen (Medical and First Aid Posts).

The Veterinärdienst (Veterinary Service) operates under Polizei-Veterinäroffiziere (Veterinary Officers of the Police). In addition to the care of horses and dogs used by the Police, they are charged with the combatting of animal epidemics and the inspection of meat and other animal products.

The Motorisierte Überfallkommandos (Motorised Riot Squads) are established in every town which has a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung. They are kept in readiness at all times and are used for prompt assistance in case of any type of emergency which may arise in a larger city. The number of such squads depends on the size of the town.

These riot squads, equipped with light, armoured, high-speed cars mounting revolving MG turrets, are known to have been brought from Germany to Denmark, Holland and Belgium to quell larger demonstrations. Units from Austria have been dispatched to Slovenia to track down partisans and stamp out guerrilla strongholds, in general police mopping-up operations, and to act independantly on such duties as the patrol of roads leading through mountain passes.

Such commitment leaves no doubt as to the character of these units. A cursory survey of their personnel suggests that it continues to be composed of younger SS-men rather than of reservists.

For more effective supervision of urban and rural traffic, and especially for the enforcement of speed laws, the Schutzpolizei des Reiches (as well as the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden and the Gendarmerie) employ Zivilstreifen (Patrols in Plain Clothes, abbr. Zstr).

These patrols may operate on foot (ZStrF - Fusszivilstreifen), on bicycles (ZStrB - Radzivilstreifen) or motorised (ZStr mot. - Motorisierte Zivilstreifen). Vehicles are, if necessary, supplied by the NSKK.

Employment of these patrols is decided on by the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei (in the case of the Gendarmerie by the Hauptmannschafts-Führer). Each patrol consisting of more than one man is headed by a Streifenführer (Patrol leader).

47. NSKK Assistance to the Schupo

The regular uniformed police is assisted in its duties in many instances by Party Organisations.

The NSKK Verkehrsdienst (Traffic Control Service) has assumed the function of an auxiliary police force, because of the increase in military traffic and the drain on the regular police personnel as more and more of the latter were called to the colours of the Waffen-SS, the Wehrmacht and the police field units.

It appeared for the first time in this role when the bulk of the German Army was moved from the East to the West following the conclusion of the Polish campaign. Identified units of this type include:

NSKK Verkehrsstandarte (Traffic Control Regiment) Wien
 NSKK Verkehrsstaffeln (Battalions) Berlin and Hamburg
 Verkehrskompanie Lemberg
 NSKK Polizeiverkehrskompanie on the Eastern Front.

When the need arose, these units were sent bodily into front line service, the NSKK Polizeiverkehrskompanie from Vienna, for example, being committed to action in Russia.

These units were also engaged in Verkehrserziehungsdienst (Traffic Educational Service) especially under wartime conditions by means of films, exhibitions and the posting of road warning signs.

In its capacity as Verkehrshilfsdienst (Road Aid or Traffic Assistance Service), the NSKK posts square white signs in blue frames from 6 kilometres to 8 kilometres apart along all main roads. The centre of these signs shows a red dial with the insignia of the NSKK above and a red cross below. The signs are illuminated, and indicate the nearest telephone by which the NSKK-Zonenführer (Road Zone Controller) may be called. It is the latter's duty, in case of accident, to arrange for a doctor, for police assistance, for ambulance, tows, and similar services, including even funeral vehicles.

This service is mainly an accident reporting system organised in road zones. For instance, the NSKK Motorgruppe HESSIA reported in 1942 that its unit directed 525 call posts. The area of this regional command at the time was divided into 35 zones, and the Motorgruppe served 30 main roads, and 2,650 kilometres of secondary roads.

In addition to the above functions the NSKK is charged with the Transportkontrolle des Motorisierten Transportes der Kriegswirtschaft (Cargo Inspection Service of Motorised Wartime Transport). Drivers of commercial vehicles have to obtain permits from a special NSKK official (Fährbereitschaftsleiter) for journeys exceeding certain distances, details of which are fixed regionally.

This NSKK official is also responsible for proper utilisation of vehicles, as well as for the efficient employment of the most suitable means of transport. In the interests of maximum economy he will also provide cargo for the return trip.

As a logical adjunct to these functions the Reichsverkehrsblatt (Official Traffic Regulations Gazette) dated 10 June 1944, entrusts the NSKK exclusively with the testing of applicants for, and the issue of, drivers' licences. Similarly the certificate for operation of producer gas driven vehicles (BR-Schein or Betriebsherechtigungschein) is only issued by the NSKK, under the direction of the Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police).

For further details on the NSKK, reference should be made to the Basic Handbook EDS/G/3.

48. HJ Assistance to the Schupo

The other Party organisation assisting the regular uniformed police is the HJ-SRD (HJ-Streifendienst) a local patrol service instituted by the Hitler Youth Organisation. It started in 1934 as a junior police organisation controlling activities of the members of the HJ, comparable to American or British MPs checking the conduct of their Service men, but its scope has since widened.

The service is particularly concerned with carrying out the provisions of the Reichspolizeigesetz zum Schutze der Deutschen Jugend (Reich Police Law for the Protection of German Youth) of 1943. This law imposes many restrictions on boys and girls in Germany, such as prohibiting smoking, drinking, public dancing, etc.

By now, however, the HJ-SRD has been extended into a semi-military organisation supervised and commanded by SS personnel. A board of HJ and SS leaders considers individual applications for service in the SRD, applying the rigorous standards of the Allgemeine SS. In the SRD today are combined all the various tasks of a supplementary SS and police force. In that capacity SRD personnel operate in close collaboration with the police authorities including the Gestapo. Indeed the SRD may be considered a major problem for Allied occupation forces as its 14-16 year old members are of the most dangerous and unscrupulous Nazi type. For instance, they have been extensively used as raiding squads and as informers; in Poland the SRD is even known to have furnished execution squads.

A branch of this organisation is known as the Schnellkommando or Rollkommando (Mobile Emergency Squad), a motorised patrol which is at the constant disposal of the German Police. It is kept in readiness to assist or take the place of the Regular Police in any emergency, especially in the case of air raids and Grossfahndungen (see para 124). (Further details on this subject may be found in the publication EDS/G/5. Basic Handbook on the HJ Movement).

b) SCHUTZPOLIZEI DER GEMEINDEN49. Organisation of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden

In these communities of more than 2,000 inhabitants in which a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung has not been established, the executive Police functions of the Orpo are carried out by units of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden (Municipal Protection Police).

Their local administrative Chief is the Bürgermeister (Mayor) or Oberbürgermeister (Lord Mayor). In communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants the executive Police authority rests with the Gendarmerie (Rural Police). It is planned to extend the Police authority of the Gendarmerie to all communities below 5,000 inhabitants, but up to the present time this has only been achieved in the newly annexed territories such as the Reichsgaue, and in a few communities of the old Reich. Statistics of 1942 mention that Gemeinderpolizeiverwaltungen (Municipal Police Administrations) exist in 1,338 municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants, all of them without Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung. Of these:

- 5 have over 100,000 inhabitants
- 22 have between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants
- 591 have between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants
- 720 have between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants

In the larger municipalities without Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung the Schutzpolizei is headed by a Stabsoffizier der Schupo and the unit is known as Kommando der Schutzpolizei (the same terms as for the Schupo des Reiches). In small communities the officer in charge of the Schupo is a Captain or Lieutenant, and his unit is known as a Schutzpolizeidienstabteilung (Schupo service Detachment).

Prior to the formation of a unified Schupo der Gemeinden considerable variation existed in the police organisation in different areas and even in adjacent townships but now a number of decrees regulate and coordinate the strength of these units (in relation to the population) uniformity of rank, pay, replacement, training and schooling all over the Reich.

Although members of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden are technically municipal civil servants, they were made subject to the same regulations of the Reich Authorities as the members of the Schutzpolizei des Reiches. As a matter of fact the personnel of the Schupo der Gemeinden is taken exclusively from personnel of the Schupo des Reiches, and one of the decrees states that members of the Schupo des Reiches can be transferred to the Schupo der Gemeinden, and vice versa, or from one community to another without the individual's consent.

Thus very little difference exists today between the Schupo der Gemeinden and the Schupo des Reiches.

50. Command of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden.

The activities of all units of the Schupo der Gemeinden are supervised by the Generalinspekteur der Gendarmerie und der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden.

Below him the units of the Schupo der Gemeinden are under the command and supervision of the Befehlshaber der Orpo in the particular Wehrkreis.

The heads of the local Kommandos der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden, who hold ranks from Major der Schutzpolizei upwards, and who are known as Stabsoffiziere, are directly responsible to the Higher Police Authorities (Regierungspräsidenten etc.) of the area. In addition they may be advisory members of the Staff of the Befehlshaber der Orpo.

The heads of the Schutzpolizei-Dienstabteilungen (Schupo Service Detachments), in communities of over 5,000 inhabitants are subject to the supervision of the Stabsoffiziere der Schutzpolizei attached to the Higher Police Authorities. These officers represent the Schupo-Dienstabteilungen at the HQ of the Regierungspräsident etc. as well as on the staff of the HdO of the Wehrkreis. In communities of less than 5,000 the Schupo-Dienstabteilungen are subject to supervision by the Commanders of the Gendarmerie who are attached to the HQs of the Regierungspräsidenten or other Higher Police Authorities.

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Otherwise, units of the Schupo der Gemeinden are organised in much the same way as units of the Schupo des Reiches, except that they are smaller, not so elaborately equipped and are directly at the disposal of the Mayor of the town instead of the Polizeiverwalter (i.e. the head of the local HQ of a National Police Administration).

c) GENDARMERIE

51. Gendarmerie: General

The Gendarmerie constitutes the uniformed police in the open country, and in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants. It has been planned to extend the field of action of the Gendarmerie to all communities up to 5,000 inhabitants but as far this has only been achieved in certain parts of the country (see para 49).

The principal difference between the Gendarmerie and the Schutzpolizei is that owing to the nature of the territory in which they serve, the members of the Gendarmerie in addition to their ordinary functions as Polizeivollzugsbeamte (Police Executive Officials) are also trained and equipped to "help and advise" the rural population in matters of general administration, and in the manifold dealings which in Germany concern the "authorities", and all too frequently the police.

The individual Gendarme who makes his daily tour of duty on foot, bicycle, motorcycle or on horseback is very often the only representative of the government in his small area in direct and constant touch with the population. His office is in his home, where he maintains files and where he is reached by telephone or sometimes only by messenger. This wider scope of the Gendarmerie is expressed in its entire organisation which, of necessity is more decentralised than that of the Schutzpolizei, but by no means less militarised.

Two main categories of the Gendarmerie, which are discussed in following paragraphs must be distinguished:

The Gendarmerie des Einzeldienstes ("Single Service" Gendarmerie).
The Motorisierte Gendarmerie (Motorised Gendarmerie) or Gend.(mot.)

52. Gendarmerie des Einzeldienstes.

The smallest unit of the Einzeldienst is the Gendarmerie-Einzelposten (Single Post), consisting of only one Gendarme assigned to a thinly populated area. More densely populated country districts which include larger villages have Gendarmerie-Posten manned by several Gendarmes, and led by a Gendarmerie Hauptwachtmeister or Meister (senior NCO).

Several Gendarmerie Einzelposten are organised to form a Gendarmerie-Gruppenposten (Group Post) headed normally by a Gendarmerie Meister. The latter, however, does not exercise full command over the men of the Einzelposten within his district, as they retain a fair amount of independence to enable them to cope with strictly local matters.

This partial independence in no way conflicts with the centralisation of the German rural police. It does, however, stress the particular status of the individual Gendarm who exercises a considerable amount of control over the population in his district, in which he constitutes the immediate representative of the law, both as "adviser" and as "Staatsgewalt", the strong arm of the regime.

All the members of the Gendarmerie in a Landkreis constitute a unit termed a Gendarmeriekreis and led by a Gendarmeriekreisführer whose rank is normally that of a Gendarmerie-Bezirksleutnant or -Oberleutnant.

Gendarmerie-Kreise which are headed by Gendarmerie-Oberleutnant should have a minimum strength of about 40 men. In matters pertaining to the Gendarmerie, the Gendarmeriekreisführer is also the police advisor to the Landrat (Rural Councillor or executive) and as such is responsible to him for the execution of locally issued orders affecting the Landkreis.

If a Landkreis covers a larger than average area the Gendarmeriekreis may be subdivided into Gendarmerieabteilungen consisting each of a number of Gendarmerieposten of all sizes such as regular Posten, Einzelposten and Gruppenposten and commanded by a Gendarmerie-Abteilungsführer.

A Gendarmerie-Abteilung comprises, on the average, from 15 to 20 men. However, special conditions such as a dense network of Gendarmerie stations in the vicinity of large cities, in industrial regions or near the National frontier may necessitate the formation of stronger Abteilungen.

Several Gendarmeriekreise form a Gendarmeriehauptmannschaft with an average of 140 to 150 men; commanded by a Major or a Hauptmann (Captain) der Gendarmerie, who in turn is subordinate to a Kommandeur der Gendarmerie (Commander of Rural Police) of the Regierungsbezirk or similar Higher Police Authority.

The Kommandeur der Gendarmerie, who also represents the Gendarmerie of his Regierungsbezirk on the staff of the Befehlshaber der Orpo at Wehrkreis HQ is responsible to the latter for all Gendarmerie activities within his district. The Kommandeur der Gendarmerie and all units subordinate to him are furthermore supervised by the General-Inspekteur der Gendarmerie und der Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden in the Hauptamt Orpo of the Reichsministerium des Innern.

A special branch of the Gendarmerie is the Hochgebirgs-Gendarmerie (Mountain-Gendarmerie). It was created in August 1941 and is, in the main, organized along the same lines as the regular Gendarmerie. Its personnel, however, undergoes special training for duty in Alpine regions and as mountain guides. Gendarmerie-Posten who patrol mountainous areas of more than 1500 metres (about 4500 ft) in altitude are referred to as Gend. Hochgebirgsposten.

Recent developments as well as public utterances by German leaders clearly indicate that these mountainous regions may be expected to be turned into strong centres of resistance for regular, as well as guerilla warfare. The territories policed by the Hochgebirgs-Gendarmerie, therefore, become of special interest to Allied advancing and occupying armies. The following areas policed by these units as mapped out in the decree of 1941 should be noted in this connection:-

Reichsgau Salzburg
Reichsgau Tirol-Vorarlberg
Reichsgau Steiermark (including Untersteiermark)
Reichsgau Kärnten (including Südkärnten and Krain).
Gend. Kreise Gmunden, Kirchdorf a.d. Krems, Vöcklabruck and Steyr of the Reichsgau Oberdonau
Gend. Kreise Scheibbs, Lilienfeld, Neunkirchen and Wiener-Neustadt of the Reichsgau Niederdonau.
Gend. Kreise Füssen and Sonthofen of the Reg. Bezirk Schwaben
Gend. Kreise Garmisch, Bad Tölz, Miesbach, Rosenheim and Berchtesgaden as well as the Gend. Abt. Traunstein of the Gend. Kreis Traunstein of the Reg. Bezirk Oberbayern.
Gend. Zug Neumark (Distrikt Krakau)

53. Landwacht and Stadtwacht.

In January 1942 the Landwacht (Auxiliary Rural Police) was set up by DAHLEGE, then Chief of the Orpo, to assist the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden and, especially, the Gendarmerie.

Its members are mainly recruited from SA-Wehrmannschaften (Germans between the ages of 18 and 65 not otherwise mustered, but provided with basic military training by the Nazi Party Storm Troops) and ex-Service men of the last war. While recruits for the SA-Wehrmannschaften are conscripted under an Emergency Service Decree, enlistment for the Landwacht was originally voluntary and on a part-time basis only, later developing into compulsory service.

Military training is provided by the SA and personnel of the Landwacht are not uniformed, wearing only a white armband with the inscription "Landwacht". They are issued with light arms such as pistols, rifles etc.

The Landwacht is responsible to the Chief of the Regular Uniformed Police, SS-Obergruppenführer WUNNENBERG and through him to HIMMLER. The present commander of the entire German Landwacht is SS-Obergruppenführer Friederich ALPERS, State Secretary, Forester General, and a member of Göring's Economic Council.

When on duty, the Landwacht are under the orders of the Police and Gendarmerie and are attached to their regular police posts.

Even though the Landwacht was instituted at a period of increasing delinquency in rural areas, its present primary concern is the supervision of the activities of almost 12 million foreign workers, prisoners of war, and those "anti-social" German elements employed or residing in rural districts. Under prevailing conditions it is obvious that a strong network, such as represented by the Landwacht has become necessary to cover the entire Reich.

The formation of the Landwacht was kept secret by the German for over a year. It was never mentioned until the beginning of 1943, when a similar organisation, the Stadtwacht (Auxiliary Urban Police) was created; the Stadtwacht was also derived from the SA-Wehrmannschaften. Its function is to assist the Schutzpolizei des Reiches in larger and smaller cities in the same manner as the Landwacht is at the disposal of the Schutzpolizei der Gemeinden and Gendarmerie in the country.

In October 1943, Hitler issued a decree for the expansion of both the Stadtwacht and the Landwacht. Whereas previously only those Germans who were not members of other Nazi Party organisations were subject to service with the urban or rural guard formations, the new edict made every German regardless of affiliation liable to be called up.

The tremendous and rapid growth of these organisations necessitated their sub-division into three classes:-

- a) Active Stadt - or Landwacht. Personnel of this category are liable to do duty for extended periods of time and are constantly at the disposal of the police subject to immediate call. Not included are members of the ARB and similar passive defence services.
- b) Reserve I. Includes personnel who, because of their civilian or official occupations, are not immediately available for duty, but who may be called in on special occasions.
- c) Reserve II. Includes all personnel who, due to the special importance of their occupations, are available for police duty in extreme emergencies only, e.g. Grossfahndungen or National Searches.

As preparations for Nazi resistance and for guerilla warfare within Germany are rapidly accelerated, militarisation of these auxiliary police formations is reaching its peak.

On 18 Oct 1944, Hitler announced the formation of a "Volkssturm" (People's Militia) under the auspices of the SA to include all able-bodied men from 16 to 60 years of age not so far members of the Armed Forces. Under existing circumstances the difference between such newly formed field units and the similarly organised auxiliary police forces of the Stadt- und Landwacht will become increasingly smaller and indeed negligible.

For further information on the SA-Wehrmannschaften, Stadtwacht and Landwacht see publication EDS/G/1 (SA of the NSDAP).

54. The Motorised Gendarmerie

In the heyday of their power, the Sturm Abteilungen (SA-Sturm Troops) included a special shock formation, the Feldjägerkorps. It was comparable to a military provost corps and was apparently to act as such in the event of war.

Its great defect - the fact that it was an SA organisation recruited only from established Nazi Party members and not from regular conscripts - brought about its eventual eclipse after the 1934 purge of the SA. Finally, on 1st April 1935, the Feldjägerkorps was dissolved. Some of its units were transferred bodily to the new Kasernierte Polizei, replacing the Landespolizei which was incorporated into the newly created Wehrmacht. Other Feldjägerkorps units went to form the Motorisierte Gendarmerie (Motorised Gendarmerie) abbr. Gend. (mot). The men exchanged their SA badges for the standard police insignia and badges of regulation police rank. This was a change of some political importance, marking still more clearly the then declining power of the SA and the growing confidence of the regime in the regular Police forces from which all "undersirables" had been removed; it meant, too, an influx of 100% Nazi units into the most militarised branches of the Police.

