

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 Amt V)Escapes and attempts to
escape by foreign workers
Germany and the occupied
territories (see also Amt
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, Slovakei

Protectorate, Slovakia.

SECRET.IV B 3

* Southern and Southeastern Europe, Africa and South America.

IV B 3 aBalkan mit Ungarn und Rumänien,
Bulgarien, Türkei, Ferner OstenBalkans including Hungary,
and Roumania, Bulgaria,
Turkey, Far East.IV B 3 bSchweiz, Italien, Spanien, Portugal,
Afrika, Süd Amerika.Switzerland, Italy, Spain,
Portugal, Africa, South
America.

Note: All the above sub-sections of Gruppe B (IV B 1 a to IV B 3 b) deal with matters which were until summer 1944 handled by Abwehr III, a section of the former Military Intelligence dealing exclusively with security and counter espionage. Abwehr III had separate sub-sections watching over security in the German Army, Navy and Air Force. Other sub-sections of Abwehr III dealt with the security and protection of German industries, especially of civilian establishments connected with the Armed Forces, the combatting of enemy intelligence services and their deception for strategic purposes, security in PW camps, compilation of statistics for security instruction and the supervision of public communications, which included censorship. All but the last-mentioned item are now handled by the above sub-sections of IV B. Communications and censorship are dealt with in IV A 3.

IV B 4

* Passangelegenheiten - Passport Matters.

IV B 4 a

Passwesen

Passports

IV B 4 b

Ausweiswesen, Kennkarten

Identity papers, identity
cards

Ausländerpolizei

Registration and Control of
ForeignersIV B 4 c

Zentrale Sichtvermerkstelle

Central Office for Issue
of Visas98. The former structure of Amt IV

Before the reorganisation, the structure of Amt IV presented a more complicated picture. No single document revealing the old organisation has been found, but a fair amount of information on it has been extracted from various sources. Since many documents coming to hand at the present time still refer to the old organisation of Amt IV, it has been considered advisable to reproduce it. All the functions of the old Amt IV, are still contained in the new structure, and details known about the old organisation may also help in the understanding of the present system.

Wherever information is derived from PW and other reports, this is indicated by the use of such phrasing as "it is reported". If the documentary evidence itself was insufficient but certain conclusions could be drawn from the general structure, the items are marked with an asterisk. It must be remembered, however, that this tabulation of the former Amt IV is neither complete nor correct in all its details. There may have been a number of additional sections and sub-sections,

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the existence of which did not become known, while others which are listed may actually have dealt with a much wider field than could be gathered from the available documents. Since the German terms given in the next paragraph are not in all cases known to be official, they are given in brackets after the English definition.

Just before the reorganisation in summer, 1944, Amt IV appears to have been organised as follows:-

GRUPPE IV A

* Sabotage - Security - Opposition

IV A 1

* Treason - Sabotage.

IV A 1 a

High treason and acts of sabotage committed by Germans.

Possible sub-divisions:-

Communists and Marxists

Social-Democrats and Trades Unionists

Other leftist subversive elements.

IV A 1 b

Enemy sabotage and enemy propaganda

Possible sub-divisions:-

Sabotage through agents and parachutists, dropping of forged papers, ration cards, etc.

Propaganda through leaflets and broadcasts, jamming of foreign broadcasts (Gegenfunkspiele)

IV A 1 c

Sabotage by foreigners (especially foreign workers and PW)

IV A 2

* Open Terrorist Attacks, Forgeries

IV A 2 a

* Search for wanted terrorists, identification of evidence (Fahndung, Erkennungsdienst)

This may include a central card index, known as IV A - PA, of persons wanted in connection with terrorism.

IV A 2 b

* Arms - High Explosives (Waffen - Sprengstoffe)

IV A 2 c

Central Bureau for combatting forgeries of passports and identity papers, with political implications (Zentralstelle zur Bekämpfung der politischen Pass- und Ausweishälschungen), dealing with forgery, theft, and illegal use of identity papers

IV A 3

Rightists Opposition, Subversive Activities and Treacherous Acts
(Reaktion, Widerstandsbewegungen, Opposition, Heimtückeangelegenheiten)

This sub-section seems to have been the Right Wing counterpart to IV A 1 above. It may have had separate sub-divisions for the Deutsch-Nationale Partei (German Nationalist Party) and for other Right Wing political bodies of the Weimar period, such as the Junkers, Stahlhelm, Zentrum, Deutsche Volkspartei,

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etc. Other activities include dismissed or penalised officials (Gemassregelte Beamte) and disgruntled members of the Nazi Party. All these activities are now dealt with by IV A 1 b under the new organisation of the Gestapo Amt.

IV A 4

Personal security of prominent members of the Government and the Nazi Party (Schutzdienst)

Possible sub-divisions:-

Investigation of assassinations
Train control (ZÜ - Zugüberwachung)
Mail control (PÜ - Postüberwachung)
Special investigations

GRUPPE IV B

* Ideological Opponents (Weltanschauliche Gegner)

Whereas the opponents mentioned in IV A are active enemies of Nazism, IV B dealt with people who by reason of their spiritual, intellectual or racial background take a negative attitude towards the regime. Although they are less likely to obstruct Nazism openly they are just as vigorously prosecuted and checked by the Gestapo.

IV B 1

Roman Catholic Church

9 Supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, R.C. clubs, and organisations, religious orders, Catholic Press, etc.

IV B 2

Protestants.

Protestants and other religious sects, their clergy, press, clubs, charitable institutions, etc.

This Referat was at times reported to deal with political supervision of the press, but this seems rather to have been handled in Referat IV G 3.

IV B 3

Freemasons and Lodges

A document from a Regional Headquarters of the Gestapo mentions this Referat as having dealt also with emigres. It is, however, more likely that such work was handled by IV B 4 a or b.

IV B 4

Jews

This Referat probably dealt with those activities which under the new organisation are handled by the Hilfs-Referat IV A 4 b, such as Jews, emigres, enemy and opposition property, taking away of Reich Citizenship.

IV B 4 a ?IV B 4 b ?IV B 4 c.

Seizure of property belonging to enemy and opposition groups.
(Einzichung von Volks- und Staats- (Reichs-) feindlichen Vermögen)

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GRUPPE IV C
Central Registry.

IV C 1
Central Registry.

This Referat, sometimes known as IV C - PA, disseminated information and rendered reports to other Referate, offices of the Gestapo and other specific persons. It also checked applications for visas, passports and other identity papers against the files.

IV C 2
Protective Custody (Schutzhaft)

Transfer of persons into concentration camps (Einweisung in Konzentrationslager), release, if any, from concentration camps, and treatment after release.

This Referat maintained its own card index, known as the Schutzhaftkartei, showing the names of all those who are, or ever have been in protective custody. It is not clear whether this section also handled the political supervision of concentration camps through the Political Commissars.

(Note: IV C 1 and 2 formed the "Zentralkartei des RSHA" (Central Card Index of the RSHA), - IV A 6 in the new numbering system.

IV C 3
(Files of printed matter)

Pictures, magazines and foreign newspapers. Documentary evidence exists that this Referat dealt with the prohibition of foreign magazines and newspapers and the ban on indecent books and papers (Ausländische Druckschriften, Photo-Akt.-Werke). It is possible that it was concerned generally with Gestapo supervision of the press.

IV C 4

Reported to have dealt with control of members of the Party and its formations.

This Referat deals more with the general supervision of Party personnel than with the investigation of subversive activities by disaffected members as covered by IV A 3.

GRUPPE IV D
Foreigners

This Gruppe deals mainly with the investigation and prosecution of anti-Nazi underground movements among foreigners in the Reich and occupied countries.

IV D 1
Czechs and Slovaks.
(Protektoratsangelegenheiten, Tschechen im Reich.)

IV D 2
Poles
(Gouvernementsangelegenheiten; Polen im Reich)

IV D 2 a?

IV D 2 b ?

IV D 2 c

Identified as having dealt with matters relating to medals and decorations worn by Poles..

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Enemy Aliens (Staatsfeindliche Ausländer)

IV D 4

People from occupied territories, other than Czechs and Poles

This probably includes Danes, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, French and Balkan Peoples.

IV D 4 a?

IV D 4 b ?

IV D 4 c ?

IV D 4 d ?

IV D 4 e

Frenchmen

This sub-section recovered the personnel files from the Surete Nationale and set them up in Berlin in January, 1943. They were used to provide political information concerning French citizens and persons who resided in France up to 1940, their citizenship status, their political activities and other details.

IV D 4 e also collected and disseminated information concerning French Trade Unions, clubs, newspapers and magazines.

The file is maintained independently of the Central Card Index of the RSHA which was kept in Referat IV C 1 and IV C 2 (see above). It can be assumed that IVD 4 a, b, c, and d, recovered similar files for the countries they dealt with.

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GRUPPE IV E

Counter Espionage, Political and Economic Control

This Gruppe was subdivided according to the countries involved, dealing with counter espionage. Gruppe IV E may also have dealt with the political control of concentration camps through the Political Commissars but this has not been definitely established.

Gruppe IV E publishes its own Gazette, reporting on discoveries about enemy Secret Service organizations (Feind Nachrichtendienst: ND) and on the search for wanted enemy agents. This publication entitled "Mitteilungsblatt der Gruppe IV E" is issued on the 15th of each month..

IV E 1

Counter Espionage along the German Frontiers.

Direction of counter espionage work of the Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

IV E 2

Economic and Political Control of Trades

Possibly also handles liaison with Arbeitsämter (Labour Bureaux)

IV E 2 a

Imports

A file found with this number concerned the limited free importation of goods by members of the Armed Forces.

IV E 2 b

* Exports.

IV E 2 c ?

IV E 2 d

Security of industrial establishments (Industriesicherung), liaison with and control of Industrial Police (Werkschutz) and private detective agencies (Bewachungsgewerbe).

IV E 3

Counter Espionage: France, Belgium, Switzerland

A large amount of work by this Referat is devoted to the control of former members of the French Foreign Legion - regardless of their citizenship - upon their entry into the Reich, especially investigation of their possible membership of the French Secret Service. For this purpose as well as for the purpose of handling their resettlement or expatriation, a Central Card Index of former members of the Legion is maintained in this Referat, in cooperation with the Stapelstelle Karlsruhe. In 1940 and 1941 a special camp for returning legionnaires, the Durchgangslager (Transit Camp) in Kislau, was set up and close cooperation maintained with the Frontier Police in order to catch all legionnaires who entered the Reich.

IV E 4

Counter Espionage: English-speaking Countries and Northern Europe (England, USA, Sweden, etc.)

Owing to its connections with Great Britain and the U.S., counter espionage against supporters of de Gaulle was also handled by IV E 4 rather than IV F 3.

IV E 5

Counter Espionage: the East (Russia, Poland, Finland)

IV E 6

Counter Espionage: the South
(Czechoslovakia, Balkans, Hungary, Italy, Spain and S. America)

GRUPPE IV F

Border Control of Civilians - Grenzpolizei

Identity papers, passports, visas, control of foreigners upon entry into the Reich, and similar subjects.

IV F 1

Civilian "Passoire"

Smugglers, smuggling of persons, letters and information across the borders.

IV F 2

Control of legal border traffic.

Visas, Papers, passports (Passangelerheiten) where espionage is not suspected; local border traffic (kleiner Grenzverkehr).

IV F 3

General prosecution of Wanted persons

Possibly include cases of refusal to serve in the Labour Service and the Armed Forces, desertion, self-mutilation and other crimes against Germany's war effort. (Kriegsfahndung, Sonderfahndung, Fahnenflucht, Überläufer, Zersetzung der Wehrkraft, Selbstverstümmelung).

IV F 4

Registration of civilian foreign workers upon entry into the Reich (Ausländerüberwachung - Ausländerzentralkartei)

This Referat assigns the foreign workers to industry, possibly in cooperation with the Arbeitsämter (Labour Bureaux).

99. Other possible sections of Amt IV.

One other section should also be mentioned, although there is no documentary proof of its actual existence in the RSHA, viz. Gruppe IV N (Nachrichten - communications and information). In view of the fact that a sub-section IV N appears in almost all documents describing the inner organisation of out-stations of the Gestapo it is quite likely that a similar section exists in Amt IV of the RSHA.

There are a number of other designations of sub-sections which occur frequently in the lower echelons of the Gestapo, but it is not at all certain whether these designations are also used in Amt IV. It may, however, be worth while to enumerate those which are most frequently encountered, namely:-

- IV G Gefangenen-Transporte (Transport of prisoners)
- IV H Nazi Party and affiliated organisations
- IV J Juden (Jews and Concentration Camps, Card Index of Jews - see also IV B 4)
- IV K Kirchenwesen (Churches and Sects - see also IV B 1 and 2)
- IV M Freimaurer (Freemasons - see also IV B 3)
- IV P Presse (Press - see also IV B 2 and IV C 3)
- IV R Russenangelegenheiten (Russian PWs and Civilians)
- IV S Schutzdienst (Security of prominent people, sometimes also including investigation regarding Nazi Party members, combatting of Homosexuals etc - see also IV A 4 and IV A 3).

It is also reported at one time that the Gestapo had a sub-section known as IV RV (for Reichswehr) dealing with the collection of dossiers on prominent members of the German Armed Forces. This section was said to have been created as early as 1933 to collect data on personalities of the Reichswehr and to have expanded and continued its functions under the original designation even after the Reichswehr had been transformed into the Wehrmacht in 1935. No documentary proof, however, of the existence of such an office in the RSHA has come to hand. There is not much doubt that the Party and in particular the SS keep a close check on personalities of the Armed Forces, but if a special office for this purpose exists within the framework of the German Police one should rather expect to find it connected with Amt III of the RSHA and the organisation of the SD.

100. Functions of the Gestapo.

The main functions of the Geheime Staatspolizei are "prevention" detection and prosecution of political crimes as defined by the Nazis. It has previously been pointed out that the Gestapo interprets its mission in the widest possible sense of the word; basically, however, it concerns itself with the following list of "crimes" or any expedient elaboration of them.

(Interpretations rather than exact translations have been given in the right hand column, and in view of the difference between the Nazi and Allied systems of government, the word "Gesetz" has been translated as "decree" rather than as "law").

Landesverrat gen. §§ 88 - 93
RStGB (Reichs-Strafgesetzbuch)

Treason according to articles 88 - 93
of the Reich Penal Code.

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Hochverrat gem. §§ 80 - 87 RStGB

Weitere im RStGB enthaltene
Tatbestände wie öffentliche
Beschimpfung des Staates

Öffentliche Beschimpfung der Partei
und ihrer Gliederungen

Aufbruch

Verletzung der Wehrpflicht und der
Wehrkraft

Unterlassung der rechtzeitigen
Anzeige von Verbrechen des
Hochverrats, des Landesverrats usw.

Feindliche Handlungen gegen
befreundete Staaten

Verbrechen und Vergehen in Beziehung
auf die Ausübung staatsbürgerlicher
Rechte u.a.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
gegen heimtückische Angriffe auf
Staat und Partei und zum Schutz der
Partei-Uniformen vom 20 Dec 34.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zum
Schutze von Bezeichnungen der
NSDAP vom 7 Apr 37

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zum
Schutze der nationalen Symbole vom
19 May 33

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz zur
Abwehr politischer Gewalttaten vom
4 Apr 35.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
gegen Verrat der deutschen
Volkswirtschaft vom 12 Jun 33

Zu widerhandlungen gegen auf Grund der
Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten
zum Schutz von Volk und Staat vom
28 Feb 33 getroffene Massnahmen

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
über die Einziehung kommunistischen
Vermögens vom 26 May 33

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
zur Gewährleistung des
Rechtsfriedens vom 13 Oct 33

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
gegen die Neubildung von Parteien
vom 14 Jul 33

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High Treason (treason aimed at the
overthrow of the German Government)
according to articles 80 - 87 of the
Reich Penal Code.

Other crimes mentioned in the Reich
Penal Code, such as public libel
and slander of the Government.

Public libel or slander of the
National Socialist Party and its
formations, e.g. the SS, SA or NSKK

Riots or incitement to rioting.

Contraventions of the Conscription
Law and offences against Germany's
war potential

Failure to make a prompt report of any
indications of high treason and
treasonable acts etc.

Hostile acts against friendly nations

Crimes, and offences against the
exercise of citizens' rights and
privileges.

Offences against the decree of 20 Dec
34 dealing with treacherous attacks
on the Government and Party, and
Party, and Protection of Party Uniforms

Offences against the Decree of 7 Apr
37 for the Protection of Party
Designations.

Offences against the Decree of 19 May
33 for the Protection of National
Symbols

Offences against the Decree of 4 Apr
33 for the Prevention of Political
Terrorism or Acts of Violence

Offences against the Decree of 12 Jun
33 against Treason towards the
German Economic System.

Offences against any of the Statutes
or Ordinances based on the
Presidential Decree of 28 Feb 33
for the Protection of Nation and
Government.

Offences against the Decree of 26 May
33 covering the Expropriation of
Communist Property

Offences against the Decree of
13 Oct 33 for the Protection of
Judicial Administration

Contraventions of the Decree of 14
Jul 33 against the Formation of
new Political Parties or Factions

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Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
gegen Wirtschaftssabotage von
1 Dec 36

Zu widerhandlungen gegen das Gesetz
über die Devisenbewirtschaftung
(Devisengesetz) von 12 Dec 38

Zu widerhandlungen gegen:-

- a) die Verordnung über den
Warenverkehr von 18 Aug 39
- b) die Verordnung über die
Wirtschaftsverwaltung von 27 Aug 39
- c) die Verordnung zur vorläufigen
Sicherstellung des lebenswichtigen
Bedarfs des deutschen Volkes vom
27 Aug 39
- d) die zu den 3 vorerwähnten
Verordnungen organisierten Durch-
führungs- und Ergänzungs-
verordnungen

Zu widerhandlungen gegen die
Verordnung über ausserordentliche
Rundfunkmassnahmen von 1 Sep 39

Zu widerhandlungen gegen die
Grenzonenverordnung von 2 Sep 39

Zu widerhandlungen gegen die
Verordnung über die Behandlung von
Ausländer von 5 Sep 39

Zu widerhandlungen gegen die Verordnung
gegen Volksschädlinge von 5 Sep 39

Zu widerhandlungen gegen die Verordnung
zur Ergänzung der Strafvorschriften
zum Schutze der Wehrkraft des
deutschen Volkes von 25 Nov 39

Zu widerhandlungen gegen die
Polizeiverordnung zum Schutze der
nationalen Symbole und Lieder von
5 Jan 40.

Offences against the Decree of 1 Dec
36 against Economic Sabotage

Offences against the Statutes of
12 Dec 38 dealing with the
Administration of Foreign Exchange
(Foreign exchange Regulations and
Restrictions)

Offences against:-

- a) the Ordinance of 18 Aug 39 for
the Control of Goods and Trade
- b) the Ordinance of 27 Aug 39
establishing German Economic
Administration.
- c) The Ordinance dated 27 Aug 39
covering provisionally defined
Priorities to provide for the
Essential Needs of the German
People (Food, Consumer Goods,
Fuel etc.).
- d) any other ordinances which were
issued as directives and
supplements to the three
preceding ordinances

Offences against the Ordinances of
1 Sep 39 covering extra-ordinary
measures relating to Wireless
Transmitting and Receiving

Offences against the Ordinances of
2 Sep 39 for the Protection of the
German Border Regions and Internal
Customs Zones.

Offences against the Ordinance of
5 Sep 39 dealing with the Treatment
of Foreigners (Poles, Non-German
workers etc.).

Offences against the Ordinances of
5 Sep 39 against the Enemies of
the People (Anti-social Elements,
as defined by German decrees)

Offences against the Ordinance of
25 Nov 39 supplementing the Penal
Regulations for the Protection of
Germany's war effort.

Offences against the Police Ordinance
of 5 Jan 40 for the Protection of
National Symbols and Songs.

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101. Gestapo Interpretations of the Law.

Certain acts, hostile to the government and the people, are considered political crimes in any country; they need no further discussion. But whereas, according to the democratic conception of justice, such offences are clearly defined and graded from misdemeanours to crimes by a precise legal code and a corresponding set of precedents, Gestapo procedure is based on the unlimited interpretation of the above-listed "political crimes". Its guiding principles seem to range from opportunist expediency to a rather rusty mysticism.

Thus, the Gestapo adds to the more conventional concept of treason and high treason any action, planned or executed, and even any opinion, suspected or expressed, which it considers dangerous or inconvenient to the Nazi Party, any of its formations or leading personalities, its uniforms and insignia, and its ritual or traditions. Nor does "guilt" in the eyes of the Gestapo stop with the committing or planning of such "crimes". Passive sympathy with a political "offence" often suffices to effect intervention by the Secret State Police.

The next step of repression is made possible by the way in which the Nazis have deliberately blurred and mixed together the concepts of Government, State, Nation, People and Party, and infused fictitious interests into the resulting politico-national creation. The safeguarding of such interests may then be construed as including an unlimited range of "crimes" from communist activities, agitation or sympathies to offences against the privilege of German citizenship and the "honour of the German Race", and even beyond that, to mere dislike of German folklore, songs, art or any other form of "Kultur".

To the crime of transmission, publication, and general spreading of anti-Nazi propaganda is added the mere listening to "illegal" broadcasts, perusal of enemy or opposition leaflets, or reading of banned literature.

Acts which elsewhere would be considered minor economic or financial infractions of the law are in Germany crimes against the Government and the people and as such become the concern of the Gestapo. This category is stretched to cover a list of crimes ranging from offences against foreign exchange and currency regulations and hoarding of food listed as essential down to any communication or transaction with elements regarded as non-German or anti-Nazi. A peasant who, without a permit, slaughters a pig is prosecuted as vigorously as somebody accused of "harbouring thoughts unworthy of a German".

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The use of a thin cloak of legality was never more than a convenient pretence and was never guided by considerations of justice. The basic edict of the Prussian Decree of 10 Feb 36, however, authorised the *Polizei* of 35 u Chef d. Deutschen Polizei to take measures necessary for the preservation of security and order, even exceeding the limits previously defined by law. Not content with the rock-interpretation of a so-called legal code, the Gestapo could thus proceed to supplement the law by any extra-legal action it considered necessary. Subsequently, a HITLER proclamation of 22 Oct 38 removed even theoretical limitations, such as they were, by pointing to the "unwritten law" of Germany as expressed in "the will of the Party Leader". The proclamation stated bluntly that "every means adopted for the purpose of carrying out the will of the Leader is considered legal even though it may conflict with existing statutes or local precedent": the Gestapo had received its unlimited "hunting licence". Thus, long after the body had been buried, the very ghost of "Government by law" departed from the German scene.

As may be seen from the foregoing, Gestapo methods have passed through three stages of evolution - undefined interpretation of the law, unchecked supplementation of the legal code, and authorised violation of statute and precedent. The Gestapo is now in a position to apply the methods of these three successive stages of "justice" separately or in any convenient combination. Since the Gestapo is in no way subject to veto, review, or advice by the Judiciary its powers are absolute and unlimited both in theory and in practice.

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Thus, the Gestapo adds to the more conventional concept of treason and high treason any action, planned or executed, and even any opinion, suspected or expressed, which it considers dangerous or inconvenient to the Nazi Party, any of its formations or leading personalities, its uniforms and insignia, and its ritual or traditions. Nor does "guilt" in the eyes of the Gestapo stop with the committing or planning of such "crimes". Passive sympathy with a political "offence" often suffices to effect intervention by the Secret State Police.

The next step of repression is made possible by the way in which the Nazis have deliberately blurred and mixed together the concepts of Government, State, Nation, People and Party, and infused fictitious interests into the resulting politico-national creation. The safeguarding of such interests may then be construed as including an unlimited range of "crimes" from communist activities, agitation or sympathies to offences against the privilege of German citizenship and the "honour of the German Race", and even beyond that, to mere dislike of German folklore, songs, art or any other form of "Kultur".

To the crime of transmission, publication, and general spreading of anti-Nazi propaganda is added the mere listening to "illegal" broadcasts, perusal of enemy or opposition leaflets, or reading of banned literature.

Acts which elsewhere would be considered minor economic or financial infractions of the law are in Germany crimes against the Government and the people and as such become the concern of the Gestapo. This category is stretched to cover a list of crimes ranging from offences against foreign exchange and currency regulations and hoarding of goods listed as essential down to any communication or transaction with elements regarded as non-German or anti-Nazi. A peasant who, without a permit, slaughters a pig is prosecuted as vigorously as somebody accused of "harbouring thoughts unworthy of a German".

The use of a thin cloak of legality was never more than a convenient pretence and was never guided by considerations of justice. The basic edict of the Prussian Decree of 10 Feb 36, however, authorised the *Polizei* of the *Reich* u. Chef d. Deutschen Polizei to take measures necessary for the preservation of security and order, even exceeding the limits previously defined by law. Not content with the rock-interpretation of a so-called legal code, the Gestapo could thus proceed to supplement the law by any extra-legal action it considered necessary. Subsequently, a HITLER proclamation of 22 Oct 38 removed even theoretical limitations, such as they were, by pointing to the "unwritten law" of Germany as expressed in "the will of the Party Leader". The proclamation stated bluntly that "every means adopted for the purpose of carrying out the will of the Leader is considered legal even though it may conflict with existing statutes or legal precedent": the Gestapo had received its unlimited "hunting licence". Thus, long after the body had been buried, the very ghost of "Government by law" departed from the German scene.

As may be seen from the foregoing, Gestapo methods have passed through three stages of evolution - undefined interpretation of the law, unchecked supplementation of the legal code, and authorised violation of statute and precedent. The Gestapo is now in a position to apply the methods of these three successive stages of "justice" separately or in any convenient combination. Since the Gestapo is in no way subject to veto, review, or advice by the Judiciary its powers are absolute and unlimited both in theory and in practice.

102. Regional Organisation of the Gestapo

In paragraph 3 it was mentioned that the Geheime Staatspolizei is a Nazi development of the former Staatspolizei, the Political Police which existed in Prussia under the Weimar Republic. A political police was formed in Germany as early as 1914 when it consisted of three branches. The first branch, known as Staatspolizei, dealt with the combatting of any plots against the Emperor and the Government. The other two branches of the political Police handled censorship and the political supervision of clubs, societies and parties. With the establishment of a republic under the leadership of liberal parties in 1919 any strict censorship and any supervision of parties by the Police were abolished and the only remaining branch of the Political Police was the Staatspolizei protecting the Government against plots and treasonal attacks by extremists. In 1933 the Nazis took over this organisation, completely remodelled it and renamed it the Geheime Staatspolizei. The regional offices, however, retained the old name in their designations and are thus still known as Staatspolizei-Leitstellen (Stapo-Lt), Staatspolizei-Stellen (Stapo-St), Staatspolizei-Aussendienststellen (Stapo-AuSt or Stapo-ALSt) and Staatspolizei-Aussenstellen (Stapo-AuSt or Stapo-ALSt). It must be remembered, however, that despite this difference in usage the term Staatspolizei (Stapo) today means simply Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo).

A Stapo-Leitstelle is usually established at the seat of a Wehrkreis (Military District), or at the administrative capital of a Prussian province or one of the larger German Land or Reichsgaue. At present there are 21 Stapo-Leitstellen in existence in Greater Germany including Bohemia-Moravia. As a rule, the Chief of a Stapo-Leitstelle has the rank of an Oberregierungsrat (Lt.Col.). He is the political adviser to the Reichsstatthalter or Prussian Oberpräsident. He cooperates closely with this high administrative official as well as with the authorities of the Wehrmacht and Party, which are normally located in the same town.

A Stapo-Stelle is established at the seat of a Prussian Regierungsbezirk or smaller German Land or Reichsgau. According to the most recent information there are 30 such Stellen in existence at the present time. The Chief of a Stapo-Stelle usually holds the rank of Regierungs- und Kriminalrat (Major), and is the political adviser to the Regierungspräsident, or similar authority in the Land or the Reichsgau.

Stapo-Stellen are not subordinate to Stapoleitstellen. They function independently and no executive orders as from a higher to a lower echelon are issued by a Leitstelle to a Stelle. Since, however, Stapo-Stellen may be located within the larger administrative area of a Leitstelle, a great many instances of overlapping and duplication of functions may arise. In the interests of greater efficiency and uniformity of procedure, therefore, the Leitstelle may sometimes send directives and memoranda to the Stellen within its territory but, in doing this the Leitstelle acts as a coordinating, not as a directing agency. An arrangement of this kind may seem rather vague and involved, and contrary to the usual clear-cut conception of a chain command. It is, therefore, worth while quoting the no less complicated and even more involved German terminology defining this relation:-

"Die Staatspolizeileitstellen üben gegenüber den anderen Staatspolizeistellen des Leitstellenbezirkes gewisse Leitbefugnisse aus, und haben für die Koordinierung des staatspolizeilichen Einsetzes der in Leitstellenbezirk zusammengeschlossenen Staatspolizeistellen zu sorgen. Übergeordnete Instanzen gegenüber den Staatspolizeistellen ihres Bezirks sind die Staatspolizeileitstellen nicht."