A Decree issued on 30 June 1937 by the RFSS and Chef d Dt. Pol. i. RM d.I. declared a newly created Motorisierte Gendarmerie to be a "Special service branch of the Gendarmerie operating in the entire territory of the Reich, with the control of traffic both on Landstrassen (First class roads) and on the Autobahnen (National Highways) as its main function."

Differing from the regular Gendarmerie, the Motorisierte Gendarmerie are Kasernierte Einheiten (Barrack Units), and are organized along purely military lines into Motorisierte Kompanien (Companies) and Motorisierte Züge (Platoons). Like the regular Gendarmerie, however, they are subordinate to the Kommandeur der Gendarmerie, who is attached to the Where Polizeibehörde (Regierungspräsident etc) of the area.

Apart from patrolling the highways, the duties of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie comprise the reporting of all accidents, the rendering of First Aid, the apprehension of stolen vehicles, the reporting to their administrative authorities on the state and condition of roads and on the need for new traffic signs; for the last mentioned functions, see also paragraph 47 above on the NSKK Verkehrshilfsdienst.

In the interest of more effective supervision of the Reichsautobahnen, Reichsautobahnen-Kommandos (RAK-Kdos) have been created in October 1941. These units are to be furnished by the Motorisierte Gendarmerie, the strength of each consisting of 5 Gendarmes and 1 Kommandoführer (squad leader). They are equipped with 1 patrol car and 2 motor cycles with sidecar.

On special occasions, the Motorisierte Gendarmerie may be employed to perform tasks outside their normal sphere of duty. While they generally operate in small patrols, they may, in emergencies be committed in full strength as units. The Gendarmerie Officers will determine whether any need exists for such Grosseinsätze (Total commitment). In such instances, a request must be made to the Higher Police Authorities which administer the unit. Whenever entire units or component parts of units are to be employed for special tasks for more than three days, approval must be obtained from the Reichsführer-SS and Chef der Deutschen Polizei.

The authority of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie extends throughout the entire Reich and is not bound by the political boundaries within the country. The only exceptions are the areas of those cities in which are located Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen; there the authority of the mot. Gend. is restricted to the Reichsautobahnen passing through the city limits.

Men selected for the Motorisierte Gendarmerie are trained in the following special centres:

Gend. Schule	SUHL
" "	DEGGINGEN
" "	FRAUSTADT
" "	HOLLABRUNN

In the ordinary course of events and with the necessary vacancies, members of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie are, after approximately 5 to 6 years service, transferred into the Gend. Einzeldienst.

55. Organization of the Motorised Gendarmerie

The Motorisierte Gendarmerie is organized on the basis of a so-called 3/3 unit containing 108 men and 3 officers. Such basic units can be subdivided into 1/3 units (36 men and 1 officer) or 2/3 units (72 men and 2 officers), or extended into overstrength 4/3 units (144 men and 4 officers), and will then function as independently operative units. In 1937 a total of 42 units were created and organized as follows:-

Two 4/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Motorisierte Gend. Abteilungen
 - 4 officers and 144 men each.
 Twelve 3/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Gend. Kompanie mot.
 - 3 officers and 108 men each
 Eighteen 2/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Fleine Gend. Kompanie mot.
 - 2 officers and 72 men each
 Ten 1/3 Bereitschaften, also termed Gend. Züge (platoons) mot.
 - 1 officer and 36 men each.

By 1942, a great number of additional units had been formed to police Austria and other newly-acquired territories. By that time, the term Bereitschaften had been dropped, and the term Gendarmerie-Abteilung (mot) had been replaced by Verstärkte (Verst. - reinforced) Gendarmerie Kompanie (mot). A corps of 66 units with a total personnel of 5,931 officers and other ranks was formed. This new organisation includes the following units:-

Three	(4/3 unit)	Verst. Gend. Komp. (mot.) of 4 officers and 144 men each
Twenty-four	(3/3 unit)	Gend. Komp. (mot.) of 3 officers and 108 men each.
Thirty-one	(2/3 unit)	Kl. Gend. Komp. (mot.) of 2 officers and 72 men each.
Eight	(1/3 unit)	Gend. Zug (mot.) of 1 officer and 36 men each.

It must be borne in mind that the units and strengths mentioned above are valid only for 1942 and it must be assumed that a number of additional units have since been formed and are now in operation.

An order of battle arranged according to Wehrkreise (Military Districts) of all identified units of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie will be found in LDS/G/10 (Basic Handbook of the German Police to be published shortly).

Since the Motorisierte Gendarmerie is a fully militarised and mobile formation, its importance increases in the light of the present trend to prepare the Police forces for their employment in National Defence and resistance inside Germany. Indeed, since the outbreak of war, large numbers of Motorisierte Gendarmerie personnel have been incorporated into Feldgendarmerie units (regular Army Military Police) and as such are attached to divisions, corps and armies of the Field Forces.

Motorisierte Gendarmerie units furthermore are being sent to the zones of communications immediately adjacent to the theatres of operations and to occupied territories to assist other Police formations in traffic control as well as in the prevention of sabotage and partisan warfare.

From 70 to 80 Gendarmerie-Züge (mot.), i.e. platoons of the normal strength of 1 officer and 36 men, have been identified in Russia and Italy. In addition, two Gendarmerie-Bataillone (mot.) are known to exist, one of them having been identified in France.

The Motorisierte Gendarmerie is armed with carbines, pistols and machine pistols. Its weapons and equipment are supplied and maintained by the special Waffenmeisterien der deutschen Polizei (Ordnance and Maintenance Shops) which serve all branches of the German Police. A table of weapons and vehicles, and a list of the locations of the Waffenmeisterien will be found in Annexe D of LDS/G/10.

A definite system of licence plate numbers for all vehicles of the Motorisierte Gendarmerie with special numbers assigned to each regional headquarters as well as to each category of vehicles has been set up. The tabulation of these licence numbers for the original 42 units (i.e. not to include the units added in 1942 and later) will be found in Annexe D of LDS/G/10.

It can be assumed that similar numbering systems exist for police licence plates of all police vehicles.

d) KOLONIALPOLIZEI

56. HIMMLER's plans for a Colonial Police.

From the very beginning the Nazi government took great interest in fanning the smouldering ashes of German colonial aspirations. This is demonstrated by the fact that in 1936 certain units of the Schutzpolizei were charged with the continuation of the colonial tradition.

Thus the Schutzpolizei of Bremen was selected to perpetuate the ghost of the police force of former German South West Africa, the Schutzpolizei of Kiel was to serve as a reminder of Kamerun (Cameroon) and the Schutzpolizei of Hamburg was identified with the memories of Kiautschau.

These traditional units were distinguished with the Kreuz des Südens (Southern Cross) worn on the left sleeve.

In January, 1941, the Nazis began to take some interest in the Italian campaign in North Africa, and HIMMLER therefore founded the Kolonialpolizei (Colonial Police) and instituted the Kolonialpolizeiamt (Bureau of the Colonial Police) within the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei. The purpose of this newly founded bureau was, in the words of the decree, "the uniform preparation and eventual employment of the Ordnungspolizei in future German Colonies and Mandates."

The Generalinspekteur der Polizeischulen (Inspector General of the Police Schools), Generalleutnant der Polizei PFEFFER-WILDENBRUCH, was appointed chief of the Kolonialpolizeiamt, and held this position until the middle of 1944.

A Kolonialpolizeischule (Colonial Police School) was established at Oranienburg near Berlin. Since intimate co-operation with the Nazi Party was regarded as essential, the SS-Kolonialpolitische Schulungshaus (SS Colonial Political Institute) at Lauenburg near Berlin, as well as the Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei (Officers' School of the Security Police) in Berlin-Charlottenburg furnished a considerable part of the training of the Colonial Police.

In addition to the courses given in Germany, specially selected SS and police officers were sent to the Italian Colonial Police College at Tivoli near Rome for special training.

Personnel of the police selected for any of the colonial training courses were returned to their units or stations after completion of their schooling, but were hopefully earmarked for colonial service at some future date. A small number of them are reported to have made their appearance in North Africa in 1942 and 1943. It can, therefore, be said that the Colonial Police has never been much more than a name.

Just how far the Nazis progressed in their plans for future colonial splendour is immaterial, but at any rate, the very existence of the Kolonialpolizei is indicative of the thoroughness of Germany's preparations for, and former confidence in the outcome of the war and the attainment of her colonial aspirations. It may, therefore, be added with some satisfaction that by now the Kolonialpolizeiamt and its staff have probably for the most part been disbanded. If it is still lingering on in any form at all, it is certainly on a most insignificant scale and with no great prospects for the future.

e) WASSERSCHUTZPOLIZEI

57. General.

The German uniformed police includes among its duties the control of inland waterways and harbour traffic.

Following an agreement of 21st Jan., 1937, between the RFSSuChdDtPol and the Reichsverkehrsministerium (Ministry of Transport), HIMMLER took over on 1st March, 1937, the responsibilities of the existing Schiffahrtspolizei (Water Traffic Police) and Hafenpolizei (Harbour Police), whose tasks were henceforth to be discharged by a branch of the Regular Uniformed Police, i.e. the Wasserschutzpolizei (Waterways Protection Police).

Subsequently a decree of 26th July, 1937, declared the Waterways Protection Police to be a "special service branch of the Schutzpolizei, with the official abbreviation "SW". It is not quite clear why the abbreviation "SI" was used

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instead of "WS". The most plausible explanation is that the "Wasserschupo" is - unlike the "Leucherschupo" - considered an integral part of the "Schutzpolizei" and may originally have been known as "Schutzpolizei (Wasser)". In connection with ranks the abbreviation "WSchP" is often used, e.g. in "Hauptmann d. WSchP".

From the point of view of the invading Allied forces, the SW, patrolling the rivers and canals of Germany, may well be regarded as a military formation.

The SW is part of HINDELER's widespread system and must, therefore, also be reckoned with as a potentially troublesome source of disaffection in territory under Allied control, representing as it does an effective instrument available to the Nazis; its posts and vessels on German waterways could easily become vantage points and escape channels for a future underground movement.

58. Organisation of the Wasserschutzpolizei.

The principal task of the SW is to maintain law and order on waterways, in harbours and in harbour approaches. Its units are at the disposal of the local authorities, who may at all times call upon them for technical assistance. They may also act in certain circumstances on behalf of the Sipo (Security Police).

The Wasserschutzpolizei is organised into the following units:-

Gruppenkommandos	(Group Commands)
Kommandos	(Commands)
Abschnitte	(Sectors)
Reviere	(Brit. Wards: U.S. Precincts)
Reviere Zweigstellen	(Revier Branches)
Stationen	(Stations)
Wachen	(Squads)
Fliegende Wachen	(Patrols)
Posten.	(Posts)

These units are located wherever their duties require and in a strength commensurate with the size and importance of their areas. Their organization is highly flexible: not all levels necessarily exist in each area, and there is little regularity. A Kommando may not include any Abschnitte, but may instead have only a number of independent Reviere and Stationen, some of them not further subdivided, others consisting of two, three or more Wachen or Posten etc.

Wasserschutzpolizei Kommandos were also established in occupied territories for patrol duty in ports and on inland waterways.

Higher administrative authorities such as Oberpräsidenten of the Prussian Provinces, Innenminister of the Länder, BdO of the Wehrkreise or the HQs of the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administration HQs) are responsible for the Police on the rivers and waterways in or nearest their area. Such offices include a special section, Abteilung Wasserschutzpolizei, as part of the HQ of the Staff Officer or Commander, as the case may be, of the Schutzpolizei, who controls the Wasserschutzpolizei administratively through this section. In special emergencies he may assume direct command. The highest supervisory authority rests since 15 Sept 1943 with the Inspekteur der Wasserschutzpolizei (Inspector of the Waterways Protection Police). SS-BF, Gen.-d. Pol. KRUMHAAAR held this position until 1 July, 44, when he was succeeded by Oberst. d. Schupo Ernst SCHROTTER. Simultaneously the office was moved from Kiel to Berlin N.W.7., Unter der Linden 74.

For their actual police duties, these units are subordinated to the local authorities, and perform police functions within their field at the request of those authorities. They will, for instance, exercise revenue control at the order of the regional finance and customs office, by boarding ships and barges and searching for contraband and black market goods, or they will instruct their patrols to check unauthorised fishing at the request of the local Fishery and Game Police.

The Wasserschutzpolizei operates in patrols of varying types. Along side the waterways, foot and bicycle patrols are used wherever they are deemed sufficient, but, when needed, motor vehicles are also available.

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The Wasserschutzpolizei operates in patrols of varying types. Along side the Waterways, foot and bicycle patrols are used wherever they are deemed sufficient, but, when needed, motor vehicles are also available.

On the waterways the Wasserschutzpolizei employs boats of all types, but mostly small Hafenboote (patrol craft). Larger SW units have Streckenboote (long-range boats) at their disposal, most of which are capable of performing coastal and even sea patrols.

The submerged part of the hulls of these craft is painted black or red, their waterline is marked in white and the upper hull is painted grey.

All boats fly the Reichsdienstflagge (official Reich Government Service flag), and have the designation of their home station painted on the stern and the word "Wasserschutzpolizei" together with an arabic numeral painted on the bows. This numeral is the serial number of the craft as registered with the particular Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung regardless of the vessel's Station or Revier. In addition each boat carries on its bow another number, assigned to it by the Ministry of the Interior.

The personnel of the SW units is made up of Police NCOs (Oberwachtmeister, Revieroberwachtmeister and Hauptwachtmeister) and Police Officers (Meister, Obermeister, Revier-Leutnant, Oberleutnant, Hauptmann, Major and Oberstleutnant). Two administrative Officers (Pol. Inspektor and Pol. Assistant) are usually included in the personnel of an SW Kommando.

Large HQs like Stettin or Bremen have a Major as their highest ranking officer, and only SW Gruppe Hamburg is commanded by an Oberstleutnant (Lt. Col.). It is, however, possible that in wartime SW ranks have been raised beyond the limits of the peace time establishments (US:T/O).

59. Related and Auxiliary Units.

Close cooperation exists between the Wasserschutzpolizei and the Marine-Küstenpolizei (Naval Coastal Police, abbr. MKP). The personnel of the MKP may be drawn from the Waterways Protection Police and an agreement to this effect was reached on 26th April 1940 between OKM (High Command of the Navy) and the RFSS u Chd Dt Pol in which the terms of employment of officers and men of the Wasserschutzpolizei as Marine-Küstenpolizei are laid down.

Before D-Day, units of MKP operating motor-boat patrols were stationed at points along the entire coast-line of occupied Europe from Northern Norway to the Bay of Biscay.

Their duties include the inspection of all fishing vessels, the control of small craft movement, of sailing permits and the pursuit of smugglers, deserters and fugitives. MKP units are under the orders of Küsten und Hafenüberwachungsstellen (Coastal and Port authorities).

Members of the SW serving in the MKP are temporarily classed as naval personnel and liable to the provisions of military law. The MKP has regular Marine-soldaten (naval soldiers or marines), who in most cases are under the supervision of SW personnel entrusted with these duties because of their special police experience.

The ranks of the MKP are Wehrmacht terms with the words "der MKP" added, (e.g. "Maat, Feldwebel der MKP"). The MKP are commanded by their own officers and their employment is directed by the naval commander of the area in which they operate.

The NSKK has established NSKK-Motorbootseinheiten (Motorboat Units) which operate on Germany's main rivers, waterways and lakes, e.g. the Danube and the Rhine. They function as auxiliary Police to the Wasserschutzpolizei, assisting in the control of traffic and maintenance of a permanent patrol service. Some of these NSKK units are of regimental size (Motorbootstandarten 1, 3, and 4 have been identified), but most of them are Motorbootstruppe (Companies).

In larger ports the Wasserschutzpolizei is also reinforced by special units of the Allgemeine-SS who are at the disposal of the Chiefs of the Coastal SS-Oberabschnitte "Nordwest", "Nordsee", "Ostsee" and "Nordost". These units are known as SS-Hafensicherungsgruppen (Port Security Troops). They patrol the waterfronts and major parts in cooperation with Police authorities and the Sicherheitsdienst, especially during and after air raids.

f) FEUERSCHUTZPOLIZEI

60. Organisation of the Feuerschutzpolizei

Before 1933, Fire Protection and Fire Fighting in Germany were the concern of two organizations. Larger cities had professional Fire Brigades, whose members were municipal civil servants; smaller towns and villages maintained voluntary fire brigades. At no time was fire fighting considered a Police function.

The Nazis, soon after their advent to power, changed this concept by subordinating the existing fire brigades to the Ortspolizeibehörden (Local Police Authorities). Later on, the administration of fire brigades was also subordinated to the Höhere Polizeibehörden, and, since the latter are directly under the Reich Government, control was completely centralized.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, on 27 Sept 1939, a Feuerschutzpolizei (Fire Protection Police abbr.FP) was created by the Reich Government in agreement with the Chiefs of the Army and Luftwaffe (BRAUCHITSCH and GOERING). All larger German cities were ordered to organize Fire Protection Police formations and to transfer their former Fire Brigades into the new organization.

Some German towns, however, which had a professional fire fighting service, were not called upon to form units of the Feuerschutzpolizei. In such instances, the old Fire Fighting Brigades continued to exist.

The members of the new Feuerschutzpolizei were termed Polizeivollzugsbeamte (police executive officials), just as are the members of the Schupo, and were made subject to all laws and regulations governing the officials of all other branches of the Reich Police.

The controlling bureau of the FP and its organizational apex is the Amt Feuerschutzpolizei of Amtsgruppe I in the Kommandoamt of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (National Department of Regular Police); (see para 27)

All units of the FP in the entire Reich are supervised by the General-Inspekteur der Feuerschutzpolizei und Feuerwehren (Inspector General of the Fire Protection Police and Fire Brigades) who reports directly to the Chief of the Orpo on the state of training of personnel and on technical details pertaining to equipment. He also makes recommendations and submits observations on new methods and developments of fire fighting to the Chief of the Orpo (WUNNENBLAG).

Regionally the FP, like all other branches of the Orpo, is controlled by the Befehlshaber der Orpo of each Wehrkreis to whose staff is attached a Stabsoffizier (Staff Officer) of the Feuerschutzpolizei serving as specialist and technical adviser.

Einheiten (Units) of the Feuerschutzpolizei are known to exist in the following towns:

Aachen	Duisburg-	Hannover	Lübeck	Prag
Augsburg	Hamborn	Hindenburg	Magdeburg	Regensburg
Berlin	Düsseldorf	Innsbruck	Mainz	Remscheid
Beuthen	Elbing	Instenburg	Mannheim	Rostock
Bielefeld	Erfurt	Karlsmühle	Memel	Saarbrücken
Bochum	Essen	Kassel	Mühlhausen	Salzburg
Bonn	Flensburg	Kattowitz	München	Schwerin
Brandenburg	Frankfurt/M	Kiel	München-	Sosnowitz
Braunschweig	Frankfurt/O	Klagenfurt	Gladbach	Stettin
Bremen	Gelsenkirchen	Köln	Münster	Stuttgart
Bremerhaven	Gleiwitz	Königsberg	Neumünster	Stralsund
Breslau	Görlitz	Königshütte	Nürnberg	Strassburg
Bromberg	Gotenhafen	Krefeld	Oberhausen	Thorn
Chemnitz	Graz	Leipzig	Offenbach/M	Tilsit
Danzig	Guben	Liegnitz	Oldenburg	Wesermünde
Darmstadt	Hagen	Linz	Osnabrück	Wien
Dessau	Halberstadt	Litzmannstadt	Plauen	Wiesbaden
Dortmund	Halle	Ludwigsburg	Posen	Wilhelmshaven
Dresden	Hamburg	Ludwigshafen	Potsdam	Wittenberg
				Wuppertal
				Zwickau.