In this connection it must be pointed out that 8 of the above mentioned 30 Stapo-Stellen are completely independent. Their work is not subject to any coordination by a Leitstelle and instructions are issued directly to them from the RSMA in BERLIN.

Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen are completely self-contained units authorised to take any independent action they may deem necessary. They handle all Gestapo matters in their immediate area, i.e. in the Orts- und Kreispolizeibezirk in which they are located. In addition they supervise all Gestapo activities in the larger area which is administratively controlled by the governmental HQ of their location. For this purpose they have established a considerable number of branch offices within the Regierungsbezirk, Land or Reichsgau. These branch offices are known as Stapo-Aussendienststellen and

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Stapo-Aussenstellen. The actual difference between these two types of office has not as yet been fully ascertained, but it may be assumed that a Stapo-Aussendienststelle will be found in the larger towns and in districts of greater potential Gestapo activity. In addition an Aussendienststelle is known to have a number of lesser branch offices and outposts at various places within its area, whereas an Aussenstelle has no such subordinate agencies.

It is important to note that both Stapo-Aussendienststellen and Aussenstellen are not self-contained independent offices, but fully controlled branch offices, relying for the conduct of their work on orders and directives from the Stapostelle or Stapo-Leitstelle in whose area they are located.

A number of Stapo-Stellen have been officially down-graded to the status of Aussendienststellen for the duration of the war. Among the reasons given for this development is the increasing man-power problem, which has affected the Gestapo to the same extent as other branches of the German Police, although while available personnel decreased, the functions and responsibilities of the Gestapo were constantly growing. In particular, many of the leading personalities of the Gestapo had to be sent to occupied territories. By reducing a number of the Stapo-Stellen to the size and strength of Aussendienststellen, some of their former executive members and lesser personnel were freed for service in those conquered and infinitely more troublesome areas. It seems probable, however, that offices thus down-graded have retained much of their former independence; they are, for example, still expected to perform the same functions as when they were Stapo-Stellen. Furthermore, the down-graded Stapo-Stellen were all located in places which are the seats of a Regierungspräsident or a similar higher administrative authority with the Chief of the Stapo-Stelle as the political adviser to such authorities; it seems a reasonable assumption that the chief of the new Aussendienststelle still performs this advisory function, even though he must depend on orders from his higher Gestapo authorities.

All Gestapo offices are under the supervision, and in certain previously explained instances, under the direct command of the Befehlshaber (Inspekteur) der Sipo und des SD. While, however, the BdS or IdS is responsible for an area coinciding with the regional administration of the Armed Forces, i.e. the Wehrkreis, the territory assigned to Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen follows mainly the historical administrative system of Länder, Reichsgaue, Provinzen, Regierungsbezirke, etc. This inconsistency further complicates the administrative Stapo-Stellen, for instance, may come under the supervision or command of a different BdS from the one controlling their responsible Stapo-Leitstelle. Conditions of this kind have probably gone far to bring about the gradual increase in the power of the BdS in comparison with that previously exercised by the Leitstelle (see para.91).

106 Stapo-Aussendienststellen have been identified in Greater Germany, whereas the definite identity of only 9 Stapo-Aussenstellen has been established. It is, however, reported that a Gestapo office at least of the size of an Aussenstelle exists in every Party Kreis (County or sub-district of a Party Gau; usually coinciding with a Land- or Stadtkreis. It is obvious, therefore, that those listed as identified only represent a small fraction of the total number of Aussenstellen. In addition 32 Gestapo headquarters of unknown classification have been identified. These most probably belong to the category of Stapo-Aussenstellen, but one or two may be Aussendienststellen. None of the above figures include any of the Gestapo HQs in occupied territories other than Bohemia-Moravia, nor are the HQs of the Gestapo-operated Grenzpolizei (see para 105) included. If every Party Kreis has a Gestapo post, there would be close on 1,000 such agencies.

Further details about all identified Stapo-Leitstellen, -Stellen, Aussendienststellen and -Aussenstellen, such as locations, address, telephone number, personalities, branch offices and chain of command will be found in Annex G. of L.D.S./G/10 (see also M.I.R.S./OCC-CI/1/44)

103. Internal Organisation of Gestapo HQ

Regional Headquarters of the Gestapo more or less reflect the organisation of Amt IV in the RSHA on a smaller scale, but the numbering system for sub-sections used in the various HQ did not, until recently, coincide with that employed in

in the parent Amt.

The original sections in regional headquarters within Greater Germany seem to have been as follows:-

Section I	Office Administration and Personnel
Section II	Divided into Abteilungen A, B, C etc. with Referate 1, 2 and 3 in the same manner as Amt IV of the RSHA. Thus for example, II A 3 would deal with the same subject matters as Referat IV A 3 in the RSHA.
Section III	Liaison with the Abwehr (Military Intelligence), and matters of espionage and counter espionage. Administration of Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

Wartime requirements seem to have produced a large number of local changes and modifications, so that the inner structure of individual Stapo Regional HQs began to show considerable variations. It now appears, however, that a further reorganisation of the inner structure of many Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen has taken place with the object of bringing them into line with the newly organised Amt IV of the RSHA. Under this new scheme Section I continues to handle Administration and Personnel, but sections II and III have been abolished. Instead a Section IV has been formed with sub-sections reflecting the new organisation of Section IV A of the parent Amt in Berlin. Section IV B of Amt IV is not represented in the regional Gestapo HQ, since its functions are still handled, regionally, by the offices of the old Abwehr (e.g. Abwehrstellen, abbr. Ast, etc.).

Thus the section designations in regional Gestapo HQ do not contain an "A", Hilfsreferat IV A 1a of the RSHA, for example, being represented regionally by a sub-section IV 1 a.

It cannot be stated with certainty at present whether this reorganisation has taken place in all regional HQs of the Gestapo in Greater Germany. German admiration of uniform bureaucratic methods certainly makes this tendency to unification appear a logical and likely development, but experience shows that such processes take a long time, and the older system may still be encountered in some instances.

On the other hand the inner organisation of Gestapo headquarters in occupied territories always followed closely the original pattern of Amt IV of the RSHA. In contrast to the organisation within Greater Germany, the Gestapo in occupied countries does not, as a rule, function in independent headquarters, but forms part of combined Sipo and SD units, such as the office of the Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD or of Sipo and SD-Kommandos.

These combined Sipo and SD command headquarters are divided into seven Abteilungen (sections) similar to the Ämter (Bureaux) of RSHA, numbered I - VII.

Within this organisation Abteilungen I and II handle matters of administration and personnel for all the other sections, and Abteilung IV deals with Gestapo affairs exclusively.

Following the reorganisation of Amt IV in the RSHA, a parallel reorganisation of Abteilung IV appears to have taken place in all Kommandos, which therefore now conform to the pattern described above for the Gestapo HQ within Germany.

Minor differences, such as those for example, which arise from the problems peculiar to occupied territory, must naturally be expected, but the typical example of Abteilung IV in a Sipo and SD Kommando, given below illustrates clearly the uniformity with the Amt IV pattern, which may be said to prevail largely throughout the system of Gestapo HQ both in Germany and abroad.

104. Specimen Organization of Abteilung IV in an Einsatzkommando.

The following tabulation shows the divisions of Abteilung IV in the Sipo and SD-Einsatzkommando Luxemburg:

in the parent Amt.

The original sections in regional headquarters within Greater Germany seem to have been as follows:-

Section I	Office Administration and Personnel
Section II	Divided into Abteilungen A, B, C etc. with Referate 1, 2 and 3 in the same manner as Amt IV of the RSHA. Thus for example, II A 3 would deal with the same subject matters as Referat IV A 3 in the RSHA.
Section III	Liaison with the Abwehr (Military Intelligence), and matters of espionage and counter espionage. Administration of Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

Wartime requirements seem to have produced a large number of local changes and modifications, so that the inner structure of individual Stapo Regional HQs began to show considerable variations. It now appears, however, that a further reorganisation of the inner structure of many Stapo-Leitstellen and Stapo-Stellen has taken place with the object of bringing them into line with the newly organised Amt IV of the RSHA. Under this new scheme Section I continues to handle Administration and Personnel, but sections II and III have been abolished. Instead a Section IV has been formed with sub-sections reflecting the new organisation of Section IV A of the parent Amt in Berlin. Section IV B of Amt IV is not represented in the regional Gestapo HQ, since its functions are still handled, regionally, by the offices of the old Abwehr (e.g. Abwehrstellen, abbr. Ast, etc.).

Thus the section designations in regional Gestapo HQ do not contain an "A", Hilfsreferat IV A 1a of the RSHA, for example, being represented regionally by a sub-section IV 1 a.

It cannot be stated with certainty at present whether this reorganisation has taken place in all regional HQs of the Gestapo in Greater Germany. German admiration of uniform bureaucratic methods certainly makes this tendency to unification appear a logical and likely development, but experience shows that such processes take a long time, and the older system may still be encountered in some instances.

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Minor differences, such as those for example, which arise from the problems peculiar to occupied territory, must naturally be expected, but the typical example of Abteilung IV in a Sipo and SD Kommando, given below illustrates clearly the uniformity with the Amt IV pattern, which may be said to prevail largely throughout the system of Gestapo HQ both in Germany and abroad.

104. Specimen Organization of Abteilung IV in an Einsatzkommando.

The following tabulation shows the divisions of Abteilung IV in the Sipo and SD-Einsatzkommando Luxemburg:

IV 1
Opposition.

IV 1 a

Linksbewegung
Kommunismus, Marxismus und Neben-
organisationen,
Illegale und Feindpropaganda,
Rundfunkverbrechen,

Widerstandsbewegungen,
Rückwanderer

Left Wing Movements.
Communism, Marxism and related
organizations,
Illegal and enemy propaganda,
Violation of broadcasting and
receiving laws,
Resistance movements,
Re-migration

IV 1 b

Rechtsbewegung
Reaktion, Opposition, Liberalismus,
Heimtücke (so weit nicht IV 1 a
zuständig)
Illegale Abwanderung
Zwangsgelderhebung
Homosexualität
Gemassregelte Beante
Absiedlung

Right Wing Movements
Reactionary movements, opposition,
Liberalism, Sabotage (in so far as
it is not handled by IV 1 a)
Illegal emigration
Collection of Blackmail
Homosexuality
Reprimanded Officials
Removal from residence

IV 1 c

Ausländische und inländische Arbeiter
Dummelanten
Gemeinschaftswidriges
Verhalten (unerwünschter Verkehr
mit Soldatenfrauen, Verbotener
Umgang mit Kriegsgefangenen)

Foreign and Native workers
Vagrants
Behaviour detrimental to the
community (Undesirable relations
with soldiers' wives, illegal
relations with Prisoners of war)

IV 2
Sabotage

IV 2 a

Sabotage, Attentate
Erkennungsdienst
Waffen, Sprengstoff
Politische Fälschungen

Sabotage and Assassinations
Identification of criminals
Weapons, Explosives
Political forgeries.

IV 2 b

Gegenabwehr
Fälschungsagenten
Gegenfunkspiele

Counter Intelligence
Parachute agents
Wireless interference and jamming

IV 3
Abwehr (Counter Intelligence)

IV 3 a

Spionagesabwehr

Counter espionage

IV 3 b

Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten
Industriesicherung
Werkschutz
Bewachungsgewerbe

Economic matters
Safeguarding of industries
Protection of factories
Commercial Guard Services.

IV 4
Weltanschauliche Gegner (Ideological opponents)

IV 4 a

Politische Kirchen
Sekten und Freimaurer

Political Religious Communities
Sects and Freemasons.

IV 4 b

Juden und Emigranten

Jews and Emigrants.

IV 5 a

Schutzdienst
Bewachung

Sonderauftrag
Postüberwachung
anonym

Spezialauftrag
Illegale

IV 5 b

Partei, Partei

IV 6 a

Kartei, Partei
Auskunft
Ausländer
Ausländische
Eindeutsche

IV 6 b

Haftkontrolle
Schutzhaft
Transport

IV 6 c

Allgemein
Kriegs-

Wehr und
Entziehung
Fahnenflucht
Überlauf
Zersetzung
Selbstver

IV 6 d

Passangelegenheiten
Sichtver

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IV 5
Sonderfälle (Special cases)

IV 5 a
Schutzdienst
Dauerdienst

Sonderaufträge (Zustüberwachung,
Postüberwachung, Behandlung der
anonymen und pseudonymen Schreiben)

Spezialaufträge
Illegaler Nachrichtenverkehr

Protective Service
Permanently maintained Protective
Service
Special Missions (Supervision of
trains, supervision of mails,
dealing with anonymous writings
and writing under a pseudonym)
Special assignments
Illegal signal communications.

IV 5 b
Partei, Presse

Party, Press

IV 6
Fahndung (Searches for wanted persons)

IV 6 a
Kartei, Personenakten
Auskunft
Ausländer
Ausländischer Schriftverkehr
Eindeutschung von Polen

Card Index, Personal Dossiers
Information
Foreigners
Foreign correspondence
Germanisation of Poles

IV 6 b
Haftkontrolle
Schutzhaft
Transportangelegenheiten

Detention Control
"Protective" Custody
Matters of Transport

IV 6 c
Allgemeine Fahndung
Kriegs- und Sonderfahndung
Wehr und Arbeitsdienstpflicht-
entziehungen
Fahnenflucht
Überläufer
Zersetzung der Wehrkraft
Selbstverstümmelung

General Search for wanted persons
Wartime and special searches for
wanted persons
Evasion of labour and military
service
Desertion
Deserters to the enemy
Undermining the war effort
Self-inflicted injuries.

IV 6 d
Passangelegenheiten
Sichtvermerke

Passport matters
Visas

105 The Grenzpolizei

A Decree of 8 May 37 placed the responsibility for the security of the German frontiers with the Chief of the Security Police, acting on behalf of the Reich Minister of the Interior. Under this decree the Gestapo took charge of frontier control and, for this purpose, formed a new specialised branch, the Grenzpolizei (Frontier Police).

This special arm of the Gestapo operates through Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate (Frontier Police Commissariates abbr. Grekos), situated at key points along the Reich frontiers as well as along such borders as those between Germany and the Government General. 52 such Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate have been identified. These regional HQ are on the same level as Stapo-Aussenstellen, but they deal only with the control and supervision of the frontiers. The strength of a Kommissariat is usually between 10 and 25 men. Like the Stapo-Aussenstellen, Grekos are controlled by the nearest Stapo-Stelle or Stapo-Leitstelle, which has a special section (IV 3 c, known under the old numbering system as IIIC) dealing exclusively with the Grenzpolizei. In Amt IV of the RSHA matters dealing with the actual work of the Grenzpolizei are mostly concentrated in

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the corresponding Hilfsreferat IV A 3 c.

Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate, in turn, establish their own branch offices, at roads and railways crossing the frontier within the area under their jurisdiction. These branch offices are known as Grenzpolizeiposten (Frontier Police Outposts abbr. Grepos). The strength of a Grepo varies greatly, according to the volume of traffic handled. Many of these out-posts are staffed by only two or three men and may operate only during certain hours of the day; others, located at key-points on main roads or railways may employ 12 or more officials. 29 Grepos have been identified.

Some Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate are known to have formed special units called Fliegende Kommandos (Flying Squads). Exact details concerning these units are not known, but it is obvious that highly mobile patrols must serve to reinforce and tighten control of the German frontiers. They are equipped with staff cars and their personnel may be drawn from the regular staff of the Kommissariate. Instructions contained in an original document indicate that the Fliegende Kommandos are employed to check and supervise the activities of the regular customs officials of the Reich Finance Administration.

The main function of the Grenzpolizei is to supervise all persons crossing the international frontiers of Germany and to establish the identity of such persons by checking passports and other identity papers. Amt V of the RSHA, i.e. the Kripo, issues a monthly Fahndungsbuch des Deutschen Reiches (German Book of Wanted Persons) which lists all Wanted Persons such as escaped prisoners of war, common criminals, perpetrators of political "Crimes", runaway foreign workers and escaped inmates of Concentration Camps. In addition to this book the Grenzpolizei receives copies of the "Deutsche Kriminal Polizeiblatt" (Official Gazette of the German Criminal Police) which resembles the Fahndungsbuch but consists merely of several pages as opposed to a large book. This gazette is published whenever a supplement to the Fahndungsbuch is thought necessary. The Grenzpolizei must see that none of the persons thus listed escapes from Reich territory and the clutches of the German Police.

The Grenzpolizei does not deal with Wanted Persons after they have been arrested. If the prisoner is guilty of an ordinary crime, he, or she, is handed over to the nearest Kripo HQ; if accused of a political or military crime or of espionage he is passed on to the Gestapo. All further investigation and prosecution then becomes the task of the branch concerned.

There are two other border control organisations, the Zollkontrolle or Zollpolizei (Customs Control) and the Verstärkter Grenzaufsichtsdienst (VGAD: Reinforced Frontier Control), which are both classified as Sonderpolizei (Special Police) and come under the authority of the Reichsfinanzministerium (RFM: Reich Ministry of Finance). Their respective duties are to exercise customs control over passenger and goods traffic and to provide an armed patrol service all along the borders. However, under the Decree of 8 May 1937 the Gestapo and through it the Grenzpolizei is given the authority to override the powers of the Reich Ministry of Finance on matters of border control and to issue orders and directives to the Zollkontrolle and the VGAD. Close cooperation therefore exists between these two services and the Grenzpolizei. It is reported, for instance, that the Grenzpolizei does not normally carry out any personal searches. Persons suspected of espionage or sabotage are as a rule handed over to the Customs Control officials who, ostensible acting in their normal capacity, carry out a search and report the results to their colleagues of the Grenzpolizei. If necessary, action is then taken by the Frontier Police: the suspects are detained and handed over to the Kripo or Gestapo, according to the circumstances. These Customs Control officials are Civil Service employees stationed like the Frontier Police at all principal frontier crossings.

The VGAD, a strongly militarised organisation whose cooperation with the Frontier Police consists especially in the task of apprehending wanted persons all along the borders of Germany, is a Nazi innovation. It made its first appearance during the occupation of Austria and was undoubtedly planned in anticipation of war. Since then the VGAD has greatly expanded and some of its units are attached to the Armed Forces as guards for operational and rear areas. The Zollkontrolle and VGAD are in practice closely controlled by the Gestapo as far as their functions and tactical employment is concerned, although they are

administered by the Reich Finance Authorities. Their cooperation with the Gestapo is directed and controlled by three General-inspektoren (Inspector-Generals) known as:

- Generalinspekteur I (Ost- East) in Posen
- Generalinspekteur II (Süd-Ost - South-east) in Dresden
- Generalinspekteur III (West) in Koblenz.

These Generalinspektoren are attached to Amt IV of the RSHA and are responsible for liaison with the Reich Ministry of Finance.

Another organisation for the protection of frontiers has made its appearance in the West in the latter part of 1944. It is known as the Grenzschutz (Protective Frontier Service). Its personnel is recruited from Customs Officials but the organisation was taken away from the control of the Finance Authorities and incorporated into the Sipo. The Grenzschutz is organised in companies (of approximately 100-120 men), platoons and sections. It operates by patrols and fixed posts; house-searches may also be carried out. The Grenzschutz is authorised to fire on anyone who resists or attempts to escape. They are to assist the Army in securing the frontier known as the "Wardere Sperrlinie West", which does not necessarily coincide with the Army front line. The Grenzschutz is an independent organisation of the Sipo and is therefore not subordinated to the Army, which cannot call upon its assistance except in emergencies. The men of the Grenzschutz are ordered not to leave their posts without orders from their superiors except when the Army moves its own front line further to the rear.

106. Concentration Camps.

The ruthless methods of the Nazi Police are most apparent in the workings of the Concentration Camps, where the Gestapo imitation of the Inquisition rises to its climax. As already explained the Nazi interpretation of the term Schutzhaft (protective custody) means the temporary or permanent detention of persons, a large proportion of whom have never been legally tried or sentenced by a Court of Law. Protective custody has also been extended to include persons who have served their term of imprisonment according to the sentence awarded by a Court, but are further detained by order of the Gestapo (Secret State Police), the Kripo (Criminal Police), the SD (Security Service) or the Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police). It is in the Konzentrationslager (officially abbreviated in Germany by the letters KL, but popularly referred to as KZ - Concentration Camps) that such persons are detained.

Actual detention orders appear to be issued as follows:-

- a) The Kripo handles cases involving Berufs- or Gewohnheitsverbrecher (Professional or Habitual Criminals).
- b) The Gestapo prosecutes all "political" criminals.
- c) The Geheime Feldpolizei (GFP - Secret Field Police), as sister organisation of the Gestapo within the Armed Forces, may in some instances, through the Gestapo, submit civilians as well as soldiers for detention.

It is not likely that the SD issues direct detention orders. Instead that branch probably submits its findings to the Gestapo with a recommendation for the subject's removal to a Concentration Camp.

To effect the release of an inmate in a Concentration Camp, approval must be obtained from the Gestapo and Kripo, and the SD is almost certainly consulted as well.

The number of Concentration Camps in Germany and occupied countries has risen constantly and runs into hundreds at the present time. All available information on them, especially also on their administration and chain of command has been published in H.D.S./G/6: "German Concentration Camps". Within the scope of the present book it is only possible to mention briefly the links between the Concentration Camps and the various branches of the German Police.

In paragraph 2, sub-para.4, of the statutory regulation amplifying the decree regarding the Secret State Police, issued 10th Feb. 1936, it is stated

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that the Gestapo-Amt is entrusted with the administration of the governmental Concentration Camps. The bulk of the Concentration Camp guards, however, were not drawn from the Gestapo or any other German Police branch, but were recruited from the Allgemeine-SS and became known as the SS Totenkopf-Verbände (SS-Death's Head Units), notorious for their ruthlessness and brutality. Their Chief, SS-Grp Theodor LIEKE was made Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (Inspector of Concentration Camps) and was as such directly responsible to HIMMLER. It was stated in 1940 that this Inspekteur and his office were in command of all direction and administration of the camps. In 1941 LIEKE took command of the Waffen-SS Panzer Division "Totenkopf", and was succeeded as Inspekteur of the KL's by SS-Grp, Genlt. d. W-SS, Richard GLUCKS. (LIEKE was killed in 1943 on the Eastern Front).

As the war progressed and the manpower shortage in Germany became more acute, the SS realised the great value of the slave labour held in Concentration Camps. All the economic administration of SS and Police was, from 1941 on, concentrated in the Wirtschafts- u. Verwaltungshauptamt of the SS (SS-WVHA - SS Economic and Administrative Department), which among other Offices took over the Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten (Department of Budget and Buildings) of the Police.

In 1942 the office of Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager was abolished and also incorporated into the WVHA, and GLUCKS became Chief of Amtgruppe D, "Führung und Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager (Supervision and Administration of KL's), in the WVHA.

It appears that since then all administrative and economic matters concerning Concentration Camps have been handled by Amtgruppe D. Further details concerning the WVHA and its link with the Concentration Camps will be found in E.D.S./G/8, "The Allgemeine SS."

This change in the administration of the Camps leaves to the Gestapo merely the supervision of KL inmates and political control over the KLs. Exact details are not known and it is likely that even this responsibility for political control is shared with the SD. This control appears to be exercised through the Political Commissar in each camp, who according to reports, is a member of the political section of the Stapo (Laird)stelle, in whose area the Concentration Camp is located.

107. The Secret Field Police.

At the outbreak of war the OKW organised a police force, the Geheime Feldpolizei (GFP - Secret Field Police), to serve with the Armed Forces. It was conceived as a counterpart to the Gestapo, - which furnished much of the GFP's executive personnel - and was principally designed to carry out security in the field, as the executive agent of the Security Department (Abwehr, or Section Ic) of the Wehrmacht.

The Geheime Feldpolizei should not be confused with the Feldgendarmerie (mentioned in para 55) which corresponds to the British or American Corps of Military Police, and is concerned solely with disciplinary matters within the Armed Forces.

Since the GFP is primarily a military organisation it can only be mentioned briefly in as far as it comes within the scope of this handbook.

The German GFP Field Manual defines the principal functions of the GFP as follows:-

- a) The prevention and discovery of espionage and other offences against security in the German Armed Forces as well as of all other military or civilian currents and actions within the zone of operations which may be hostile to the Nazi State. Special emphasis is placed on the prevention and prosecution of sabotage, demoralising propaganda and rumour-mongering. This work includes the control of identity papers, travel permits and supervision of all civilian movement in forward and rear areas.
- b) The prevention of civilians from joining in an action against the occupying forces.

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- c) The execution of all security measures within forward and rear zones of operation. The GFP also acts in an advisory capacity to all officers dealing with military intelligence and security.
- d) The recording of persons suitable to act as agents.
- e) The execution of all Security Police tasks not within the field of action of the Feldgendarmerie (Military Police).
- f) The briefing of all military HQ and the issuing of directives on questions affecting military security.
- g) All other functions of military intelligence in co-operation with, and according to instructions from, MI HQ and officers.

The Secret Field Police, however, have never had jurisdiction over matters within the field of the Sipo and SD. Like the Gestapo, the Secret Field Police may arrest civilians without court orders. They may arrest personnel of the Armed Forces, but in such instances are directed to obtain the formal consent of the soldier's superior officer whenever possible. In cases of emergency, the GFP may call on the services of the Feldgendarmerie.

The GFP maintains close co-operation at all times with the Ic/AO (Abwehrbeauftragter - CI Officer) of the Intelligence Section of the Armed Forces and with all units and HQ. As a rule one Gruppe (group) of the GFP is attached to each Army and Air Fleet, but detachments of this group may be assigned to lower echelons.

Personnel of the Secret Field Police are furnished with identity papers which enable them to enter any military building, pass through any barrier or restricted area and to use all military channels of communications and transport as well as all billeting and supply facilities.

Most of the executive personnel and officers of the GFP are furnished by the Gestapo although some have been drawn from the Kripo and even from various branches of the Orpo. The remainder of the Secret Field Police personnel, however, is recruited to some extent on a less selective basis from regular Army and Air Force units. Theoretically all members of the GFP are chosen for special qualifications such as knowledge of languages and travel experience abroad and for ability to deal with people. In practice, however, it is reported that GFP personnel is of rather poor calibre.

Originally co-operation between the Gestapo and the GFP was strongly emphasised, but their importance of the GFP has gradually dwindled in proportion to the growth of power of the combined Sipo and SD. Since the GFP was dependent for its funds, equipment and facilities on the military Intelligence Department of the OKW it was never able to compete with the vastly superior resources of the RSHA.

The original clause denying the GFP jurisdiction over matters within the field of the Sipo came to be interpreted so generously in favour of the RSHA that the GFP was in practice deprived of much of its power.

Finally, during the course of 1942, most of the functions as well as the units of the GFP were officially taken over by the Sipo and SD and the remaining units of the GFP were reduced to a small field security corps of the Armed Forces. Personnel of the GFP transferred to the Sipo and SD who had not previously been members of the SS, received SS ranks equivalent to their former position and the GFP insignia worn on shoulder straps were removed.

Thus, like most of the other agencies and functions of military intelligence, the Geheime Feldpolizei is now largely controlled by HITLER's police system. Not only are the Armed Forces now dependent on the Sipo and SD for their intelligence information, but at the same time HITLER is enabled to keep a close watch over the activities of Army Personnel.

108. Postüberwachungsdienst (Postal Censorship)

In democratic countries censorship of letters does not exist in peace-time. Even in war-time such intrusions into the private rights of the individual are at best regarded as a necessary evil and limited to safeguarding information that might be of use to the enemy; but in Germany such considerations of civil liberties are no longer permitted to interfere with measures for the maintenance of Nazi power. Postal censorship has therefore become a regular police function.

It is a widely known fact that such censorship based on the 1933 Decree for the Protection of People and Government was put into operation immediately after the Advent of Power. Details of the early organization of this control, however, are not available. As previously mentioned (in para 85) some of the functions of censorship may originally have been carried out by the Verwaltungs-polizei in cooperation with the postal authorities, but the system has, since 1933, expanded so enormously that censorship can no longer be regarded as an administrative function; it has become instead a powerful instrument for the subjugation of the German people.

Theoretically certain limitations on the power of censorship have been imposed, but they are neutralized by so many clauses open to almost any interpretation that it seems futile to discuss them. In practice censorship by the German Security Police is limited only by the machinery and personnel at its disposal. In order to "legalize" a purely extra legal function of this kind German Police authorities again stress the principle of crime prevention and point to the responsibility of the Staatsschutzkorps for protecting the German People against all political and criminal attacks.

Three types of censorship of communications must be distinguished: inside Germany and occupied countries, to and from foreign countries and to and from the Armed Forces. All three types include the control of every means of communication, postal censorship being, of course, the largest and the most important task.