Locally the Feuerschutzpolizei is administered by the (Ober-) Bürgermeister of the town, but it is known that in towns with a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung a considerable amount of the administration rests with the Polizeipräsidenten, Direktionen and Ämter. In any case, all expenses of the Feuerschutzpolizei, including those for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, are borne by the communities. Personnel matters are handled directly by the Reich Ministry of the Interior, i.e. the Kommandant in the Hauptamt Orpo, and in certain instances by the Higher Police Authorities, but never by the Mayors of the towns where Feuerschutz units are stationed.

The decision whether a town has to form a Feuerschutzpolizei unit does not only depend on the number of inhabitants, but on certain characteristics and conditions of the locality such as the type and volume of a town's industrial activity, its buildings and constructions, its potential exposure to Air Raids etc.

The local chief of the FP is the Kommandeur der Feuerschutzpolizei who is responsible for the organization and the operation of the entire unit stationed in the municipality. He allots operational areas to the various subsections of his unit, and issues orders concerning fire prevention. At least in the larger towns the Kommandeur der Feuerschutzpolizei is tactically subordinate to the Kommandeur der Schutzpolizei.

Subsections of the local Feuerschutzpolizei are called Abschnittskommandos (District Commands) and Feuerwachen (Fire-fighting Detachments). In Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna, several Abschnittskommandos form a Gruppenkommando.

The smallest unit called out by a regular alarm is known as a Feuerlöschzug (fire-fighting platoon). It consists of two to three trucks carrying about ten to twelve men. There are normally several Züge allotted to each Feuerwache.

One Feuerwache, as a rule, covers an area of several Polizei-Reviere (Police Wards or Precincts), but wide variations exist, depending on the constructional characteristics and the layout of the town and of the immediate vicinity.

The FP has its own teleprinter and alarm systems.

61. Military Aspects of the FP

In addition to their normal functions it is the duty of officials of the Feuerschutzpolizei to take action and exercise full police powers in matters outside their specific technical sphere, whenever officials of the Schutzpolizei or Gendarmerie cannot be reached. In the light of this fact it is of greatest importance to keep in mind how thoroughly centralized and militarized the Feuerschutzpolizei has become under the Nazi regime. It would, therefore, be misleading to treat it as a parallel to organizations of equivalent functions in democratic countries or to forget that, just like every other branch of the German police, the FP must be regarded as an instrument of Nazi power.

The Feuerschutzpolizei has even been organized into larger units as field formations. There exist several Feuerschutzpolizei-Abteilungen (mot), i.e. motorized battalions, of which Nos. 3 to 7 have been identified. There are also various Feuerschutzpolizei-Regimenter. The first of them is known as Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment SACHSEN and other regiments of this type are: Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment OST/WEST FLANDERN (a partly Belgian unit), SS-Niederländische Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment in Holland and the Feuerschutz-Polizei-Regiment BOHEMEN-MÄHREN in PILSEN.

These Feuerschutzpolizei-Regimenter are fire-fighting shocktroops. The first mentioned unit operated in FRANCE and at ROTTERDAM with advance units of the Wehrmacht in order to prevent any possible "scorched earth" policy by the retreating Allied Forces. Towards the end of 1941, when an advance into the CAUCASUS by the Germany Army seemed imminent, the Regiment SACHSEN was again held in readiness to save the Russian oil wells for the Reich war effort.

Units of this regiment were also stationed at Ploesti in Rumania, when the oilfields were bombed in 1944 by the American Air Forces.

III

TECHNICAL AUXILIARY BRANCHES.

62. Status of the Technische Hilfspolizeien

So far the various ordinary branches of the Regular Uniformed Police have been discussed. As previously noted, however, these are augmented in many instances by the Technische Hilfspolizeien (Technical Auxiliary Police Services), who, for the most part have been created as a direct result of the war and are an integral part of the Orpo.

While even the regular police had to find some replacements for its personnel of younger age classes among the Polizeireserve, the Technische Hilfspolizeien had to resort almost exclusively to the employment of Polizeireservisten. (For further details on the Polizeireserve see para. 37).

Thus personnel of the Technische Hilfspolizeien are not professional members of the police. They became, however, in many instances full-time police personnel for the duration of the war. Thereafter most of them will return to their civilian occupations, although it may be expected that some will try to transfer to the active ranks of their branch of the regular police.

It should be especially noted that members of the Feuerwehren (see below) are in many instances not full-time members of the Police but are merely called away from their civilian occupations for duty whenever the need for their services arises. Their status, therefore, very closely resembles that of the Hilfspolizeien (Auxiliary Police) which will be discussed in greater detail in para 77; but they are nevertheless officially termed Technische Hilfspolizeien.

The Technische Hilfspolizeien include the Feuerwehren (Fire Brigades), the Luftschutzpolizei (ARP Police), and the Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps). These organisations are discussed in detail below under g, h, and j, respectively.

g) FEUERWEHREN.

63. Organisation of the Feuerwehren

As noted in para 60 above, in September 1939 most of the former Berufsfeuerwehren (Professional Fire Brigades) were incorporated as units into the newly created Feuerschutzpolizei. In all communities where no units of the FP were established the Berufsfeuerwehren were transferred into the already existing or, newly formed Freiwilligen Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades).

While many of the municipal Feuerwehren were thus absorbed by the Feuerschutzpolizei, it was deemed preferable in some localities to retain the well-established and smoothly functioning Feuerwehren, partly in place of, partly as an auxiliary to the Feuerschutzpolizei.

It would, of course, be erroneous to assume that such Feuerwehren as continue to exist, retained their former independence. Like every other organisation in Nazi Germany, they too were completely co-ordinated, centralised and militarised throughout the Reich. Accordingly they are now classified as Technische Hilfspolizei and have therefore become directly subordinated to the Ordnungspolizei.

Four categories of this organisation must be distinguished:

1. Freiwillige Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades)
2. Pflichtfeuerwehren (Compulsory Fire Brigades)
3. Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades)
4. HJ-Feuerwehrscharen (Fire-fighting platoons of the Hitler Youth)

Any community or municipality which was not compelled by decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior to establish a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei is instead required to form a Fire Brigade which must be trained and equipped to combat fires and meet other emergencies caused by fire in its area.

As a rule such units were, and frequently still are formed on a voluntary basis. In places where voluntary enlistment does not suffice, the authorities (Bürgermeister or Landrat) may establish a Pflichtfeuerwehr by drafting personnel

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It should be especially noted that members of the Feuerwehren (see below) are in many instances not full-time members of the Police but are merely called away from their civilian occupations for duty whenever the need for their services arises. Their status, therefore, very closely resembles that of the Hilfspolizeien (Auxiliary Police) which will be discussed in greater detail in para 77; but they are nevertheless officially termed Technische Hilfspolizeien.

The Technische Hilfspolizeien include the Feuerwehren (Fire Brigades), the Luftschutzpolizei (ARP Police), and the Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps). These organisations are discussed in detail below under g, h, and j, respectively.

g) FEUERWEHREN.

63. Organisation of the Feuerwehren

As noted in para 60 above, in September 1939 most of the former Berufsfeuerwehren (Professional Fire Brigades) were incorporated as units into the newly created Feuerschutzpolizei. In all communities where no units of the FP were established the Berufsfeuerwehren were transferred into the already existing or, newly formed Freiwilligen Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades).

While many of the municipal Feuerwehren were thus absorbed by the Feuerschutzpolizei, it was deemed preferable in some localities to retain the well-established and smoothly functioning Feuerwehren, partly in place of, partly as an auxiliary to the Feuerschutzpolizei.

It would, of course, be erroneous to assume that such Feuerwehren as continue to exist, retained their former independence. Like every other organisation in Nazi Germany, they too were completely co-ordinated, centralised and militarised throughout the Reich. Accordingly they are now classified as Technische Hilfspolizei and have therefore become directly subordinated to the Ordnungspolizei.

Four categories of this organisation must be distinguished:

1. Freiwillige Feuerwehren (Voluntary Fire Brigades)
2. Pflichtfeuerwehren (Compulsory Fire Brigades)
3. Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades)
4. HJ-Feuerwehrscharen (Fire-fighting platoons of the Hitler Youth)

Any community or municipality which was not compelled by decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior to establish a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei is instead required to form a Fire Brigade which must be trained and equipped to combat fires and meet other emergencies caused by fire in its area.

As a rule such units were, and frequently still are formed on a voluntary basis. In places where voluntary enlistment does not suffice, the authorities (Bürgermeister or Landrat) may establish a Pflichtfeuerwehr by drafting personnel

III

TECHNICAL AUXILIARY BRANCHES.

62. Status of the Technische Hilfspolizeien

So far the various ordinary branches of the Regular Uniformed Police have been discussed. As previously noted, however, these are augmented in many instances by the Technische Hilfspolizeien (Technical Auxiliary Police Services), who, for the most part have been created as a direct result of the war and are an integral part of the Orpo.

While even the regular police had to find some replacements for its personnel of younger age classes among the Polizeireserve, the Technische Hilfspolizeien had to resort almost exclusively to the employment of Polizeireservisten. (For further details on the Polizeireserve see para. 37).

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As a rule such units were, and frequently still are formed on a voluntary basis. In places where voluntary enlistment does not suffice, the authorities (Bürgermeister or Landrat) may establish a Pflichtfeuerwehr by grafting personnel

for service in the fire brigade.

War-time manpower shortages especially went far in depleting the ranks of the voluntary fire brigades, and the authorities had to resort more and more to the employment of Pflichtfeuerwehren to fill the gap.

In areas comprising mainly small villages where the formation of individual fire brigades would constitute a distinct hardship and waste of manpower, the Kreis authorities (Landrat) may organize one fire brigade for several villages or for an entire Landkreis. Organizations of this kind are known as Feuerschutzverbände (Fire Protection Groups) and do not in principle differ from regular Freiwillige or Pflichtfeuerwehren.

Even though a unit of the Feuerschutzpolizei may already exist in a town, the Ortspolizeibehörde (local police authority, e.g. the Mayor) may decide that it is inadequate to meet all contingencies, and may therefore supplement the Feuerschutzpolizei by a Freiwillige or Pflichtfeuerwehr or both. While such auxiliary fire brigades retain administrative independence, they are for all tactical purposes operationally attached to the Feuerschutzpolizei, and for training and employment subordinated to the direction of the local commander of the Feuerschutzpolizei.

Recruits for both the Freiwilligen- and Pflichtfeuerwehren must, in addition to the required minimum physical qualifications, be known to be "at the disposal of the National Socialist State at all times and without reservations". They may not be drawn from the personnel of either the Technische Mithilfe (Technical Emergency Corps), the Red Cross, or of a Werkfeuerwehr (see below). Except for these limitations, all Germans between the ages of 17 and 65 are eligible for the Freiwilligen- and Pflichtfeuerwehren.

Upon completion of their 60th year of age, members of the Pflichtfeuerwehr are placed into the Reserve where they remain informed of all matters pertaining to fire-fighting and fire protection so that they can be recalled in the event of an emergency.

64. Command of the Feuerwehren.

Individual units of both Freiwilligen- and Pflichtfeuerwehren are headed by a Wehrführer (contingent leader) who is appointed by the Ortspolizeibehörde.

Jeder Kreis has a Kreisführer and below him several Unterkreisführer of the Freiwilligen Feuerwehr. On the level of the Regierungsbezirk there is a Bezirksführer (District Commander) and on the staff of a BDO in each Wehrkreis an Abschnittsinspektor der Freiwilligen Feuerwehr (Regional Inspector of the Voluntary Fire Brigades).

Bezirksführer are appointed by the Higher Administrative Authorities (e.g. Reg. Präs.) with the consent of the Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei (HIMMLER). They supervise and command the activities of all voluntary fire brigades within their respective districts, co-ordinate their activities and issue general directives concerning training and employment.

In the case of the Pflichtfeuerwehren the functions, appointments, and offices of the Kreisführer, Bezirksführer, and the Abschnittsinspektor are non-existent. On those levels (Kreis, Regierungsbezirk, and Wehrkreis) all compulsory fire brigades are tactical units of the Feuerschutzpolizei, attached and subordinated to the latter.

The highest supervisor for the entire Reich is the General-Inspektor der Feuerschutzpolizei und Feuerwehren (Inspector General of the Fire Protection Police and Fire Brigades) already mentioned in para 28 and 60. His office is also referred to as that of the Inspektor für das Feuerlöschwesen für Stadt und Land (Inspector of all Urban and Rural Fire-Fighting Forces).

The highest HQ and apex of all fire fighting brigades in Germany is the Amt Feuerwehren (Bureau of Fire Brigades), which is Amt V in the Hauptamt Orpo. This bureau does not however control the Feuerschutzpolizei, whose highest HQ is in the Kommandoamt of the Hauptamt Orpo (see para 27 and 60).

It should be noted that before the incorporation of the Feuerwehren into the Orpo the bureau responsible for them as their highest HQ was known as the Reichsamt Freiwillige Feuerwehren (National Bureau of Voluntary Fire Brigades).

65. Werkfeuerwehren and HJ-Feuerwehrscharen

In wartime, with increased fire hazards due to air raids, Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades) have rapidly gained in importance. To all intents and purposes, they resemble the Freiwillige or Pflichtfeuerwehren: just as the latter are organized by a village or rural sub-district (Kreis), the Werkfeuerwehren are established by the management of industrial factories, etc., and are staffed by their employees.

The decision as to the formation of Werkfeuerwehren however, is not left with the individual management of a factory. Instead, the Higher Administrative Authorities (e.g. the Reg.Präs.) in conjunction with the Reich Ministry of the Interior and the Luftschutzdienststelle (local ARP Headquarters) in the Reichsgruppe Industrie (National League of Industry, an obligatory association of all industrial concerns) determines where Werkfeuerwehren are to be established. In addition, a factory desiring to organize a Werkfeuerwehr may seek the approval of the above mentioned authorities by filing a request through the local ARP unit, also notifying the Ortspolizeibehörde or Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung.

Each unit of the Werkfeuerwehr must consist of at least 18 members and must be equipped with a minimum of one power-driven pump.

These organizations exist in manufacturing concerns such as munitions factories and synthetic oil plants. They are much the same as ARP units which similar undertakings in England have organized for the protection of their property.

To counter the manpower shortage within the ranks of the Feuerschutzpolizei and Feuerwehren at a time of increased wartime fire hazards, the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth Organisation) founded the so-called HJ-Feuerwehrescharen (HJ Fire Fighting Platoons). Normally they are organized as components of a HJ-Bann (Regiment), a local unit of the HJ.

A HJ-Feuerwehrschar consists of approximately 50 youths and is sub-divided into 3 Kameradschaften (Squads).

The Feuerwehrescharen are equipped and trained by the local Feuerschutzpolizei, Pflichtfeuerwehr or Freiwilligenfeuerwehr as the case may be. They then operate under the direct command of the local chief of the respective organization.

Larger localities may have more than one Feuerwehrschar according to particular local needs. In other towns where no Feuerwehrescharen have been formed, the local HJ Headquarters may detail boys from the HJ-SRD (Straßendienst) for fire-fighting duty. For further information on the SRD as a police auxiliary force, see para 48.

66. Maintenance of Fire Services.

All expenses of the Fire Protection Services, regardless of whether it be the Feuerschutzpolizei, the Freiwilligen- or Pflichtfeuerwehren, or the HJ Feuerwehrescharen are met entirely by the local community. In the case of Werkfeuerwehren, the factories which organize them share some of the burden with the community.

Only for the maintenance of the Feuerweherschulen (Fire Brigade Schools) of the Länder and Provinzen does the Reich Government contribute half of the expenses, the remaining half being covered by the Länder and Provinzen. An exception to this financial arrangement is one Reichsfeuerweherschule in EBERSWALDE; this school is fully under the control of the national Government and its expenses are paid entirely by the Reich.

For purely technical matters the fire fighting organizations rely on the specialized knowledge of an association of technicians known as the Reichsverein Deutscher Feuerwehringenieure (RDF-National League of German Fire Protection Engineers).

h) LUFTSCHUTZPOLIZEI67. Original Air Defence Measures: the RLB.

Before the outbreak of war, preparations for air raid protection in Germany were controlled by the Reichsluftschutzbund (RLB-Reich Association for Air Raid Protection). This organization had the character of a private institution but was

of course, sponsored and supported by the Nazi Party, the Reich Government, the Military and, particularly, the Air Force.

After the Polish campaign, the organization obtained a semi-official status when the authorities of the general administration as well as those of the police were directed to co-operate closely with the RLB.

A year later the RLB was completely taken over by the Reichminister der Luftfahrt und Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe (Reich Minister for Aviation and C-in-C of the GAF) - GÖRRING, who is in supreme command of all active air defences, such as A.A. and barrage balloons.

The President of the RLB was then officially appointed Inspekteur des Selbstschutzes im Reichsministerium der Luftfahrt (Inspector of Civilian Passive Air Defence in the Reich Air Ministry). Similarly in the Luftgaue (Administrative Districts of the GAF) RLB Gruppenführer were appointed to co-operate with the regional Command Headquarters of the Army, the Luftwaffe, and the Police.

The organization attained the character of a Hilfspolizei (auxiliary Police) when the police were ordered to delegate official authority to the RLB members as regards the inspection of buildings, black-out, erection of Air Raid shelters and "Entzündung" (i.e. removal of inflammable scrap material from buildings, a compulsory precaution against fire).

Work in the RLB is largely unpaid and part-time. It is divided into Gruppen (Groups), Untergruppen (Sub-groups), Ortsgruppen (Local Units) and Reviere (Wards).

68. Institution of the Luftschuttpolizei

Up to that time the Sicherheits- und Hilfsdienst (SHD - Security and Assistance Service) formed the professional nucleus of all defensive ARP services and as such was responsible for the execution of all major tasks arising in emergencies caused by air raids. It consisted of full-time members with a status of auxiliary policeman.

After the first 1,000 RAF bomber raid on COLOGNE on 30 May 1942, the SHD proved completely incapable of coping with any such major emergency. In its place the Luftschuttpolizei (Air Raid Protection Police) was therefore instituted and placed under the direct command of HITLER. Thus it became a branch of the Ordnungspolizei in general and a Technische Hilfspolizei (Technical Auxiliary Police) in particular.

This newly created organization became the professional air raid protection service, responsible for rescue and repair work, demolition, decontamination, and a large share of the fire-fighting. The nature of its work necessitated, of course, very close co-operation with the Feuerschutzpolizei and the Technische Nothilfe. As a result of these developments two distinct types of ARP services must now be distinguished. One is the full-time service of the Luftschuttpolizei; the other is the part-time service of various auxiliary organizations (discussed in the next paragraph) as well as the network of house and block wardens.

In the main the Luftschuttpolizei has taken over all the functions and personnel of the SHD, reinforcing them with the personnel of the Technische Nothilfe. It therefore includes the following services, formerly branches of the SHD or TH:-

Feuer- und Entgiftungsdienst
(Fire-fighting and decontamination service)

Abbreviated F.u.E.-Dienst.

This service in particular is still frequently referred to by the obsolete term "SHD", the service from which it has developed. Personnel is trained mainly by the Feuerschutzpolizei.