Originally the Police took over only the censorship inside Germany and occupied countries and there are reasons to believe that this merely took on the form of "snap checks" against specific persons who were politically or otherwise suspected. On 30 Jun 1938, it was decreed (MBliV - Ministerialblatt für die innere Verwaltung - p.1087/38) that the sole authority for official violation of the privacy of personal communications rests with the Geheime Staatspolizei and, through it, with the Stapo-Leitstellen. This decree was amended on 19 Mar 1943 giving the same authority to the Reichskriminal-polizei and the Kripo-Leitstellen, but pointing out the technical difficulties which are in the way of postal and other censorship against specific persons. It appears, therefore, that no large-scale machinery was set up inside the country to control all mail and other private communications. Man-power shortage in war-time has probably added to the difficulties and has most likely forced the Kripo and Gestapo to limit themselves to the control of a relatively small amount of letters and to specific instances only.

Mail to and from foreign countries is censored at the Auslands-Briefprüfstellen (Censorship offices for Foreign Mail) which were as far as can be ascertained set up and controlled, until the summer of 1944, by the former Abwehr, the Military Intelligence. Thirteen of these offices have been identified, 6 of them located in the old Reich, one in Austria and the others in occupied countries. They control 100 per cent of the letters and telegrams to and from foreign countries. It is not quite clear, yet it is likely, that the Gestapo and the Kripo in the absence of any censorship machinery of their own also made use of these Briefprüfstellen, by indicating specific cases for observation and report.

Up to summer, 1944, Briefprüfstellen were centrally controlled by Section III N of the old Abwehr. When the latter was dissolved, Section III N was taken over by Amt IV of the RSHA and was, under the new organization of Amt IV, merged with the sub-sectional unit IV A 3 d. Thus, at least since June, 1944, censorship of mail and telegrams in Germany, with the exception of military mail, is completely in the hands of the Gestapo which set up for this purpose an office

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known as the Zentrale für die Auslands-Briefprüfstellen (ZABP - Central Censorship Office). This office, and under it the local censorship offices, report or hand over to the local Gestapo and Krijo headquarters any suspicious material. They also comply with the directives and specific requests of the central and regional HQ of the Gestapo and Krijo.

Military mail in Germany is not dealt with by the censorship discussed above but by the Army field post organization, which has separate agencies directly maintained by the military authorities. Since, however, the functions of the Abwehr (Military Intelligence) have been almost completely taken over by the NSDAP and especially by the SD it is probable that the Sicherheitspolizei now exercises some sort of control over military mail also. Practical experience and documentary evidence, however, seem to indicate that censorship of letters written by members of the German Armed Forces is not very rigid or effective, and in many instances information contained in letters violates the basic rules of military security.

C. THE KRIMINALPOLIZEI (Criminal Police)109. General.

It has been pointed out that the Geheime Staatspolizei is in every respect a Nazi innovation. On the surface it might not appear true to say the same of the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo - Criminal Police). Functionally such an organisation has long existed in Germany, as in all other countries, but a good deal of its organisation was left to the various Länder and even to individual police authorities, who established, according to local needs, headquarters and agencies for combatting crime. As a rule these offices worked in close cooperation with the Staatliche Polizei (State Police) or Gemeindepolizei (Municipal Police); Upon more careful study, however, it becomes apparent that the German Criminal Police of today cannot simply be regarded as a continuation of the former agencies for the investigation and prosecution of common crime. In official publications the Nazis clearly state that the fulfilment of the tasks of the Criminal Police can no longer be the responsibility of a number of independent, decentralised headquarters.

The Gestapo was charged with the ruthless suppression of all opposition and dissension in order to preserve and strengthen the power of the Nazi State and the Party Machine. In a parallel fashion the Kripo was called upon to become a guardian of the national "strength" as interpreted by the Nazis. Its task in general remains the combatting of "ordinary" crime, but again it must be remembered that the interpretation of the word "crime" has been adapted to suit Nazi ideas. Just as the Gestapo has become the agency for the prevention of political and so-called political acts opposed or inconvenient to the Nazi state, so the Kripo deals in an increasing measure with the prevention of crimes considered to be a menace to the German "People", i.e. to the Nazi regime. Thus the Kripo has become the second branch of the Staatsschutzkorps (Combination of forces for the "protection of the State" consisting of the Gestapo, the Kripo and the SD).

110. Functions of the Kripo.

The principal functions of the Criminal Police in any country are the discovery, investigation and prosecution of crime; theoretically these are also the functions of the German Criminal Police as will be seen from the breakdown of Amt V given later. A general picture of Kripo functions is given in the following official German outline of the work of the RKPA in Berlin:-

- (i) Standardisation of criminological methods and equipment
- (ii) Application of the results of research and experience in the field of crime detection and prevention
- (iii) Criminological training of all officials
- (iv) Policy and legislation
- (v) Centralisation of the machinery of identification, registration, surveillance and searches for wanted persons.
- (vi) Maintenance of central indexes for all categories of criminals
- (vii) Actual intervention in important criminal cases.

But the Germans themselves make it very plain that it would be completely misleading to regard the Kripo as an ordinary Police Force for combatting crime; this is merely one of the functions of the German Criminal Police.

As previously mentioned the Kripo has become one of the three branches of the "Staatsschutzkorps". As such it must make it its duty to protect not merely public safety in the face of crime, but beyond that, to strengthen and safeguard the German "Nation" as conceived by the National Socialist regime.

To endow the German Criminal Police with the necessary powers to carry out the functions the Nazis have emphasised the importance of crime prevention: this means that in addition to the discovery and arrest of criminals, the Kripo tracks down and even detains potential criminals. The Gestapo had received its unlimited "hunting licence" on the theory of the "unwritten law"; the Kripo derived its extra-legal powers from the flexibility of the term "Verbrechens-

Verbeugung" (Crime Prevention). In the hands of a democratic government the theory of crime prevention is sound and justifiable, and is closely linked with social improvements. To assume that the term can be applied in a similar manner to Germany would be dangerously misleading, for the Nazis, with their usual sense of propaganda values, have readily adopted a word connecting progress and humanitarian measures as a cover for totalitarian Police power. Thus a term which, under democracy represents educational reform and social reconstruction, in Germany stands for Concentration Camps, enforced sterilisation and ruthless persecution or even elimination of innocent, but, to the Nazis, undesirable people.

In order to devise a practicable theory of crime prevention the Nazis have constantly had recourse to pseudo-scientific biological and racial myths fashioned to suit their intentions. According to their philosophy the "Untermenschentum" (i.e. the dregs of humanity) "the diseased bloodstream within the German People", must be segregated. To this end Chemistry, Biology and Medicine have been distorted by the German Criminal Police to provide grounds for ascribing criminal tendencies to members of entire "racial" groups or minorities. Armed with these doctrines the new German Criminal Police takes its place beside the Gestapo to deal with elements regarded as anti-social by the Nazis, but not dealt with as political "criminals" by the Secret State Police. Indeed, to the unity of purpose between these two branches of the Staatsschutzkorps is added close cooperation and an interchangeability of personnel. Men of the Kripo and Gestapo receive fundamentally the same training and are united by their common membership of the SS. Instances are even known where officials hold simultaneously positions in both Gestapo and Kripo. A practical example of the close relationship between the two branches of the Sipos is given by captured Kripo reports on the political morale of the population in Lorraine (Lageberichte). Even though reports of this kind would obviously be within the jurisdiction of the Gestapo, they were in these instances drawn up by the local Kripo headquarters. Clearly the Kripo could not possibly discharge such functions, had it not at its disposal a system of Police observers, spies and informers very similar to that of the Gestapo.

Perhaps most typical of the new conception of Kripo functions is the emphasis placed on the importance of those Kripo officials whose work brings them closest to the population, namely the Criminal Police officials in the *Reviers* (precincts or wards). Directives state that such an official is to be shifted as little as possible; he must become familiar with all persons residing within his area; he must study their habits and observe every detail of their behaviour. He is also directed to employ a maximum number of unofficial informers among the most "trustworthy" of the population. In addition he is ordered to work in constant liaison with the officials of the NSDAP, the Blockleiter and the Zellenwarter (Nazi Party Block and Cell Wardens). Obviously a system of spies and informers of this kind by far exceeds all normal needs for combatting crime; it shows clearly the true character of the Kripo as partner of the Gestapo in the service of the Nazi regime.

III. Organisation of Amt V of the RSHA.

In 1936, in order to align the Criminal Police branch with the centralised organisation of the newly-created Sicherheitspolizei, HIMMLER combined those sections of the Reich Ministry of the Interior which handled Criminal Police matters with the Preussisches Landeskriminalamt (Prussian State Criminal Police HQ) to form the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (RKPA), which then became part of the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei. In 1939 the RKPA was included into the newly-formed Reichssicherheitshauptamt, where it became Amt V, Verbrechensbekämpfung (Combating of crime). Thus Amt V is today the head office of the entire Criminal Police organisation in Germany. It was located in Berlin C 2 at *Verderscher Markt* 5-6, but has, as a result of Allied air attacks moved partly or completely to other locations.

Amt V is divided into Gruppen (Sections) designated by capital letters, e.g. Gruppe V A: Kriminalpolitik und Verbeugung (Crime Investigation Policy and Crime Prevention). There are four regular Gruppen lettered A - D, but additional sections may have been established. Thus, for instance, the existence of

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Section F, probably for finance, has been confirmed, but it need not follow that there is a Gruppe E.

Each Gruppe is divided into a varying number of Referate (sub-sections) designated by Arabic numerals; for example, Referat V B 1 handles Kapitalverbrechen (Capital Crimes). The Referat may again be divided into any number of Hilfsreferate (sub-sectional units) designated by small letters; for example, V B 1 c indicates the Reichszentrale für Vermisste und Unbekannte Tote (Central Reich Bureau for missing persons and unidentified corpses).

In the tabulation given in the next paragraph an attempt is made to show the internal structure of Amt V. This breakdown of functions and offices, is of course not available in toto in any original document, but has had to be assembled from a considerable quantity of German documents and other material. Whenever there was a high degree of probability but no absolute proof that a sub-section existed, the sub-section in question has been marked with an asterisk. If information concerning some of the sections and sub-sections could not be tabulated, an explanatory paragraph indicating the degree of reliability of the information has been added instead. While this tabulation can be regarded as a conclusive overall picture of the organization of Amt V, it cannot, of course, lay claim to absolute accuracy or completeness. Wherever possible the original German phraseology has been preserved. At the same time an attempt has been made to combine an accurate translation with an interpretation of functions wherever this seemed necessary.

It should be noted that before the incorporation of the Criminal Police into the RSHA in 1939 the Reichskriminalpolizei, used a different system of designation for its sections and sub-sections. The Gruppen (Sections) then referred to as Abteilungen, were designated by Roman numerals, ranging from I - III: the Referate were designated by the Roman numeral of the Abteilung followed by a capital letter indicating the Referat: for instance, I A formed the Referat handling most of the internal administration. The Hilfsreferate (sub-sectional units) were designated by the addition of an Arabic numeral, thus for instance I A 3 indicated the sub-sectional unit handling registry and administrative office routine. Since it is highly improbable that any application of this system will still be encountered except perhaps in documents of purely historical interest this obsolete numbering system has not been included.

112. Structure of Amt V.

The official heading of Amt V of the RSHA is "Verbrechensbekämpfung" (Combatting of Crime); it is organized as follows:-

Geschäftsstelle

Personalangelegenheiten
Innerer Geschäftsbetrieb
Geschäftsverteilungs- und
Aktenplan
Raumbedarf und Verteilung
Registratur
Kanzlei
Dienstbetrieb der Amtsgehilfen
Dauerdienst
Fernschreiber

Administration Office.

Personnel matters
Internal office organization
Distribution of work and standard
filing system.
Assignment of office space
Registry
Secretariat
Routine for office employees
Roster for 24 hour duty
Teleprinter room.

In general the Geschäftsstelle contains all those sections dealing with the immediate administration of personnel and office routine. The more important and long range aspects of administration and personnel, however, have been shifted to Amt I and II following the reorganization of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt.

GRUPPE V A

Kriminalpolitik und Verbreitung
(Criminal Policy and Crime Prevention)

V A 1

Rechtsfragen, Internationale Zusammenarbeit,
Kriminalforschung

V A 1 a

Rechtsfragen

Recht und Gesetzgebung im
Arbeitsbereich der Kriminal-
polizei

Grundsätzliche Fragen

Kontrolle der Reichskriminal-
polizei

Veröffentlichungen

Dienstvorschriften

Vordruckwesen

*Belohnungen an Privatpersonen

*Rechts- und Kriminalpolitik

*Strafrecht

*Strafverfahren

*Lehrfilme

*Amtliche Nachrichten

*Kriminalpolizeiliche

Sonderfragen

*Wissenschaftliche Sonderfragen

*Auskunfterteilung

Legal Matters

Law and legislation on Criminal Police
matters

Matters relating to policy

Control of the Reich Criminal Police

Publications.

Official manuals and publications

Forms and printed matter

Rewards to private individuals

Legal and criminal investigation policy

Penal Law

Penal procedure

Training films

Dissemination of official messages and
reports

Special problems of the Criminal Police

Special scientific problems

Information Service.

This Hilfsreferat probably handles such matters as the investigation of applications to serve in the Armed Forces, or evasions of such service. It may submit its findings to the Police authorities interrogating suspected evaders. For this purpose files may be kept in Hilfsreferat V A 1 a for Charakterkundliche Gutachten (Character References), but it is believed that the bulk of such references is kept in V A 4 (see below).

V A 1 b

Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Auslandsdienst

Internationale Kriminal-

polizeiliche Kommission (IKPK)

Auslandskontrolle

Verkehr mit dem Ausland

(Briefverkehr)

Übersetzungsstelle

Dolmetscherdienst

Ausländerbesuch

(Gegebenenfalls Beteiligung
an Dienststellen)

*Festnahme von Ausländern

(see also V A 2)

International Collaboration

Matters regarding foreign countries

International Criminal Police

Commission

Control of matters regarding foreign
countries (extradition etc.)

Relations with foreign countries

(Probably includes correspondence)

Translations

Interpreter Service

Visits of foreigners and, where

arising, their participation in work
at Police HQ

Arrest of foreigners

This Hilfsreferat may contain a great number of other sections not specifically mentioned above, but handling work of a similar nature. It may be assumed that, especially in wartime, cooperation between the German Criminal Police and the corresponding Police branches of the various satellite nations has considerably increased the work in this direction.

GRUPPE V A

Kriminalpolitik und Verhütung
(Criminal Policy and Crime Prevention)

V A 1

Rechtsfragen, Internationale Zusammenarbeit,
Kriminalforschung

V A 1 a

Rechtsfragen

Recht und Gesetzgebung im
Arbeitsbereich der Kriminal-
polizei

Grundsätzliche Fragen

Kontrolle der Reichskriminal-
polizei

Veröffentlichungen

Dienstvorschriften

Vordruckwesen

*Belohnungen an Privatpersonen

*Rechts- und Kriminalpolitik

*Strafrecht

*Strafverfahren

*Lehrfilme

*Amtliche Nachrichten

*Kriminalpolizeiliche

Sonderfragen

*Wissenschaftliche Sonderfragen

*Auskunfterteilung

Legal Matters

Law and legislation on Criminal Police
matters

Matters relating to policy

Control of the Reich Criminal Police

Publications.

Official manuals and publications

Forms and printed matter

Rewards to private individuals

Legal and criminal investigation policy

Penal Law

Penal procedure

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Special problems of the Criminal Police

Special scientific problems

Information Service.

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V A 1 b

Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Auslandsdienst

Internationale Kriminal-

polizeiliche Kommission (IKPK)

Auslandskontrolle

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Übersetzungsstelle

Dolmetscherdienst

Ausländerbesuch

(Gegebenenfalls Beteiligung

an Dienststellen)

*Festnahme von Ausländern

(see also V A 2)

International Collaboration

Matters regarding foreign countries

International Criminal Police

Commission

Control of matters regarding foreign
countries (extradition etc.)

Relations with foreign countries

(Probably includes correspondence)

Translations

Interpreter Service

Visits of foreigners and, where

arising, their participation in work
at Police HQ

Arrest of foreigners

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V A 1 c

Kriminalforschung
Kriminalbiologie
Statistik
Statistische Erfassung von
Plünderungen
Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik
Kriminalität der Ausländer usw.
Archive
Bücherei
*Prüfung von fachwissenschaft-
lichen Krimabhandlungen

*Kriminologie
*Kriminalistik
Kriminalrassenkunde

*Kriminalberatung
*Auswertung aller eingehenden
Forschungsmaterial des In- und
Auslandes

Criminal Research
Crimino-Biology
Statistics
Statistics of looting and plundering
Crime Statistics
Crimes committed by foreigners etc.
Archives
Libraries
Examination of specialised
scientific Krimo appreciations and
treatises
Criminology
Criminalistics
Research into racial theories of
criminology
Advice in criminal matters
Exploitation of detailed research
material received from home and
abroad.

Hilfsreferat V A 1 c, in line with its interest in criminology and racial studies, also deals with such subjects as crimino-biological Sippenforschung (study of heredity and eugenics). It also appears to cooperate in the investigation of suicides or attempted suicides, but in such instances will probably work in conjunction with the Kriminaltechnisches Institut (see Gruppe V D). It also seems likely that V A 1 c deals with the statistical, documentary and theoretical aspects of such matters, leaving the Kriminaltechnische Institut to do the actual scientific research and analysis. In addition, this Hilfsreferat is reported to handle certain aspects of polizeiliche planmäßige Überwachung (systematic and routine Police supervision).

V A 2

Vorbeugung (Prevention)

V A 2 a

Vorbeugungsmaßnahmen gegen
Berufs-, Gewohnheits- und
Triebverbrecher

Preventive measures against professional,
habitual and pathological criminals

Vorbeugungsmaßnahmen gegen
Asoziale, Prostituierte und
Ziguner

Preventive measures against anti-social
elements, prostitutes and gypsies

Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
des Ziganerwesens

Central Bureau for the suppression of
gypsies

Hilfsreferat V A 2 b deals with police measures against prostitution, the availability of gypsies for military service, their admission to state schools, and their employment in peace and wartime industry. It is known that in several instances reports on the arrest of foreigners were handled by V A 2, but this probably does not indicate a shift of functions from Hilfsreferat V A 1 b to V A 2. Instead it seems that such reports are made to V A 2 in conjunction with that section's measures against so-called anti-social elements, here applied to undesirable foreigners.

V A 3

Weibliche Kriminalpolizei
(Criminal Police - Women's branch)

Organisation und Einsatz
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der Jugendkriminalität
Jugendarrest
Jugendstrafrecht
Polizeiliche Jugendschutzlager

Organisation and employment
Central Reich Bureau for combatting
juvenile delinquency
Arrest of juveniles
Juvenile Penal Code
Police reformatory and penal camps
for juveniles.

SECRET.

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It appears that all matters of juvenile delinquency are handled by the Hilfsreferat of the female branch of the Criminal Police. The subject matter dealt with in these departments is almost unlimited. It includes such items as arrest of juveniles for violation of traffic and railway regulations, transfer of youths into Polen-Jugendverwehrlager (Internment Camps for Polish youths) and many other related matters. It furthermore deals with collaboration between the Police and the Hitler Youth in matters of juvenile delinquency.

V A 4

It appears that this Referat has been added to the organization of Amt V at a comparatively late date. Its official designation is not known at present, but its functions seem to be the following:-

Polizeiliche An- und Abmeldung	Registration with the Police on taking up or giving up residence.
Standesamtliche Mitteilungen und deren Auswertung	Information (personal, marital and family status) from the civil registrars, and its exploitation
Jahrgangsregister	Register of age groups
Erfassung	Control.

These Hilfsreferate may contain extensive files and character references (see also V A 1 a), and as a result they supply the necessary information for controlling bombed-out people, and other persons making forced or voluntary changes of residence.

GRUPPE V B

Vollzugsmissiger Einsatz des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes
(Executive Work of the RKPA)

V B 1

Kapitalverbrechen (Capital Crimes)

V B 1 a Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen	Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes
Mord und Totschlag Raub und räuberische Erpressung Reichsdelikte Wilderei	Homicide and manslaughter Robbery ... extortion Cruelty Unlawful hunting and fishing.
V B 1 b Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen	Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes
Brandstiftung und Explosionen Verkehrsunfälle und Betriebsunfälle Katastrophen *Nachrichtensammelstelle für Munitions-Sprengstoff- und Waffendiebstähle	Arson and explosions Traffic and industrial accidents Disasters Section collecting reports on the theft of munitions, explosives and weapons
V B 1 c Reichszentrale für Vermisste und unbekannte Tote	Central Reich Bureau for missing persons and unidentified corpses
V B 1 d Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung internationaler und inter-lokaler Taschendiebstahls	Central Reich Bureau for combatting international and inter-urban pick-pockets.
V B 1 e Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung reisender und gewerbsmässiger Einbrecher	Central Reich Bureau for combatting travelling and professional burglars

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

It appears that all matters of juvenile delinquency are handled by the Hilfsreferat of the female branch of the Criminal Police. The subject matter dealt with in these departments is almost unlimited. It includes such items as arrest of juveniles for violation of traffic and railway regulations, transfer of youths into Polen-Jugendverwehrlager (Internment Camps for Polish youths) and many other related matters. It furthermore deals with collaboration between the Police and the Hitler Youth in matters of juvenile delinquency.

V A 4

It appears that this Referat has been added to the organization of Amt V at a comparatively late date. Its official designation is not known at present, but its functions seem to be the following:-

Polizeiliche An- und Abmeldung

Registration with the Police on taking up or giving up residence.

Standesamtliche Mitteilungen und deren Auswertung

Information (personal, marital and family status) from the civil registrars, and its exploitation

Jahrgangsregister Erfassung

Register of age groups Control.

These Hilfsreferate may contain extensive files and character references (see also V A 1 a), and as a result they supply the necessary information for controlling bombed-out people, and other persons making forced or voluntary changes of residence.

GRUPPE V B

Vollzugsamtlicher Einsatz des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes
(Executive Work of the RKPA)

V B 1

Kapitalverbrechen (Capital Crimes)

V B 1 a

Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes

Mord und Totschlag
Raub und räuberische Erpressung
Reichsdelikte
Wilderei

Homicide and manslaughter
Robbery and extortion
Cruelty
Unlawful hunting and fishing.

V B 1 b

Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von Kapitalverbrechen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting capital crimes

Brandstiftung und Explosionen
Verkehrsunfälle und Betriebsunfälle
Katastrophen

Arson and explosions
Traffic and industrial accidents

*Nachrichtensammelstelle für Munitions-Sprengstoff- und Waffendiebstähle

Disasters
Section collecting reports on the theft of munitions, explosives and weapons

V B 1 c

Reichszentrale für Vermisste und unbekannte Tote

Central Reich Bureau for missing persons and unidentified corpses

V B 1 d

Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung internationaler und interlokaler Taschendiebstahls

Central Reich Bureau for combatting international and inter-urban pickpockets.

V B 1 e

Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung reisender und gewerbsmäßiger Einbrecher

Central Reich Bureau for combatting travelling and professional burglars

V B 2
Betrug (Fraud)

V B 2 a
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der reisenden und gewerbs-
mäßigen Betrüger und Fälscher:
allgemeiner Betrug
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Kunstwerkfälschungen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
travelling and professional frauds and
forgers: general fraud

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
art forgeries.

V B 2 b
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der reisenden und gewerbs-
mäßigen Betrüger und Fälscher:
Betrug in der Wirtschaft

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
travelling and professional frauds and
forgers: fraud in business and industry

*Bekämpfung der Kriegs-
wirtschaftsdelikte
(see also V B 2 f and Gruppe V W.)

Combatting crimes against wartime
economy.

Hilfsreferat V B 2 b seems to have been greatly expanded as a result of
wartime conditions. It now combats to a considerable extent black market
operations and illegal slaughtering of livestock (Schwarzschlachtungen) as well as
violations of price control.

V B 2 c
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Betrug: Korruption an und
bei Behörden

Central Reich Bureau for combatting fraud:
bribery and corruption of Government
officials

This Bureau deals with all categories of fraud, corruption and embezzlement
of government authorities, as well as in public corporations. Thus, for instance,
V B 2 c also prosecutes accused officials and leading personalities in the
armament industry.

V B 2 d
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
des Glücks- und Falschspiels

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
games of chance and fraudulent gambling

V B 2 e
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung von
Geld, Wertpapier- und Briefmarken-
fälschungen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
forgeries of currency, securities and
postage stamps.

V B 2 f

This Hilfsreferat has probably been added to the organization of Gruppe B
since the outbreak of war. Its functions are closely related to those of V B 2 b.
Its field of action probably centres on:-

Bekämpfung der Verstöße gegen
die Kriegswirtschaftsbestimmungen
(See also Gruppe V W.)

Combatting violation of statutes
governing wartime economy.

V B 3
Sittlichkeitsverbrechen
(Offences against Public Morality)

V B 3 a
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
unzüchtiger Bilder, Schriften
und Inserate

Central Reich Bureau for the suppression
of obscene pictures, books and
advertisements

V B 3 b
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
des internationalen
Mädchenhandels

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
international white slave traffic

SECRET.

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SECRET.

Zuhälter
Kuppler
Erpresser auf heterosexueller Grundlage

Pimps
Procurers
Blackmailers on a heterosexual basis

V B 3 c
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Rauschgiftvergehen

Central Bureau for combatting traffic
in illegal drugs.

V B 3 d
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der Homosexualität und Abtreibung

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
homosexuality and abortion.

V B 3 e
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Sittlichkeitsdelikten
und Triebverbrechen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
offences against morality and
pathological sex crimes.

This Hilfsreferat also handles the investigation and prosecution of so-called
Rassenschändung ("Pollution of the German Race"), i.e. sexual relations between
Germans and "non-Aryans". It furthermore maintains the central card index of
pathological criminals (Zentralkartei der Triebverbrecher).

GRUPPE V C

Kriegsfahndung und Fahndung
(Wartime search and general search for wanted persons)

V C 1

Kriegsfahndung (Wartime Search for Wanted Persons)

V C 1 a

Fahndung nach Fahnenflüchtigen
und bei unerlaubter Entfernung
von Angehörigen der Wehrmacht,
der Waffen-SS, der SS- und
Polizeibataillone, des RAD, der
Organisation Todt einschl. des
Wehrmachtgefolges.

Searches for deserters and, for men
absent without leave, from the Armed
Forces, the W-SS, the SS-Police
battalions, the Reich Labour Service,
the Todt Organisation; also employees
of the Armed Forces.

Erfassung Dienstpflichtiger, die
sich schuldhaft der Zustellung
des Gestellungsbefehls entziehen.

Arrest of persons subject to military
service who are guilty of dodging the
call-up order.

Bekämpfung der Beschäftigung
Fahnenflüchtiger aus nicht
politischen Motiven durch Angehörige

Combatting of the assistance of
deserters by their relatives if the
relatives are non-political

Mitwirkung bei der Aufklärung
von Straftaten unbekannter
Fahnenflüchtiger

Aiding in the solution of crimes
committed by unidentified deserters

Karteinlässige Erfassung der in
das Ausland geflüchteten
Fahnenflüchtigen und Dienst
pflichtigen

Maintenance of card files of deserters
and other persons subject to military
service who have escaped into foreign
countries.

V C 1 b

Kriegsfahndungszentrale

Central Bureau for the wartime search
for Wanted Persons.

Fahndung nach flüchtigen
Kriegsgefangenen und
abgeschossenen Feindfliegern

Search for escaped Prisoners of War and
bailed-out enemy airmen

Vorbeugung gegen Kriegs-
gefangenenfluchten

Preventive measures against escaped
Prisoners of War.

Fluchtmittel und -wege von
Kriegsgefangenen usw. (Nicht:
Fluchthilfsorganisationen,
Vorbeugung gegen Arbeits-
flucht).

Methods and routes of escape of
Prisoners of War etc. (Not to include:
organisations aiding the escape of
prisoners, preventive measures against
escape of foreign labourers).

Zuhälter
Kuppler
Erpresser auf heterosexueller Grundlage

Pimps
Procurers
Blackmailers on a heterosexual basis

V B 3 c
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Rauschgiftvergehen

Central Bureau for combatting traffic
in illegal drugs.

V B 3 d
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
der Homosexualität und Abtreibung

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
homosexuality and abortion.

V B 3 e
Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung
von Sittlichkeitsdelikten
und Triebverbrechen

Central Reich Bureau for combatting
offences against morality and
pathological sex crimes.

This Hilfsreferat also handles the investigation and prosecution of so-called Rassenschändung ("Pollution of the German Race"), i.e. sexual relations between Germans and "non-Aryans". It furthermore maintains the central card index of pathological criminals (Zentralkartei der Triebverbrecher).

GRUPPE V C

Kriegsfahndung und Fahndung
(Wartime search and general search for wanted persons)

V C 1

Kriegsfahndung (Wartime Search for Wanted Persons)

V C 1 a

Fahndung nach Fahnenflüchtigen
und bei unerlaubter Entfernung
von Angehörigen der Wehrmacht,
der Waffen-SS, der SS- und
Polizeibataillone, des RAD, der
Organisation Todt einschl. des
Wehrmachtgefolges.

Searches for deserters and, for men
absent without leave, from the Armed
Forces, the W-SS, the SS-Police
battalions, the Reich Labour Service,
the Todt Organisation; also employees
of the Armed Forces.

Erfassung Dienstpflichtiger, die
sich schuldhaft der Zustellung
des Gestellungsbefehls entziehen.

Arrest of persons subject to military
service who are guilty of dodging the
call-up order

Bekämpfung der Beschäftigung
Fahnenflüchtiger aus nicht
politischen Motiven durch Angehörige

Combatting of the assistance of
deserters by their relatives if the
relatives are non-political

Mitwirkung bei der Aufklärung
von Straftaten unbekannter
Fahnenflüchtiger

Aiding in the solution of crimes
committed by unidentified deserters

Karteimässige Erfassung der in
das Ausland geflüchteten
Fahnenflüchtigen und Dienst
pflichtigen

Maintenance of card files of deserters
and other persons subject to military
service who have escaped into foreign
countries.

V C 1 b

Kriegsfahndungszentrale

Central Bureau for the wartime search
for Wanted Persons.

Fahndung nach flüchtigen
Kriegsgefangenen und
abgeschossenen Feindfliegern

Search for escaped Prisoners of War and
bailed-out enemy airmen

Verbeugung gegen Kriegs-
gefangenenfluchten

Preventive measures against escaped
Prisoners of War.

Fluchtmittel und -wege von
Kriegsgefangenen usw. (Nicht:
Fluchthilfsorganisationen,
Verbeugung gegen Arbeits-
flucht).

Methods and routes of escape of
Prisoners of War etc. (Not to include:
organisations aiding the escape of
prisoners, preventive measures against
escape of foreign labourers).

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SECRET

Bahn-, Strassenverkehrs- und
Riegelfahndung, Kontroll-
befugnis Polizei/Vehrmacht

Search on railways, on highways and at
barriers; authority for control of
Armed Forces by Police

Sonderfahndungsplan der
Sicherheitspolizei und des SD
(Alarm- und Einsatzpläne der
KPSstellen, Alpha-, Beta- und
Grossfahndung)

Special search system of the Security
Police and Security Service (Alarm and
operational plans of the Kripo-Stellen
Alpha-, Beta-, and Grossfahndung).

Nachrichtennittel der Kriminal-
polizei

Signals and communications equipment of
the Criminal Police.

Originally Referat V C 1 with its Hilfsreferate a - f was made up of the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale (Central Identification Bureau) in addition to the Fahndung. Since the Identification Bureau, however, had to work in extremely close liaison with the Kriminaltechnische Institut (KTI - Criminological Institute) for many of its investigations, numerous instances arose of duplication and overlapping of functions. To remedy this situation, and at the same time, to save man-power, the functions of the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale were merged with the KTI, and will be discussed in further detail in Gruppe D below.

The Kriegsfahndungszentrale was originally contained in Hilfsreferat V C 2 k, (q.v.) but with the steadily increasing tasks which fell on this sub-section as the war continued, it underwent important changes and was expanded enormously. In 1942 it was shifted to Referat V C 1. This particular change may possibly have been decided on in anticipation of the transfer of the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale out of Gruppe V C into Gruppe V.D.

Among the less obvious functions of V C 1 b is liaison and cooperation of the Kripo with units of the NSKK (National Socialist Motor Corps) and other Party formations.

V C 2

Polizeiliche Fahndungsmittel (Means employed by
the Police in the search for Wanted Persons)

Grundsätzliche Fragen der
Kriminalpolizeilichen Fahndung

Policy with regard to Kripo searches
for Wanted Persons.

V C 2 a
Reichshandschriftensammlung
(Politisch und Kriminal)

Central graphological collection
(Political and Criminal)

This Hilfsreferat probably handles the extensive campaigns conducted in Germany against the authors and passers of chain letters.

V C 2 b
Kriminalpolizeiliche
Personenakten

Criminal Police collection of personal
dossiers

V C 2 c
Sammlung und Auswertung
ausländischer Nachrichten und
Fahndungsblätter

Collection and exploitation of reports
and Wanted Persons lists received from
abroad

Reichsspitznamen- und
Merkmalskartei

Central files of nicknames and
distinguishing marks.

V C 2 d
Geschäftsstelle des Deutschen
Kriminal Polizeiblattes

Publishing Office of the Criminal Police
Gazette

V C 2 e
Zentrale Fahndungskartei

Central files of wanted persons

V C 2 f
Reichszentrale für das
Erfassungswesen

Central Reich Bureau of registration
and identification.

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SECRET.

V C 2 ?
Deutsches Fahndungsbuch

German Book of Wanted Persons

V C 2 ?
Aufenthaltsermittlungsliste

List of individual residences and
personal whereabouts

V C 2 g ?

V C 2 h ?

V C 2 i ?

V C 2 k

As explained under V C 1 b Hilfsreferat V C 2 k formerly contained the
Kriegsfahndungszentral, and some of the functions may still be carried out
by this sub-section, but exact details are not available. In certain instances
it seems that this sub-section deals with searches for wanted persons on the
German railway system.

V C 3

V C 3 a
Diensthundewesen der Sicherheits-
polizei, Einsatz von Hunden zur
Fahrtensuche, zum Auffinden von
Minen und zum Aufstöbern von
Personen.

Police dogs of the Security Police,
employment of dogs for the following
of traces, for the detection of mines
and for the discovery of persons

V C 3 b ?

?

V C 3 c
Erfassung aller im Reichsgebiet
polizeilich in Erscheinung
getretenen Chinesen

Control of all Chinese who have become
subjects of police attention in Reich
territory.

Referat V C 3 is probably a later addition to Art V. Apart from the
details above, it seems to handle the listing of illegal products and
merchandise as well as the names and addresses of their manufacturers and
distributors. Among the lists kept and issued by V C 3 for instance, are
those of illegal drugs for purposes of birth control and abortion. This
work (possibly done by V C 3 b) has perhaps been added to the Gruppe handling
Fahndung, because, in a wider sense, it deals with the search, identification
and apprehension of makers of and dealers in all types of illegally manufactured
goods.

GRUPPE V D

Kriminaltechnisches Institut der Sicherheitspolizei
(KTI - Criminological Institute of the Security Police)

V D 1

Spuren- und Personenidentifizierung
(Identification of Traces and Persons)

V D 1 a (1)
Identifizierung daktyloskopischer
Spuren und Abdrücke

Identification of fingerprints and
traces

Einzelingersdrucksammlung

Library of single fingerprint records

V D 1 a (2)
Identifizierung von Werkzeugen,
Schuhwerk, Tierfährten, Zehnen
usw., und deren Spuren

Identification of tools, footwear,
animal tracks, teeth etc., and their
imprints.

SECRET.

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V D 1 a (3)
Identifizierung von Schusswaffen
und Munition

Identification of firearms and
ammunition

V D 1 b (1)
Zehnfingerabdruckzentrale

Central library of ten-finger print
records.

V D 1 b (2)
Personenfeststellungszentrale

Central bureau for tracing and
identifying of persons

V D 2

Chemisch-Physikalische und Biologisch-Naturwissenschaftliche
Untersuchungen (Chemical, physical, biological and botanical
Research and Analysis)

V D 2 a
Brand- und Explosionsuntersuchung

Investigation of arson and explosions

V D 2 b
Materialuntersuchung und
Vergleich

Comparative analysis of materials

V D 2 c
Giftausmittlung

Analysis of poisons

V D 2 d
Biologisch-Naturwissenschaftliche
Untersuchungen

Research and analysis in the field of
the natural sciences.

Among other matters, this Referat handles the analysis and identification
of blood-groups, blood types, spurs etc. also of dust, dirt and ashes.

It should be noted that Referate V D 1 and V D 2 now cover all the interest
of the former Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale (see also V C 1 above).

V D 3

Dokumenteruntersuchung
(Scientific examination of documents)

V D 3 a
Urkundenprüfung - Fälschungen

Examination of documents - forgeries

V D 3 b
Schriftvergleich - Hand-,
Druck- und Maschinenschriften

Comparative graphology - handwritten,
printed and typewritten documents.

This Referat conducts such work as the analysis of inks, pencils and stamps,
the interpretation of blacked-out or erased writing, and the reading of matters
written in invisible ink (see also Reichshandschriftensammlung V C 2 a above).

V D W

Technische Werkstätten
(Technical Workshops and Laboratories)

Lichtbildstelle

Photolaboratory and files of
photographs

Zeichen- und Abformstelle

Drafting, copying and plaster casts etc.

Mechanische Werkstätten

Workshops and laboratories.

The collection of photographs in the Lichtbildstelle probably also contains
files of trace marks, samples of materials, and other materials useful for the
identification of stolen property. Formerly this collection was maintained by
Hilfsreferat V C 1 c, which ceased to exist when the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale
was abolished and its functions taken over by the KTI.

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

GRUPPE V F

This Gruppe was not originally part of Amt V, but appears to have been added later. Its exact functions and details of its organization are not available, but documentary evidence seems to indicate that among its functions are payment of fees and rewards as well as reimbursement of extra-ordinary expenses. The existence of two Referate within this Gruppe, namely V F 1 and V F 2, has been definitely established. V F 1 seems to deal in particular with payment of fines and possibly also of damage and insurance claims in case of accidents. Referat V F 2 may handle the payment of special fees, awards and expenses incurred in the course of actions such as searches and raids.

At first glance the letter F designating this Gruppe does not seem to fit into the organization of Amt V, but it may have been chosen to indicate that this department handles Finanzien (Financial matters).

GRUPPE V W1.

Wirtschaftsverbrechen - (Criminal acts against the National Economy)

A recently received document mentions the existence of a Gruppe W "1 which may have been formed to cope with increasing economic offences during wartime. Whether this section has been added as an independent Gruppe to those already existing in Amt V is not known. It is possible, however, that it represents either an expansion of, or a substitute for, Hilfsreferate V B 2 b and V B 2 f.

V W1 1 ?

?

V W1 2

Verstöße gegen die Bewirtschaftungsvorschriften.
Schleich- und Tauschhandel.
Diebstahl und Unterschlagungen
von Bezugsberechtigungen

Violations of the decrees governing economic matters
Blackmarket and illegal bartering
Theft and embezzlement of purchasing permits.

V W1 3

Verstöße gegen die Preis-, Devisen-, Zoll- und Steuer-
vorschriften

Violations of regulations governing prices, foreign exchange, customs and taxes.

V W1 4

Korruption in der Wehrmacht, beim RAD, bei der OT und sonstigen Wehrmachtsgefolge, sowie bei der SS und Polizei

Corruption in the Armed Forces, the RAD, the OT and other formations with the Armed Forces as well as in the SS and the Police

V W1 5

Korruption bei staatlichen und kommunalen Behörden, bei der NSDAP und innerhalb der Wirtschaft

Corruption in national and local authorities, in the Nazi Party and in business and industry

V W1 6

Kaufmännischer Betrug, Erfinderschutz, alle gewerblichen Annehmlichkeiten und Fälschungen von Bezugsberechtigungen.

Fraud in business, protection of inventors' rights, all trade matters and forgeries of purchasing permits.

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

GRUPPE V F

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V W1 1 ?

?

V W1 2

Verstöße gegen die Bewirtschaftungsvorschriften.
Schleich- und Tauschhandel.
Diebstahl und Unterschlagungen
von Bezugsberechtigungen

Violations of the decrees governing economic matters
Blackmarket and illegal bartering
Theft and embezzlement of purchasing permits.

V W1 3

Verstöße gegen die Preis-,
Devisen-, Zoll- und Steuer-
vorschriften

Violations of regulations governing prices, foreign exchange, customs and taxes.

V W1 4

Korruption in der Wehrmacht, beim
RAD, bei der OT und sonstigen
Wehrmachtsgesellschaften, sowie bei der
SS und Polizei

Corruption in the Armed Forces, the
RAD, the OT and other formations with
the Armed Forces as well as in the SS
and the Police

V W1 5

Korruption bei staatlichen und
kommunalen Behörden, bei der
NSDAP und innerhalb der
Wirtschaft

Corruption in national and local
authorities, in the Nazi Party and in
business and industry

V W1 6

Kaufmännischer Betrug, Erfinder-
schutz, alle gewerblichen An-
meldungen und Fälschungen
von Bezugsberechtigungen.

Fraud in business, protection of
inventors' rights, all trade matters
and forgeries of purchasing permits.

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

Certain items in the foregoing tabulation of Amt V, namely the IKPK, the Female Criminal Police, the Reichszentralen, the files maintained by the Kripo and the scientific institute, deserve amplification. They will be dealt with in the next five paragraphs.

113. International Criminal Police Commission

In order to prosecute international criminals, an International Criminal Police Commission was created in Paris in 1923. It was originally known as the Commission Internationale de la Police Criminelle, but after 1940 the Nazis managed to dominate the Commission and moved its headquarters first to Vienna and later to Berlin. Reinhard HEYDRICH became its first German President. After his death, KALTHEBURNER succeeded him, and it was agreed that the Chief of the Sipo would in future also hold the position of President of the Internationale Kriminal-polizeiliche Kommission (IKPK). Until recently the Vice-Presidency of the Commission was held by SS-Gr. Genlt. d. Pol. Artur NEBEL, who was also head of Amt V of the RSHA. SS-SF Dr. Karl ZINDEL is the chairman of the IKPK and the former Police Vice-President of Vienna, Dr. Bruno SCHULTZ, is its permanent Secretary. The latter is at the same time the Treasurer of the Commission, as well as Chief Editor of the publication, "Internationale Kriminalpolizei", a technical journal issued in five languages. In 1944 Regierungsdirektor Dr. DRESSLER was appointed General-sekretär of the IKPK. It is not quite clear whether he thus replaces SCHULTZ.

German personnel employed by the Commission are administered by Amt I and II and receive directives for their work from Amt V of the RSHA.

The commission maintains extensive files of international crimes and criminals, and their photographs and fingerprints. These collections are located in the Internationales Büro (IB - International Bureau) under the Chief of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt.

At present the Headquarters of the IKPK are located at Berlin-Wannsee, Am Kleinen Wannsee 16; these offices are linked with the Sipo telephone and teleprinter network.

From the preceding outline it is evident that the use of the term "international" is misleading since the IKPK is completely dominated by the German Police. At present the activities of the Commission are probably concerned with the control of the Criminal Police Departments in the various satellite nations.

114. Female Criminal Police

The Weibliche Kriminalpolizei (WKP - Female Criminal Police) has always been in existence, but it was reorganised towards the end of 1935. Its main functions have been shown in the preceding tabulation of Amt V: in more detail its functions are as follows:-

- (i) General assistance in crime detection.
- (ii) The registration and supervision of children and female minors, who are exposed to criminal and immoral influences. (This comes under the heading of general crime prevention.)
- (iii) Initiation of educational and welfare measures for persons whose cases become known to the Kripo.
- (iv) The handling of all incoming reports on children and female juveniles, and in certain instances, adults.
- (v) Assistance on all criminal investigations, especially in questioning and searching children, minors, and in some instances female adults.
- (vi) Assistance in Kripo activities pertaining to crime prevention among women in general.

The WKP forms a separate office within Kripo- (Leit-)Stellen (Regional and sub-regional Kripo HQ) which is exclusively under female direction. These Sonderdienststellen (Special Offices) are directly subordinate to the Chief of the Kripo- (Leit-)Stelle and are not attached to any other department within the headquarters. A WKP office is usually headed by a Kriminalkommissarin or by

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an acting "Leitende Beamtin" (Directing Woman Officer).

The original decree explaining the functions of the WKP specifically points out that its personnel may also be employed in cases which are really under the jurisdiction of the Gestapo and the Orpo. Beyond that woman in the service of the Kripo may, on their own initiative, submit their observations and experiences to the interested departments of the Gestapo.

Personnel of the WKP are not issued with a uniform, but wear civilian clothes. They are unarmed, but are trained in the handling of weapons.

A directive states that, in addition to their regular police functions, the WKP shall in some instances take the place of, or assist the various welfare organisations, especially in localities where Party organisations such as the NS Volkswohlfahrt (National Socialist Welfare Organization), or the Hitler Youth Movement are incapable of reaching every member of the population.

115. Reichszentralen (Central Reich Bureaux)

The existence and function of Reichszentralen (Central Reich Bureaux) have been shown in the previous tabulation of Amt V of the RSHA. These Bureaux have been established to enable the Reichskriminalpolizei to cope with the great variety of Criminal Police activities with a higher degree of efficiency. While a centralised treatment of Criminal Police matters is essential in the lower echelons of the Kripo, the opposite, namely a logical division of this complicated work is desirable at the Reich Headquarters. In particular, the Reichszentralen in their functions of combatting "all anti-social" elements are charged with a twofold task; to collect all information on their specialised fields of activity, and to carry out research on such material with a view to its practical application by the lower Kripo headquarters, to whom the results of research are disseminated.

In special instances, where a criminal operates over a wide area covered by more than one regional HQ of the Kripo the competent Reichszentrale is fully authorised and even required to take an active and executive hand in his apprehension. For this purpose the Reichszentralen maintain a staff of executive officials consisting of highly trained Criminal Police personnel. The number of personnel employed by each Reichszentrale varies according to the importance of the work handled.

The Reichszentralen fit into the pattern of Amt V of the RSHA and details of each one will be found in para 112. A Reichszentrale has been identified as dealing with matters under each of the following broad headings (designations in brackets refer to the section of Amt V concerned):

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| Gypsies (V A 2 b) | Bribery and corruption (V B 2 c) |
| Juvenile delinquency (V A 3) | Gambling (V B 2 d) |
| Capital crimes (V B 1 a and b) | Forgeries of money (V B 2 e) |
| Missing persons (V B 1 c) | Obscenity (V B 3 a) |
| Pickpockets (V B 1 d) | White slave traffic (V B 3 b) |
| Burglars (V B 1 e) | Drug traffic (V B 3 c) |
| General fraud and Art forgeries (V B 2 a) | Homosexuality and abortion (V B 3 d) |
| Industrial fraud (V B 2 b) | Sex crimes (V B 3 e) |
| | Registration and Identification (V C 2 f) |

116. Files maintained by the Criminal Police.

The preceding tabulation of the organisation of Amt V made it apparent that many of the sections and sub-sections maintain extensive files and card indexes. No attempt has been made here to present a complete list of these files; not only is their number almost unlimited but many of the are the same as those maintained by the Criminal Police organisation of any country. Nevertheless the existence of a few of the more important files should be mentioned.

Perhaps the most extensive file maintained by the German Criminal Police, and at the same time that of greatest interest for counter intelligence purposes is the Zentrale Fahndungskartei (Central file of Wanted Persons). Its value would be further increased if used in connection with the Reichs-spitznamen und Merkmalskartei (Central files of nicknames and distinguishing marks) and the Aufenthaltsermittlungsliste (List of residences and personal whereabouts) as well as the various files of fingerprints and the collection of handwritings. Beyond that, the Criminal Police maintains files of all types of professional criminals (Verbrecherkartei) arranged according to the 182 different categories of crimes, according to a report of 1939. Many of these files may be of interest; they list for instance all professional criminals formerly or at present detained in Concentration Camps. Also included are a number of inmates committed to such camps for "political" crimes. Duplicates of these records are held by the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

In 1940 two additional specialized indexes were started by the Police and probably maintained, at least in part, by the Kripo. The Ermittlungsstelle für Seeleute (Office for tracing seamen) located in Harburg and a Zentralkartei der Auslandsdeutscher (Central card index of Germans abroad). The latter remained in the offices of the Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP (AO - Organisation for Germans in Foreign Countries) in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Westfälische Strasse 1, but special officials of the Einwohnermeldeamt (Office for the Registration of Residents) were ordered to maintain these records.

The Weibliche Kriminalpolizei maintains an index of all juveniles who have in any way come in contact with the police. This file is known as the Jugendlichenkartei (Card Index of Juveniles) and is located at the Sonderdienststellen of the WKP. In order to facilitate handling, yellow tabs are used for protective criminals, purple tabs for a Jewish child and black tabs for gypsies.

117. Scientific Institutes of the Security Police

The Kriminaltechnisches Institut der Sicherheitspolizei (KTI, also KTI - The Criminological Institute of the Security Police) was founded late in 1938 for the purpose of handling technical and scientific investigations essential for the discovery and solution of crimes. It gradually became so important that it was later incorporated into Amt V of the RSHA as the independent Referat V.D. The Institute is headed by SS-Standartenführer Dr. HEES. Its offices are located in the main building of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt at Werderscher Markt 5-6 in Berlin, though, according to the latest information Referat V D I (Identification of traces, imprints and persons) and Referat V D III (Examination of documents) were temporarily transferred to Grambow near Schwerin/Mecklenburg late in 1943.

The Institute has at its disposal 27 laboratories equipped with the most modern type of apparatus for experiments and research in all branches of criminology, and its staff consists of a number of highly trained scientific experts. The functions of the KTI necessitate specialized departments such as laboratories for the identification of arms and ammunition, every aspect of graphological study and comparison, every means of determining the causes of fires, explosions and other acts of sabotage as well as detailed chemical and biological analysis of blood, dust and dirt, and every possible clue which might lead to the apprehension of a criminal.

The KTI was also given the task of equipping and organizing Kriminaltechnische Untersuchungsstellen (KTU - Criminal Research Branches) at all Kripo- (Leit-) Stellen. For this purpose special training courses were instituted by the KTI. The intensity of these courses can be judged by the fact that it took three years to train forty-three specialists. The courses consist of six weeks of lectures, practical work and experiments and admit 2-3 officials at one time; by the end of 1942 they were most probably discontinued for the duration of the war, but by that time specialists for KTU's had been supplied to all the then existing Kripo (Leit) Stellen with the exception of the following 12:

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DARMSTADT

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In addition to training its own personnel the KTI also provides lectures for all members of the Kripo and possibly even for members of the other branches of the German Police. For this purpose the Institute prepares charts, pictures and training films.

Late in 1942 the Reichserkennungsdienstzentrale (Central Reich Bureau for the identification of criminals) was abolished and its functions were taken over by the KTI; a logical development, since its work could not be efficiently carried out without the aid of the KTI. (For further details see Referat V C I in the previous tabulation of Amt V).

It should be pointed out that the close cooperation between all branches of the German Police is again underlined by the fact that the KTI serves not only the Kripo but the Gestapo and the Orpo as well.

An additional agency in the service of crime prevention and detection is the Kriminalbiologisches Institut der Sipo (Institute of Crimino-biology of the Security Police). A central office of this kind has existed in Germany since 1937. Even earlier, however, in 1924, a collecting station of Crimino-biological data had been established in Straubing/Bavaria and later in München by Ministerialrat Prof. Dr. VIERNSTEIN. The science of crimino-biology was then further developed by the former Staatssekretär in the Reich Ministry of Justice Dr. FREISLER, who stressed especially its application in cases of juvenile delinquency.

In December 1941 the Kriminalbiologisches Institut der Sipo was established and became part of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. Its offices are located with the KTI at Werderscher Markt 5-6 in Berlin; its staff consists of a number of doctors and medically trained personnel.

The specific functions of the Institute are as follows:-

- (i) To maintain indexes of all anti-social and criminal "family groups" in Germany.
- (ii) To segregate according to the principles of Crimino-Biology all juveniles who are regarded as harmful to society, and who "necessitate" Police action in the interests of crime prevention.
- (iii) To establish an observation office in cooperation with the Reichsgesundheitsamt (National Health Bureau) in order to compile records from the point of view of criminal-biology.
- (iv) To take part in research into the heredity of the German people, and act in an advisory capacity to the National Health Bureau.

Wherever deemed necessary advisory personnel trained by the Institute may be attached to regional Kripo HQs.

Throughout Germany Kriminalbiologische Sammelstellen (Collecting stations of information in the field of crimino-biology) have been established. By October, 1942, according to a document, such stations had been formed in the following towns:-

München
Freiburg
Münster
Köln

Berlin
Königsberg
Leipzig
Halle

Graz

It seems that many of the functions of the Institute to some extent overlap those of Gruppe V D, the Kriminaltechnisches Institut. Whether the Institute of Crimino-biology has been attached to or incorporated into the KTI is not known and there are no documentary indications for a development in that direction. Nevertheless it seems safe to assume that the two institutes, if separate, maintain that close cooperation which the nature of their work necessitates.

The Kriminalmedizinisches Zentralinstitut der Sicherheitspolizei (Central Institute of Crimino-Medicine of the Security Police) was formed.

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in September 1943, and incorporated into the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. Its functions are:-

- (i) Training of replacements for the medical personnel of the SS and Police (this apparently does not seem to include the Waffen-SS)
- (ii) Scientific research and experiment in crimino-medicine
- (iii) Direction and exploitation of all research by other scientific criminal institutes in medical matters
- (iv) Direction in all matters regarding crimino-medicine within the Sipo
- (v) Medical examination of criminal cases of interest to the Police
- (vi) Training of Kripo personnel to deal with problems of criminal medicine.

Personnel trained by the Institute may be sent to the Kripo-(Leit-) Stellen as branch representatives or attached to the Kriminaltechnische Untersuchungsstellen. The functions of the Kriminalmedizinisches Institut may also be delegated to faculties of criminal medicine existing at various universities.

The directors of any of the Criminal Institute branches established at the (Leit)Stellen must be professors of criminology.

As in all the other scientific institutes of the Sipo the Kriminalmedizinisches Institut serves the Gestapo as well as the Orpo, and close cooperation is maintained with all branches of the German Police.

118. Development of the Kripo Regional Network.

The Nazi policy of taking over existing Police organisations in Germany and superimposing new structures on them has been discussed in detail in PARTS ONE and THREE of this book. With regard to the regional organisation of the Criminal Police in Germany this policy resulted in the simultaneous existence of three systems of Criminal Police control until a complete reorganisation of the Kripo was ordered by HINSLER in 1943. For a clearer understanding of the present organisation a brief outline of the previous system follows.

Headquarters of the Reich Criminal Police were established in most towns containing corresponding headquarters of the Gestapo. The Kripo-(Leit-)Stellen (Kripo Regional and Sub-regional HQ) have, since their establishment in 1936 been directly subordinate to the Reichskriminal-polizeiamt, but for administrative purposes, they were, until Oct 1943, attached to the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung of their respective localities. Their offices were therefore located in the Polizeipräsidenten, Polizeidirektionen, or Polizeiamter. For this reason Kripo-Leitstellen and Kripo - Stellen would only be found in towns having a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, and the local Polizeipräsident or - direktor was at the same time the "Chef" of the Kripo-(Leit)-Stelle. Under him the senior Kripo official, known as the Leiter (Chief), was in charge of the actual work and received orders and technical directives from the RKPA.

Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen to which no Kripo-(Leit)-Stellen were allotted formed their own sections devoted exclusively to Criminal Police functions, known as Staatliche Kriminalabteilungen. These were, unlike the Kripo-(Leit)-Stellen, directly subordinate to the Polizeipräsident, Polizeidirektor or Polizeiret and had only a functional connection with the RKPA and the Reich Criminal Police.

In localities without a Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung, the Gemeindepolizei (Municipal Police) took charge of all Criminal Police functions through its own Criminal Police sections known as Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen. The size of these headquarters depended largely on local requirements and they varied considerably; at one end of the scale were specialised offices, and at the other end Kripo matters were handled ex officio by a Gendarmerie. These Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen were supervised by the Leiter of the nearest Kripo-(Leit)-Stelle.

In Saxony, in the Regierungsbezirk Aussig of the Reichsgau Sudetenland, and in Bohemia-Moravia, a variation existed side by side with the above-mentioned three types of chain of command in the Kripo. There even Staatliche Kriminalabteilungen, (in Bohemia-Moravia referred to as Regierungskriminalabteilungen)

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or Criminal Police Sections of the Police Headquarters of the "Protectorate Government"), established branch offices, known as Aussenstellen in neighbouring towns.

Obviously this administrative dependence and organisational confusion between Reichs-, Staatliche and Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei was opposed to Nazi principles of centralisation and unification; thus it is not surprising that in a decree of 7 Sep 1943 HIMMLER ordered a far-reaching reorganisation which completely separated the Criminal Police from the Staatliche and Gemeinde-Polizeiverwaltungen, and incorporated all Criminal Police HQ into the structure of the Reichskriminalpolizei.

As a result of this reorganisation Kripo-Leitstellen and -Stellen were made independent headquarters within the chain of command of the Sicherheitspolizei, and the Leiter of the Kripo-(Leit)Stelle, formerly subordinate, at least administratively, to the local Polizeiverwalter, now merely submits routine reports to him.