Instandsetzungsdienst
(Repair, demolition and rescue services)

J-Dienst

This service includes emergency engineering as well as bomb disposal work. It was originally furnished by the Technische Nothilfe and has been derived from the Luftschuttdienst of that organization (See para 74)

Luftschuttsanitätsdienst
(Medical and First Aid Service)

San-Dienst

Luftschutzveterinärdienst
(Veterinary First Aid Service)

Fachtruppen
(Specialised technical squads)

These units are charged with the repair of damaged gas and water mains, electrical installations, sewers, drains, and smaller water ducts; and have developed out of the Bereitschaftsdienst of the TN (See para

It must be noted that the Luftschutzpolizei in its capacity of a Technische Hilfspolizei has been created as a technically specialised supplement to the regular police. Its personnel is therefore not entitled to take independent action.

Thus, in the event of air raids, the Regular Police takes full charge of all ARP operations and directly determines the employment and commands the forces of the Luftschutzpolizei. Through the latter, it controls all the various auxiliary ARP services. At no time does the Luftschutzpolizei assume the independent power of arrest; however, co-operation with the regular police is so close that no problem arises out of this lack of authority.

As a consequence of this auxiliary character of the Luftschutzpolizei, its members are not subject to the jurisdiction of the SS Polizei-Gerichte (SS-Police Tribunals) unless they are simultaneously members of the regular police or any branch thereof.

Personnel of the Luftschutzpolizei are recruited from the Polizeireserve and are, therefore, not professional police personnel. On 1 June 1942, when the SHD became the Luftschutzpolizei, its entire personnel, previously not holding any police status, was bodily transferred into the Polizeireserve.

Officers of the Luftschutzpolizei are trained at the Polizeiakademie für Luftschutzführung (Police Academy for ARP Tactics), formerly known as the Polizeischule für Luftschutzführer at Berlin-Schöneberg.

As a result of an increasing manpower shortage, women are now being employed to replace men in the Luftschutzpolizei. Directives have lately been issued to accelerate this process in order to free as many men as possible for active field service.

As the air war intensified, mobile ARP field units were formed, which could be quickly transported from one place to another, wherever they were needed. Originally they were known as SHD Abteilungen (mot), but are now called LS Abteilungen (mot). Approximately 50 such battalions have been identified. Some of them have even appeared behind the front in Russia and at Ploesti in Rumania, where they were employed to save strategic targets from destruction.

69. Auxiliary ARP formations.

The Luftschutzpolizei is assisted in its functions by various auxiliary ARP organisations such as:

Werkluftschutzdienst	(Factory ARP Services)
Werkerschutzpolizei	(Factory Protection Police)
Selbstschutz	(Self Protection Service)
Erweiterter Selbstschutz	(Extended Self Protection Service)
Luftschutzwarndienst	(ARP Warning Service)

The Werkluftschutzdienst is organised in all larger and war-essential plants by the Reichsgruppe Industrie (National League of Industry - an obligatory association of all industries) according to instructions from the Reichsluftfahrtministerium. It is formed and supervised by the management of each factory and staffed by the workers and employees.

The Werkerschutzpolizei is found in most of those factories which have also organised a Werkluftschutzdienst. It is organised to provide for "maximum" protection of industrial plants and workers. Employees are conscripted for this service and are registered with the Luftschutzpolizei which is operationally in charge of the organisation.

While the Werkerschutzpolizei was originally created not for ARP purposes but for the protection of factories and workers in general e.g. against sabotage and theft,

it does now take an active part in ARP work. The organisation, or at any rate its key personnel are believed to be identical with the SS Werkspolizei (SS-Industrial Police), the officers being under the command of the Führer of the SS-Oberabschnitt in which they function.

At this point it should also be noted that the Werkfeuerwehren (Factory Fire Brigades) discussed in para 103 co-operate tactically with the Werkluftschutzdienst and the Werksschutzpolizei.

The Selbstschutz might well be termed the basis for all civilian ARP activities. It includes air raid wardens, block wardens, roof spotters, and all other essential civilian ARP workers, not unlike those in Allied ARP organisations but more thoroughly militarised, as might be expected in Nazi Germany.

The Erweiterter Selbstschutz is organised in all official buildings, hotels, restaurants, department stores, theatres, and other public and semi-public buildings where large crowds congregate. As in the case of the Selbstschutz its members are conscripted from among the employees of the buildings concerned.

The function of the Luftschutzwarndienst is to observe approaching enemy planes and to place the threatened population on the alert - along similar lines to the Observer Corps in the U.K. Increased Allied air attacks, however, have caused this organisation to become largely obsolete. Most of its former functions are now performed by specialised German Air Force personnel with the remnants of the civilian Luftschutzwarndienst, including women and juveniles, merely assisting and supplementing the technically trained and specially equipped Air Force personnel.

Werkluftschutz, Selbstschutz, Erweiterter Selbstschutz and Luftschutz are also referred to as the services of the Luftschutzbereitschaftsdienst (Air Protection Emergency Service). Service in these organisations is compulsory, but on a part-time basis and unpaid except for certain small reimbursements covering meals and expenses. To-day many Ost-Arbeiter (foreign workers, including PW, from the Eastern occupied territories) are pressed into service in these auxiliary ARP organisations. Some of the Schutzmannschaftsbataillone (para 40) have also been identified performing ARP duties and guard duties after air raids in Germany.

All civilian auxiliary ARP services discussed above are supervised and trained by the RLB. That organisation, still advisory agency for all civilian ARP services, is, in turn, now supervised by the Luftschutzpolizei, so that the entire system of German ARP services is effectively centralised and co-ordinated, while at the same time reaching down into the smallest sector of the community. It is under complete control of the Regular Police whose technically specialised agency for ARP work is the Luftschutzpolizei.

It has previously been pointed out that the Luftschutzpolizei and its auxiliaries do not possess regular police powers: the complete control of all these services by the Orpo, however, makes this efficiently militarised organisation a useful and constantly available tool of the German police.

Lately the term Luftschutzpolizei has to some extent come to be an all inclusive designation of all Police and auxiliary police forces whenever these are employed during and after air raids. Thus the Schutzpolizei, Feuerschutzpolizei, and Technische Nothilfe are all referred to as "Luftschutzpolizei" whenever they are functionally employed in that capacity.

The Luftschutzpolizei is assisted in the discharge of its duties by various volunteer Party formations e.g. the SA Katastrophen Stürme (Emergency Companies). These and similar units are specially trained under the SA command, but are not necessarily composed entirely of SA men, and serve less as police units than as ARP squads engaged in debris clearance, traffic regulation and fire watching. The German press stresses the special training these units receive, and the important role they play in Allied air raids.

SS Industrieschutzmannschaften (Industrial Safety Crews) are described as cadres of SS Officers who are in charge of employees of plants and serve as liaison officers with the various forces of the Orpo which are concerned with fire fighting and air raid precautions.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

j) TECHNISCHE NOTHILFE.

70. Scope of the Technische Nothilfe

The Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps), often referred to as Tene and officially abbreviated TN, is a technical auxiliary police formation of the Ordnungspolizei (Regular Police). It is a corps of engineers, technicians, and skilled and semi-skilled specialists in building construction work, public utilities operation, communications, metal salvage, and other related fields. As engineer corps of the German Police the TN is to-day one of the principal agencies in combatting the effects of Allied air raids.

The TN has been called upon to remove mines, clear fields of fire, repair roads, restore communications, repair electrical installations, dismantle plants and boilers in factories, build bridges, demolish damaged buildings, as well as to perform many other tasks of demolition and restoration made necessary by natural catastrophes and the war.

The Armed Forces have made extensive use of the TN. Its field formations have been attached to the Army and Luftwaffe ever since the annexation of Austria. As a rule TN Battalions, known as Technische Bataillone or Abteilungen are attached to an Army Group, sending Technische Kommandos (Technical Detachments) to lower formations. In Russia all Technische Abteilungen were controlled at the highest HQ by a TN-Einsatzgruppe (Group Command).

On occasions fully armed members of the TN have been assigned to defensive positions in the field and even been employed as reinforcements for depleted infantry units. TN field units have also been assigned to police formations in occupied territories to assist in the rebuilding of public utilities and other installations.

The depot unit for the TN field formations is the Ersatz-Abteilung der Technischen Nothilfe in Köln-Dürrenwald.

TN Abteilungen are formed on a Landesgruppe basis, and are therefore designated each by the same Roman numeral as its parent Landesgruppe. Thus, TN Abteilungen I, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, and XIII have been identified.

A TN Abteilung generally consists of five companies, each again sub-divided into specialist sections such as:-

Bautrupp	Construction Section
Rohrtrupp	Pipeline Section
Leitungstrupp	Electrical Circuit Section
Wasserwerktrupp	Waterworks Maintenance Section
Krantrupp	Crane Section
Brücken-u. Schleusentrupp	Bridges and Water-lock Section

In army rear areas, TN units are allotted to the HSSPF (Superior SS and Police Commander) who, as their commander, may employ them for tasks of a technical nature. Allied Armies, now fighting on German soil will, therefore, even before the phase of occupation, encounter TN forces as part of the units under the command of HSSPF of Germany proper.

In addition it should be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the senior officers of the TN hold high ranks in the SS and German Police. Thus the TN is to-day a problem for Allied operational intelligence as well as for Allied occupation counter-intelligence.

71. History of the TN

The Technische Nothilfe was instituted in 1919 under the auspices of General Oberst von SEECKT, the founder of the old Reichswehr. It was originally meant to be just what its name implies - a technical organisation to be used in emergencies.

During the first years of the Weimar Republic when violent political strikes, instigated by the extremist parties of the Right and Left, shook the life of the country, the TN kept public utilities and essential industries running. Thus, although its character was distinctly that of a strike-breaking organisation, it served at the time the democratic parties in power.

Between 1925 and 1930, during the period of pseudo-prosperity, the TN lost much of its importance, without ever ceasing to exist.

In 1930 the TN introduced a gas and air protection service and enlarged its Bereitschaftsdienst (emergency service branch) into an organisation equipped to fight

natural catastrophes. This offspring of the Bereitschaftsdienst was called Hilfspionierdienst (Auxiliary Engineer Service).

When HITLER came to power, any strike-breaking organisation lost its raison d'être. But rather than dissolve the TN, the Nazi Party decided to remodel it completely and use it as a tool for its own ends. It became a "Machtmittel des Staates Zur Beseitigung Öffentlicher Notstände" i.e. a powerful tool of the Government to deal with public emergencies.

Thus, in 1934, the TN was converted into a fully-fledged Party formation. Its National HQ and apex was named the "Reichsamt Technische Nothilfe" (RaTN - National Department of the TN).

In March 1935 the Reich Minister of the Interior FRICK referred to the TN as a Hilfsformation der Polizei (Auxiliary Formation of the Police Force). The year 1936 saw the opening of the TN Reichsschule (TN National Academy) in Belzig, Mark Brandenburg, which was to train TN officers between the ages of 30 and 55; its head in 1943 was Hauptbereitschaftsführer HUGENDUBEL.

The year 1937 marks a big step towards the centralisation of the TN and its complete incorporation into the Police. It became a ständiges technisches Hilfsorgan der Polizei (permanent technical auxiliary corps of the Police). To its chief was given the title "Chef der TN" and the National Headquarters which he commanded was made part of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei and as such called "Amt Technische Nothilfe" (Amt TN - Department of the TN). The original designation Reichsamt Technische Nothilfe (RaTN), however, is still officially used by the TN.

In March 1939, members of the TN obtained the right to carry sidearms and firearms. In June of the same year, the TN Law was made public. It laid down as basic function of the TN to render technical assistance in the following three fields:

- a) Keeping essential public utilities operating under all circumstances
- b) ARP work
- c) Dealing with major emergencies.

This law also changed the organisation from a Verein (membership association) to a Körperschaft des öffentlichen Rechtes (a legal registered state controlled corporation).

In 1941, WEINREICH, its C-in-C, became first Generalmajor and later Generalleutnant der Polizei.

In 1942, the TN was placed under the SS- und Polizeigerichtsbarkeit (SS and Special Police Jurisdiction and Disciplinary code).

72. Membership, Strength, and General Organisation

Members of the TN must, because of their functions as a Technische Hilfspolizei, be completely reliable from the Nazi point of view. They must be Germans or "racial" Germans and "must be able to prove that they are loyal to the National Socialist State". For example, no one who has been expelled from the Nazi Party can be accepted by the TN.

The majority of members of the TN (known as "Nothelfer") are men over military age (45-70). They joined the organisation voluntarily, but can no longer withdraw at will. Notdienstpflichtige (persons required to serve in an emergency at the home front) can at any time be assigned to the TN.

Only the key positions in higher headquarters are filled by full-time TN officers. The ordinary Nothelfer serves only in his TN capacity when called up in an emergency.

In addition a provision is made under which specialists, both within and outside the TN, may be appointed Sonderführer (specialist officers) for the execution of particularly responsible tasks. Such TN Sonderführer may be granted any TN rank for the duration of the war. This provision should be borne in mind when the infiltration of the SS and other Party organisations into the TN is considered.

The strength of the TN is difficult to estimate but will hardly exceed 200,000 men. The Germans reported that by 1939, 105,154 TN men had at one time or another been employed; and that in the first twenty months of the war 150,000 Nothelfer had worked at 7,500 places in the Heimatgebiet (Greater Germany).

Many TN members will have joined the Armed Forces, but on the other hand the organisation will undoubtedly have recruited new members compulsorily.

In occupied countries the Germans have created organizations similar to the German TN such as the "Secours Technique" in France, the "Teknisk Nothjelp" in Norway or the "Technische Nothulp" in the Netherlands. In Eastern Europe and the Baltic, the population was pressed into "Pioniermannschaften" (Emergency Units).

The Technische Nothilfe is organized from two different points of view. It is a regional organization and chain of command leading from the National HQ to its Landesgruppen, Bezirksgruppen, and Ortsgruppen. This form of organization may be described as "vertical". According to its various functions and purposes, however, the TN is also sub-divided on all levels into Dienste (services) which is to say that it is organized in units trained and equipped to perform a specific technical task. This structure is best termed a "horizontal" one. In following paragraphs both forms of organization are described.

73. Vertical Structure of the TN

At the top of the vertical structure of the TN comes its highest agency, the Amt Technische Nothilfe in the Hauptamt Org.

The Amt TN is located at Berlin-Steglitz, Birkbuschstrasse 18; Tel. 791101.

The Chef der TN (C-in-C of the TN) exercises his authority over the subordinate Landesgruppen, Bezirksgruppen, and Ortsgruppen through the Amt TN, which consists of his personal staff and several sections, as follows:-

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE C-IN-C

Chef der TN (C-in-C of the TN)	SS-GF, Genlt. d. Pol. SCHMELCHER (since end of 1943)
Stellvertretender Chef der TN (Deputy C-in-C of the TN)	Genlt. d. Pol. Th. SIEBERT (Reported dead Sept. 1944)
Chefadjutantur (Chief Adjutant's office)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer Walter TROSCHKE
Persönlicher Adjutant (Personal Adjutant)	Gemeinschaftsführer PROBST
Pressestelle (Press Office)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer FISCHER
Bild- und Filmstelle (Pictures and Film Office)	Hauptbereitschaftsführer Fr. KRÖNKE.
Inspekteur 1 (Inspector 1)	Landesführer FORNONT
Inspekteur 2 (Inspector 2)	Landesführer Dr. RUTENMAIER

NOTE: On 17 Jan 1943, Landesführer JÜNGCKE, founder and chief of LG Donau was appointed Chef des Stabes (C of S) Amt TN, a post not previously accounted for in the HQ structure.

AMT I

CHEFAMT (BUREAU OF THE C-IN-C)

Chief of Bureau	Genlt. d. Pol. Th. SIEBERT
TN Feldeinsatzführer (Commander of TN Employment in the Field), also known as General Insp. für den auswärtigen Einsatz (General Inspector for Employment Abroad)	Landesführer Dr. ECKHART.

Allgemeine Chefangelegenheiten
(General Affairs of the Chefamt)

Hauptbereitschaftsführer
Dr. FRONCKE

Gruppe A: Einsatz, Organisation

(Employment and Organisation Branch)

Gruppe B: Ausrüstung

(Equipment Branch)

Gruppe C: Aufklärung,
Weltanschauliche Erziehung,
Kräftenachschub-Erfassung,
Erhaltung

(Branch for Enlightenment,
Indoctrination, Replacements,
and Maintenance of Establishments)

Gruppe D: Ausbildung

(Training Branch)

AMT II/III

PERSONAL- UND RECHTSAMT (PERSONNEL AND LEGAL BUREAU)

Chief of Bureau

Bezirksführer MALICKE

Gruppe II: Personalien

(Personal Records Branch)

Gruppe III: Rechts- und
Versicherungsangelegenheiten.

(Legal and Insurance Matters Branch)

Führerverwaltung
(Officers Administration)

Hauptbereitschaftsführer
TROSCHKE (see also above)

AMT IV

HAUSHALTS-UND VERWALTUNGSAMT (BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION BUREAU)

Chief of Bureau

Landesführer RATHUN

Gruppe Haushalt und Finanzwesen

(Budget and Finance Branch)

Gruppe Verwaltung und Beschaffung

(Administration and "Procurement"
Branch)

Gruppe Prüfwesen

(Audit and Control Branch)

AMT V

ARMAMENTAMT

Chief of Bureau

Gen.d.Pol. a.D. OSSWALD

It is not quite clear what the functions of this office are. It probably deals with the testing and checking of technical equipment and of installations before they are accepted by the TN from the manufacturers and again before the TN hands them over to the Army, Air Force, Police or other authorities after completion of their work. The proper translation, perhaps would be "Contract Acceptance Bureau" or "Bureau of Technical Specifications and Tests".

The highest territorial command of the TN is the Landesgruppe (LG - district group unit). Landesgruppen coincide with the territorial boundaries of the Wehrkreise (Armed Forces Military Districts) and each Landesgruppe carries the Roman numeral of the corresponding Wehrkreis. In addition to the Landesgruppen there are the TN Befehlsstellen (Command Areas) Oberschlesien, General Gouvernement, Niederlande, and Norwegen.

At the head of each Landesgruppe is the Commander (Führer der Landesgruppe).

Under the commander a Stabsführer (C of S) appointed by the Amt TN, is charged with the over-all administrative direction of the Landesgruppe. He may, in addition, take over the conduct of certain Einzelsachgebiete (Special Sub-sections). In general, however, such sub-sections are directed by specialists (Sachbearbeiter) who with their staffs work out technical problems arising in the administration of the Landesgruppe.

SECRET.

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Purely administrative as well as financial matters are in the hands of a Verwaltungsführer (administrative chief) and his staff. In addition to this directing staff of the Landesgruppe, the HQ includes of course such additional personnel as draughtsmen, technical employees and clerks.

Bezirksgruppen (BG - sub-district group units), each commanded by a Führer der Bezirksgruppe, sometimes form the intermediate echelon between Landesgruppen and Ortsgruppen. As with the Landesgruppe, the various sub-sections in the BG HQ are handled by specialists and all administrative and financial matters by the Verwaltungsführer. These officials, however, are not necessarily full-time personnel.

The Ortsgruppen (OG - local units) are the basic units for TN activities. They should not be confused with the Nazi Party Ortsgruppen.

1,500 TN Ortsgruppen are said to exist in Germany. In addition there are an unidentified number of smaller local TN groups known as Zweigstellen (branches) or Untergruppen (local sub-units) of the Ortsgruppen. Functionally each Ortsgruppe is divided into various Dienste (services) which are dealt with below in the discussion of the TN horizontal structure.

At the head of each Ortsgruppe stands the Ortsführer (local unit commander). The designation Ortsführer (H) indicates that in this capacity he is a full-time (hauptamtlich) TN official.