All former Staatliche Kriminalabteilungen and Gemeinde-Kriminalpolizei-Abteilungen with an establishment of 10 or more officials were, by this decree, transformed into Aussendienststellen of the Reichskriminalpolizei. As such they are now directly subordinate to the Kripo-(Leit-)Stellen in their particular area. Abteilungen of fewer than 10 Criminal Police officials became Aussenposten (literally Outposts) of the nearest Kripo-(Leit-)Stelle or Aussendienststelle (Branch Office). As a general rule it appears that there were usually 10 or more Kripo officials in communities of over 50,000 inhabitants, and less than ten Kripo officials in towns of less than 50,000 inhabitants. It must be pointed out, however, that this proportion is not based on an original directive or regulation, but has been arrived at as a result of comparative research in a large number of individual instances; it should therefore be regarded merely as a general guide allowing of variations wherever local conditions, such as a concentration of essential industries, proximity to the frontier, or the number of foreign workers, necessitate the establishment of an Aussendienststelle rather than an Aussenposten.

For financial and economic administration (Wirtschaftliche Betreuung) the Kripo are now dependent on the nearest Stapo-(Leit-)Stelle. Appointments to and dismissals from the service, however, have become the responsibility of the Leiter of each Kripo-(Leit)Stelle.

119. Regional Organisation of the Kripo.

Kripo-Leitstellen are usually established at the seats of larger German Länder or Reichsgaue or at the administrative capitals of Prussian Provinces. The head of a Leitstelle usually holds the rank of an Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat.

Just before the War a Kripo-Leitstelle employed between 150 and 250 persons. These figures may have been somewhat reduced since that time, but on the whole there is no reason to believe that the average number has undergone a substantial change. At present there are 22 Kripo-Leitstellen in existence in Greater Germany. Their functions are as follows:-

- (i) Exploitation of information received in relation to the local Kripo problems.
- (ii) Maintenance and compilation of statistics; publication of a Meldeblatt (Official Gazette): furnishing of reports and expert opinions; general advice on criminal matters.
To discharge their advisory functions properly Kripo-Leitstellen maintain Kriminalberatungsstellen, which are offices furnishing information and assistance to the public in all criminal matters. Beyond that the Kriminalberatungsstellen supplement the work of the newspapers, films, and wireless in the education and propaganda tasks of enlightening the public as to the danger of criminal and "asocial" elements.
- (iii) Supervision of all specialised and technical equipment; standardisation of all routine administrative matters, supply, equipment and training.

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- (iii) Supervision of all specialised and technical equipment; standardisation of all routine administrative matters, supply, equipment and training.

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special emphasis is placed on cooperation between sections and proper liaison with other agencies.

- (iv) Serving as a message centre for all incoming reports and information, as well as a collecting centre for ten-fingerprint records. All material of this nature not concerning the particular district is forwarded to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt.
- (v) Taking action in all cases of more than ordinary importance which go beyond the territory and responsibility of one of the lower Kripo headquarters, including Kripo-Stellen. The Nazi concept of the function of the Criminal Police, however, includes far more than the above list of tasks, which must not be regarded as final or exhaustive. The close relationship of Kripo and Gestapo functions, already discussed, must constantly be stressed. In cooperation with the Gestapo the Criminal Police, through its Leitstellen and lower headquarters, may be called upon to discharge any additional duty regarded as necessary for combatting crime and "safeguarding the State".

Kripo-Leitstellen maintain the following files collating information essential to the work in their particular district:

Criminals and their crimes
Fingerprints (ten-fingers, single fingerprints, and palm prints)
Photographs of criminals (Verbrecheralbum - Rogues' Gallery)
Special distinguishing marks of criminals
Nicknames and aliases
Missing Persons.
Wanted Persons.

It is obvious that the larger cities pose the most serious problem from the point of view of the Criminal Police. For this reason the Kripo-Leitstellen may attach officials of their staff to the local Polizei-Reviere. There they will work together with the officers and personnel of the Orgo in an attempt to carry the machinery of the Criminal Police down to the lowest possible echelon. In some instances local conditions have made it necessary for the Leitstellen to establish complete Kriminalreviere to function as specialised offices assisting the Regular Police; in Hamburg a variation known as a Kriminalhafenrevier (Harbour Ward or Precinct of the Criminal Police) has been identified. It may be assumed that similar Reviere exist in other German harbour cities.

Kripostellen have been established at the seats of Prussian Regierungsbezirke or at the administrative capitals of smaller German Lnder or Reichsgaue; at present there are 46 Kripostellen in existence in Greater Germany. The head of a Stelle usually holds the rank of a Regierungs- und Kriminalrat or Kriminaldirektor. The average Kripostelle is believed to employ 80 - 120 men, the exact figure depending mainly on local needs.

The relationship between the Kripo-Leitstellen and Kripostellen is more or less the same as that between the equivalent offices of the Gestapo - the Stapoleitstellen and Stapostellen. Kripostellen are not subordinate to Kripo-Leitstellen. They function independently and no executive orders as from a higher to a lower echelon are issued by a Leitstelle to a Stelle. Since, however, Kripostellen are usually located within the larger administrative area of a Leitstelle, a great many instances of overlapping and duplication may arise, as the combatting of crime cannot be tied to any narrow regional limits or boundaries, and the tracking down of criminals can only be effective if a maximum of cooperation exists between the various regional Police headquarters. In the interests of greater efficiency and uniformity of procedure, therefore, the Leitstelle will frequently issue directives and memoranda to the Stellen within its territory. While this function of coordination, even sometimes of direction, is in principle the same as that encountered within the Gestapo, in practice the character of Kripo work, with a constant exchange of information, usually necessitates more detailed and frequent guidance on the part of the Kripo-Leitstellen, than is exercised by the Stapo-Leitstellen. However, the Kripo-Leitstelle never functions as a superior command Headquarters to the Stelle, and a large measure of independence given to Kripostellen is repeatedly stressed in German official publications as being necessary for the effective fulfilment of their functions.

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- (iv) Serving as a message centre for all incoming reports and information, as well as a collecting centre for ten-fingerprint records. All material of this nature not concerning the particular district is forwarded to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt.
- (v) Taking action in all cases of more than ordinary importance which go beyond the territory and responsibility of one of the lower Kripo headquarters, including Kripo-Stellen. The Nazi concept of the function of the Criminal Police, however, includes far more than the above list of tasks, which must not be regarded as final or exhaustive. The close relationship of Kripo and Gestapo functions, already discussed, must constantly be stressed. In cooperation with the Gestapo the Criminal Police, through its Leitstellen and lower headquarters, may be called upon to discharge any additional duty regarded as necessary for combatting crime and "safeguarding the State".

Kripo-Leitstellen maintain the following files collating information essential to the work in their particular district:

- Criminals and their crimes
- Fingerprints (ten-fingers, single fingerprints, and palm prints)
- Photographs of criminals (Verbrecheralbum - Rogues' Gallery)
- Special distinguishing marks of criminals
- Nicknames and aliases
- Missing Persons.
- Wanted Persons.

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Kripostellen maintain the same categories of files as the Leitstellen, but on a smaller scale and covering their immediate territories only. Whenever the information contained in these files is deemed insufficient the Stelle may call upon the more detailed data kept in the files of the Leitstelle. Similarly the Kripostelle may request the temporary attachment of additional personnel from the larger headquarters in special instances requiring large scale operations.

Since Kripo-Leitstellen and -Stellen exercise jurisdiction over wide areas, they are assisted in their duties by a considerable number of branch offices within the Regierungsbezirk, Land or Reichsgau. These branch offices are known as Kripo-Aussendienststellen and Kripo-Aussenposten (literally Outposts). These are not independent offices, but are controlled and directed by a Leitstelle or Stelle, which lays down the policy governing the conduct of their work and the execution of their duties.

The difference between the Aussenposten and the Aussendienststelle, as already mentioned, is mainly one of size. As mentioned before, an establishment of more than 10 Kripo officials is called an Aussendienststelle, and an establishment of less than 10 an Aussenposten. The Aussenposten, which is thus the smallest regular HQ of the Kripo, may nevertheless be to some extent subordinate to an Aussendienststelle in that it may be directed to use the Aussendienststelle as a channel for communications with the superior (Leit)Stelle.

Like the headquarters of the Gestapo those of the Criminal Police are subject to the supervision of the BdS (IdS) of the Wehrkreis in which they are located. As previously explained Kripo-(Leit)-Stellen were established along the lines of the regional administration of Germany, but the BdS on the other hand is responsible for an area coinciding with a Wehrkreis (SS-Oberabschnitt). Consequently the same difficulty arises for the Kripo as that already noted in the regional administration of the Gestapo: a Kripostelle may come under the supervision or command of a different BdS from the one controlling the responsible Kripo-Leitstelle. As a remedy for complications arising from this inconsistency, again following the pattern of the Gestapo, the powers of the BdS in relation to those of the Leitstelle have been gradually but consistently increased. In addition it should again be pointed out that regional discrepancies of this kind, which might be expected to hamper the organization of the German Police, are compensated for by the closest possible liaison and cooperation between headquarters at all levels.

120. Internal Structure of a Kripo Headquarters.

As in the case of the Gestapo the inner organization of a regional Kripo Headquarters does not conform to a standard pattern nor is it identical with that of Amt V of the RSHA. Following the principle that maximum efficiency can best be achieved if the structure of each headquarters is adapted to local requirements, the Leiter of a Kripo-(Leit-)Stelle is empowered, within limits, to determine the most advantageous internal organization of his particular office. The following basic structure will serve as an indication of the type of organization likely to be encountered in all Kripo headquarters.

Kripo headquarters are usually sub-divided into 3 or more Direktionen (Directorates) each handling one type of Kripo activity. Each Kriminal-Direktion is designated by a Roman numeral, but in many instances the abbreviation K, followed by an Arabic numeral, is used, e.g. K 1, K 2. In one specific instance Direktion I is known to handle personnel and office organization, Direktion II professional and habitual criminals and Direktion III amateur crimes and local activities of the Criminal Police. Each Direktion is again sub-divided into Inspektionen (Inspectorates) which as a rule are abbreviated by the letter K followed by a Roman numeral e.g. K.I, K.II. Each Inspektion in turn consists of a varying number of Kommissariate each covering a specific field of crime.

As a rule Kommissariate are numbered consecutively throughout the entire headquarters, but in some instances they may be numbered from 1 onwards within each Inspektion. They are designated by an Arabic numeral preceding the letter K, e.g. 1 K, 9 K. In official language these are sometimes referred to as "Erstes K, Neues K etc."

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It must be emphasised again that this pattern is merely a guiding one. Even the numbering system and the abbreviations used may vary from one HQ to another. The schematic structure of a typical Kripo-Leitstelle in a large German city, as well as the organisational breakdown of the Leitstellen of Köln in 1941 and of Hannover in 1943 are given in Annex G of EDS/G/10.

121. Search for Wanted Persons (Fahndung)

Originally the searches for Wanted Persons were conducted by the German Criminal Police as actions against individuals on warrants issued for each particular case (Einzelfahndung), an ordinary Police function carried on in any country. With the constant increase in the scope of Police activities under the Nazi regime and especially since the outbreak of war, the method of the Fahndung in Germany has undergone fundamental changes, typical of the expansion of German Police power in general. To the already considerable number of persons wanted on political grounds have been added the ever increasing cases of fugitive foreign workers and prisoners of war as well as of German soldiers absent without leave or trying to desert. In coping with the problem the old system of the Einzelfahndung was found completely inadequate. It became technically impossible to issue individual warrants or to act in each case on an individual basis. To overcome these difficulties the Kriegsfahndung (Wartime Search for Wanted Persons) was inaugurated, making provisions for large scale actions, fully organised raids and systematic checks on the identity papers of all persons travelling on railways, roads and highways crossing bridges or using ferries.

To control actions of this kind HIMMLER on 5 Dec 42 added the Kriegsfahndungszentrale (Central Bureau for the Wartime Search for Wanted Persons) to the RKPA as Hilfsreferat V C 2 k. Later the bureau was transferred to Referat V C 1 where it forms the Hilfsreferat V C 1 b, though parts of it are in Hilfsreferat V C 1 a. In V C 1 are now centred all functions necessary to direct the arrest or recapture of all foreigners, foreign workers, prisoners of war, bailed out Allied flying personnel, foreign agents, spies and saboteurs as well as Germans trying to evade military service or deserting from the Armed Forces.

In the interest of greater efficiency in such searches the Criminal Police is authorised to drop the prosecution and investigation of minor crimes (Bagatellsachen) according to two unpublished directives by HIMMLER issued on 25 Aug 39 and 31 Aug 39 referring respectively to "Entlastung der Staatlichen Kriminalpolizei" (Order to relieve the Criminal Police of minor duties) and "Entlastung der Geheimen Staatspolizei" (Order to relieve the Secret State Police of minor duties).

Regionally the BdS (IdS) of each Wehrkreis supervises and coordinates all Kriegsfahndung activities. In cases involving the Orpo the BdO is also required to cooperate with the Sipo. The various regional headquarters of the Kripo are tactically in control of searches within their areas, but an exception to this rule appears in border districts where the Gestapo takes charge of all these functions (Grenzfahndung) but maintains constant and close cooperation with the Kripo, Orpo and Frontier guard formations. For further centralisation and uniformity of Kriegsfahndung the Beauftragte des RSHA für die Verhinderung von Gefangenenträufungen (special officials of the RSHA for the prevention of the escape of prisoners of war) receive and collate all reports on matters of this kind.

To keep the agencies concerned up to date in all details necessary for the conduct of these searches the RKPA issues several specialised publications, the most important of which is the Deutsche Fahndungsbuch (Book of Persons Wanted by the German Police). The Sonderausgabe (Special Edition) of the Reichskriminalpolizeiblatt (Official Gazette of the German Criminal Police) also contains detailed descriptions of escaped Prisoners of War, and other wanted persons.

122. Types of Fahndung.

There are five different categories of the ordinary Fahndung, which are as follows:-

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Bahnfahndung
 Strassenverkehrsfahndung
 Riegelfahndung
 Razzien
 Grenzfahndung

Search on Railways
 Search on roads and at other traffic points
 Search at barriers
 Police Raids.
 Search at frontiers (see previous para).

The Bahnfahndung is carried out by the Bahnpolizei, an organisation which has been in existence ever since the unification of the German railway system in 1920. All its members are employees of the Deutsche Reichsbahn and come under the supervision of the Reichsverkehrsministerium (RVM - Reich Ministry of Transport). On 17 Jul 1928 an entirely new version of the Reichsbahn-Betriebsordnung (Railway Statutory Regulations) was passed.* It included for the first time a uniform Railway Police Code, equally applicable to all parts of the Reich. Thus the Bahnpolizei became - with the exception of the Postschutz - the first and only Police force operating before 1933 on a national basis under a central command with a uniform legal code.

The Bahnpolizei consists of part-time and full-time railway police officials. The part-time police officials are railway employees such as station-masters, conductors, train personnel, guards on level crossings and others. In addition to their usual functions, they are responsible for the maintenance of law and order on railway property.

Full-time railway police officials are organised into two services, known as the Bahnschutzpolizei (Dzp - Railway Protection Police) and the Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst (RBFd - Railway Criminal Investigation Service). The Bahnschutzpolizei is a regular guard and patrol service. Its members are uniformed and are usually armed with pistols and clubs. They patrol station platforms and trains where their task is the direct maintenance of law and order. The Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst was founded in order to combat corruption among railway personnel and to prevent and investigate the theft of goods and the embezzlement of funds held by the National Railways. Both services still function as originally conceived, but in the new system of Fahndung, they have, especially the Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst, assumed additional duties.

For this purpose the RBFd was accorded special powers in March 1943 following an agreement between the RFSS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei and the Reichsverkehrsministerium (Reich Ministry of Transport). Under this agreement the Gestapo and the Kripo may request the services of the Bahnpolizei to assist in the investigation of any political or other crime. Under such circumstances members of the RBFd, which is a Sonderpolizei (Special Police), acquire the status of Hilfspolizei (Auxiliary Police). While they still remain under the supervision and administration of the RVM they have now become operationally attached to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and thereby assume regular Police powers of arrest and detention, confiscation and search. In matters of equipment and selection of personnel the RVM must obtain the consent of the Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD; the latter is also responsible for the specialised training of personnel in Security Police functions and methods.

The regional chief of the RBFd is the Fahndungsdezernent; one such official is located at each Reichsbahndirektion (National Railway Regional Headquarters). In all matters regarding the Security Police functions of the RBFd the Fahndungsdezernent receives his orders from the chief of the nearest Kripo-(Leit-)Stelle who maintains constant liaison with the Reichsbahnfahndungsdienst through a special member of his staff. The Kripo is also kept informed on all activities of the Bahnpolizei through this official.

The Strassenverkehrsfahndung is ordinarily carried out by formations of the Orpo in cooperation with such auxiliary formations as the NSEK Verkehrshilfsdienst (Road Aid or Traffic Assistance Service) and the NSKK Transportkontrollen des Motorisierten Transportes der Kriegswirtschaft (NSKK Cargo Inspection Service of motorised wartime transport). The local Kripo headquarters, however, while not directly in control of the activities of any of these formations, maintain close cooperation with them in all matters of wartime searches. For this purpose Hauptamt V in the National Headquarters of the NSKK, which controls all functions regarding.

* Published in the Reichsgesetzblatt, Part II, page 541.

Fahndung within the NSKK, maintains direct liaison with the RKPA. The existing network of call posts established by the NSKK in order to carry out their functions as a traffic aid and control organisation are of course extremely valuable in carrying out widespread searches. (For further details on the various NSKK Auxiliary Police formations see para 47).

The Verkehrskompanie (mot.) z.b.V. (Motorised Traffic Company for special employment) has been discussed in para. 43. The nature and functions of this unit make it apparent that during special searches it may also be very usefully employed as a highly mobile patrol unit.

In order to tighten the network of Police searches even further the system of Riegel-fahndung was instituted, whereby theoretical barriers, called Riegelstellungen (Barrier Points) traversing Germany were drawn up to prevent any person from crossing these lines without having papers and permits thoroughly examined. These barriers are the rivers Rhine, Oder, Vistula and Danube as well as the Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel) Canal. To supplement these main lines of demarcation similar positions were established at other important river crossings and key points. These are known as Zwischenriegel (Intermediate Barriers). In addition it appears that Germany is divided into six large zones (Südost, Südwest, Nordost, Nordwest, Mitte and General Gouvernement) to facilitate police searches.

Another important method of capturing wanted persons is through the large scale Razzien (Police Raids) carried out by the Orpo; Kripo personnel usually take part as specialists in such raids to interrogate suspects. As in most other actions connected with the Kriegsfahndung formations of both Party and Wehrmacht may also assist.

Since the most difficult problems connected with Fahndung have been created by the large number of fugitive foreign workers, special Auffangslager (Reception Camps) were established in August 1943. While these camps are actually organised and maintained by the Labour Offices, the regional Kripo headquarters keep in constant touch with these installations. In addition the Kripo attempts to anticipate future sources of trouble especially wherever large scale bombing has caused serious dislocation of industries employing foreign labour. In carrying out these functions the Kripo calls on the assistance of the RBFD, the Bahnschutzpolizei and the previously mentioned NSKK formations.

123. Sonderfahndung.

So far the organisations and functions of the ordinary Fahndung and Kriegsfahndung have been discussed. In many instances, however, these measures have been considered inadequate. In such cases an extraordinary plan known as the Sonderfahndungsplan der Sipo und des SD (Special Search system of the Sipo and SD) is put into operation. This state of emergency may be declared to exist by any of the regional Kripo headquarters, or in frontier districts, by the equivalent Gestapo offices.

The Sonderfahndung is divided into three degrees of emergency:

Fahndungsstufe Alpha
Fahndungsstufe Beta
Grossfahndung.

The finer details distinguishing the three plans are not known. The main difference seems to be one of intensity, i.e. the number of personnel involved in the action. Fahndungsstufe Alpha is an alarm calling into action only the forces of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizeiliche Fahndung). Fahndungsstufe Beta, the Allgemein Polizeifahndung (General Police Search) involves personnel of all branches of the German Police augmented by civilians temporarily pressed into Police service.

Grossfahndung means not only mobilisation of all branches of the Police including all auxiliaries, Party Formations, Affiliated Organisations and whatever units of the Wehrmacht can be mustered, but actually interferes with almost every phase of normal activity in Germany. Among the organisations taking part in the General Search are the SA, SS, NSKK, NSFK, RAD, HJ, TN,

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Feuerwehr, Stadt- und Landwacht and Forestry Services. To illustrate the scope of the security problem as well as the intensity of a search of this kind the results of the first Grossfahndung conducted all over Germany from 6 - 20 Mar 1943 may be of interest. The search was occasioned by the escape of 43 British and Dominion airmen, from a camp near Posen, but the arrests included the following:-

Escaped prisoners of war	809
Foreign workers who had left their assigned places of work	8,281
Other persons wanted by the Police.	4,825
Total	13,915

Recently the German Armed Forces have begun to play an increasing part in patrols and searches. In order to lessen the confusion resulting from the great variety of different organisations engaged in searches and patrols the OKW, the RFSS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei, the Reich Minister of Transport and the Chief of the NSKK serve to form the patrols. Units of this kind were regulated by the Kommandeure des Wehrmachtstreifendienstes (commanders of the Wehrmacht patrol service in each Wehrkreis) in agreement with the RDOs and the commanders of the NSKK-Motorgruppen.

124. Other Organisations taking part in Fahndung.

The SS Bahnschutz (Railway Guards) and the SS Postschutz (Postal Guards), organisations similar to the Bahnschutzpolizei and serving the railway and postal authorities respectively, were formed by the SS, and in 1942 placed under the command of SS-OFG BERGER, the Chief of the SS-Hauptamt (SS Central Office). At the same time a related service, the SS-Funkschutz (Radio Installation Guards) was formed. Its functions are to guard all radio installations, (such as the Rundfunkhaus in Berlin and other transmitters and power plants) to detect illegal wireless stations and even to track down listeners to illegal or foreign broadcasts. Ordinary policing of public property such as railways, postal and broadcasting installations would seem to be the task of the Regular Police. The fact that the SS has taken over many of these functions is yet another indication of its close connections with the Kripo, Gestapo and SD.

The Hitler Youth has also been placed at the disposal of the Police for carrying out Police Searches. Originally the Hitler-Jugend Streifendienst was intended only for searches involving minors and concentrated its efforts on locating missing juveniles. As a result of the present man-power shortage, however, the Hitler Youth SRD is employed as an auxiliary force cooperating in regular Police searches.

For their specialised searches for missing juveniles the personnel department of the Reichsjugendführung (Reich Youth Directorate) issues a Fahndungsblatt des Hitler-Jugend Streifendienstes (HJ-SRD Gazette of wanted persons). This publication appears approximately once a week and is distributed down to the lowest echelons. For additional information on the HJ-SRD see para. 48.

Another Party organisation assisting the Police in searches are the SS-Bordschutzmansschaften (Ship Board Security Crews). In compliance with a proclamation by SS-OGE, Karl KAUFMANN, Reich Commissioner for Ocean Navigation all ships essential to Germany's war effort and manned partially or entirely by non-German crews are policed and supervised by SS-Bordschutzmannschaften. These units are assigned by the Führer of the SS-Oberabschnitt in which the port of departure is located. According to the proclamation these units are to "man anti-aircraft guns, assist the German officers on such vessels and provide security for the non-German crew members". Their relationship to the masters of such ships was not defined. Notwithstanding these alleged official functions, their actual usefulness probably lies in serving the Sipo and SD; in particular they serve the Kripo by carrying Fahndung on to the high seas, e.g. in the search of stowaways.

125. Forestry and Hunting Authorities.

Headquarters of the Forst und Jagdschutz (Forestry and Hunting Authorities) are spread over the entire Reich. They are under the command of GÖRING in his capacity as the Reichsforstmeister (Reich Chief Forester). Regionally the Reich Forest administration has its main offices at the administrative headquarters of the Länder with branch offices situated throughout each Land. These administrative areas are called Jagdgaue (Hunting Districts). In most instances such branch offices follow the regional sub-divisions of the Länder, but local conditions may necessitate the creation of additional Jagdgaue. Each Jagdgau is headed by a Gaujägermeister (District Chief Forester) whose HQ is the Stabsamt des Gaujägermeisters (Staff Office of the District Chief Foresters).

The main function of the Reich forest administration and its executive agencies is to combat illegal hunting (Wilderei) and to protect German Forests. Personnel of the Forst- und Jagdschutz are trained by the nearest regional Kripo headquarters and cooperate closely with the Criminal Police. Under the Nazis, however, they have gained far more importance than their specific tasks would seem to warrant. Since personnel of the Forst und Jagdschutz are armed and Kripo trained they must be reckoned with not only as extra police agencies in forest areas, but also as an active aid to the Sipo and SD, and even beyond that as a possible nucleus for guerilla bands in the most inaccessible parts of the Reich.

A tabulation of the regional organisation of the Reich Forest Administration will be found in Annexe G.

126. Police for the Supervision of Mines.

As previously mentioned (para 86) in connection with the Verwaltungspolizei, the Bergpolizei (Mines Police) under the Nazi regime took over the prevention and prosecution of sabotage in mining areas as one of its main functions. It has scarcely therefore to do with the Verwaltungspolizei except for administrative purposes, and a decree of 12 Sep 42 by the Chef der Sipo und des SD stresses the extremely close cooperation of the Bergpolizei with the Kripo, Gestapo and SD. According to this decree the Gestapo cooperates with the Bergpolizei in all investigations of sabotage and other treasonable political acts against the Nazi Party and Government, and the Kripo has taken over all other investigations within the sphere of action of the Bergpolizei which are not directly connected with the technical operation of the mines. Wherever such technical considerations enter into any of the cases treated by the Sipo, the Bergbehörden (Mining Authorities) and the Bergpolizei take part in the proceedings. In cases not involving anything of interest to the Security Police, the Bergpolizei may carry out the necessary investigations independently under its authority from the Reich Ministry of Economics unless the Sipo specially desires to participate.

Details of the cooperation between Bergpolizei and Sipo are settled by the Inspektoren of the Sipo and SD according to local conditions.

A table of the Bergbehörden linking them with the responsible Sipo and SD HQ will be found in Annexe G.

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D. SICHERHEITSDIENST der REICHSFUHRERS-SS.

127. Formation and Purpose of the SD

The Leaders of the Nazi regime always realised that their dictatorship could only be upheld by the scientific application of force implemented by the shrewd exploitation of the fear of force. The preceding chapters of this book have discussed many of the executive organisations which the Nazis employed to that end. The system, however, would have been incomplete without an efficient and unscrupulous intelligence agency to collect information in every sphere of German life, evaluate it and make it available to the executive branches of the German Police. An agency of this kind was developed by the Nazis in the Sicherheitsdienst (SD - Security Service) of the SS which had been devised by HIMMLER, the Reichsführer SS, as early as 1932. HIMMLER put this organisation under the direction of Reinhold HENDRICH, in whose hands the SD grew into a highly efficient political intelligence system and later became the most effective instrument for suppression at the disposal of the Nazi regime. In a decree of 9 Jun 1934, three weeks before the purge of the SA, all other intelligence organisations within the Nazi Party were dissolved and their members transferred to the SD which thereby became the sole political intelligence agency in Germany.

When HIMMLER, in 1936, became Chef der Deutschen Polizei and founded the Sicherheitspolizei by combining the Gestapo and the Kripo he made the chief of the SD, HENDRICH, also Chef der Sipo, thereby indicating the close relationship which was to be established between the two organisations. This cooperation ran its course for two years without any official announcement until FRICK (then Reich Minister of the Interior), seemingly in an attempt to clarify and justify this union, published a decree on 11 Nov 1938 which indicated clearly the important tasks of the SD in its capacity as the intelligence system serving Party and State, notably, upholding the work of the Sipo.

Originally the central office of the SD was the SD-Hauptamt, also known as the Sicherheitshauptamt der SS (SS Department of Security) which formed part of the Reichsführung SS (SS High Command). On 27 Sep 1939 the SD was officially linked with the Sicherheitspolizei, when a decree of HIMMLER combined the Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei and the SS-Sicherheitshauptamt to form the Reichssicherheitshauptamt; Reinhold HENDRICH, who, as mentioned above, was already chief of both the former offices, became Chief of the RSHA and assumed the title of Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.

A year later SS-BF Dr. Werner BEST summed up the importance of the SD even more clearly than it had been done before, when he stated: "The SD, finally, must investigate and explore thoroughly the background and activities of the great ideological arch-enemies of National-Socialism and of the German People, in order to make possible a determined and effective effort for the annihilation of those enemies".

The scope of the SD was further widened by a decree of 19 Aug 1942 issued by the Reich Minister of Justice. This decree stated that the SD, by virtue of its character as the intelligence service for Party and State, had the special duty of reporting to the leading offices of the Government all popular reactions to official measures. The Minister of Justice, consequently, instructed the judiciary authorities to make available to the men of the SD all information required by them. Similarly it was made the duty of the SD personnel to brief the judiciary authorities. Thus the finishing touches were put to an intricate machinery for internal espionage. The SD, submitting information to the Police, the Judiciary and the whole complex of central and local Party and Government headquarters, attained a key position in the structure of the Nazi State. With its scientific approach and its practically unlimited use of agents and funds, the SD developed internal espionage to the highest degree, surpassing anything that ever existed in Germany before. The SD must therefore be expected to be, in some form, behind every Nazi effort to retain or regain complete control over any phase of German life.

The SD occupies two bureaux in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt: Amt III entitled Deutsche Lebensgebiete (Spheres of German Life) and Amt VI entitled

Ausland (Foreign Countries). Amt VII, dealing with Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung (Ideological Research and its Exploitation) while not definitely proved to be part of the SD, is known to operate in practice under SD direction. Fulltime members of the SD are invariably SS-men, enjoying the extra-legal status (Sondergerichtsbarkeit) of the SS, and because of the highly confidential nature of SD work they are selected for their proven loyalty to the Nazi regime, and are carefully checked before being admitted to full membership of the SD. On the other hand, such a vast espionage system as the SD must inevitably make use of a large number of part-time agents and informers many of whom are merely mercenary opportunists without any real convictions of their own. These men are selected from all walks of German life and range from the local greengrocer to the most esteemed members of university faculties. In every factory and workshop SD agents watch their fellow workers, employees and managers. In theatres the position of SD agent may be filled by the make-up man, the star, or the stage director.

Such persons may even serve the SD without their knowledge. It is characteristic that at various times in the development of the SD the term "Volksmeldedienst" (People's Denouncing Service) has been unofficially mentioned, indicating the endeavours of the SD to build up a system by which almost every German becomes an informer against his fellow-countrymen.

128. Nature and Importance of Amt III of the RSHA.

The duties of the SD as an intelligence agency inside Germany are discharged by Amt III of the RSHA and its network of regional and local headquarters. The discussion of the SD in the following paragraphs will concern itself exclusively with the activities carried out by Amt III. These activities consist of the observation and investigation of political conditions and popular attitudes in all spheres of German life. Its general function is to keep the leaders of both Party and State constantly informed on the people's reaction towards all official measures; to maintain a constant check on the fluctuations of the nation's morale; and to uncover any sources of potential dissatisfaction, opposition, or underground movements. Amt III has, however, now taken over the study of all financial, agricultural, industrial and social trends in Germany and occupied territories, and even goes so far as to check many major business transactions. In this connection it is important to remember that the SD was created as, and has always remained a Nazi Party organisation. It is not a Government agency. SD directives constantly point out this special status and make it clear that the SD, as the intelligence organisation of the Commander in Chief of the SS serves both Party and State, but retains its independence from Governmental agencies. The SD is therefore placed in an ideal position to observe and report on the various departments of the Government and its leading personalities.

The nature of the SD makes it self-evident that its work must always be carried out in the closest co-operation with the Sicherheitspolizei and especially with the Gestapo. Personnel of the Sipo and SD may frequently even be transferred from one organisation to the other. This essential degree of liaison is achieved through the regional supervision of Sipo and SD work by the BdS (IdS) and central direction by the RSHA. Considering the official emphasis on co-operation between Sipo and SD it may at first seem surprising that the two organisations have remained separate. The answer is that an autonomous intelligence agency strengthens enormously HIMMLER's grasp on all other organisations including the Police. Again, while the executive functions of the Kripo and Gestapo cannot, of course, remain unknown to the public, it is essential for maximum efficiency, that an intelligence organisation like the SD should remain hidden. The functional separation of Sicherheitspolizei and SD tends to safeguard that secrecy. The two organisations must, nevertheless, be studied together, for knowledge of the one without consideration of the other would give a distorted picture. Only in occupied territories where speedy action and immediate intervention may often be necessary, the scheme of separation gives way to combined Sipo and SD commands.

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A discussion of the functions of the SD would include a large number of subjects already touched upon in connection with the Gestapo and Kripo, but there is no general overlapping or duplication of activities between the Sipo and the SD: the SD in Germany is not an executive organization, it merely collects information which then provides the basis for executive action by the Gestapo and the Kripo.

SD information as gathered through the dense network of agents is collated in Lageberichte (situation reports) which are forwarded from the Branch Offices to the Higher Regional Headquarters where they are consolidated and finally passed on to the RSHA. These reports are issued periodically and deal with an unlimited range of topics covering every phase of German public and private life. They are among the most interesting documents issued by any German agency. In them is contained a complete and unbiased picture of German public opinion and morale, and since they are written for the highest Nazi authorities only, they are free from propaganda and wishful thinking. These Lageberichte give a better insight into the sentiments of the Germans than can be found in any other source. From them can be gained an impartial account of popular sympathies, apathies and opposition to the Nazi regime as well as an accurate appraisal of the results of every Allied action. Thus, for instance, they discuss objectively popular reaction towards Allied bombing attacks as well as towards every official utterance by State and Party leaders. A complete collection of Lageberichte from all parts of Germany and the occupied territories would furnish detailed testimony of every fluctuation of public opinion throughout the years of Nazi dictatorship. But even fragmentary situation reports of individual sections of Germany will provide an almost infallible key to the political feelings and, thereby, to the potential attitude of the population in those areas towards the Allied armies of occupation.

129. SD Penetration of German Life.

It is almost impossible to give an overall picture of Amt III interests, but some instances of SD activities other than the more obvious investigation and observation of opposition groups are given here.

One of the most extensive fields covered by the SD is that of education, culture, religion and intellectual life in general. SD agents check the political attitude of every teacher whether in university or school; they supervise the tendencies and development of every group of students; they make frequent and detailed reports on lectures and courses. For this purpose the SD has enlisted as its agents teachers, students and administrative personnel of every educational establishment, who for the sake of advancement - or safety - are willing to turn informer on their colleagues. All works of art, all artists, all public entertainers are constantly subject to the observation of the SD and must, for their existence, have the SD's approval. On the recommendation of the SD, for instance, long monthly lists of prohibited books, music, plays and other works of art are published. Similarly a close check is kept on all films, on radio programmes and on every form of propaganda and counter-propaganda.

The SD, however, is not only interested in the investigation of the medium, but to an even greater extent it watches the response of the public to such entertainments.

A study of SD reports on public morale and the effect of enemy propaganda will in fact, often suggest the most opportune line of propaganda to be applied to the German people. Thus it is known that on occasions where important members of Party or Government, such as GEBEL, make a speech the SD is notified in advance, and sends out all its agents and contacts who during the speech observe popular reaction in restaurants, hotels, and other public meeting places. Immediately after the speech they hand in their reports which are consolidated at the headquarters and passed on to Amt III in BERLIN. Only a few hours later the Government officials and especially the speaker have a minute report on their desks giving them the popular reaction towards the speech.

In addition to routine surveillance of radio programmes and a constant hunt for listeners to foreign broadcasts, the SD itself has established an elaborate system for monitoring.

Among the problems regarded as most serious by the Nazis is political opposition within religious groups. The SD therefore constantly watches all church activities, studies every written document originating from the clergy and analyses the effect of sermons and religious services on the political opinions of the population. In the course of these investigations the SD attempts to utilise members of the church administration and the clergy itself as agents and informers against their own colleagues and their fellow members of the congregation.

In the legal field the SD watches popular reaction towards new laws or decrees, and attempts to discover any violations of them or any loop-holes in their execution; the SD may, as a result, suggest judicial changes or amendments.

In its investigation of decisions by the German military courts in France the SD is reported to have been frequently dissatisfied by the leniency of sentences. In many instances these courts followed regular legal procedure and either meted out the ordinary punishment for the offence or released arrested persons when sufficient evidence for conviction was not forthcoming. To stop this, pressure was brought to bear upon the authorities by the SD and repeated reports were sent to Headquarters in Germany. In December 1941, probably as a result of this pressure, the German High Command issued a secret decree for combatting offences against the security of the Reich and the occupying forces, especially sabotage, espionage or any other activities of potential danger to the German forces of occupation; this order was semi-officially referred to as the Nacht- und Nebel-Erlass ("Night and Fog" Decree). It authorised the secret transfer to Germany of persons subject to trial; thus, whenever prolonged legal procedure was expected, a lenient sentence seemed probable or the execution of a harsh sentence might create unrest among the population, the accused was, on the recommendation of the SD, secretly (i.e. "bei Nacht und Nebel") transferred to the Reich for further detention, trial or execution. Whenever enquiries were made concerning persons thus deported, information was flatly denied. Many victims of this order are still detained, without ever having come up for trial, a number of them being held in concentration camps under the classification of "NW" inmates. In most cases, therefore, the independence of the military courts was in practice severely restricted.

Even though many political offenders were dealt with in this manner the SD sometimes even ordered the arrest or detention of persons immediately after they had been acquitted or released by the military or civil authorities.

It is reported that since June 1944, the SD, on orders from HITLER, no longer recommends the death penalty, but, probably as a consequence of the manpower shortage, commits most offenders to forced labour.

In order to "complete their records" the SD also receive a detailed report whenever a soldier is either imprisoned or released. This contains detailed personal data, the reason for the arrest or the release as well as the unit or location to which the soldier has been sent after having served his sentence. These files enable the SD to keep a close check even on military personnel.

Every detail of German administration is followed and investigated by the SD. Administrative officials, including the leading personalities of Party and State and even of the Kripo and Gestapo, are covered by the information system of the SD.

The scope of SD activities in this connection is illustrated by a document of 1939 which under the classification "G heime Reichsarchiv" (Top Secret) gave an SD account of a desperate struggle for power between the German Foreign Office on one side and the Reich Ministry of Propaganda and the OWA on the other. The SD in this instance not only kept the detailed minutes of the progress of this internal competition, but utilised the information gained to strengthen its own position by playing off the two contestants against each other.

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Since "racial" problems and questions concerning minorities have been pushed into the foreground of Nazi ideology the SD also takes an interest in these matters. In particular, it studies the effect of mass assignments of foreign workers and estimates their usefulness on the one hand or disrupting influence on the other in certain sections of the country and in particular industries. The SD supervises the working of the German resettlement policy as well as the forced evacuation and systematic persecution of "racial" groups. Thus, for instance, the SD submitted a lengthy report on the procedure for evacuating Jews from Alsace and on the public attitude towards that measure. In its "racial" functions the SD works in close liaison with the SS-Rasse und Siedlungs-Hauptamt (SS Race and Settlement Department) - which gives expert advice on the SS-Fähigkeit (SS-suitability) of men applying for SS membership, - and with the SS-Hauptamt-Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (Vomi - Department for the Repatriation of "racial" Germans) and its Einwandererzentralen (Repatriation Offices); it also probably reports on the progress of Nazi attempts to link up as many of the "racial" Germans with the interests and activities of the Reich, at the same time checking the political reliability of the "new Germans". It is interesting to note that the post of Reichskommissar für die Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism) is held by HIMMLER.

Censorship has already been discussed in para 108. It is evident, however, that so important an instrument of political control would not be neglected by the SD. While the actual machinery of censorship is probably left entirely in the hands of the Sipo and to some extent of the Militärisches Amt, SD observations and reports may in many cases suggest to these agencies when and where censorship should be applied. Thus, SD agents may observe the effect of letters on their recipients. In other cases the SD may get hold of letters or learn of their contents through informers after such letters have been delivered and read. The SD would then recommend to the Gestapo, Kripo or Military Intelligence either to take executive action or to continue observation by means of censorship. It has been reported that SD personnel in France received assignments of telephone, radio or telegram interception, control and censorship, but it is not known whether they operated independently or merely assisted the executive staffs of the other branches of the Police in their duties.

130. SD Economic Transactions.

What is perhaps one of the most extensive fields of SD activities can be found in the various phases of German economic life. In many instances staffs of specialists have been formed into Wirtschaftssonderstab (Special Economic Staffs). Observation of economic matters has been tremendously expanded since the outbreak of war, especially in occupied territories. Detailed reports on industries and agriculture are submitted regularly to the RSHA, ranging from overall comparative studies of production, supply, and demand, to minute checks on the most insignificant farmhouse, resulting in the discovery of an undeclared sheep or of hoarded foodstuffs in the possession of a French farmer. Economic reports of the SD include potential purchases of large stores of supplies, methods of achieving better prices and more advantageous contracts and the possible application of extra-legal measures to force the sale of goods not otherwise intended for the market. A document even shows the SD to have suggested strictly illegal transactions recommending the purchase of goods from Spain and Portugal by agents in Switzerland, with the intention of diverting large quantities of such shipments while en route to their destination. Transactions of this kind are referred to as "Tarngeschäfte" (Camouflaged Transactions) and make use of such means as fraudulent bills of lading.

Documentary evidence indicates that the wealth of useful information collected in the economic sphere frequently leads the SD to yield to the temptation of putting its own interests and those of its personnel before those of the German government and people. For instance, an SD headquarters in France went to great lengths to prove the illegality of a planned purchase of coffee by a German Army agency, in order to confiscate the goods for its own benefit. In the course of correspondence concerning this particular transaction,

it was specifically stated that the SD wished to prevent other German headquarters from securing the goods in question.

Similarly it is not at all unusual for the SD to recommend seizure of black market goods in occupied territories and make generous disposition of the materials thus acquired to combined Sipo and SD units. In one particular instance the SD confiscated 3,000 Kilos of cocoa and allocated 2/3 of the total to an SS-Panzer Division while the remaining 1/3 found its way into the private stores of Sipo and SD officials. 11,000 tins of sardines were distributed in roughly the same proportions. Such transactions of course, occur mainly in the Sipo and SD combined commandos in occupied territories, but it would not be surprising to find the SD within Germany similarly exploiting their inside knowledge of economic trends.

Government Agencies and Ministries have been instructed to co-operate to the fullest degree with the SD - "co-operation" being, even officially interpreted to mean free access for the SD to all inside information collected by these agencies. The importance of liaison with the Headquarters of the Reichswehrstand (Reich Food Administration) the Reichsverkehrsbehörden (Reich Transport and Traffic Authorities) and the Reichministerium für Rüstung und Kriegspionage (Reich Ministry for Armament and War Production) has been particularly stressed. The consequences and advantages to the SD of connections of this kind cannot be over estimated.

131. Organisation of Amt III of the RSHA

Like all RSHA Bureaux, Amt III is divided into Gruppen (Sections). There are four of them designated by the capital letters A to D (e.g. Gruppe III A).

Each Gruppe is divided into a varying number of Referate (Sub-sections) indicated by Arabic numerals (e.g. Referat III A 2). The Referat may again be divided into any number of Hilfsreferate (Sub-sectional units) designated by small letters: e.g. III C 1 a seems to deal with the supervision of universities and their staffs.

In the following tabulation an attempt has been made to show the internal structure of Amt III. Owing to the secret nature of this bureau the breakdown of functions and offices naturally cannot be found listed in any available German document or publication, and therefore, had, to be assembled from a large number of German documents and other sources. Often the information so derived cannot be regarded as final, but in such cases the degree of uncertainty has been noted in the explanatory paragraphs, and a maximum number of examples has been given, to throw additional light on the functions of the particular section of sub-section.

Some of the functions listed as belonging to Amt III in the RSHA were actually identified only within equivalent offices in some regional SD HG: in such cases, however, the coincidence of several instances made it safe to assume that the system is a standard one and that it applies also to the parent Amt. This tabulation therefore can be regarded as an over-all picture of the organisation of Amt III, without laying claim to absolute accuracy or completeness.

Whenever possible the original German phraseology has been preserved but at the same time an attempt has been made to combine accurate translation with an interpretation of functions wherever this seemed necessary.

132. Structure of Amt III

The official heading of Amt III in the RSHA is DEUTSCHE LEBENSERFOLGE (Spheres of German Life) and it is organised as follows:-

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Geschäftsstelle (Administrative Office)

Personalangelegenheiten (Personnel Matters)
Geschäftsverteilungsplan (Distribution of Work)
Geschäftsaktenplan (Standard Filing System)
Statistik (Statistics)
Geheimregister (Registry of Classified Documents)

GRUPPE III A

Gemeinschaftsleben Allgemein (General Community Life)

III A 1

Organisation der Arbeit - Organisation of Work

also referred to as

Allgemeine Fragen der Lebensarbeitsarbeit - General Questions of Ant III Work

The work of this Referat is not known in detail. It may, however, be assumed that it concerns itself mainly with planning and recording the work carried out by Ant III in general. Hilfsreferat III A 1 is known to be responsible for cooperation between SD and Wehrmacht. No other sub-sectional units have been identified.

III A 2

Rechtsleben Allgemein - General Legal Matters

This Referat is reported to examine every new act or law, to collect suggestions and reports on laws and on their effects from all the regional SD headquarters, and to forward the results of such research to the Reichsjustizministerium. Its personnel as well as its agents are drawn mainly from the legal profession.

In addition to the more general functions Referat III A 2 seems to deal with specific cases of violations of the law. The SD will investigate such violations in order to report them to the Gestapo or Kripo for action. Particular topics which are known to have been investigated by III A 2, and which may give an idea of the wide scope of this Referat, are:-

Political offences and violations of the law in general
Popular attitude towards distinguishing emblems to be worn by Jews
Attitude of Germans towards Jews.
Marriages between Germans and "Non-Aryans"
Protection of the honour of soldiers killed in battle
Legal matters in connection with public collections
Theft of mails
Public and official corruption
Forged ration coupons
Illegal slaughter of livestock
Investigation of claims
Court decisions incompatible with Nazi ideas
Schutzhaft (Protective Custody) and Concentration Camps

III A 3

Verwaltung Allgemein - Administration in General.

This Referat, covering the investigation of administrative matters, has naturally a fairly close relation to III A 2. Many of its agents are ordinary citizens. Its duties include observing public reaction to various administrative offices and official actions as well as public opinion in general. It is furthermore reported that III A 3 also supervises all Police personnel, including even the Kripo and Gestapo. The importance of that function and the extent of the powers derived from it need not be explained or stressed. The III A 3 Hilfsreferate, while not specifically identified, are known to range at least from a to e.

A conclusive and exhaustive enumeration of the functions of III A 3 cannot, of course, be given. The following examples of special cases handled by this Referat, however, may help to illustrate its general work:

Simplification of administration
 Elimination of unnecessary recourse to higher HQ
 Lack of cooperation between various official agencies
 Behaviour of high-ranking public officials, such as Landräte
 Attitude of officials towards the public
 Cancellation of pay and pensions to officials found politically unreliable
 Replacement of personnel in local offices (Beamtenschnitts)
 Deferment of officials from military service (Wk-Stellung)
 The effects of military recruiting policy
 Effect of the distribution of duties and financial burdens on local communities.
 Public attitude towards compulsory insurance for employees
 Family allowances for military personnel
 Fixing of responsibility for the investigation of acts of sabotage in mining areas
 Listening to foreign wireless stations
 Study of results of enemy air raids
 Surveillance of prisoners out on parole
 National Population Register (Volkskartei)

III A 4

Allgemeines Volksleben - General National Life

This Referat deals with mass observation and its evaluation. The term "Volksleben", translated as "national life", includes all matters concerning both Nation and Party. The Referat has almost unlimited scope in the surveillance of individual and community, of possible anti-Nazi tendencies, of the written and the spoken word. Investigations and spying of this kind are carried right into the ranks and HQ of the Nazi Party. A recent document shows that III A 4 was the Referat through which the SD collected information on an attempt by leading personalities to transport their families and possessions to the vicinity of the Swiss border. In addition, III A 4 investigates relations between the Party and the Armed Forces.

The following specific cases for which documentary evidence exists are listed to illustrate some of the activities of III A 4:-

Observation of general morale (Stimmung und Lage)
 Reception by the public of enemy leaflets and propaganda in general
 Rumours, political jokes and popular humor.
 Rumours concerning discontinued payment of pensions for invalid veterans after the war.
 Observation of the effect of mail on the morale of the troops
 Behaviour of leading personalities of the Party and State
 Blameworthy behaviour of soldiers' wives
 General attitude toward mass evacuations and ARP measures
 ARP daily reports
 Press comments and editorial opinion on court sentences
 Relations between Party and Wehrmacht.

The extent of the powers of this Referat is demonstrated even further by reliable reports of the existence of the sub-sectional unit III A 4 a (Geheim-secret) which is said to supervise all leading personalities in the Nazi Party with the rank of Kreisleiter and above.

III A 5

Cooperation between Sipo and SD with other Police and Government agencies; general problems of police law.

This Referat was probably a later addition of III A, and its exact functions are not known. It is known, however, that requests for character references by the Sipo to Government agencies, liaison between the Sipo and the Postal authorities in matters of censorship, and written reports furnished by the Sipo and SD to local Police Headquarters or to the Administrative Police on matters of Police registration and Police law in general, are handled in this Referat. The following sub-sectional units are known to exist, but their actual interests cannot be accurately identified:-

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- III A 5 a Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between the Sipo and the general administrative authorities.
- III A 5 b Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between Gestapo and other branches of the Police.
- III A 5 c Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between Sipo and Orpo Liaison with Administrative Police in matters of Registration
- III A 5 d Possibly: SD supervision of cooperation between the Sipo and other branches of the Police, in general.

A decree of the RSHA of September 1943 ordered that all matters of Police law and registration affecting in some way the relationship between the German Police and other Government agencies were to be handled by the RSHA instead of by the Hauptamt Orpo. Hilfsreferat III A 5 c deals with these new functions. While this decree assigned certain supervisory duties of Police registration to III A 5 c, this change of procedure did not cause any new establishments of personnel or organisation within the Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen and therefore does not affect the over-all picture of Police registration as discussed in Part IV, paragraph 82 Verwaltungspolizei.

GRUPPE III B

Volkstum und Volksgesundheit - Dealing with the German People and "the well-being of the German Race"

III B 1

Deutsches Volkstum - German "Racial Heritage"

This Referat contains several Ämter für Volkstumsfragen (Bureaux for questions concerning the German "Racial Heritage"). Close liaison is probably maintained with the NSDAP Hauptamt (Main Bureau) für Volkstumsfragen and with the Beauftragter d. NSDAP für alle Volkstumsfragen. It is believed that III B 1 was intended to become an important office only after final German victory.

The sub-section was probably expected to observe all kinds of re-adjustment such as the settlement of Germans in newly-acquired territories. Reports indicate that III B 1 has made extensive plans for German expansion. In this connection Himmler's position as Reichskommissar für die Festigung d. deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of Germanism) should be borne in mind.

III B 2

Fremdes Volkstum und Minderheiten - Foreign "Races" and Minorities

This Referat concerns itself with the relations between Germans and people of other nations as well as minorities within Germany. It is reported also that this Referat deals with the liquidation of Jews in Poland, the resettlement of Poles and their "Germanisation". Hilfsreferat III B 2 c is known to deal with Italian workers in Germany. No details on other sub-sectional units are available. Among some specific cases known to have been dealt with by III B 2 are the following:-

- Problems of racial policy (Volkspolitische Fragen)
- Utilisation of foreign workers
- Specific questions of foreign labour, such as employment of Poles, Dutch, Russians.
- Employment of Russian women for domestic help
- Distinguishing marks for foreign workers and its effect on the public.

III B 3

Rasse- und Volksgesundheit - Health of the German Race and People

This Referat usually deals with general aspects of national health rather than with specific technical and medical matters. It employs a considerable number of doctors as agents. The following specific examples of topics known to have been covered by III B 3 may help to clarify the functions of the sub-section:-

Reports on public health
 Reports on medical aid given in schools
 The effect of air raids on public health
 Investigation of shipments of inferior X-ray equipment and drugs,
 and chemicals to hospitals.
 Problems of immunisation
 Euthanasia
 Propaganda campaigns to popularise certain medical aids, such as
 Vitamins (Vitamin-Aktion)
 Investigation of grants of additional rations

This Referat appears also to be interested in the composition of the
 "Germanic" SS formations. Liaison is probably maintained with the SS-Rasse-
 und Siedlungshauptamt (SS Race and Settlement Dept.)

III B 4

Staatsangehörigkeit, Wanderung und Siedlung - Citizenship, Migration and
 Settlement

This Referat observes such matters as the resettlement of families who
 have lived in non-German territories, but who have come under German jurisdiction
 as a result of the expansion of the Reich and are now regarded as Germans by the
 Nazis. Close liaison is probably maintained with the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle
 (Vomi - Department for the repatriation of "racial" Germans) and its Unwanderer-
 zentralen (repatriation offices).

In a more general way this Referat also handles all questions of citizenship
 and naturalisation from the SD point of view.

III B 5

Innerpolitische Lage d. besetzten Gebiete - Political Conditions in Occupied
 Territories.

Few details are known about the workings of this sub-section, but among
 its main functions is the study of the attitude of the native population in
 occupied territories. It is further reported that the department has dealt
 with the exchange of students between Germany and occupied countries. Special
 courses were given to students from the Eastern territories by the Ostministerium
 (Ministry for Eastern Affairs) headed by Alfred Rosenberg. Among the topics
 of interest to III B 5 is the attitude of the population toward Pan-Germanism.

GRUPPE III C

Kultur - Culture.

III C 1

Wissenschaft und Hochschule - Sciences and higher Education

The various sub-sectional units of this Referat are responsible for the
 supervision of universities, interesting themselves in the students as well as
 in the teachers. All scientists and scientific institutions come under its
 supervision and many of the agents of III C 1 are recruited from among the
 teaching staffs of universities. III C 1 also checks certain activities in
 secondary schools, but the main interest is in universities, colleges and
 similar institutions.

The following specific subjects and Hilfsreferate have been definitely
 identified as coming under III C 1:

III C 1a Archives
 Scientific studies
 Superstitions, astrology and similar matters
 Possibly: replacements (Nachwuchs) of technical and scientific
 personnel

III C 1b Study of Oriental cultures

III C 1c ?

III C 1d ?

III C 1 a

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SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

III C 1 a Supervision of University faculties and student bodies,
Fraternities, students' unions, etc.

III C 2

Erziehung, Religiöses Leben und Sport - Education, Religious Matters and Sport.

The following Hilfsreferate are responsible for the observation and investigation of the subjects indicated:

III C 2 a Schools
Teachers
Prohibition of certain plays etc. in schools

III C 2 b Youth in general
Juvenile Delinquency
Camps, including disciplinary camps for juveniles
Military service for juveniles
Matters concerning the Hitler Jugend

III C 2 c Sport

III C 2 d Religious Problems

This is one of the largest Hilfsreferate in Amt III, and its range of interests is almost unlimited. Among the specific problems which have been identified as concerning III C 2 d are the following:-

Religious Services, and their effect on the population
Memorial celebrations, and their effects
Observation of money collections for Church purposes
Assistance given by the Church to soldiers
Pastoral letters
Catholicism and Protestantism
Reports on the Clergy's attitude to political speeches
Propaganda among opposition Church groups
Rumours circulating among the Clergy.

III C 3

Kulturelles Leben - Cultural matters

This Referat concerns itself mainly with the effect on the public of news, music, theatre, films, museums, buildings, monuments and art in general. The interest is, of course, not in culture and art as such, but rather in the investigation of artists from the Nazi point of view. A careful and detailed check is kept on all phases of cultural life and any anti-Nazi tendencies are immediately reported to the Gestapo or Kripo. To cover these varied topics thoroughly III C 3 has been divided into various sub-sectional units, some of which may be designated as follows:-

III C 3 a Associations, clubs and similar organisations
Investigations of the employment of "undesirable racial groups"
(e.g. Negroes) for public performances.

III C 3 b Cultural advancement in General
Strength through Joy (KdF - Kraft durch Freude) presentations
Lectures, public speeches and recitals
Studies of local history
National Socialist celebrations.

III C 3 c Public Entertainment; its affect on the audience

III C 3 d Music - possibly also prohibited music

III C 3 e Production and sale of art products
Investigation of inferior art
Approval for the erection and maintenance of monuments.

SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

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Studies of local history
National Socialist celebrations.

III C 3 c Public Entertainment; its effect on the audience

III C 3 d Music - possibly also prohibited music

III C 3 e Production and sale of art products
Investigation of inferior art
Approval for the erection and maintenance of monuments.

III C 3 f Theatre
 Opera
 Actors, singers, etc.
 Probably also includes control of actors' and singers' salaries

III C 3 g Films
 Newsreels
 Propaganda films.

III C 3 ? Reports on companies (IC) and announcers

III C 4

Allgemeine Propaganda - Presse, Schrifttum, Rundfunk - Propaganda in general -
 Press, Literature and Wireless.

This Referat is the counterpart of III C 3 in the field of propaganda and literature.

III C 4 a Press

Sub-divisions within this unit apparently provide for study of theatre, film and music as discussed in the press. III C 4 also checks newspaper vendors and similar agencies, and determines the desirability of any newspaper and its contents.

III C 4 b Literature

Books in general
 Book clubs
 Collections of books for the Armed Forces (Rosenberg Bücherspende)
 Libraries
 Liaison with the Reichsschrifttumskammer (National Chamber of Literature)

III C 4 c Wireless

Wireless reporting
 Community wireless programmes
 Investigation of listeners to foreign and illegal broadcasts
 Monitoring of foreign wireless stations

III C 4 d Propaganda

Study of the effects and reception of propaganda
 Weekly propaganda slogans
 Propaganda literature
 Public showcases exhibiting daily newspapers (Pressekästen)
 Popular reaction to foreigners

One of the Hilfsreferate of III C 4 - most probably III C 4 d - handles the sub-section's confidential reports and information..