All local business matters arising within the Ortsgruppen are handled by the Sachwalter (specialised sub-section official) who is a full-time employee of the Ortsgruppe. He in turn is assisted by a number of honorary Stabsgehilfen (staff assistants) who handle such matters as recruiting and training, administration and auditing, and medical and legal aid.

In Ortsgruppen with gas and air raid protection schools, head of such schools are members of the OG staff.

74. Horizontal Structure - the TN Dienste (Service Branches)

To accomplish the various tasks with which the TN is charged it is horizontally organised into Dienste (Services). Four of these exist in every Ortsgruppe viz -

Technischer Dienst
Luftschutzdienst
Bereitschaftsdienst
Allgemeiner Dienst

The Dienste are organised as follows:-

Schar		8-15 men
Kameradschaft	2-4 Scharen	25-50 men
Gemeinschaft	2-4 Kameradschaften	50-100 men
Gefolgschaft	2-4 Gemeinschaften	100-200 men
Bereitschaft	2-4 Gefolgschaften	200-400 men
Hauptbereitschaft	several Bereitschaften	400-1,000 men

When actively employed, however, the Dienste are divided into Züge (Platoons) and Trupps (sections). This apparent overlapping of sub-sections can best be explained by the fact that the Scharen, Kameradschaften etc. are administrative entities, whereas Züge and Trupps are functional units.

The Technischer Dienst (Technical Service Branch, abbr. TD) is employed in important factories and public utility works when sabotage or natural catastrophes interfere with their operation and the employees are unable to cope with the situation. The factory supervisors themselves regulate the employment of the TN personnel who are basically nothing but outside technical help.

According to its tasks, the TD consists of :-

Betriebstrupps who specialise in electric, gas, water, sewage, and drains work.
Fachreservetrupps who are the reserve group for the same type of work as the Betriebstrupps, and
Leitungstrupps, sections which work on lines and circuits. These are sub-

divided into Hochspannungstrupps (high tension sections), Rohrtrupps "Gas" (gas pipeline sections) and Rohrtrupps "Wasser" (water pipeline sections).

The strength of Betriebstrupps depends on local needs; that of the Leitungstrupps on the length of local lines. Betriebstrupps are trained as replacement personnel for specialised tasks in factories; the Leitungstrupps are trained for the maintenance and repair of lines and circuits.

Generally speaking, only experts who have been trained for the particular task are used in the TD. Public utilities and industrial installations requiring TD personnel must inform the HQ of the TN as to their exact requirements. The working organisation of the TD is not rigid and will be modified according to the nature of the work in hand. Sub-units are kept to a minimum and complicated chains of command are avoided.

The Luftschutzdienst (Air Raid Protection Service Branch, abbr. LD) of the TN was originally created with the specific function of organising, training, and maintaining the Instandsetzungsdienst (JD - Repair, Demolition and Rescue Services). However, in 1942 the Instandsetzungsdienst was incorporated into the Luftschutzpolizei and is now an intrinsic part of that organisation. While, therefore, its personnel is still derived from the ranks of the TN, its training and employment are now under the command of the Air Raid Protection Police.

In detail the special functions of the JD include removal of traffic obstructions, particularly difficult rescue work, furnishing of temporary shelters, bomb disposal work and emergency demolitions in case of large scale fires or collapsing buildings.

The Bereitschaftsdienst (Emergency Service Branch, abbr. BD) deals with natural catastrophes and consists of motorised Bereitschaftszüge (mot. BD - emergency platoons), equipped with special motor vehicles developed by the Int. TN, and auxiliary motorised Bereitschaftszüge equipped as completely as possible.

These platoons are composed of Bereitschaftstrupps which are sub-divided as follows:

- 1 Führer (Leader)
- 1 Führerstellvertreter (Assistant Leader)
- 2 Arbeitsgruppenführer (Detail Leaders)
- 2 Arbeitsgruppen (Details) of 3 men each
- 2 Kraftfahrer (Drivers)
- 2 Halder (Passengers)

The HQ locations of HZ are situated so that they are in or near danger areas. The BD also takes on the duties of the Instandsetzungsdienst (utilities maintenance service) in those locations where the Luftschutzpolizei (LR Police) is not equipped to perform repair services.

The Allgemeine Dienst (General Service Branch, abbr. AD) includes all the TN men who are not in the specialised Dienste listed above and represents a general reserve, including however the following special units.

- Signal platoons
- Sprengtrupps (demolition sections)
- Musik- und Spielmannszüge (band platoons)
- Parktrupps (motor maintenance sections)
- Lichtzüge (searchlight platoons)

All men who are available only for limited service or who are members of the Armed Forces, as well as all TN Verfügungsrückreserve (TN VR - Active Reserve) are part of the AD. Nothelferanhelfer (candidates for TN membership) are also organised as part of the AD.

75. Future Significance of the TN

The full potentialities of the TN for the future can be pictured only by considering the combination which arises now that the TN field units, retreating with the Armed Forces into the Reich, are working with the TN units of the home front. - From preceding paragraphs it will be clear that the TN field units have a wide range of technical experience, while the home front units must, in their specialist

capacity, have become thoroughly familiar with the working details of all essential industries as well as with the precise locations of industrial installations, public utilities, water mains, gas mains, sewers, telephones, etc.

When these two elements of the organization combine forces on an inner German front, their danger as a synchronized team must be fully reckoned with.

As the Allied Armed Forces continue to narrow the ring around Germany, they will undoubtedly be charged with the transfer of vital machinery to the safer areas in the interior of the Reich. As the "safer areas" too are overrun by the Allied advance, it would be only logical for the Nazis to call upon the TN to dismantle and hide some of this machinery for later use by the already clearly foreshadowed underground movement of the Nazis.

The TN, officered largely by SS personnel, will then be ready to spring into action as a thoroughly "nazified" technical shock-formation of industrial saboteurs.

Considering the TN in this light, therefore, Allied occupation forces need pay close attention to this efficiently devised and powerful weapon of the Nazis. Indeed, a knowledge of, and careful control over the TN might assist the Allied forces considerably in countering the sabotage preparations of German resistance movements.

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IV. AUXILIARIES TO THE REGULAR UNIFORMED POLICE

76. Sonderpolizei

Certain categories of uniformed police in Germany are not an integral part of the Ordnungspolizei. They do not therefore come under the jurisdiction of the Hauptamt Orpo, although their duties are similar to those of the Ordnungspolizei. They are known under the general term of Sonderpolizei (Special Police).

The Sonderpolizei includes:-

The Bahnpolizei (State Railway Police) with its branches, the Bahnschutz (Railway Guards) - also known as the Bahnschutzpolizei (Railway Protection Police) - and the Reichsbahnführungsdienst (Railway Criminal Investigation Service).
 The Postschutz (Postal Guards).
 The Funkschutz (Radio Installation Guards).
 The Bergpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Mines).
 The Deichpolizei (Dam and Dyke Police).

The Bahnpolizei is maintained by the Deutsche Reichsbahn (State Railways), and is primarily subordinated to the Reichsverkehrsministerium (RVM - Ministry of Transport). When however, the Bahnpolizei exceeds its technical specialised functions in order to assume some of the duties of the Ordnungspolizei, it acts under the command of the Reichsführer - SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei. Specific instructions are then transmitted by the Chief of the Ordnungspolizei through the Kommandant of the Hauptamt Orpo, "in agreement with the Reichsverkehrsministerium." In such instances, personnel of the Bahnpolizei are accorded the status of Hilfspolizei (see next para).

In special emergencies which necessitate the employment of Bahnpolizei for general police tasks the Reichsverkehrsministerium will upon request of the Orpo place the Bahnpolizei at the disposal of the RFSS u. Ch d Dt P. for combined employment with units of the Orpo. To facilitate cooperation between the Reichsverkehrsministerium and the Police the Reichsverkehrsministerium appoints a Verbindungsreferent to establish liaison with the RFSS u. Ch d Dt P.

In addition Reichsbahnangestellte (employees of the State Railways), such as stationmasters, conductors and engineers have been entrusted with Police power on trains.

The Postschutz and Funkschutz function under the Reichspostministerium and their primary duty is to guard property belonging to the Postal and Broadcasting authorities.

Most of the branches of the Sonderpolizei are today closely affiliated with and to a large extent taken over by the SS. It becomes evident in fact that, although the outward appearance of these branches of Police, as well as the bulk of their duties, are of an Orpo nature, their real significance is predominantly of a security police character. They are, therefore, discussed later in greater detail in connection with Sicherheitspolizei and the SD. The Bergpolizei and Deichpolizei are discussed in para 86 in connection with the Administrative Police.

77. Hilfspolizei

The Hilfspolizei (Hiro - Auxiliary Police) consists of various auxiliary services - largely recruited from Nazi Party formations (Gliederungen) - which may be called upon to assist the Regular Police on a part-time basis. They have been discussed in various places in preceding parts of the work.

The Sonderpolizei, discussed in the preceding paragraph, which is staffed by full-time personnel, should not be confused with the existing types of the Hilfspolizei. At times, however, members of the Sonderpolizei may be appointed Hilfspolizisten and will then assist the Regular Police in their functions.

The most important category of the Hilfspolizei are the Landwacht and the Stadtwacht (Rural and Urban guards). They are recruited mainly from among the SA-Wehrmannschaften (Home Guards of Internal Defence Echelons). When on duty in their capacity of auxiliary police, they wear an emblem, usually white with the black inscription "hilfspolizei" (for further details see para. 53.)

Other services, at times given the status of a Hilfspolizei, are:

IKK-Verkehrsdienst

Traffic Control Service of the NSKK
(National Socialist Motor Corps)

see para 47

NSKK-Verkehrserziehungsdienst

NSKK Traffic Enlightenment Service

See para 47

NSKK-Verkehrshilfsdienst

NSKK Road Aid Service. See para

NSKK Transportkontrollen des

NSKK Cargo Inspection Service of

motorisierten Transportes

Motorised Wartime Transport

der Kriegswirtschaft

See para 47

HJ-GRD (Hitler Jugend

Hitler Youth Patrol Service.

Streifen dienst)

See para 48

HJ-Feuerwehrscharen

Fire Fighting Platoons of the Hitler Youth.

See para 65

Werkluftschutz

ARP Services in factories consisting of Werkpolizei - Industrial Police

See para 69

Werksschutz or Werkpolizei

Industrial Police. See para 69

Selbstschutz

Selfprotection Service. See para 6

SA-Katastrophensturme

Emergency Companies. See para 69

SS-Industrieschutzmannschaften

Industrial Safety Crews. See para

D. THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE78. Verwaltungspolizei: General.

Even before the foundation of the German Reich in 1871, the Police were a powerful factor in the administration of both Prussia under STEIN and HARDENBERG, and Austria under METTERNICH. Thus for a century and a half the tradition has existed which makes Germany a "Polizeistaat", a country controlled and governed by the Police. Today the Police in the Third Reich is immeasurably more powerful and closer to the life of the individual than is the case in England or the United States.

The present day German concept of "Police" is, as is already apparent from the branches discussed so far, extremely wide. On the administrative side also it will be seen that the German Police does not attend merely to the great volume of paper work connected with its regular duties of maintaining order and protecting public safety, but has in addition taken over a great many administrative duties, which in other countries are performed by purely civilian clerical staffs. In Germany it is the so-called Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police) who handle these administrative functions.

While personnel of the other branches of the Orpo are referred to as Polizeivollzugsbeamte (Police Executive Officials), members of the various sections of the Verwaltungspolizei are called Polizeiverwaltungsbeamte (Police Administrative Officials). They are not necessarily uniformed. As a rule, they are men of older age classes and many of them may have risen to their administrative positions after having completed a stretch of service as Polizeivollzugsbeamte. At any rate, since the Nazis came to power, these men too are more or less militarised. Even if they do not always wear uniforms, they have normally had some military training and experience in the past and are now frequently "combed out" and conscripted.

The Verwaltungspolizei is a branch of the Orpo as are all the branches previously discussed. The apex of its command structure, however, is not Amt I, the Kommandoamt in the Hauptamt Orpo, as is the case with all ordinary branches of the Regular Uniformed Police, but rather Amt II, Amt Verwaltung und Recht (Bureau of Administration, Law and Legal Affairs).

The Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen throughout Germany are the local centres where most of the duties and functions of the Verwaltungspolizei are performed. The organisation of the Verwaltungspolizei within the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen has been standardised throughout Germany. Its wide scope is indicated by the list, in the next paragraph, of its various divisions within each Polizeiverwaltung.

79. Standard Organisation of a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung

The Administrative Police within a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung are organised into 5 principal sections (Abteilungen) and a Sekretariat consisting of three bureaux, viz:-

1. Präsidialgeschäftsstelle (P)
(Office of the Chief of the Polizeiverwaltung)
2. Polizeikasse (Ka)
(Office of the Police Cashier)
3. Polizeirechnungsrevisor (Rv)
(Office of the Police Auditor and Controller)

The five principal sections are organised as follows:-

Abt. I (Abt W)Wirtschaftsabteilung

(Financial Administration)

This section deals with:-

Haushalts- und Rechnungswesen
Besoldungsangelegenheiten der
Beamten, Angestellten und
Lehnempfänger.

Budget, Bookkeeping and Accounting
Pay of Officials, Clerks and
others on the Police payroll.

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Amt. I (Abt. W)
Wirtschaftsabteilung

(Financial Administration)

This section deals with:-

Haushalts- und Rechnungswesen
Besoldungsangelegenheiten der
Beamten, Angestellten und
Ichnempfinger.

Budget, Bookkeeping and Accounting
Pay of Officials, Clerks and
others on the Police payroll.

Versorgungsangelegenheiten
Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten der
Schutzpolizei (Bekleidung,
Verpflegung, Unterkunft)

Allowances, Allotments and Pensions
Budget matter of the Protection
Police such as Uniforms,
Subsistence and Billets

Abt. II

Passwesen, Ausländerpolizei, Meldewesen, Wehrersatzwesen
(Passports, Control of Foreigners, Police Registration, Recruiting of
the Armed Forces)

This section deals with:-

Durchführung der
Passvorschriften
Ausländerpolizei; Überwachung,
Aufenthalts-erlaubnis und
-verbot usw.
Meldewesen, Meldevorschriften,
Melderegister
Volkskartei
Wehrersatzwesen - Wehrerfassung,
Wehrstammrollen, Präsenzung

Execution of Passport
Regulations
Supervision and Registration
of Foreigners, issue and
refusal of permission to reside
Police Registration, Regulations,
forms etc.
National Population Register
Registration of Recruits for
the Armed Forces and other Police
assistance in the call-up of age
groups
Matters of Reich citizenship
Attestations and Police
Certificates
Nürnberg Racial Discrimination
and anti-Jewish Laws
Emigration
Names, changes of names, titles.

Staatsangehörigkeitssachen
Zeugnisse und polizeiliche
Bescheinigungen
Durchführung der Nürnberger
Gesetze und Judengesetze
Auswanderungswesen
Namen, Namensänderungen, Titel

Abt. III

Verkehrs-, Wasser- und Feuerpolizei
(Traffic, Waterways and Fire Police)

This Section deals with:-

Verkehrspolizeiangelegenheiten -
Strassen, und Strassenordnung,
Verhalten im Verkehr und
Zulassung zum Strassenverkehr
Ausstellung von Führerscheinen

Fahrlehrerwesen
Genehmigungspflichtiger
Beförderungsverkehr
Feuerpolizeiliche Vorschriften
Wasserpolizeiliche Vorschriften
Enteignungsangelegenheiten

Roads, Road Control and anything
connected with Traffic Police such
as street permits for vehicles

Issue of Driving Licences (with
the assistance of the NSKK; see para
Supervision of Driving Instruction
Licences for Taxis, Busses and other
Commercial vehicles
Fire Police Regulations and Preventive
measures
Water Police Regulations
Confiscation and Expropriation.

Abt. IV.

Gewerbepolizei

(Administrative Police for the control of Trade Establishments and their
licences)

This Section is the competent authority for the handling of matters pertaining
to Trades and Licences on the basis of the Reichsgewerbeordnung (a code of Reich
decrees governing the licensing of trades and crafts).

It deals with the following matters:-

Preisüberwachung	Enforcement of Price Control
Lichtspiel und Theaterwesen	Supervision of theatres and cinemas
Ausstellung von Wandergewerbescheinen und Reiselegitimationskarten.	Licences for Peddlers and Commercial Travellers, travel permits
Regelung der Sonntags- und Festtagsruhe und von Lustbarkeiten	Supervision of Sunday peace, curfew, hours for places of entertainment
Überwachung der Gewerbebetriebe, der Fremdenheime und Gaststätten	Supervision of trades, hotels, inns and restaurants
Wirtschaftswerbung, Sammlungen	Supervision of Advertisements and Street collections
Schutz Nationaler Symbole	Protection of National Symbols and Emblems.

Abt. V.

Strafverfügungen, Amtshilfesachen, Gesundheits-, Lebensmittel und Veterinärpolizei (Regulations on punishable offences, Welfare matters, Health, Food and Veterinary Police)

This section deals with:-

Polizeistrafrecht	Police Courts, Penal Code and Police Regulations
Amtshilfesachen	Police Welfare Assistance
Polizeiverwaltungsgesetz und Polizeistrafverfügungen	Police Administrative Code and Penal Orders
Verwaltungszwangsverfahren	Compulsory Administration, i.e. Receivership, Condemnation, Administration of confiscated Property, and other compulsory proceedings.
Volks-, Vieh- und Betriebszählungen usw.	Census of Population, Cattle, Commercial and Industrial Establishments.
Polizeiliche Mitwirkung in Fürsorge und Wohlfahrtsangelegenheiten.	Police Assistance in Public Welfare
Gesundheits- und Lebensmittelpolizei, Medizinalpersonen, Apothekerwesen, Heilmittel, Handel mit Giften, Ladewesen, Leichen, Bestattungen	Health and Food Administration, Supervision of Doctors and Nurses, Pharmacists, Trade in Drugs and Poisons, Inspection of Public Baths, Regulations regarding Corpses and Funerals.
Überwachung des Verkehrs mit Lebensmitteln	Supervision of Trade in Foodstuffs.
Tierseuchen, Schlachtvieh- und Fleischbeschau	Animal Epidemics, Inspection of Slaughter Houses and Meat
Waffen- und Jagdwesen	Fire-Arms and Hunting Licences.

80. Records and Documents.

Like the German Armed Forces, the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen use a uniform filing system for all records, - the Einheitsaktenplan (Standard Filing System, abbr EAP1). This system was instituted on the 9th November 1934.

A representative condensation of the system, tabulated in ranges of numbers according to subject headings, will be found in annexe C. The complete carding key was not reproduced as it consists of a series from 1,000 to over 10,000. This most voluminous bureaucratic system goes into great detail with specific filing numbers of such subjects as signal whistles and the training of police horses.

One of the functions of the Verwaltungspolizei is the supervision of the security classification system of civil documents and publications. In detail, the

classifications in use are:

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch (NFDD)
or
Nur für deutsche Behörden (NFDB)
Vertraulich (Vertr.)
Geheim (Geh.)
Geheime Kommandosache (Geh KdoS)

For Official use only. This is the equivalent of "Restricted"

Confidential

Secret.

Literally "Secret command matter". The equivalent of this classification would be slightly below our "Top Secret", approximating to "Secret and Registered". It is used for documents pertaining only to command and operational matters for highest headquarters.

Geheime Reichssache (Geh RchS)

Secret matter relating to national affairs. Its approximate equivalent would be slightly higher than our "Top Secret". It is used for matter of major national or diplomatic importance and is comparatively rare.

While these are the official classifications for German police documents, others may occasionally be found. Such unofficial classifications as "streng vertraulich" (strictly confidential), or other variations and combinations do occur but they are as a rule self-explanatory.

81.. Police Duties carried out by Local Authorities.

It is noteworthy that even in towns with a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung not all matters of police administration are handled by these authorities. A limited amount of police functions are left to the municipalities, i.e. to the Mayor or Lord Mayor and his office. These duties are referred to as Restpolizeiliche Aufgaben ("residual police tasks").

The jurisdiction of both national and local authorities (Staatliche Polizeibehörde and Gemeindepolizeibehörde) has been regulated in Prussia in a set of decrees dated 31st March 1938 and entitled "Verordnung über die sachliche Zuständigkeit der Staatlichen Polizeiverwaltung in Preussen" (Decree concerning the jurisdiction of the National Police Authorities in Prussia). Similar decrees have been issued in the other Länder.

A system of this kind leads inevitably to a certain amount of over-lapping and duplication, but the following fields of action are clearly defined as the responsibility of the Gemeindepolizeibehörden (Police Authorities of the Municipalities):-

Baupolizei (Police in charge of enforcement of the Building and Construction Code). See para 86.

Feld- und Forstpolizei (Field and Forest Police). See para 86.

Naturschutz (Protection of plants and animal life)

Feuerpolizei (Fire Police), as far as their activities are affected by the Building and Construction Code.

Certain aspects of the Gewerbe- und Handwerkspolizei (see para 84)

Gesundheits-, Veterinär- und Lebensmittelpolizei (Health, Veterinary and Food Administration) unless in certain cities the Reich Ministry of the Interior has specifically transferred these functions to the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung.

Marktpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Public Markets and Fairs) which includes in its duties the examination of cattle and meat.

Wasserpolizei (Waterways Police), not to be confused with the Wesserschuttpolizei (Waterways Protection Police, discussed in para 57 et seq). See para 88.

Weg- und Strassenpolizei (Road Police), which concerns itself with the maintenance, illumination and cleaning of streets. See para 86.

Bergpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Mines). See para 26.
 Jagdpolizei und Fischereipolizei (Police administering hunting and fishing rights)
 Wohnungspolizei (Police for the supervision of Buildings, Tenements, Residential houses and other dwellings).
 Obdachlosenpolizei (Police for the supervision of the Homeless and Vagrants). See para 86..
 Schulpolizei (Police for the supervision of Schools and School Attendance).
 Other functions which may have been added to the authority of the Gemeinde-polizei by special decree.

Only larger communities have a special staff of Gemeindeverwaltungspolizei-beamten (Municipal administrative police officials) to attend to the above listed duties. In medium sized and smaller communities all these administrative police functions are handled by the personnel of the regular civil municipal administration. In addition, in localities without a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, the same personnel take care of those administrative activities which in cities with Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen are assigned to the staffs of the Polizeipräsiden, -direktionen or Ämter. (See also paras 24, 79)/

82. Police Registration.

Of the many varied activities of the Verwaltungspolizei some must be particularly emphasised. Among the most important, from the Allied occupation and Counter-Intelligence point of view are the Meldewesen (Police Registration) and the Volkskartei (National Population Register).

Registration of the population has always been compulsory in Germany since the last century. Using the existing laws as a basis for an even more rigid control, the Nazi government remodelled and reinforced previous provisions, in decrees issued in 1938 and 1940. Thus, for instance, the new edicts ordered all Germans to register with the police within three days of any change of residence. Foreigners were governed by the same decree, but their registration had to take place within 24 hours.

The basis of this police registration is a certificate from the police authority giving the place of former residence and stating that the particular person was registered there until his or her change of residence. The certificate is called the Abmeldesch in (Certificate of change of Residence). In return, upon the new registration, the registrant receives his new Meldeschein (Certificate of Residence), which shows that he is properly registered in the new locality. In order to keep the authorities fully informed, all persons are required to advise the police even if they only move within their own community. In that case a new Meldeschein is not issued, but an entry as to the change of address is made on the existing certificate of residence.

Duplicates of all Meldescheine and Abmeldescheine are forwarded to the regional Finanzamt (Internal Revenue Office) concerned. That office then turns them over to the Statistische Reichsamt (Reich Bureau of Statistics) in Berlin. There they are used primarily for statistical and census tabulations, but it may be assumed that the duplicate certificates of registration may be found on permanent file with that office.

As a development of this registration, the Police keep alphabetical Melderegister (card file registers) of all residents in the community. The office maintaining this register is called the Einwohnermeldeamt or Einwohneramt (Bureau of Population Registry). The individual records are called Personenregisterkarten (Personal Registration File Cards).

The colour of the Personenregisterkarte is white for men and blue for women. The personal data contained on the card include the registered person's name, date of birth, place of birth, marital status, religion, race, occupation, nationality and citizenship, military status and criminal record. Additional information found on this card includes name, date of birth, place of birth and religion of the registered person's parents, husband or wife and parents-in-law. Further remarks refer to possession of a passport and licenses for weapons, hunting, driving or piloting.

Unmarried juveniles living with their father or mother are listed on the Registration card of the parent. They obtain their own Personal Registration Card when they come of age, marry or take up their own residence.

On the reverse side of the Personal Registration card are recorded the address and any subsequent changes of address.

Foreigners who do not take up permanent residence in a German community but who intend to stay in the Reich only for a short period are issued with a Passbegleitschein (Supplementary Paper to the Passport) instead of a Meldeschein. This Passbegleitschein shows the exact route of travel, and must be shown by the foreigners wherever they stay overnight or whenever requested by the authorities identify themselves.

A special Ausländerkartei (Card Index for foreigners) is kept by the Ausländerpolizei (Police handling all matters regarding non-Germans); the Ausländerpolizei is represented at all Polizeibehörden and is part of the Verwaltungspolizei. This file is divided into Ausländerkartei A and Ausländerkartei B.

Ausländerkartei A contains a card for every foreigner residing for any long period within the area of the particular Kreispolizeibehörde. The file is arranged alphabetically according to surnames. Four colours (green, yellow, blue and red) are used to indicate certain groupings of nationalities. Each nationality within the group is again designated by a number ranging from 1 to 12. These names of citizens or subjects of each country, thus, are kept on cards coloured and numbered according to a combination which will identify each card unmistakably as belonging to a definite country. (A chart showing this scheme of registration of foreigners will be found in Annexe C).

Included in this system of registry are all residents of Germany who come under the categories Staatenlos (stateless), Juden (Jews) and Volksdeutsche ("Racial" Germans). Volksdeutsche are divided into the categories of Volksliste I, II, III. These "racial" Germans who were born in Greater Germany but resided abroad were entered as members of Volksliste I, and carry blue personal identity cards. Others who expediently remembered their Germanic origins after, for example, the German occupation of Poland and Slovenia, applied to have their names entered in Volksliste II. They also carry blue identity cards. A third group, who were "converted" into Germans without having been consulted, were lumped together in Volksliste III. This last group receives citizenship on probation and carries grey identity cards with the remark "Staatsangehörigkeit auf Widerruf" (Citizenship subject to cancellation). In special instances, members of Volksliste III may be advanced to List II, after having proved their National Socialist loyalties. Similarly Volksdeutsche of List II may graduate into List I as a special honour. For further details on the identity cards designating members of the Volksliste see EDS/G/10, Part VIII on personal documents.

Ausländerkartei B contains all cards of foreigners which have been removed for any reason from Ausländerkartei A. Thus foreigners, for instance, who have become full German citizens are still carried in this file.

Under the Nazi regime, registration of foreigners and most matters within the sphere of the Ausländerpolizei can no longer be regarded as purely administrative police functions. Thus, while the mere clerical registration has remained the duty of the Ausländerpolizei, all executive tasks, investigations and prosecutions have become the concern of the Sipo and the SD. In most instances, the Ausländerpolizei is then merely informed of any action taken or to be taken, so that it may keep administrative records up to date.

83. Population Registers: the Volkskartei.

In their perfection of the complete regimentation of the German people, the Nazis found the system of registration described above insufficient. It was especially inadequate for the administration of National conscription. Since, under the existing system, registration cards were merely filed alphabetically, according to surnames, the call-up of certain age classes for conscription necessitated an extremely complicated routine of paper work. As a remedy, the Nazi government introduced the Volkskartei (National Population Register) on 18th January 1939. In this register, file cards of all males and females between the ages of 5 and 74 are arranged according to age classes, i.e. according to groups of individuals born in the same calendar year.

These files contain the most detailed personal information, such as year, day, month and exact place of birth, full occupational qualifications, schooling, training, academic degrees, present and former residences, nationality, place of employment, foreign travel and residence, knowledge of foreign languages and service in the Armed Forces, foreign services or Reich Labour Service. Registration cards for German women contain such additional information as experience in office work, housekeeping, science, factory work nursing, Red Cross service, number of children under 15 years still living at home and other such data as indicate a woman's availability for any kind of war work in the widest sense of the term.

Index Cards of the Volkskartei are brown for men and green for women. Cards of Jews are marked by black index tabs. All registrants working in the field of maintenance of Public Health are indicated by white, those holding drivers' licences by red, and those not in possession of an Arbeitsbuch (working pass) by blue tabs.

The Volkskartei is not kept in one central location but is regionally distributed. In the larger towns, it is kept by the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen (National Police Administrations) i.e. the Polizeipräsidien, the Polizeidirektionen and Polizeiamter. Where these do not exist, the local sections of the Volkskartei are entrusted to the office of the Bürgermeister of the community, but duplicate cards of the entire district are kept in the office of the Landrat, the Chief of the Landkreis.

The Volkskartei will undoubtedly be one of the major aids available locally to the Allied occupation authorities. Its importance can hardly be overrated. When the Allied military administrators are looking for information concerning individual Germans, the Volkskartei will present them with a complete record of the whereabouts, past and present activities and qualifications of every inhabitant. Even though the Germans admit that because of manpower shortage these records have not always been kept up to date during the latter stages of the war, the basic records of the adult population may still be considered almost complete. This may be assumed to be true although further entries in each Volkskartei were reported suspended in September 1943.

Since this national register is the fundamental record of all administrative work concerning the entire population, it is unlikely that the Nazis will make an attempt to destroy it in order to prevent its falling into Allied hands.

From past experience the assumption seems justifiable that the methodical German mind will hesitate at the idea of burning such a bureaucratic masterpiece as the Volkskartei.

Should, however, parts of the Volkskartei be destroyed either by Nazi demolition squads or by Allied attacking forces, the occupation authorities will be able to locate duplicate and similar registers in various other German indexes. Thus, for instance, the administrative police of every city, town, or village maintains a very extensive card file of the population as an aid to the allotment of AKP duties, while the regional Arbeitsämter (National Employment Offices) keep complete files of all employable Germans and have added to these records a file of all locally available foreign labourers. The Finanzämter (National Internal Revenue Offices) also maintain complete population files, necessary for the control of tax levies.

At all HQs of the Nazi Party, records are kept, not only of all Party members, but of all Germans residing within the area of the particular Party HQ. A separate record is kept of those who have been rejected by the Party. These indexes are especially thorough since the population included in them is under the constant supervision of the Nazi Party block warden. In addition, minute membership records, and files of those not admitted to membership are kept at the local HQ of all Nazi Party formations (SA, SS, NSKK etc.) and affiliates. Thus for example all practising physicians and surgeons are recorded at the HQ of the NS Ärzte-Bund (NSMB - National Socialist Medical League).

A great number of indexes of this kind are, of course, maintained by the various HQs of the Sipo and SD. These, however, will be discussed in greater detail in chapter VB, C and D Gestapo Kripo, and SD.

A less obvious but extremely useful population index is being maintained by both the Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches as well as smaller religious communities permitted in Germany such as Old Catholics. Since the first two mentioned Churches include more than 90% of the entire German population and since their records still list those former members who have left the Church voluntarily or under Nazi pressure, these files are very nearly complete. As a last resort they will certainly remain available to the Allies; for any intention on the part of the Churches to destroy their records before Allied occupation may be completely discounted.

Another index maintained by the Verwaltungspolizei is the Hausregister, a register of all buildings within each district. Cards of this index are white. On top of each appear the names and addresses of the owner and superintendent, followed by the names and occupations of each individual tenant. Names of former tenants are crossed out, but remain legible. The House Registration file is kept in alphabetical order, arranged by street names with the houses in each street in numerical order.

The above list of German administrative registers should certainly not be regarded as exhaustive. An attempt to compile a complete list would lead too into the jungle of German administrative routine. But the instances given may as a guide to the various sources available for building up an index - either general or local - of the German population.

84.. Supervision of Trade

Another section of the Verwaltungspolizei which merits separate mention is the Eichamt (Bureau of Weights and Measures). All tradesmen, shopkeepers and other business establishments using scales, measures or containers of a specified size submit these once a year to the Eichamt to have them checked. The inspectors and other officials working in this office and its subsidiaries are members of the Polizei.

The control of prices in Germany rests with the Reichskommissar für die Preisbildung (Reich Commissioner for Price Control) - SS- Brigadeführer Staatssekretär Dr. Hans FISCHBACH, whose office is a subsection of the office of the Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan (Authority for the Four Year Plan i.e. GOERING). The general administration of Price Control is regionally carried out by the network of Preisüberwachungsstellen (Price Control Bureaux) with only a small staff at their disposal. For the close supervision of prices and the enforcement of price ceilings and regulations they depend upon the assistance of the Verwaltungspolizei. As will be clear from the paragraph above, the Administrative Police supervises almost all phases of business activity: they inspect weights and measures, issue business licences, supervise the quality of goods for sale, check the proper sale of products earmarked for a particular purpose, and, in general keep strict guard over all commercial activities. This constant insight into matters of business and manufacture makes the Verwaltungspolizei well qualified to enforce regulations of the price control authorities, to prevent violation of such regulations and to investigate black market activities whenever the regionally installed Preisüberwachungsstellen call for such intervention.

The Gewerbspolizei (Police for the Control of Crafts and Trades), as a branch of the Verwaltungspolizei, executes these functions of market and price control in close cooperation with the price control authorities.

85. Censorship

In pre-Hitler Germany, the Administrative Police used to exercise all normal functions of censorship of mail, press, radio and films. This was known as Polizeizensur (Police Censorship).

Under the Nazi regime the scope of this police function has increased tremendously both in volume and in importance. It has, indeed, become a powerful means of oppression in the hands of the Reich Government and of the Nazi Party. It is obvious, therefore, that censorship in Germany can no longer be regarded as a purely administrative function. For this reason, it has for the most part been taken out of the hands of the Administrative Police which merely retains some of the clerical tasks of censorship. The important political and repressive police functions connected with censorship are now in the hands of the SD and the SD in cooperation with the German Postal Authorities: this is fully discussed in para 108. Censorship of the press, radio, and films takes place at the very source of the material to be censored. The responsible agency is the Ministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda (Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda) headed by Dr. GOEBBELS; now also Plenipotentiary for Total War Effort. Once a film or other medium of public entertainment has been approved by the Ministry, it becomes the duty of the local police to accord it full protection.

In some instances of local entertainment the Administrative Police still retain a certain voice of authority but even so all major decisions are made by the competent representative of the Sipo or the local Nazi Party Chief and his staff. Intervention by the Orpo will occur only when public safety and order are threatened.

86. Other Specialised Functions of the Administrative Police

The Baupolizei (Building and Construction Code Enforcement Police), listed above as one of the municipally controlled branches of the Verwaltungspolizei, supervises the execution of action called for in directives concerning construction and maintenance of buildings. These directives are issued by the ministries of Finance, Labour, and Health as well as by the authorities charged with fire prevention. Plans with prescribed details for all building projects in Germany must be submitted to the Baupolizei for approval before construction work may be started.

This field of police activity also includes the granting of all building permits in accordance with legal restrictions concerning siting, construction, area, height, architectural exterior, and street-space. Prospective builders are guided in the drawing up of their plans by Baupolizeiordnungen (Building Regulations) published locally. By means of these regulations, the police control even the style of modern edifices. When actual construction begins, execution of the work is again checked through systematic inspections by the Baupolizei. Special emphasis is placed on proper ventilation, sanitation, and the elimination of fire hazards.

The personnel of the Feld- und Forstpolizei (field and forest police)- the professional Feld- und Forsthüter (field and forest guards), belong to the so-called Wiedere Polizeivollzugsdienst (Ordinary Police Executive Service). They are usually not uniformed and can be identified only by an official cap and an armband with the Police Badge. They come under the administration of the municipal police authorities, and their pay, equipment and clothing are covered by the municipality. Normally they are not equipped with rifles, but they can obtain permits for the possession of arms, "in case they require them", from the regular police authorities.

The principal function of the Feld- und Forstpolizei is the prevention of forest fires, lumber thefts, damage of legally protected plants and animals, and the unlawful entry into municipal property or other restricted areas. In these duties they are assisted by the so-called "Ehrenfeldhüter" (Honorary Field Guards) who are appointed to perform these duties on a voluntary, unpaid and part-time basis.

The Wasserpolizei (Waterways Police) must not be confused with the Wasserschutzpolizei (Waterways Protection Police). The local Wasserpolizei agency is also referred to as Wasserstrassenamt (Bureau of Waterways). It administers smaller rivers and so-called second and third class waterways and is responsible for the maintenance of law and order on these waterways and in their vicinity. Under the jurisdiction of the Wasserpolizei are, furthermore, reservoirs, ponds, aqueducts and watermains as well as their inspection, especially the inspection of drinking water. The Waterways police in addition determines the local water tax, fixes and administers the water rights, such as drilling of wells. It also issues all licences and permits for the use of waterways under its jurisdiction.

The Wasserpolizei is one of the branches listed above as the responsibility of the municipal Police Authorities.

The protection of municipal as well as private property in some localities is delegated to Nachtwachsmänner or Nachtwächter (Night Watchmen) who may be employed either by the municipality or by private detective agencies e.g. the Wach- und Schliessgesellschaften (Guard and Property Protection Companies). They need not be uniformed, but usually wear at least uniform caps. The uniform emblem of most of the employees of these private companies consists of two crossed keys.

Night watchmen are, on special occasions, entrusted with the execution of limited police functions. Whenever they need to be armed they must obtain weapon permits from the Regular Police. As a result of the increasing manpower problem, the Police avails itself to an increasing extent of the auxiliary services of these Nachtwachsmänner. On the island of Sylt for instance, members of the Wach- und Schliessgesellschaft are employed as regular defence guards along the coast in co-operation with Police, Army and Air Force Units. At this point, it should be borne

in mind that employees of such protective agencies are not exempt from present conscription into the Volksturm (People's Militia) units along with all males from 16 to 60 years of age.

The Verwaltungspolizei, together with the municipal police, is charged with the performance of some duties concerning road maintenance, street cleaning and street illumination. A substantial part of the actual execution of such work is, however, delegated to and is the full responsibility of property owners in accordance with numerous German laws and city ordinances. Thus the main function of the Wege- und Strassenpolizei is to ensure that the responsible real estate owners, holding property adjacent to thoroughfares, take care of their required share of the above duties. The larger tasks of street cleaning, sanitation, and collection of garbage are covered in most German towns and cities by municipal sanitation departments or in some instances, by contracting with chartered companies.

In mining regions a special Bergpolizei (Police for the Supervision of Mines) has been established. It is classified as one of the Sonderpolizeien and its administration is the responsibility of the municipal authorities. Among the primary functions of this branch of the Police were originally the supervision of essential safety devices and of suitable working conditions, as well as the control of the miners from a labour point of view. Under the Nazis however, the Bergpolizei has become an administrative auxiliary to Party and Police agencies responsible for the prevention and prosecution of sabotage in the mines and hostile acts by miners, especially foreign or forcibly recruited labourers. As a result of this development the Bergpolizei has become closely linked with the Sipo and the SD. The Bergpolizei will therefore be discussed in Chapter V C under the Kripo.