GRUPPE III D

Allgemeine Wirtschaftspolitik - General Economic Matters

This Gruppe deals with economic matters of all kinds, including agriculture. III D has become extremely important because of its activities in occupied territories. It is reported that it is territorially divided into Gruppe D West and D Ost. In its investigations of black market and other illegal activities, it has established itself as an economic control agency of tremendous scope. Documentary evidence indicates that in many instances it has by far exceeded its original mission and has entered into economic transactions to the definite advantage of its own personnel.

III D 1

Agrarpolitik, Forstwirtschaft und Ernährung - Agricultural Policy, Forestry and Food Distribution.

This Referat deals with the investigation of every detail of agriculture and forestry, in particular:-

Violations of wartime economy regulations
 Food production in general

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Distribution of such foodstuffs as eggs, milk, bread, meat, vegetables and fruit.
Control of livestock
Study of purchasing power (Kauf and Kaufkraft)
Allotment of food to occupying forces and to the population of occupied territories
Distribution of alcoholic beverages
Exploitation of the soil for agricultural purposes

III D 2

Handel, Handwerk und Verkehr - Trades, Crafts, Traffic and Communications

This Referat studies and investigates the following activities:

Distribution of fuel
Hoarding and black market activities
Distribution of manufactured products - fabrics, soap and shoes
Abuse of motor vehicles
Conditions of roads and highways
Motor traffic in general
Supervision of all trade organisations and clubs
Supply of essential materials for the construction and maintenance of public air raid shelters
Control of hotels, inns and restaurants
Water and power supply
Employment and efficiency of telephone, telegraph and postal communications,

III D 3

Finanzwesen - Finance

This Referat studies and investigates the following activities:

Financial and tax policy
Control of currency, dividends, banks, savings banks and stock-exchanges
Insurance
Supervision and regulation of prices (Preisüberwachung, Preisgestaltung)
Rumours concerning confiscation of property, freezing of bank accounts and inflation reports
Credit in industry and agriculture
Speculative sales of real estate; profits in general

III D 4

Industrie und Energiewirtschaft - Industry and Power Supply

This Referat studies and investigates the following activities:

Power supply and rates governing the supply
Mining
Production matters in general
Distribution and exploitation of raw materials
Specific industries such as metallurgy or the textile industry
Collection of salvage
Closing down of industries
Investigation of the distribution of contracts and orders
Administration of enemy industries and property

III D 5

Arbeitseinsatz und Sozialwesen - Employment of Labour and matters of Social Welfare

This Referat has been greatly expanded by the manifold problems arising from foreign labour; it studies and investigates the following:

Employment of foreign workers in Germany and their administration
Unemployment problems
Employment of women for national labour
Employment of PW.

Employment of Party organisations such as the NSKK
 Surveillance and discipline of foreign labour
 Results of increased working hours
 Results of wage ceilings
 Slackening and absenteeism
 Legal and illegal labour organisations
 All matters of pay and salary
 Housing conditions for workers.
 Social insurance and benefits
 Working conditions in industry
 Holidays for workers
 Enforced savings and collections
 Evacuation and resettlement of children
 Benefits for next of kin of soldiers killed in action

III D 6

Kolonialwirtschaft - Colonial Economic Policy

Little is known about the functions of this Referat. In view of the present dwindling importance of German colonial aspirations it may be assumed that III D 6 is operating on rather a reduced scale, if at all.

Note: Pa (or PA) The designation Pa (Personalangelegenheiten - Personnel) may be found in combination with any of the Referate and Hilfsreferate designations. It indicates that the subject matter relates to a person and can be found in the Personnel files of the particular section or sub-section. Thus for instance III C 1 Pa would refer to a particular member of the Clergy and so on.

133. SD Files.

The SD maintains a Reichszentralkartei und Zentralaktenhaltung (Central Reich Index and Central Files), to keep records of all incidents of administration, personnel, employment and similar business. Late in 1943 this central collection of records, previously located in Berlin, was moved to Wartenburg/Sudetengau, but recent unconfirmed reports indicate that it may have been transferred to Southern Germany. Similar collections of records on a smaller scale are maintained by the various SD headquarters in Germany and occupied territories.

It is also noteworthy that in December 1942 Sipo and SD headquarters were ordered to collect and preserve all documents and reports which were no longer of practical value, but which might still be useful from the political and historical point of view. The order stated that a Zentralarchiv (Central Archives) für Sipo und SD was to be established, and that these collections of documents were to be permanently stored there. It is not known whether these archives have been started, but it is of interest from a CI point of view to note that files of this kind exist. The order specifically called for safe storage places to avoid destruction of such valuable documents as a result of Allied air attacks.

134. Regional Organisation of the SD inside Germany.

The regional organisation of both Gestapo and Kripo follows to a certain extent the old administrative system of Germany, but since the SD was originally a branch of the SS it followed, in its early days, the old regional organisation of the SS into Oberabschnitte and Unterabschnitte. Gradually, however, as a result of its intimate connection with the Sicherheitspolizei the regional organisation of the SD was brought into line with that of the Gestapo and the Kripo, and its headquarters were consequently re-named SD-Leitabschnitte (SD Regional Headquarters) and SD-Abschnitte (SD Sub-regional headquarters). At present 15 SD-Leitabschnitte and 23 SD-Abschnitte have been identified in Greater Germany. Finally, as the Party administrative and territorial system tended to be regarded as the guiding pattern for future German administration in

general, areas controlled by SD Headquarters come to be defined in terms of Party Gaue and Kreise. This change emphasises the close link between the SD and the Party Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, and Ortsgruppenleiter on all routine matters.

As in the case of the Gestapo and the Kripo the regional headquarters of the SD were considered inadequate to consolidate the control of the Security Service down to the smallest unit of the community, so SD HQ established their own branch offices, viz, SD-Hauptausstellen and SD-Ausstellen, for this purpose. Documents indicate that all regional and local SD headquarters resemble in their inner organisation the structure of Amt III of the RSHA, but of course on a smaller scale corresponding to the size of the office and local requirements.

SD-(Leit-)Abschnitte are usually established in the same localities as Stapo-(Leit-)Stellen in order to facilitate constant close cooperation between the two services. Within their particular area the (Leit-)Abschnitte are responsible for the administration and direction of all SD activities. They receive their orders direct from, and report to, the RSHA. At the same time they are subject to general supervision and coordination by the BdS (IdS) in their Wehrkreis. A BdS (IdS) is usually chosen from among the highest officials of the SD. It can therefore be assumed that the BdS (IdS), if only by reason of his personal contacts, stands closer to the SD than the Kripo and Gestapo.

Each (Leit-)Abschnitt is headed by a Leiter (Chief). The chain of command from this chief of the regional headquarters to the BdS and finally to the RSHA is somewhat complicated by the fact that the SD as a Party organisation is also responsible to the appropriate Gauleiter (Party Regional Chief Executive) who is authorised to assign specific missions to the SD. The Gauleiter's expert adviser in all SD matters is the Leiter of the Regional SD headquarters. Indications are, however, that a good deal of the important SD work is made to bypass the Gauleiter.

The relationship between SD-Leitabschnitte and Abschnitte is similar to that between the equivalent offices of the Gestapo and Kripo. SD-Abschnitte are not subordinate to SD-Leitabschnitte: they are independent HQ and no executive orders as from a higher to a lower echelon are issued by a Leitabschnitt to an Abschnitt, but, again as with the Sicherheitspolizei, the Leitabschnitt may frequently issue directives and memoranda to the various Abschnitte within its territory to ensure uniformity of procedure and to avoid overlapping. In certain instances the Leitabschnitt may also act as a collecting point for information to be passed on to the RSHA and to regional Headquarters. While in general the functions of both Leitabschnitt and Abschnitt are the same, the Leitabschnitt, as the guiding and coordinating HQ, probably maintains more extensive files and employs a larger staff.

Like the Kripo- and Gestapo-Leitstellen the SD-(Leit-)Abschnitte establish branch offices, i.e. Hauptausstellen and Ausstellen in nearby localities. In the case of the SD, however, such branch offices have been identified even in towns where SD-(Leit-)Abschnitte are located. In these towns the (Haupt-)Ausstelle deals with the local collection of intelligence to be passed on to the (Leit-)Abschnitt where the reports of all the lower headquarters in the region are evaluated, consolidated, and then forwarded to Amt III. Thus regional and local activities are carried out in separate headquarters.

It must be emphasised that the Hauptausstellen and the Ausstellen (the difference between them being merely one of size) are definitely subordinate to the (Leit-)Abschnitt in their area. Such branch offices of the SD have most probably been established at all capitals of Party Kreise.

A number of SD Abschnitte have been downgraded to become Hauptausstellen or Ausstellen for the duration of the war (cf. similar developments in the Gestapo, para 102). The main reason for these changes was the manpower problem created by the constantly growing responsibilities of the SD, especially in occupied territories. To meet the demand for personnel to work in these areas a number of regional HQ in Germany had to be reduced in size, but documentary avoidance indicates that such newly formed Hauptausstellen

continue to fulfill all the functions of the former Abschnitt. They are defined as Meldeköpfe (information collecting centres) for all the branch offices which were formerly subordinated to them. Reports received at the Hauptaussonstelle in its capacity of Meldekopf are not exploited by that office, but are collated and passed straight on to the RSHA. The term Meldekopf should not, however, mislead the reader into believing that these new HQ are simply message centres; they still have all the authority and responsibilities of the former Abschnitte towards the subordinate branch offices, which they continue to administer and direct.

The liberation of a considerable part of the formerly Nazi-occupied territories has, however, begun to reverse this process of downgrading regional headquarters of the SD within Germany. As Allied forces approach the borders of the Reich security control within Germany is being constantly tightened. As a result, a number of SD offices have been restored to their original classification, size and importance - a trend facilitated by the influx of SD personnel from areas liberated by the Allies. It may be expected that changes along these lines will not only continue but will be accelerated.

In the discussion of the regional organization of both Gestapo and Kripo the supervisory and even directing powers of the BdS were pointed out. In the case of the SD this control exists to an even greater degree, and in many instances the BdS may even assume full command of the SD: where this is not the case he definitely supervises and coordinates the work of the various regional SD headquarters within his district, and is therefore in constant touch with the Leiter of the (Leit-) Abschnitte.

135. The SD system of agents.

It is obvious that complete control of all sources of information, as practised by the SD, could not be exercised merely through the regional headquarters and branch offices which have been discussed in this paragraph. The Sipo has been shown to have a system of informers which reaches right into the individual household, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the SD has developed a network of agents which is spread all over the country and functions as a system of listening posts for the regular SD-Headquarters. The nucleus of this organization of agents is formed by a group of regular full-time and paid SD members. These are referred to as hauptamtlich (full-time) and are assisted in their functions by ehrenamtliche (Honorary unpaid) members of the SD. These agents, both hauptamtlich and ehrenamtlich, direct the activities of the Beobachter (Observers) or Vertrauensmänner (Confidential Agents or "Contacts"). Finally this more or less professional group is supplemented by a number of so-called Zubringer (Informers) who may be employed only temporarily to supply specific items of information. These are taken from all classes and professions to ensure that every detail of German life is covered.

Observers are chosen from among people who are extremely reliable politically; they are assigned a particular field, as a rule one closely connected with their professions. They are charged with constant observation within that sphere and furnish periodical reports to the SD headquarters which employ them. Sometimes they may be called upon to keep a watchful eye on particular individuals. It is reported that Beobachter placed within factories and offices and indeed even within Party formations, including the SS, operate unknown to their employers or commanding officers. Theoretically the services rendered by observers are honorary, no payment being made to them except for expenses incurred during their duties, but it is known that handsome commissions are frequently given, in practice. In one particular instance of large scale confiscations of black market merchandise the agents were given 10% of the black-market price. Usually observers are selected by the chief of the SD headquarters among the larger group of Vertrauensmänner or -leute. These "contacts" are recruited only as and when required; they are employed in great number and are generally used for the observation of individuals rather than of general trends. It is reported that as a rule suitable persons are suggested by the local headquarters of the NSDAP, then checked by the Gestapo; finally they are subject to approval by the chief of the SD headquarters. The Vertrauensmänner receive

their orders from and report all their findings to a Beobachter and only in rare instances communicate directly with the SD headquarters. Both Beobachter and Vertrauensmänner are sworn in by the SD before they are permitted to carry out their duties, and card indices are kept on personal data concerning them.

Regular SD agents are well protected by their organization. Wherever possible their identity is kept hidden, and instances are known where certain reports have been withheld as a safety precaution, preventing any possible exposure of the informer. They are frequently given code numbers to cover their real identity; a special numbering system serving as a cover for agents has been devised, but details of this system are not available. Judging by a French agent operating in Marseille, who, according to documents, was known under the file number AG-Me 66, it seems probable that agents are numbered consecutively, and designated by the letters AG (Agent), followed possibly by an abbreviation denoting the locality in which they operate, e.g. Me probably stands for Marseille. It should be noted that the term Agent is only used for foreigners serving as agents for the SD, and never for Germans. Personnel records of agents in occupied territories are probably maintained by Amt VI.

In addition to the various types of agents so far discussed, the SD make occasional use, especially in occupied territory, of anyone willing to sell information. These "collaborators" do not enjoy the same protection as the regular SD agents, and in some instances are known to have been "eliminated" when their usefulness had ceased.

136. Regional organization of the SD in occupied territories

As previously pointed out the Sipo and SD in occupied territories operate in combined commands. These are organized, along the same lines as the RSHA, in Abteilungen numbered from I - VII. Thus Abteilung III of such a combined command is the direct representative of Amt III in BERLIN whose inner structure it more or less reflects. The largest unit of this kind is the Sipo and SD-Einsatzgruppe, headed by a "Chef". The Einsatzgruppe covers a very large area, probably an entire country; for instance, an "Einsatzgruppe der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD Kroatien" has been identified. The Gruppe is sub-divided into a varying number of Sipo- und SD-Kommandos, each headed by a Kommandeur der Sipo und des SD. In Southern France these units were referred to as Einsatzkommandos, and were headed by a Kommandeur or Führer. Apparently there is no difference in organization between the Kommandos and Einsatzkommandos, but the latter were probably formed as mobile units for the total occupation of France and only later became static, but retaining their original name. The size and scope of each Einsatzkommando no doubt varies according to local needs; a document of the middle of 1940 refers to two Einsatzkommandos with a combined strength of about 260 men; but the average strength of such a unit is reported to be only about 70 - 80.

Within each Einsatzkommando the functions of Gestapo, Kripo and SD are separated into distinct divisions (Sparten) usually designated by Roman numerals.

SD HQ in occupied territories may, if necessary, form branch offices corresponding to those discussed in the regional organization of the SD in Germany, which are known as Aussenkommandos or Aussenstellen and are headed by a Sipo and SD Leiter.

For specific tasks Sonderinsatzkommandos (Special Duty Commands), Sonderkommandos (Special Commands), Teilkommandos ("Part" Commands) and z.b.V. Kommandos (Special Employment Commands) may be formed, according to need. Such units are frequently specialized in function and personnel; their existence is temporary, and dependent on the duration of their mission. For instance, Sonderkommandos are known to have been formed for the evacuation of Jews from their homes and their eventual shipment to Poland. The term Sonderkommandos is, however, reported to have been used to designate certain regular Einsatzkommandos in the East, and that sub-divisions of such units were similarly termed Teilkommandos.

This usage may perhaps have arisen because the term Einsatzkommando had by then acquired too static a connotation to be applicable to the more fluid Eastern Front.

All Sipo and SD units operating in occupied territories are under the command and supervision of the Appropriate Rds. Copies of all written communications and reports are also sent to the HSSP. It appears that in occupied territories the connection between the SD and the Nazi Party is not nearly so closely maintained as it is in Germany, and the combined Sipo and SD commands abroad have obtained a large amount of power by remaining almost completely independent.

137. The SD in the Foreign and Military Field.

There are three additional Rats in the RSHA, as mentioned in paragraphs 82, 89, Amt VI Ausland (Foreign countries), Amt VII Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung (Ideological research and its exploitation), and the Militärisches Amt (MI Bureau). They are closely linked with Amt III, but their spheres of influence are in the foreign and military field. Except for the following brief outline they cannot be dealt with in this book.

As its designation "Ausland" indicates Amt VI is the foreign branch of the SD intelligence system. It is headed by SS-BF SCHILLERBERG. Its work is mainly concerned with espionage, sabotage and subversion in territories not under the direct control of the Reich, so that its functions do not overlap those of Amt III, which, as has already been shown, only covers occupied territories where the Nazi Police are in full control.

Much of the information, however, needed by Amt VI for the successful execution of its main assignments must of necessity be collected in occupied territory by its agents working in cooperation with those of Amt III.

In addition to this, Amt VI maintains an extensive network of agents for espionage in every satellite, neutral, and hostile country. The information thus gained is then sent back to Amt VI where it is sorted and evaluated.

Offices of Amt VI have been established as Abteilung VI within many of the Sipo and SD headquarters in occupied territories. The officials of these lower echelons of Amt VI are subordinate to the HSSPf and under him to the Rds. Reports indicate, however, that in many instances a clear-cut chain of command and channel of communications cannot be maintained, and consequently its personnel frequently receives direct orders from Berlin and in turn forwards many of its findings to the main headquarters without intermediaries. It should also be noted that officials of the Sipo and SD are intentionally left in ignorance concerning much of the work of section "Ausland" which may be attached to their office.

Amt VII, under the title of Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung (Ideological Research and its Exploitation) was, as previously mentioned, added to the RSHA in 1940. It developed from the Auslandswissenschaftliche Institut (Institute for "research" in Foreign Countries). Its HQ is located in Berlin/Grünwald in Dolbrückstrasse. It operates in close liaison with the German Foreign Office in Berlin and probably also with the Geopolitical Institute in Munich. While it is not definitely confirmed whether Amt VII is an organic part of the SD, a study of its functions and operations indicates that in practice its work is always closely connected with, and frequently supplementary, to that of the SD. It is certain that it works in close cooperation with Amt VI.

The overall function of Amt VII consists of the collection of political warfare material to be used by Sipo, SD and other Party and Government agencies. Amt VII observes and investigates all institutes of learning and education, all scientific establishments and all literature and printed matter. Documentary evidence indicates, that in the course of its development Amt VII has deviated to an increasing extent from its theoretic aim of merely exploiting ideological research for official propaganda purposes, and that it has joined the other agencies of the SD in reporting on activities in occupied territories and foreign countries in general in order to gather material useful for combatting

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Both functionally and organisationally the regional sections of Amt VII, and probably also the main bureau in the RSHA, are sub-divided into 3 Gruppen (sections).

VII A Hochschule und Wissenschaft
(Universities and Scientific matters)

VII B Schulwesen und Erziehungsfragen -
(schools and problems of education)

VII C Schrifttum und Verlagswesen
(Literature and publishing)

The Militärisches Amt was added to the RSHA as a result of the following development: Until the middle of 1944 the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW - the German High Command) operated its own Intelligence Services through the Abwehr (Military Intelligence). That meant the existence of two intelligence organisations in Germany: The Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS as the political information service of the Party and State and the military intelligence system of the Abwehr operated by and for the Armed Forces exclusively. It would seem that functionally the two systems might well stand side by side without interfering with each other, and indeed, originally their spheres did not seriously clash or overlap, but during the course of the war and especially as the military situation began to deteriorate, friction arose between them and gradually their former parallel existence gave way to opposition, competition and rivalry. The reason for this development may partly be found in the difference between the personnel of the two agencies. The SD was staffed by the most fanatic followers of the Nazi Party and its full-time personnel was derived exclusively from the ranks of the SS. The Abwehr on the other hand was composed of German Staff Officers, many of whom had never favoured National Socialism except for political expediency. In addition their knowledge of military affairs and their access to inside information on the darker facts of the strategic position of Germany led many of them to taking a more realistic, i.e. defeatist, outlook on Germany's future. The orthodox Nazi, in contrast, still believed in Germany's invincibility.

To this basic difference in outlook between the Abwehr and SD must be added certain practical and operational factors. The working machinery of the Abwehr had never reached a very high degree of efficiency and was perhaps tied by too much bureaucratic procedure. The SD on the other hand, newly risen to power, carried out its aims, and those of the SS, with scientific ruthlessness and efficiency. As military conquests added foreign territories to the Reich the SD expanded in proportion and in occupied territories especially took over many functions of espionage and sabotage which ordinarily might be considered the responsibility of military intelligence and counter intelligence. As has been previously shown Amt VI of the SD deals almost exclusively with activities of this kind. It is not surprising then that rivalry between Abwehr and SD, i.e. between the OKW and the Nazi Party, led to a break between them.

In June 1944 the influence of the Party on military matters had reached a point which enabled the SD to cause the organisation of the Abwehr to be disbanded. Its offices became a bureau of the RSHA under the name of Militärisches Amt and its funds and functions were taken over by the SD. Under this new scheme the Militärisches Amt and its funds and functions were taken over by the SD. Under this new scheme the Militärisches Amt became closely associated with, and perhaps actually attached to Amt VI under the command of SS-BF SCHELLMANN.

This extension of SD power into fields far beyond its original scope as a political intelligence service, underlines its significance to the Nazis as the carefully chosen, highly-trained and fanatically loyal nucleus of their whole vast system of control. If in the future that system is replaced by underground resistance to Allied occupation the central role will undoubtedly be played, again, by the SD.

and suppressing elements opposed to Nazi ideology and interests.

Both functionally and organisationally the regional sections of Amt VII, and probably also the main bureau in the RSHA, are sub-divided into 3 Gruppen (sections).

VII A Hochschule und Wissenschaft
(Universities and Scientific matters)

VII B Schulwesen und Erziehungsfragen -
(schools and problems of education)

VII C Schrifttum und Verlagswesen
(Literature and publishing)

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ANNEXE AINDEX OF TOWNS AND POLICE HQ

List of Abbreviations (not in all cases official German abbreviations)

Column 2: Regional Police Commanders.

- a) HSEPT H~~ö~~here SS- und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commander)
 b) BDO Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (Commander of the Regular Police)
 c) Bds Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Commander of the Security Police and Security Service)

Column 3: Higher Police Authorities (H~~ö~~here Polizeibehörden)

- RStH. Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governor)
 RPräs. Regierungspräsident (District (Governmental) Administrative Chief)
 L~~ä~~sReg. Landesregierung (State Government)
 IMin. Innenminister (Minister of the Interior)
 StMin-AI Staatsministerium, (Ministry of State, Department of
 Abteilung Inneres Internal Affairs)
 Pol.Präs. Polizei Präsident (Police President)
 Rego.Bgn. Regierender Bürgermeister (Governing Mayor)

Column 4: National Police Administration (Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung)

- PP Polizei Präsidium (Police Presidency)
 PD Polizei Direktion (Police Directorate)
 PA Polizei Amt (Police Office)
 Z Zweigstelle (Branch Office)

Column 5: Gestapo

- Gestapo Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police)
 LSt. Leitstelle (Regional HQ)
 St. Stelle (Sub-regional HQ)
 AuDSt. Aussendienststelle (Larger Branch Office)
 AuSt. Aussenstelle (Smaller Branch Office)
 DST. Dienststelle (Offices of unidentified classification)
 Greko Grenzpolizei-Kommissariat (Frontier Police-Commissariat)
 Gropo Grenzpolizei-Posten (Frontier Police-Outpost)

Column 6: Kripo

- Kripo Kriminalpolizei (Criminal Police)
 LSt. Leitstelle (Regional HQ)
 St. Stelle (Sub-regional HQ)
 AuDSt. Aussendienststelle (Larger Branch Office)
 AuP. Aussenposten (Smaller Branch Office)

Column 7: SD

- SD Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)
 L~~ä~~bs. Leitabschnitt (Regional HQ)
 Abs. Abschnitt (Sub-regional HQ)
 H~~ä~~uSt. Hauptausstellung (Larger Branch Office)
 AuSt. Aussenstelle (Smaller Branch Office)

ANNEXE AINDEX OF TERMS AND POLICE HQ

List of Abbreviations (not in all cases official German abbreviations)

Column 2: Regional Police Commanders.

- a) HSSPF . . . Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer (Superior SS and Police Commander)
 b) BdO . . . Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei (Commander of the Regular Police)
 c) BdS . . . Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Commander of the Security Police and Security Service)

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 IMin. . . Innenminister (Minister of the Interior)
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 LSt. . . Leitstelle (Regional HQ)
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 AuDSt. . . Aussendienststelle (Larger Branch Office)
 AuSt. . . Aussenstelle (Smaller Branch Office)
 DSt. . . Dienststelle (Offices of unidentified classification)
 Greko . . . Grenzpolizei-Kommissariat (Frontier Police-Commissariat)
 Gropo . . . Grenzpolizei-Posten (Frontier Police-Outpost)

Column 6: Kripo

- Kripo . . . Kriminalpolizei (Criminal Police)
 LSt. . . Leitstelle (Regional HQ)
 St. . . Stelle (Sub-regional HQ)
 AuDSt. . . Aussendienststelle (Larger Branch Office)
 AuP. . . Aussenposten (Smaller Branch Office)

Column 7: SD

- SD . . . Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)
 LAb. . . Leitabschnitt (Regional HQ)
 Ab. . . Abschnitt (Sub-regional HQ)
 HAUSt. . . Hauptausstellung (Larger Branch Office)
 AUSt. . . Aussenstelle (Smaller Branch Office)

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Column 3: Miscellaneous

SP & SD Kdo.	. . .	SIFO (Sicherheits-Polizei) & SD (Sicherheitsdienst) Kommando
		(Security Police and Security Service Command)
SW-Kdo.	. . .	SW-Kommando (Waterways Protection Police-Command)
SW-Abs.	. . .	SW-Abschnitt (" " " -Sector)
SW-Rev.	. . .	SW-Revier (" " " -Br. Ward
		-US. Precinct)
SW-Rev.Z	. . .	SW-Revier.Zweigstelle " " -'Revier' Branch
SW-Station	. . .	SW-Station " " -Station
SW-Wache	. . .	SW-Wache " " -Squad
SW-Posten	. . .	SW-Posten " " -Post
Wm.	. . .	Waffenmeister (Ordnance and Maintenance Shops)
FP	. . .	Feuerschutzpolizei (Fire Protection Police)
LS	. . .	Luftschutzpolizei (Air Raid Protection Police)

MIRS

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Town

Aachen

Aalen

Allensta

Altenbur

Altenkir

Altkirch

Altena

Arnsbach

Arnsberg

Aschaff

Augsburg

Aurich

Aussig

Bad Br

Baden-B

Bad Isch

Bad Kre

Bad Neu

Bad Old

Bad T

Balinge

Bamberg

Bautzen

Bayreut

Benthei

Berlin

NOTE 1:

almost

III).

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NOTE 2:

for War

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town	a) HSSPF b) BdO c) EUS	Higher Police Authorities (Höhere Polizei Behörden)	National Police HQ (Staatliche Polizei Verwaltungen)	Sicherheits Polizei Gestapo	Kripo	SD	Others
					Note 1		
Aachen		RPr#s.	PP	AuDst.	St.	HAuSt.	PP, Wm, LS
Aalen					AuP	AuSt.	
Allenstein		RPr#s.		AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
Altenburg			PD		AuDst.		
Altenkirchen						AuSt.	
Altkirch					AuP	AuSt.	
Altena			PA				
Arzbach		RPr#s.				AuSt.	
Arnsberg		RPr#s.					
Aschaffenburg						AuSt.	
Augsburg		RPr#s.	PP	AuSDt.	St.	HAuSt.	PP, Wm, LS
Aurich		RPr#s.		Dst.			
Aussig		RPr#s.	PP	Dst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	SV-Wache, Wm, LS.
Bad Brückenau						AuSt.	
Baden-Baden			PD	AuDst.	AuP.		
Bad Ischl				Dst.			
Bad Kreuznach					AuP.	AuSt.	LS
Bad Neustadt						AuSt.	
Bad Oldesloe						AuSt.	
Bad Tölz						AuSt.	
Balingen						AuSt.	
Bamberg							LS
Bautzen				AuDst.	AuP.		
Beyreuth						Abs.	LS
Bentheim				Greko			
Berlin	a, b a, b, c, Note 2	Pol. Pr#s.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	LAb.	FP, SV-Abs. Wm, LS.

NOTE 1: Kripo Branch Offices, i.e. Aussendienststellen and Aussenposten, exist in almost every German town. Some 500 of them have been identified (See Annex G, Part III). They have been included in this Gazetteer only where located in a town for which an entry was in any case necessitated by the existence of other Police headquarters.