The Obdachlosenpolizei (Police for the Supervision of the Homeless and Vagrants) is another municipally controlled branch of the Administrative Police. In peacetime it provides emergency shelters for the homeless, administers asylums, and cooperates in such matters with various types of charitable organizations. The Obdachlosenpolizei is authorized to requisition private houses and public accommodation if no shelter for the needy can be found otherwise.

In wartime, as a consequence of damage to dwellings by air raids, the responsibilities of the Obdachlosenpolizei have increased enormously. During and after the last war, when the housing shortage in Germany was not nearly so acute as it is today the Obdachlosenpolizei set up the so-called local Wohnungskommissionen (Commissions to provide tenements) as authorities empowered to requisition the necessary billets and dwellings. These commissions were able to compel people who lived in large houses or flats to take in sub-tenants for an indefinite period of time. A similar service, but on an immeasurably larger scale, functions today. Thus, the quartering of bomb-victims and refugees from zones of operations is to a considerable extent handled by the Obdachlosenpolizei in cooperation with the Nazi Party, Party Formations, the Wehrmacht and the German Red Cross, as well as with civil administrative authorities.

The municipal administration in coastal areas includes the Deichpolizei (Dam and Dyke Police), classified as a Sonderpolizei. Its functions are the inspection and protection of such coastal installations as dams, dykes, locks and water works. Most of its duties, however, are of a purely administrative and supervisory nature. Whenever the small executive forces and facilities at the disposal of this service prove inadequate, the Landrat, Polizeipräsident, or Higher Police Authority may supplement them by regular police forces, members of the Technische Nothilfe, or other auxiliary formations. These services are then referred to as Erweiterte Deichpolizei (Reinforced Dyke Police).

PART FIVE.

DIE SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI UND DER SD.

A. Higher Organisation and General Structure of the Sipo and SD

87. General Introduction

The development of the German Police system into a repressive totalitarian force upholding the Nazi regime has already been outlined in Part ONE of this book. Again, Part FOUR included a detailed discussion of the way in which the Nazis applied their principles of concentration, centralised control and intensified militarisation to the Orpo. However radical these changes may appear, the most significant developments in the German Police since the Nazi advent to power did not affect the Orpo, but took place in the evolution of the Sipo and SD. These most typical Nazi creations, devised by HIMMLER and his late assistant HENDRICH, have in effect become the strongest weapons of coercion at the disposal of the present rulers of Germany.

In Part ONE the development of the Sipo and SD was traced through the years from 1933 until 1939 when it culminated in the establishment of a combined central headquarters, the RSHA in BERLIN. It may be useful to recapitulate briefly this development. In 1933 under GOERING's aegis, the Prussian Political Police had been transformed into the Gestapo. About the same time HIMMLER succeeded in establishing himself as the head of the Political Police in all the other L nder and finally in 1934 his intrigues gained him the control of the Prussian Gestapo itself. In 1936 he became Commander in Chief of the German Police, combining this position with that of Commander in Chief of the SS. In this new capacity he then formed the Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo - Security Police) as a new branch of the German Police, by linking the Gestapo (Secret State Police) with the Kripo (Criminal Police). He simultaneously re-organised and remodelled both these branches, extended their jurisdiction over all of Germany and in matters of personnel established extremely close ties with the SS. Finally in 1939 both these branches were merged with the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsf hrers SS (SD - Security Service of the C-in-C of the SS), the intelligence system of the SS and Nazi Party. Thereby HIMMLER empowered the SD to establish its extra-legal status within the Government and the Police, although the SD never ceased to be a Party rather than a Government organisation. It may be true to-day that a number of the lower members of the SD, agents and others, are nothing but mercenary opportunists but originally all SD personnel was drawn exclusively from the most reliable and fanatical members of the SS, and this is certainly still true to-day for the bulk of the SD personnel, especially its executives.

It must constantly be emphasised that the Sipo and SD by no means restrict themselves to activities generally regarded as being within the scope of a Police organisation. Any attempt to equate the functions of the Sipo and SD with those of the police forces of democratic countries would be completely misleading. As the following pages will show, the influence of the Kripo, Gestapo and SD extends into every phase of German private and public life. Kripo, Gestapo and SD, though three distinctly separate services, must to-day be regarded as one force. Inside Germany each still maintains its own system of regional and lower headquarters, which, however, function in each Wehrkreis under the supervision of one common head, the Befehlshaber or Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. Abroad, in occupied territories, the three services appear in combined units, known as Einsatzkommandos. There may be friction between the three branches; there may be indications that Kripo and Gestapo personnel resent the dominating position of the SD within the combined force; there may even be reasons to believe that Kripo and Gestapo men might turn against each other, especially if encouraged from without. Nevertheless the predominant fact is that at present the three services together constitute a single striking force forged and wielded by the leading Nazi clique as an instrument to strengthen and perpetuate their power.

HIMMLER and HIMMLER have always aimed at a fusion of Government and Party, with the Party as the ruling element. The amalgamation was never fully realised, but in the Sipo and SD, acting under a unified command and staffed by men who are almost exclusively members of the SS, this Nazi aim has been most nearly achieved. It is significant that Kripo, Gestapo and SD together are in Nazi circles unofficially called the "Staatsschutzkorps" (combined force for the Protection of the State) and that this repressive Police organisation is ominously directed to find its guiding

Secret.

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policy in the "principles of the SS". Furthermore, in 1944 the Sipo and SD have acquired supervision of virtually all German military intelligence forces at home and abroad. Thus in HIMMLER's grasp converge the threads of a system of political control which, blindly loyal to the Nazi regime, dominates the lives of all Germans within the Reich and all inhabitants of German occupied territory. It must therefore be expected that this rigidly controlled organization of Sipo and SD will remain the hard core of a desperate movement of resistance to the Allied destruction of National Socialism.

SS. The National Headquarters of the Sipo and SD

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Chief of the Security Police and the SD) is at present SS-OGI, General der Polizei, Staatssekretär Dr. Ernst KALTBRENNER, who succeeded HENDRICH after the latter was shot by Czech Patriots in 1942. He is the highest commander of the two branches of the Sipo, the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) and the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo), as well as of the SD, and responsible only to HIMMLER, the Reichsführer SS and Chef der Deutschen Polizei. His Headquarters is the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA - National Department of Security), the combined National HQ of Sipo and SD.

The RSHA, responsible under KALTBRENNER for the control of the Kripo, Gestapo and SD, consists of eight Ämter (Bureaux), whose offices were formerly located in BERLIN and vicinity, but are now widely scattered. Nevertheless the RSHA should be regarded as a single department rather than a collection of separate offices. It incorporates within its structure the old Gestapoamt (HQ of the Gestapo), the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (HQ of the Kripo) and the former SD-Hauptamt (HQ of the SD), but the work of the three branches of the RSHA is today so closely connected that it is in many instances impossible to draw a clear line separating their functions and duties.

The official description of the functions of the Ämter in the RSHA is as follows:

Am I

Personal
(Personnel)

Under SS-OF Drwin SCHULZ.

Am II

Organisation, Verwaltung
(Organisation, Administration and Law)

Until some time ago under SS-OF SIEGERT, who is believed to have been succeeded by SS-OSBP HARNEL. The Chief of Am II appears to be subordinated to the Chief of Am I.

Am III

Deutsche Lebens sphaere
(Spheres of German Life)

Under SS-OF OHLMENDORF. This Bureau is the successor to the old SF-Hauptamt.

Am IV

GEGNERBEKÄMPFUNG und
Gegnerbekämpfung
(Investigation and combatting of Opposition)

X // Also known as the Geheime Staatspolizeiamt (abbr. Gestapo). Under SS-OGF MULLER, who is probably also Deputy Chef der Sipo des SD.

Am V.

Verbrechensbekämpfung
(Combatting of Crime)

Also known as the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA) until recently under SS-OF NEEL who disappeared after the attempt on Hitler's life on 20th July, 1944.

Am VI.

Ausland
(Foreign Countries)

Under SS-BF SCHILLERWEG.

Amt VIIWeltanschauliche Erforschung
und AuswertungIdeological Research and its
Exploitation

Until recently under SS-OF Dr. SIX

Militärisches Amt
(III Bureau)

NOTE: This Bureau was added to the RSHA in June 1944. It is closely affiliated with and dominated by Amt VI and is also headed by SS-OF SCHILLER. As far as is known, however, the Militärisches Amt is still an independent Bureau within the RSHA and has not been incorporated into Amt VI.

Most of the offices of Amt I, II, III, IV and VII, were located in Berlin in the blocks formed by Wilhelmstrasse and Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, generally as Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8-9 and Wilhelmstrasse 100-109. Amt V was located in Berlin in the blocks known as Werderscher Markt 5-6 and Oberwallstrasse 14-16. The offices of Amt VI are in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Berkaerstrasse 32-35. It is known that in the course of the heavy Allied air attacks on Berlin, 1944 most of these buildings were severely damaged and many of the offices were evacuated to other locations in Berlin and vicinity. Certain offices even moved to Mecklenburg, Silesia, Munich and Vienna. Thus a great number of addresses exist to-day, each giving the location of one or other of the sections or sub-sections of the above Bureaux. Since many of these addresses are only of a temporary nature it has not been considered advisable to list them in this book.

89. Functions of the RSHA Bureaux

The functions of Amt I and II are administrative, with Amt II now probably subordinated to Amt I under SCHULZ. Existing evidence suggests that they are concerned with the personnel, organization and administration of the combined Sipo and SD although it is known that Amt VI retains a considerable measure of autonomy in the administration of its SD personnel and agents abroad.

Amt III directs the principal functions of the SD inside Germany and is the control HQ for all SD Leitabschnitte, Abschnitte, Hauptausstellen and Ausstellen in the Reich. It also functions abroad where it is represented by Abteilung III in an Einsatzkommando and in the office of a SdS. The main task of Amt III is the collection, by open and secret methods, of information concerning all events and tendencies liable to affect the maintenance of Nazi power at home and abroad. It supervises all "spheres of German life" (deutsche Lebensgebiete) and gathers intelligence for the control of all religious, cultural and economic activities, but especially for the suppression of anti-Nazi elements.

Closely connected with the activities and functions of Amt III are those carried out by Amt VI which mainly deals with espionage, sabotage and subversion in occupied and enemy countries. Within this Bureau are concentrated, therefore, the foreign intelligence and the sabotage services of the SD, which since June 1944 were reinforced by the military intelligence and sabotage services of the former Abwehr (Military Intelligence), now known as the Militärisches Amt. The SD, including Amt III, Amt VI and the Militärisches Amt is further discussed in paras 127 ff.

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Weltanschauliche Erforschung
und Auswertung
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und Auswertung
 Ideological Research and its
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Amt V, which is also known as the Reichskriminalpolizei (RKPA) is the national HQ of the Reichskriminalpolizei (Kripo, Criminal Police) controlling the network of criminal police offices, the Kripo-Leitstellen, -Stellen, -Aussendienststellen and -Aussenposten. The RKPA developed out of the old Preussisches Landeskriminalamt (Prussian Criminal Police HQ), whose functions consisted only of the combatting of crime in our sense of the word. The RKPA, however, under the Nazi regime has not only expanded the concept of "combatting" to include "prevention" in the most ruthless sense; it also plays an important part in the investigation and prosecution of what are to-day called "political crimes", but would formerly have been regarded at the most as venial offences. The line dividing cases of interest to the Gestapo and those within the field of the Kripo has in many instances become rather vague. Co-operation between Amt IV and Amt V is therefore extremely close. A detailed discussion of the German Criminal Police and of Amt V, its organization and tasks will be found in paras 109-110.

Amt VII was added to the RSHA in 1940. It was derived from the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut (Institute for "Research" in Foreign Countries), whose former chief, Dr. SIX, was until recently in charge of Amt VII. This Bureau maintains close liaison with the Reich Foreign Office in Berlin and probably also with Genmaj. Prof. Dr. Karl HAUSSHOFFER's Geopolitical Institute in Munich. Amt VII deals mainly with occupied and satellite countries and is concerned with the preparation of political warfare material and the conduct of ideological supervision, especially in the academic field. The result of the bureau's research is then made available to the RSHA and to the Foreign Office, and possibly also to other official agencies.

A special independent Section in the RSHA, directly subordinated to the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, is the Attaché-Gruppe. This Section was founded in August 1942 to combine all functions connected with the work of the Polizei-Attachés (Police-Attachés) at German Embassies and Legations in neutral and satellite states. Attachés of this kind are, or were, established in Madrid, Rome, Lisbon, Zagreb (Agram), Athens, Bucharest, Budapest, Sofia, Paris, Bratislava (Pressburg), and Copenhagen. Although no documentary proof has come to hand it appears that cities like Berne and Stockholm and possibly Buenos Aires are also provided with such representatives of HIMMLER. In the original decree it was pointed out that the Attaché-Gruppe in the RSHA was formed as an independent unit in order to concentrate in one section all work of Amt I, II, IV and VI which concerns the Police Attachés and to administer the personnel and technical affairs of the Attachés and their assistants. The section is also instructed to attend to social and technical matters arising from the presence of foreign Police-Attachés accredited to the German Government. The chief of the Attaché-Gruppe is SS-SHF Dr. PLOETZ.

90. Schools controlled by the RSHA

The following training schools are directly subordinate to and administered by the Reichssicherheitshauptamt:-

Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Training School for Officers of the Security Police and the SD)	At Berlin-Charlottenburg
Kriminalfachschule (Criminology College)	Attached to the above
Sicherheitspolizeischule (Security Police School)	At Fürstenberg
SD Schule (SD School)	At Bernau, near Berlin. Also reported as Sipo and Sp-School.
Funkschule (W/T School)	At Castle Grünberg near Nepomuk/Protektorat
Schiess-Schule (Weapons Training School)	At Zella-Mehlis

Sportschule
(Sports Training School)

At Pretzsch/Elbe

Grenzpolizeischulen
(Frontier Police Schools)

At Aken near Dessau and
Pretzsch/Elbe

Schule der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD
(School of the Security Police
and SD)

At Prag

According to the latest reports the schools at Pretzsch are said to have been moved to Fürstenberg.

91. Regional Control: Befehlshaber (Inspekteure) der Sipo und des SD

Like the Ordnungspolizei, whose highest commanders in each Wehrkreis are the Befehlshaber der Orpo, the Sicherheitspolizei and SD are commanded in each Wehrkreis by the Befehlshaber (Inspekteure) der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Commanders or Inspectors of the Security Police and the Security Service of the C-in-C of the SS). The IdS of IdS is directly responsible to the HSSPf of the Wehrkreis, on whose staff he is the representative of the Sipo and SD. In the absence of the HSSPf the IdS or IdS assumes final authority in all matters concerning the Sipo and SD within the Wehrkreis or area. He is also, through the HSSPf responsible for liaison between the Sipo and SD on one hand and the civil authorities, Nazi Party and Wehrmacht HQ's and internal Defence Authorities, on the other.

When these officers were first appointed in 1936, they were given the title and function of an Inspekteur der Sipo und SD (Inspector), abbreviated IdS or IdSPuSD. As in the Orpo however, further concentration of power was deemed necessary in many regions, and Inspekteure in occupied territories and in Wehrkreise close to the national frontier, such as Austria, Alsace-Lorraine and others, where partisan activities were increasing, were therefore raised to the status of Befehlshaber (Commanders) der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, abbreviated BdS or BdSPuSD. The distinction between IdS and BdS is, however, only of minor significance. A IdS has at all times complete command over his forces and supervises the state of training, preparedness, equipment and methods of the units under his command. The IdS normally has only the supervisory functions, but he is empowered in case of extreme emergency to assume complete command. As Allied troops advance into German territory, this state of emergency will undoubtedly be considered to exist, rendering the actual difference between a BdS and an IdS one of small consequence, if indeed such a difference has not already disappeared. In the following parts of the book and especially in the Annexes the abbreviation IdS is, therefore, used frequently regardless of whether the latest reports in a particular city give the Office as that of a Befehlshaber or Inspekteur der Sipo und des SD.

Whenever the Gestapo, SD and Kripo are assigned a combined operation, the BdS or IdS assumes full command over the united forces in the Wehrkreis in order to co-ordinate their actions. He may in addition, whenever necessary, request assistance from the Orpo. In occupied territory these commanders are known to have led such combined forces in large scale actions against guerrilla and partisan formations.

Special attention should be paid to the tendency to increase constantly the power of the IdS at the expense of the Regional HQ of Gestapo and Kripo (Leitstellen), and of the SD (Leit-Abschnitte). These Regional HQ, discussed more fully later, were originally set up in a Land, Reichsgau or Wehrkreis to control the activities of their respective branches within their area, and especially to exercise a large amount of co-ordinating and directing power over the sub-regional HQ, the Stellen of Gestapo and Kripo and the Abschnitte of the SD. Since 1941, however, the authority of the Regional HQ over the sub-regional HQ has been constantly reduced. The name Leitstelle or Leitabschnitt is still retained, but in power and functions the Leitstellen and Leitabschnitte may now almost be regarded as juxtaposed to, rather than superior to the Stellen and Abschnitte, executive power having gradually been transferred to the Office of their IdS or IdS, which has by now become the central authority of the Sipo and SD in the Wehrkreis.

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This development is, of course, in line with the constant endeavour to unify and centralise power within the German Police, and to eliminate conflicting and overlapping authority within the field of action of the regional Headquarters.

92. The HQ of the BdS

At present the organisation of the Office of a BdS is mainly known from examples found in occupied or formerly occupied areas such as France. There, the BdS Headquarters is organised into 7 Abteilungen (Sections) parallel to Amt I to VII of the RSHA in BERLIN. Thus Abteilungen I and II of the BdS Headquarters in France dealt largely with organisation, personnel, general administration and legal affairs, like Amt I and Amt II in the RSHA. However, certain contingencies are apt to arise in occupied territories which would not occur in the area controlled by a corresponding office inside the Reich. For instance, Abteilung I in France maintained liaison with the French Police. On the other hand, in Norway, for instance, this duty is carried out by a sub-section of Abteilung VI.

Like its parent Amt, Abteilung III watches over German "spheres of life". In this connection the section investigates the economic trends and political feelings of the population towards the German army of occupation in particular and Nazi Germany in general. Constant reports of such findings are made to the parent Amt in Germany. Economic matters in occupied territories are of vital concern to this section. Sabotage of these interests, or even lack of co-operation in foreign countries can easily be interpreted as falling within the jurisdiction of Abteilung III. In this connection documentary evidence indicates that in the course of this "protection" of Reich economic welfare, the material interests of the Sipo and SD are frequently permitted to overshadow those of the German people, or even of the German Government.

Like Amt VI in BERLIN, Abteilung VI is in many instances closely connected with the activities and functions of Abteilung III, but this section, by the very nature of its interest in foreign political intelligence is more or less separated from the other section, and for a long time its existence was virtually unknown to the rest of the Sipo and SD personnel.

In occupied countries, as the section handling matters of Gestapo interests, Abteilung IV concerns itself mainly with counter-espionage and the crushing of all resistance groups. Its sub-divisions correspond generally to those of Amt IV in the RSHA. Special attention is paid by Abteilung IV to such elements as Communists, Jews, Freemasons, and members of Rotary Clubs.

Abteilung V is the section representative of Amt V, of the Reichskriminalpolizei, in BERLIN. It handles criminal matters, but to-day the distinction between ordinary crime and political offence is often rather vague. Blackmarket investigations are frequently handled by this section in conjunction with Abteilung III, as indicated above. Like all agencies of the Kripo, Abteilung V is also concerned with Fahndung (Search for Wanted Persons), which includes search for escaped PW.

In conformity with the relationship between the other RSHA Amt and the corresponding Abteilungen abroad, it seems probable that Abteilung VII has a twofold function. On the one hand it collects information concerning Nazi interests and local trends abroad, in order to report them to its parent office; on the other hand, it makes use of the results of "research" given in reports from Amt VII in BERLIN as a guide in spreading the Nazi gospel outside the Reich borders, especially in educational circles.

The example of BdS offices encountered in France shows that the BdS is concerned with the Einwanderungszentrale, the Central Office dealing with repatriation of "racial" Germans. It is known that the SS deals with the Umwandererzentralen in the East through the medium of the SD, so that it appears that the BdS Headquarters also have a section or sub-section concerned with re-settlement matters.

Whereas the Office organisation of all BdS in occupied territories appears to follow more or less the plan outlined above, the organisation of the Office of the BdS or ICS inside Germany is probably on a smaller scale, because much of the actual work is done by the separate HQ's of the Gestapo, Kripo and SD. Since the BdS in Germany handles all personnel questions for the three organisations, Abteilung I is probably fairly large, but it is doubtful whether Abteilung II is operating on any extensive scale. Abteilungen III, IV and V, inside Germany are certainly much

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smaller than in occupied territories because all executive functions are directly handled by the separate Gestapo, Kripo and SD Headquarters. Abteilung VI is almost certainly not in existence and the same may also be true of Abteilung VII. All this can only be surmised at the present time until documents showing the organization of a KdS or IdS Headquarters inside Germany have become available.

93. Kommandeure der Sipo und des SD.

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As in the Orpo, we also find in the Sipo and SD under certain circumstances Sub-District Commanders who within the areas under their jurisdiction combine in themselves the command over all three Services, the Gestapo, the Kripo and the SD. They are known as Kommandeure der Sipo und des SD (KdS or KSPuSD).

and which are divided into Sub-Districts called Generalkommissariate. As explained in para.30 Police Forces in a Generalkommissariate are under the command of an SSP (Sub-District Commander of SS and Police). The KdS is the representative on his staff for Sipo and SD affairs and therefore holds the same position on a smaller scale as his superior, the IdS, does for the whole occupied territory.

In the course of the war, as more and more countries were overrun by the German Army, the Sipo and SD were ordered to take charge of security police duties in the newly occupied regions. This included such special tasks as the tracking down of subversive elements, the taking of hostages and the prompt rounding up of Jews and Freemasons. For this purpose mobile task forces, known as Sipo and SD Kommandos and Einsatzkommandos were formed operating under officers called Kommandeure der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. Each of these units was assigned a certain area. After the initial period of occupation they usually became more and more static, setting up Headquarters in the largest town of the area with parts of the unit, known as Teilkommandos, establishing outposts in smaller towns. The organization of these Kommandos Einsatzkommandos and Teilkommandos is largely the same as the one previously described for the Headquarters of a IdS in an occupied country. Thus, whereas inside Germany the Gestapo, Kripo and SD, have their separate static Headquarters and their separate chains of command, in occupied countries they appear in combined Headquarters with a much greater degree of unity between the various Abteilungen. KdS and their Einsatz Kommandos were established in France, for example, at Angers, Bordeaux, Chalons s/Marne, Dijon, Limoges, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Nancy, Orleans, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Rouen, St. Quentin, Toulouse, and Vichy.

As one after the other of these occupied territories was liberated by United Nations Forces many of these Einsatzkommandos again became mobile, at first establishing Headquarters closer to the Reich borders and finally even setting up their offices inside the Reich.

As the military situation in Germany deteriorates the presence of these Kommandeure within the Reich itself will become even more logical. Indeed, evidence already exists that a KdS has been established in Reichenberg (former Czech territory) to take over and unify the work of the formerly separate Gestapo, Kripo and SD Headquarters.

In addition, Kommandeure der Sipo und des SD have existed for several years inside Greater Germany where the combatting of partisan activities made a local concentration of Sipo and SD power necessary. Kommandeure of this kind were established in VELDES/Krain and NAR-URG/Untersteiermark, former Yugoslav territory, which was annexed by Germany.

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94. Sipo and SD Communications: Radio

From the very beginning the SS and Police considered communications to be a matter of the utmost importance. They owe a considerable part of their power to their control of communications, which they expanded enormously after the "Advent to Power" in 1933. It is therefore not surprising that the training of Police signals personnel and the quality of their equipment have always been of the highest order, invariably surpassing those of the Wehrmacht or Civil Authorities; thus many Police W/T and R/T operators are capable of remarkably high speed transmitting and receiving over protracted periods. They are trained in such establishments as the Funkschule der Sipo and des SD (W/T School of the Sipo and SD) at Castle Gr nberg in the Protectorate, the Schupo-Nachrichtenschule (Protect Police Signal School) at Milenburg, the Polizeischule f r Nachrichtenselferinnen (Police School for Women Signals Operators) at Erfurt and the SS-Funkschule (SS Signals School) at Wunsiedel.

The basic system of German Police wireless transmission is the "Polfunk" a dense network of immobile W/T stations situated all over Germany and controlled by the Central Wireless Station in Berlin (Hauptfunkstelle, Berlin). This network is made up of Leitfunkstellen (Regional Control Wireless Stations) and Nebenleitfunkstellen (Branch Wireless Stations) of which there are one or two in every Wehrkreis. The (Neben) Leitfunkstellen each have a number of smaller Funkstellen (Sub-Stations) working with them. There is also a large number of small transmitting stations, known as Gendarmeriefunkstellen (Rural Police Wireless Stations), located in the mountainous country of former Austria.

The Polfunk system is operated by the Orpo, but is at the disposal of all branches of the German Police. The Orpo makes extensive use of it for Fahndungen (Searches for Wanted Persons) and for other investigations for which they employ a noun code issued by the Internationale Kriminalpolizeiliche Kommission (I.K.K. - International Criminal Police Commission). For details of the Polfunk network and the IKPK noun code see Annex F of LBS/G/10 (see also NIRS/OCC-CI/29/44).

The Sipo and SD also have their own network of immobile W/T stations, but this is not nearly so extensive as the Polfunk. Very few of its stations are in Germany proper, the majority being established in occupied territories, especially in Norway and the East; the reason for this is probably the comparatively poor and uncertain communications in those occupied countries.

It is interesting to note some of the instructions which are issued to Sipo and SD personnel with regard to this radio network. For instance, it is specifically stated that wireless is only to be used where no teleprinter or other means of communication are available, or where the message concerned is addressed to a limited number of recipients. Messages of high security classification, such as "Geheime Reichssache" (Top Secret), can be sent by wireless only in an emergency or if no other means of communications are available, and must of course be sent in code. At no time may messages received by wireless be re-transmitted to the final recipient over ordinary postal telephone lines; the recipient may only be told over the telephone that there is a message for him. Further instructions state that wireless messages should contain no more than 20 type-written lines and must be in telegraphic style, omitting all reference to file number or any other identification. Further details concerning the Sipo and SD wireless network, and the full text of the German instructions are given in Annex F of LBS/G/10 (see also NIRS/OCC-CI/31/44).

The Sipo and SD also own a considerable amount of mobile two-way wireless equipment of excellent quality which they can, if need be, supplement by similar high quality transmitting and receiving gear held by the Orpo as well as by various other para-military organisations. The MSKK, and He and the SA maintain signals units of their own which are well equipped, though their personnel is probably not as highly trained as that of the SS and Police.

For high speed W/T transmissions the German Police is reported to make considerable use of "Hellschreiber" apparatus (high speed radio teletype).

95. Telephone and Teletype.

For long distance communications the Sipo and SD use mainly underground single-wire or multi-wire telephone and teletype channels, each wire carrying a multi-load of anything from 5 to 12 circuits. It is not certain whether these lines are

owned and maintained by the Sipo and SD or whether they are rented from the postal authorities, but as the maintenance of an independent network, spread all over Germany and some of the occupied countries as well, would mean an enormous expenditure of money and manpower, it is more likely that the lines are merely rented and belong to the regular postal network. Recently captured documents stressing the importance of security and warning all Sipo and SD personnel against the use of telephone and teletype when transmitting classified information in plain language, seem to bear out this assumption.

For local, short distance communications, however, the Sipo and SD undoubtedly possess lines of their own. These lines, partly telephone and partly teletype, connect for instance many Grenzpolizeiposten of the Gestapo with the controlling Grenzpolizeikommissariat, or Kriminalreviere with the local Kripo headquarters. For security many of these lines may be scrambled.

No documents showing the location and interconnections of Sipo and SD telephone lines have come to hand up to the present time, but an original German list of August 1941 plus several amendments up to 1943 have yielded details of the Sipo and SD teletype network.

This network not only connects the main Headquarters of the Sipo and SD, but its branch-lines also reach the various regional and district offices. Direct teletype lines provide connections with the private residences of HITLER & HIMMLER, the Foreign Office, the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the HQ of HIMMLER's Personal Staff. Other teletype lines are extended to the Concentration Camps and the Volksgeschichtshof (People's Court) as well as to the HQ of the Military Districts and the Gestapo Frontier Police Posts.

It must be assumed that a number of new lines have been added since, probably extending branch lines down to post, if not all of the lower echelons of the Sipo and SD as well as to the branch offices of the Militarische Amt (M.I. Bureau). Knowledge of the teletype network that existed in August 1941 may help in providing the key even to these possible extensions of the original branch lines; full details of that network have therefore been given in Annex F of EDS/G/10 (See also IRS/OCC-CI/26A/45)

The complete control of all the German Police communications networks is a necessity for the Allies, since it will mean control over the most dangerous potential source of opposition which the Occupying Forces are likely to encounter. In this connection it is significant that, according to a number of sources, HIMMLER's forces are collecting light-weight and mobile signal equipment of all types, including lorry driven wireless transmitters and field receiving sets. Depots for such equipment are reported to be located near Concentration Camps (e.g. Oranienburg).

The networks of the Gestapo and Kripo and other German Police services, when fully controlled by the United Nations, would also constitute a most useful system of inter-communication between the various Allied regional HQ's and other military units.

B. GEHEIME STAATSPOLIZEI.96. The Gestapo HQ, Amt IV of the RSHA.

Amt IV of the RSHA is also known as the Gefolge Staatspolizei (Gestapo), the original Gestapo HQ. It deals with the investigation and elimination of all political opposition to the Nazi State. The Gestapo receives much of its material and direction for its action from the Sicherheitsdienst, but in addition the Gestapo joins the SD in the "observation" of the German population, maintaining a great many files and a network of agents of its own. As one of the three branches of the Staatsschutzkorps (the "Combined Force for the Protection of the State", consisting of the Gestapo, SD and Kripo) the Gestapo is responsible for the measures - so characteristic of Nazi Police principles - which are euphemistically termed "Präventivmassnahmen staatsabträglicher Handlungen" (measures for the prevention of acts which might be harmful to the Reich). The implications of such vague terms are obvious, and they become even more striking when considered in the light of the official rights and privileges bestowed upon the Gestapo.

Gestapo decisions are not subject to, or limited by, any revision by the ordinary Judiciary (see para 10). Furthermore the Gestapo may call upon the services of all other police branches in Germany and Occupied Territories and issue orders and directives to them: in the German Terminology, the Gestapo is "weisungsberechtigt gegenüber allen anderen Zweigen der Polizei." Thus the Gestapo has assumed unlimited powers, and serves the Nazi State as an efficient tool for the ruthless suppression of all dissenters.

Amt IV, the Headquarters of all Gestapo activities, is a vast and intricate organisation reflecting in its structure the widespread interests and the functions of the Secret State Police. Up to the summer of 1944, Amt IV was sub-divided into several, probably 6 Gruppen (Sections), numbered from A to F. Shortly before the attempt on HITLER's life in July, 1944, the Abwehr (Military Intelligence) was dissolved and Amt IV of the RSHA took over most of the functions of M.I. section III dealing with counter-espionage. This caused a complete reorganisation of Amt IV and, according to latest indications, Amt IV consists now of two Gruppen only, IV A and IV B. In Gruppe IV A are today located most of the functions of the former Amt IV of the RSHA. In Gruppe IV B the counter-espionage activities of the former Abwehr are combined with the supervision of foreigners and the control of passports, visas and other identity papers. Like the other Amt of the RSHA, Amt IV is organised into Gruppen (Sections, e.g. IV A), Referate (Sub-Sections, e.g. IV A 1) and Hilfsreferate (Sub-Sectional Units, e.g. IV A 1 a).

97. Structure of Amt IV.

The official heading of Amt IV of the RSHA is Gegner-Erforschung und -Bekämpfung (Investigation and Combatting of Opposition); it appears to be organised as follows:-

(Note: Headlines marked by an asterisk were not contained in the original document, but were taken from other German papers).

GRUPPE IV A

IV A 1

* Opposition.

IV A 1 a.

Kommunismus, Marxismus und Nebenorganisationen (Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland") in Deutschland, den besetzten Gebieten und auch Ausland

Communism, Marxism and affiliated organisations (National Committee "Free Germany") in Germany, occupied territories and foreign countries.

Rundfunk-Verbrechen

Violation of broadcasting regulations

Illegale kommunistische und marxistische Propaganda

Illegal communist and marxist propaganda.

Feindpropaganda, - durch Flugblätter und Auslandsendungen - und deren Verbreitung

Enemy propaganda - through leaflets and foreign broadcasts, and its dissemination.

Bandenunwesen in Deutschland, der Untersteiermark und Oberkärnten

Hostile guerilla units in Germany and the annexed portions of Northern Yugoslavia.

Deutsche und verbündete Kriegsgefangene in Sowjetrussischer Gefangenschaft.

German and satellite Prisoners-of-War in Soviet captivity.

IV A 1 b

Reaktion
Opposition
Liberalismus
Legitimismus
Pazifismus
Heimtückeanglegenheiten

Reactionary movements
Opposition
Liberalism
Monarchism
Pacifism
Traitorous acts, spreading of rumours, etc.

Zersetzung der Wehrmacht und Miesmacherei

Undermining of the morale of the Armed Forces, grumbling.

Defaitismus

Defeatism

Unzufriedene Wehrmachtsangehörige in Deutschland, auch in Kriegsgefangenschaft und deren Angehörige.

Discontented members of the Armed Forces in Germany, also those in enemy captivity, and their next-of-kin.

d.
1-

IV A 2
* Sabotage.

IV A 2 a

Sabotageabwehr und -Bekämpfung

Politische Attentate

Politische Pass- und Ausweissfälschungen

Terroristen

Syndikalisten

Prevention and combatting of sabotage.

Political assassinations

Forgery of passports and identity papers, with political implications

Terrorists

Syndicalists.

IV A 2 b

Fallschirmagenten

Funkspiele

Parachute agents

Radio interference, jamming.

IV A 3
* Abwehr - Counter Intelligence

IV A 3 a

Gesellschaftsspionage

Fahrlässiger Landesverrat

Spionage

Combatting of Espionage in circles of society.

Treason through negligence, careless talk, etc.

Combatting of political espionage.

IV A 3 b

Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten in Deutschland, den besetzten Gebieten, im Verkehr mit dem Ausland und umgekehrt (siehe auch unter Amt III)

Economic matters in Germany and the occupied territories, trade with foreign countries (see also under Amt III of the RSHA)

Wirtschaftsspionage

Combatting of Espionage in the economic field.

Surveillance in der Schweiz

Surveillance activities in Switzerland

Devisenvergehen

Transgressions of foreign exchange regulations.

IV A 3 c

Grenzangelegenheiten, kleiner Grenzverkehr und Grenzwischengefälle

Frontier Control, local border traffic and frontier incidents.

IV A 3 d

Abwehr über Nachrichtenverkehr

Signals and Communications
counter-intelligence
(monitoring, censorship, etc)

Verstöße gegen den Nachrichtenverkehr

Illegal Communications
traffic.(This Section was taken over from the former Abwehr-Amt, where it was
known as Abwehr III N)IV A 4

* Weltanschauliche Gegner - Ideological Opponents

IV A 4 aKatholizismus und Protestantismus
Sekten, sonstige Kirchen, Freimaurer in
Deutschland und den besetzten GebietenCatholicism and
Protestantism, sects, other
religious bodies, freemasons,
in Germany and in the
occupied territoriesGrundsätzliche Angelegenheiten, auch im
AuslandBasic problems at home and
abroad,IV A 4 bJuden, Emigranten, Volks- und Staats-
feindliche Vermögensangelegenheiten,
Aberkennung der Reichsangehörigkeit, im
Inland, den besetzten Gebieten und AuslandJews, emigres, Enemy and
Opposition Property, taking
away of Reich citizenship, at
home, in the occupied
territories and abroad.IV A 5

* Sonderfälle - Special Cases

IV A 5 a

Schutzdienst

Protective Service (for
leading Party and Government
personalities)

Sonderaufgaben

Special duties

Asoziales Verhalten gegen Evakuierte

Unfriendly attitude towards
evacuees.

Deutsche Arbeitsbummelanten

German work-lodgers

Gemeinschaftswidriges Verhalten

Anti-social behaviour.

IV A 5 b

Parteiangelegenheiten und Presse

Party affairs and Press.

IV A 6

* Karteien und Fahndung - Card Indices and Search for Wanted Persons.

IV A 6 a

Kartei und Personalakten

Card Index, Personal Dossiers
(Probably the central index
of the RSHA)

Auskunft

Information.

IV A 3 d

Abwehr über Nachrichtenverkehr

Signals and Communications
counter-intelligence
(monitoring, censorship, etc)

Verstöße gegen den Nachrichtenverkehr

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Kartei und Personalakten

Card Index, Personal Dossiers
(Probably the central index
of the RSHA)

Auskunft

Information.

IV A 6 b

Schutzhaft

Protective custody
(Concentration Camps)IV -?Ausländische Arbeiter und fremdländische
KriegsgefangeneForeign workers and
prisoners-of-warFluchtabichten und Fluchten ausländischer
Arbeiter in Deutschland und den besetzten
Gebieten (siehe auch Art V)Escapes and attempts to
escape by foreign workers
Germany and the occupied
territories (see also Art
of the RSHA)

Unerlaubte Briefvermittlung

Illicit transmission of
to and from foreign workers

Arbeitsverweigerung der Ausländer

Refusal to work by foreign

(Note: The number of this Hilfs-Referat is not clear. From a comparison with the structure of some outposts of the Gestapo one would expect it to be IV A 6 c or possibly IV A 1 c. The original Gestapo document, from which this tabulation was mainly taken, listed the number as IV 8, but this seems to be rather due to an error or a mutilation in transmission.)

GRUPPE IV B

* Abwehrangelegenheiten (Military Counter Intelligence)

IV B 1

* Western Europe, English-speaking countries, Scandinavia

IV B 1 a

Frankreich, Belgien

France, Belgium

IV B 1 b.

Holland, England, Nordamerika, Kanada

Holland, England, North
America, CanadaIV B 1 c

Dänemark, Norwegen, Schweden, Finnland

Denmark, Norway, Sweden,
Finland.IV B 2

* Eastern Europe

IV B 2 a

Ostgebiete, sowie Sowjet Union

Eastern territories, and
Soviet UnionWeissruthenische, ukrainische Emigration,
VertrauensstellenWhite Ruthenian and Ukrainian
emigration, confidential
agentsIV B 2 b

General Gouvernement

Government General (Poland)

IV B 2 c.

Protektorat, Slowakei

Protectorate, Slovakia.