NOTE 2: Berlin has two HSSPF and two BdO - one of each for Berlin proper, one of each for Wkr. III.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
					AuP	AuSt.	IS	Celle
Bernburg						AuSt.		Chemnitz
Bernkastel			PA	AuDst.	AuDst.		FP	Cilli
Benken			FP	(Kdr.d.Sipo & SD)				Coburg
Bialystok				AuDst.	AuDst.	HuSt.	FP,LS	Cottbus
Bielefeld					AuDst.		LS	Cuxhaven
Bielitz						AuSt.		
Birkenfeld					AuP	AuSt.	LS	Danzig
Bitterfeld			PD					Darmstadt
Blumenbach				Gropo				Delitzsch
Bochum			FP	DSt.	St.	HuSt.	FP,Wn.,LS	Dessau
Böhmisch-Leipa				Greko	AuP	AuSt.		Detmold
Bonn				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP,SW-Wache, LS	Diedenhof
						AuSt.		Dinslaken
Boppard						AuSt.		Dirschau
Borken/Westf.				Greko		AuSt.		Döbeln
Borkum							LS	Doerpen b Papenburg
Bottrop			PA					Dorpat
Brandenburg/Havel					AuDst.		FP,SW-Wache, LS	Dortmund
Braunsberg/Pr.				AuDst.	AuP.			Dranburg
Braunschweig a,b,c,	IMin.		FP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP,SW-Wache, Wn.,LS	Dresden
Bregenz				Greko				Drontheim
Bremen		Regd. Bgm.	FP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	FP,SW-Abs., Wn.,LS FP,SW-Rev.	Duisburg
Bremerhaven								Duisburg
Breslau	a,b,c,	RPrfts.	FP	LSt.	LSt.	LAbs.	FP,SW-Koe., Wn.,LS	Duisburg
Brieg					AuP.	HuSt.		Eberswalde
Bromberg		RPrfts.	FP	St.	St.	AuSt.	FP,SW-Rev., Wn.,LS	Ebingen
Bruck/aar							LS	Eger
Brünn		LdsReg. Mühren	PD	LSt.	St.		Wn.,LS	Eisenach
Brüx			FP	DSt.	AuDst.	AuSt.	LS	Eisensta
Brunsbüttelkoog							LS, SW-Station	
Budweis				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.		
Bückeburg		LdsReg.						
Bütow				AuDst.				
Bunderneuland				Gropo				
Bunzlau			AZ.		AuP		Wn.	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8								
t. IS	Celle				AuDst.	AuDst.		
t.	Chemnitz			PP	St.	St.	HauSt.	FP, Wn. LS
FP	Cilli				Greko			
	Coburg					AuP.	AuSt.	LS
St. FP, LS	Cottbus				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	LS
LS	Cuxhaven			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	SW-Rev. LS
St.					Greko			
t. LS	Danzig	a, b, c,	RPrüf.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Kdo
	Darmstadt		RSth.	PP	St.	St.	(Zoppot) Wn., LS	
	Delitzsch						HauSt.	FP, Wn.
St. FP, Wn., LS	Dessau		RSth.	PP		AuP.	AuSt.	
St.	Detmold		RSth.		AuDst.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Station
St. FP, SW-Wache, LS	Diedenhofen			PA		AuDst.		Wn., LS
St.	Dinslaken							SP&SD-Kdo
St.	Dirschau						AuSt.	LS
LS	Döbeln					AuP.	AuSt.	Sw-Wache
	Doerpen bei Papenburg							
FP, SW-Wache, LS	Dorpat							SW-Sonderkdo
	Dortmund			PP	St.	St.	Abs.	SW-Kdo.
St. FP, SW-Wache, Wn., LS	Dranburg				AuDst.			FP, Wn., LS
	Dresden	a, b, c,	IMin.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS
St. FP, SW-Abs., Wn., LS	Drontheim							Wn.
FP, SW-Rev.	Düren					AuDst.	AuSt.	
Abs. FP, SW-Kdo., Wn., LS	Düsseldorf	a, c	RPrüf.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Wache
AuSt.	Duisburg			PP				Wn., LS
St. FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS	Duisburg-Ranborn					AuDst.		Wn., LS
IS	Duisburg-Ruhrort							FP
								SW-Station
Wn., LS	Eberswalde					AuP.		SW-Wache, LS
St. LS	Ebingen			PA		AuP.		
LS, SW-Station	Eger				DSt.	AuDst.		LS
St.	Eisenach						AuSt.	LS
	Eisenstadt				Greko			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eisenstein-Markt (Markt-Eisenstein)				AuSt.			
Elbing			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.		FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS
Ellwangen/Württbg.				AuSt.	AuP.		
Elten/Niederrhein				Gropo			
Enden				Groke		AuSt.	SW-Rev., LS
Ermerich				Groke			SW-Weche
Engerou				Gropo			SW-Station
Erfurt		RPrds.	PP	AuDst.	St.	WuSt.	FP, Wn., LS
Erkelenz						AuSt.	
Erlangen					AuP.	AuSt.	
Esch/Luxemburg						AuSt.	
Essen			PP	AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	FP, Wn., LS
Esslingen			PD		AuP.		
Ettlingen				DSt.			
Eupen				AuSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Eydtkau (Eydtkühnen)				Groke			
Falkenau/Eger						AuSt.	
Fehmarn/Burg				AuDst.			
Feldkirch				Gropo	AuP.	AuSt.	
Flatow				AuDst.			
Flensburg			PD	Groke	St.		FP, SW-Rev., LS
Frankfurt a.M.			PP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	FP, SW-Weche Wn., LS
Frankfurt/Oder		RPrds	PD	St.	St.	HAuSt.	FP, LS
Freiburg/Breisgau			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.		LS
Freihaus						AuSt.	
Freudenstadt					AuP.	AuSt.	
Friedberg-Lad. Nauheim			PA				
Friedrichshafen			PD	Groke	AuDst.		SW-Kdo., LS
Fürth			PA			AuSt.	
Fulda					AuP.	AuSt.	

MIRS/OCC-CI/

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Gaber, ischken

Gablonz

Garmisch-
Partenkirchen

Gehlenburg/Ost

Geldern

Gelsenkirchen

Genthin

Gera

Giessen

Gladbeck

Glatz

Gleiwitz

Glogau

Gnesen

Goch

Göding

Göppingen

Görlitz

Göttingen

Goldap

Goslar

Guthenhafen

Gutha

Graudenz

Graz

Greifswald

Gries-Brenn

Gronau/Westf.

Gross-Warten

Grünberg

Guben

Güstrow

Guthrau

SECRET.

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8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Geber, ischken				Grepo			
FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS	Gablitz			PA	Greko			
	Garmisch- Partenkirchen					AuP.	AuSt.	
SW-Rev., LS	Gehlenburg/Ostpr.				Grepo			
SW-Weche	Geldern				Grepo		AuSt.	
SW-Station	Gelsenkirchen			PA	AuDSt.			FP
FP, Wn., LS	Genthin					AuP.		SW-Weche
	Gera			PD		AuDSt.		
	Giessen			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
	Gladbeck			PA				
FP, Wn., LS	Glatz				AuDSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
	Gleiwitz			PP	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		FP, SW-Weche, Wn., LS
	Glogau				AuDSt.	AuP.		SW-Weche, LS
	Gnosau				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
	Goch				Grepo			
	Goding				Grepo			
	Göppingen			PA		AuP.		
	Grilitz				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, LS
	Göttingen				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
	Goldap					AuP.	AuSt.	
FP, SW-Rev., LS	Goslar				AuDSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
FP, SW-Weche Wn., LS	Grödenhafen			PT	Greko	AuDSt.		FP, SW-Rev., LS
FP, LS	Grotha			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
LS	Graudenz			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		SW-Weche
	Graz		RStH	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
	Greifswald				AuDSt.	AuP.		
	Gries-Brenner				Greko. Grepo's.			
SW-Kö., LS	Gronau/Westf.				Greko	AuP.		
	Gross-Wartenberg				AuDSt.			
	Grünberg						AuSt.	
	Guben					AuP.	AuSt.	FP
	Guestrow					AuP.	AuSt.	
	Guthrau				AuDSt.		AuSt.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gumbinnen		RPrds.			AuP.	AuSt.	
Gummersbach						AuSt.	
Hagen					AuDst.	AuSt.	PP, LS
Hagenau					AuP.		SP&SD Aussond. FP
Halberstadt					AuDst.		
Halle/Saale			PP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	SW-Wache, Wn.FP LS
Hallein					AuP.	AuSt.	
Hamburg	a, b, c	RSth.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Group LS, Wn. SW-Rev.
Hamburg-Altona							
Hamburg-Finkenwärder							SW-Rev.
Hamburg-Harburg				PA		AuSt.	SW-Rev.
Hameln					AuP.	AuSt.	
Hamm/Westf.			PD		AuDst.		LS
Hanau			PD		AuP.	AuSt.	
Hannover	b	RPrds.	PP	LSt.	LSt.		FP, Wn., LS
Heidelberg			PD			AuDst.	
Heidenheim			PA			AuP.	
Heilbronn/Neckar			PD		AuDst.	AuDst.	SW-Wache, LS
Heiligenstadt						AuSt.	
Heinsberg				Greko			
Herne/Westf.			PA			AuSt.	
Hersfeld					AuP.	AuSt.	
Herzogenrath				Greko			
Hildburghausen						AuSt.	
Hildesheim		RPrds.			AuDst.	AuDst.	Wn., LS
Hindenburg			PA				FP
Hirschberg					AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.
Hitzacker/Elbe							SW-Wache
Höchst				Grepo			
Hof			PD			AuP.	
Hohensalza		RPrds.			AuDst.	St.	AuSt.
Honnaf							AuSt.
Horb							AuSt.
Hünningen				AS			SW-Wache

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1	2
Idar-Oberstein	
Iglau	
Ingolstadt	
Innsbruck	
Insterburg	
Itzehoe	
Jarotschin	
Jena	
Johannisburg/	
Jonaten	
Jülich	
Kaiserslautern	
Kaldenkirchen	
Kalisch	
Karlsbad	
Karlsruhe	
Kassel	
Kattowitz	
Kehl	
Kiel	
Kirchheimbol	
Klagenfurt	
Klattau	
Kleve	
Koblenz	
Köln	
Königsberg	
Königgrätz	
Königshofen	
Königshütte	
Köslin	
Köthen	

SECRET.

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SECRET.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AuSt.									
AuSt.		Idar-Oberstein				AuSt.	AuP.		
AuSt.	FP, LS	Iglau		PD		AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.	
	SP&SD	Ingolstadt					AuP.		LS
	Aussenkd.	Innsbruck		RStH.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wm., LS
	FP								
Abs.	SW-Wache,	Insterburg				AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.	FP
	Wm. FP								
AuSt.	LS	Itzehoe					AuP.	AuSt.	
Labs.	FP, SW-Group	Jarotschin				AuSt.			
	LS, Wm.								
	SW-Rev.	Jena		PD		AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.	LS
	SW-Rev.	Johannisburg/Ostpr.				DSt.			
AuSt.	SW-Rev.	Jonaten				Grepo			
AuSt.		Julich					AuP.	AuSt.	
	LS	Kaiserslautern		PD		AuSt.	St.	AuSt.	LS
AuSt.		Kaldenkirchen				Grepo			
	FP, Wm., LS	Kalisch				AuSt.	AuSt.	AuSt.	
		Karlsbad		RPrHs.	PD	St.	St.	AuSt.	LS
		Karlsruhe		IMin.	PP	LSt.	St.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Station
AuSt.	SW-Wache, LS	Kassel	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	Wm., LS
				b. OPrHs.					FP, Wm., LS
AuSt.		Kattowitz		RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, Wm., LS
		Kehl			PA	Grepo	AuP.		
AuSt.									
		Kiel			PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Kdo,
AuSt.									LS, Wm.
		Kirchheimbolanden						AuSt.	
		Lagenfurt		RStH.	PD	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wm., LS
AuSt.									
		Lattau					AuSt.		Wm.
	Wm., LS	Leve				Grepo	AuP.	AuSt.	
	FP	Loblenz		RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	SW-Kdo, Wm.
									LS
AuSt.		Köln		RPrHs.	PP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	FP, SW-Station
									Wm., LS
	SW-Wache	Königsberg	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Kdo
									Wm., LS
		Königgrätz				AuSt.	AuSt.		
		Königshofen						AuSt.	
AuSt.									
		Königshütte			PA				FP
AuSt.									
		Köslin		RPrHs.		AuSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
AuSt.									
		Köthen					AuP.	AuSt.	
	SW-Wache								

SECRET.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AuSt.	Idar-Oberstein				AuSt.	AuP.		
AuSt. PP, LS	Iglau			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
SP&SD Ansenkd. FP	Ingolstadt					AuP.		LS
abs. SW-Wache, Wn.FP LS	Innsbruck		RStH.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
AuSt.	Insterburg				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP
	Itzehoe					AuP.	AuSt.	
abs. FP, SW-Gruppe LS, Wn. SW-Rev.	Jarotschin				AuDst.			
	Jena			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	LS
SW-Rev.	Johannisburg/Ostpr.				DSt.			
AuSt. SW-Rev.	Jonaten				Grepo			
AuSt.	Jülich					AuP.	AuSt.	
LS	Kaiserslautern			PD	AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	LS
AuSt.	Kaldenkirchen				Grepo			
FP, Wn., LS	Kalisch				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
	Karlsbad		RPrHs.	PD	St.	St.	AuSt.	LS
	Karlsruhe		IMin.	PP	LSt.	St.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Station Wn., LS
St. SW-Wache, LS	Kassel	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
St.	Kattowitz		b.OPrHs. RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, Wn., LS
	Kehl			PA	Greko	AuP.		
St.	Kiel			PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Kdo, LS, Wn.
St.	Kirchheimbolanden						AuSt.	
	Klagenfurt		RStH.	PD	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS
	Plattau					AuDst.		Wn.
Wn., LS	Kleve				Greko	AuP.	AuSt.	
FP	Koblenz		RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	SW-Kdo, Wn. LS
	Köln		RPrHs.	PP	St.	LSt.	Abs.	FP, SW-Station Wn., LS
SW-Wache	Königsberg	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, SW-Kdo Wn., LS
	Königgrätz				AuDst.	AuDst.		
	Königshofen						AuSt.	
	Königshütte			PA				FP
	Köslin		RPrHs.		AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	
	Köthen					AuP.	AuSt.	

SW-Wache

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SECRET.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolberg				Grepo	AuP.		
Kolin				AuDst.	AuDst.		
Kolmar/Elsass					AuP		SP&SD-Kdo. FP, LS
Komotau				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
Konin				AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Konstanz			PA	Greko	AuDst.		SW-Station
Kosten				AuDst.	AuP.		
Kranenburg/ Niederrhein				Grepo			
Krefeld				DSt.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, LS
Kremsier				AuDst.			
Krumm/Moldau				Greko		AuSt.	
Külstrin					AuP.		SW-Wache, LS
Kufstein						AuSt.	
Kutno/Posen				Greko	AuP.	AuSt.	
Lahr			PA		AuP.		
Landau/Pfalz				Greko	AuP.		
Landsberg/Warthe				AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	
Landskron						AuSt.	
Langeoog							LS
Leer/Ostfriesland						AuSt.	
Leibnitz				Greko			
Leipzig			PP	St.	St.	AuSt.	FP, Wn., LS
Leitmeritz					AuP.	AuSt.	
Lentschütz						AuSt.	
Leoben			PD	DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	LS
Leslau			PD	AuSt.	AuDst.	AuSt.	SW-Wache, Wn. LS
Leverkusen					AuP.		
Liegnitz		RPrHs.		AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, LS
Lienz/Drau				Greko		AuSt.	
Linz		RStH.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, SW-Rev., Wn., LS
Lissa				DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Litzmannstadt		RPrHs.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wn., LS

A10.

MIRS/OCC-C

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Lörrach

Lötzen

Lublinitz

Ludwigsburg

Ludwigshaf

Lübeck

Lüneburg

Lundenburg

Lustenau

Luxemburg

Lyck

Mährisch-

Mährisch-

Mährisch-

Magdeburg

Mainz

Malchin

Malmedy

Mannheim

Marburg/

Marburg/

Marienba

Marienwe

Markthei

Mayen

Memel

Meppen

Mersebur

Merzig

Metz

Mies

MIRS/OCC-CI/30/44

SECRET.

8.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Lörrach			PA	Greko	AuP.	AuSt.	
	Lötzen					AuP.		LS
SP&SD-Kdo. FP, LS	Lublinitz				Greko			
	Ludwigsburg			PD		AuP.		FP
	Ludwigshafen			FP	AuDst.	St.	HAuSt.	FP, SW-Wache LS
SW-Station	Lübeck			PF	Greko	AuDst.	HAuSt.	FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS
	Lüneburg		RPrds.	PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	HAuSt.	
	Lundenburg				Greko			
	Lustenau				Greko			
FP, LS	Luxenburg			PD	Greko	AuDst.	HAuSt.	LS
	Lyck						AuSt.	
SW-Wache, LS	Mährisch-Ostau			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.	HAuSt.	LS
	Mährisch-Schönberg				DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
	Mährisch-Weisskirchen				AuDst.			
	Magdeburg		RPrds. b.OPrds.	PP	LSt.	St.		SW-Kdo., Wm., LS
	Mainz			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Station LS
	Malchin				AuDst.			
	Malmedy				Greko		AuSt.	
	Mannheim			PP	DSt.	AuDst.	HAuSt.	FP, SW-Posten Wm., LS
LS	Marburg/Drau			PD	DSt.	(Idr.d. Sipo & SD)		LS
	Marburg/Lahn					AuP.	AuSt.	
	Marienbad				DSt.			
FP, Wm., LS	Marienwerder		RPrds.		AuDst.	AuP.		
	Marktheidenfeld						AuSt.	
	Mayen					AuP.	AuSt.	
LS	Memel			PD	Greko Greko Greko AuDst.	AuDst.		FP, SW-Rev. LS SW-Wache
SW-Wache, Wm. LS	Meppen							
	Merseburg		RPrds. b.OPrds.	PA		AuP.		
FP, LS	Merzig				AuDst.		AuSt.	
	Metz	a.b.c.		PP	Greko	St.		Wm., FI., LS
FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS	Mies				DSt.			

All.

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SECRET.

MIRS/OCC-CI/30

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Militisch				AuDst.			
Minden		RPrds.			AuDst.	AuSt.	SW-Wache, LS
Mödling/Wien							Wn.
Mölln/Schleswig						AuSt.	
Mosbach				DSt.			
Mühlhausen/Thüringen					AuP.	AuSt.	
Mülhausen			PP	(Sipo & SD Kdo)			FP, Wn., LS
Mülheim/Ruhr			PA	DSt.	AuDst.		FP
Mülheim/Baden				Greko			
München a, b, c,		RPrds.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, Wn., LS
München-Gladbach-Rheydt			PP	DSt.	AuDst.		FP, Wn., LS
Münster b		RPrds.	PP	LSt.	AuDst.	Abs.	FP, SW-Wache LS
Murau				Grepo			
Nauders/Tirol				Grepo			
Neidenburg				AuSt.			
Neisse					AuP.	AuSt.	
Neumünster				AuSt.	AuDst.		FP
Neuss					AuP.	AuSt.	
Neustadt/Aisch						AuSt.	
Neustadt/Weinstr.				AuDst.		Abs.	
Neustettin				AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Neustrelitz				AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Neutitschein				DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Neuwied					AuP.		LS
Niebuß				Grepo			
Nienburg/Weser					AuP.	AuSt.	
Nordenham				Greko		AuSt.	
Norderney							LS
Nordhausen					AuDst.		LS
Nordhorn				AuDst.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Nürnberg-Fürth a, b, c			PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs.	FP, Wn., LS

Oberhausen
 Oberndorf/Neck
 Offenbach/Main
 Offenburg
 Oldenburg/O
 Olmütz
 Oppeln
 Oranienburg
 Ortelsburg
 Osnabrück
 Ostrolenka
 Fabianico
 Paderborn
 Parchim
 Pardubitz
 Peine
 Pforzheim
 Pillau
 Pilsen
 Pirmasens
 Plauen
 Posen
 Potsdam
 Prag
 Pr. Eylau
 Prossnitz
 Radmannsdorf
 Rärnten
 Ragnit
 Rastatt
 Rethenow
 Ratibor

SECRET.

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SECRET.

7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Oberhausen			PP	Est.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
		Oberndorf/Neckar				AuDSt.			
St.	AuSt.	Offenbach/Main			FD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP
	Wm.	Offenburg			PA	AuDSt.	AuP.		
	AuSt.	Oldenburg/O		IMin.		AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wache
		Oldnitz			PD	Greko			LS
	AuSt.	Oppeln		RPrMs.	PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		LS
	FP, Wm., LS	Oranienburg				St.	St.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
St.		Ortelsburg					AuP.		LS
St.	FP	Osnabrück		RPrMs.	PD	AuDSt.	AuP.		
	LABs.	Ostrolenka				AuDSt.	AuDSt.	HAuSt.	FP, LS
St.	FP, Wm., LS	Pabianice			PA	Greko			
St.	FP, Wm., LS	Paderborn					AuDSt.	AuSt.	
St.	FP, SW-Wache	Parchim					AuDSt.	AuDSt.	
St.	LS	Pardubitz					AuP.	AuSt.	
		Peine					AuDSt.		LS
	AuSt.	Pforzheim			PD		AuP.		
St.	FP	Pillau				DSt.	AuDSt.		
		Pilsen			PD	Greko	AuP.		SW-Station
	AuSt.	Pirmasens				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		LS
	AuSt.	Plauen			PP		AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
	ABS.	Posen	a, b, c,	RPrMs.	PP		AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, Wm.
	AuSt.	Potsdam		RPrMs.	PP	Est.	Est.	LABs.	FP, SW-Rev.,
	AuSt.	Prag	a, b, c,	LdsReg	PP	St.	AuDSt.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
	AuSt.	Pr. Eylau				LS	LS	LABs.	FP, SW-Rev.
	LS	Prossnitz							Wm., LS
		Radmannsdorf/Kärnten					AuSt.		
	AuSt.	Ragnit			Z		AuDSt.		
	AuSt.	Restatt			PA		AuDSt.		
St.	LS	Rethenow				DSt.	AuP.		
	AuSt.	Ratibor					AuP.		SW-Wache
	LABs.					AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
	FP, Wm., LS								

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2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Oberhausen			PP	ISst.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
	Oberndorf/Neckar				AuDSt.			
SW-Wache, LS	Offenbach/Main			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP
Wm.	Offenburg			PA	AuDSt.	AuP.		
	Oldenburg/O		IMin.		AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wache
	Oldnitz			PD	Greko	AuDSt.		LS
	Oppeln		RPrHs.	PD	St.	St.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
FP, Wm., LS	Oranienburg					AuP.		LS
FP	Ortelsburg				AuDSt.	AuP.		
	Osnabrück		RPrHs.	PD	Greko	AuDSt.	HAuSt.	FP, LS
FP, Wm., LS	Ostrolenka				Greko			
FP, Wm., LS	Fabianico			PA		AuDSt.	AuSt.	
FP, SW-Wache	Paderborn				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
LS	Parchim					AuP.	AuSt.	
	Pardubitz				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
	Peine					AuP.		LS
	Pforzheim			PD	ISst.	AuDSt.		
FP	Pillau				Greko	AuP.		SW-Station
	Pilsen			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		LS
	Pirmasens					AuDSt.	AuSt.	
	Plauen			PP	AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, Wm.
	Posen	a, b, c,	RPrHs.	PP	ISst.	ISst.	Labs.	FP, SW-Rev.,
	Potsdam		RPrHs.	PP	St.	AuDSt.	HAuSt.	Wm., LS
	Prag	a, b, c,	LdsReg	PP	ISst.	ISst.	Labs.	FP, SW-Rev.
	Pr. Eylau							Wm., LS
LS	Prossnitz							FP, Wm., LS
	Radmannsdorf/ Kärnten				AuDSt.			
	Ragnit			Z				
LS	Rastatt			PA	ISst.	AuP.		
LS	Rethenow					AuP.		SW-Wache
	Ratibor				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					AuP.	AuSt.	
Ravensburg							
Recklinghausen			PP	AuDst.	St.		SW-Rev., Wm. LS
Regensburg		RPrMs.	PD	St.	St.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Wach Wm., LS
Reichenberg			PP	Lst.	St.	Abs.	
Renscheid			PA		AuDst.	AuSt.	PP
Rendsburg					AuP.	AuSt.	
Reutlingen			PA		AuP.		
Rheinhausen					AuP.		LS
Riedenburg						AuSt.	
Riesa					AuP.		LS
Rostock			PP	Greko	AuDst.		FP, SW-Rev., Wm., LS
Rottweil					AuP.	AuSt.	
Rybnik				AuDst.	AuP.		
Saal/Elsass				Gropo			SP & SD Kdo
Saarbrücken	a, b	RStH.	PP	St.	St.	Abs.	FP, Wm., LS
Saarlautern							SP & SD Kdo
Saargemünd							SP & SD Kdo AuDst.
Saarlautern				AuSt.		AuSt.	
Saaz				Greko	AuP.		
Säckingen						AuSt.	
Sagan				DSt.	AuP.		
Salzburg	a, b, c	RStH.	PD	St.	Lst.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS
Salzgitter				AuDst.			SW-Weche
Samter				AuSt.	AuP.		
Sassnitz				Gropo			
Scharfenwiese				Greko	AuP.		
Schirmeck							SP & SD - Sicherungs-lager
Schleiden						AuSt.	
Schleswig		RPrMs.					
Schlottstadt					AuP.	AuSt.	
Schmalkalden						AuSt.	
Schneidemühl		RPrMs.		AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schönbrunn				DSt.			
Schönebeck					AuP.		LS
Schranberg			PA		AuP.		
Schwabisch-Gmünd			PA		AuP.		
Schwabisch-Hall					AuP.	AuSt.	
Schweidnitz					AuP.	AuSt.	
Schweinfurt					AuP.	AuSt.	LS
Schwanningen			PA		AuP.		
Schwerin		StMin. AI.		St.	St.	Abs.	FP
Schwiebus				Greko AuDSt.	AuP.		
Sinsburg						AuSt.	
Siegburg					AuP.	AuSt.	
Siegen				AuDSt.	AuDSt.		LS
Sigmaringen		RPräs.		DSt.		AuSt.	
Sillian				Grepo			
Singen/Hohentwiel				Grepo	AuP.	AuSt.	
Solingen			PA		AuDSt.		
Sommerfeld				AuDSt.	AuP.		
Sosnowitz			PP		AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, LS
Spaichingen						AuSt.	
Spandau							SW-Rev.
Spielfeld				Grepo			
Spittel/Drau				DSt.			
St. Avelde				AuDSt.			SP & SD
St. Ingbert/Saar				AuSt.			
St. Pölten			PD		AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
Stade		RPräs.		AuDSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Stargard					AuP.	AuSt.	
Stavenhagen				AuDSt.			
Stein/Steineralpen						AuSt.	
Stendal					AuP.		LS
Stettin	a, b, c	RPräs.	PP	LS.	LS.	Libs.	FP, SW-Abskdo Wn., LS
Steyr			PA	DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	LS.
			Alf.				

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Stolp				Greko AuDSt. Gropo	AuDSt.	AuSt.	
Stolpmünde							
Stralsund				Greko	AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW- Station LS
Strassburg	a, b, c		PP		Lst.	SP&SD- AuSt.	FP, SW-Station, Un., LS
Stuttgart	a, b, c	IMin.	PP	Lst.	Lst.	Lbs.	FP, Un., LS
Suhl			PD		AuP		LS
Supalki (Sudausen)					AuP.	AuSt.	
Swinemünde				Greko	AuP.	AuSt.	SW-Station LS
Tann							SP & SD Kdo
Taucha					AuP.	AuSt.	
Teplitz-Schönau			PA	AuDSt.	AuDSt.		
Thorn			PD		AuDSt.	AuSt.	FP, SW- Station
Tilsit			PD	St.	St.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Rev., Un.
Torgau				Au DSt.	AuP.		
Trebitsch						AuSt.	
Trauburg						AuSt.	
Trier		RPrAs.	PD	AuDSt.	St.	AuSt.	LS
Troppau		RPrAs.	PD	St.	St.	HAuSt.	
Tübingen			PA	DSt.	AuP.	AuSt.	
Tuttlingen			PA		AuP.	AuSt.	
Ulm			PD	AuDSt.	AuDSt.	AuSt.	LS
Ungarisch-Hradisch				AuDSt.			
Veldes				(Kdr.d.Sipo & SD)			
Verden					AuP.	AuSt.	
Villach			PA	Greko	AuP.		LS
Villingen				DSt.	AuP.		
Völknermarkt					AuSt.		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Waldenburg/Schlesien			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	Wm., LS
Waldshut			PA	Grako	AuP.		
Wandshook			PA				
Warnsdorf				DSt.	AuP.		
Wartenstedt- Salzgitter			PA				
Weener				DSt. Grepo			
Weimar		Hfin.	PP	St.	St.	abs.	Wm.
Weissenburg/Bayern						AuSt.	
Weissenburg/Elsass							SP & SD Kdo
Weissenfels			PP		AuDst.	AuSt.	LS
Welka/Strassnitz.				Grepo			
Wels			PA		AuP.	AuSt.	
Wesermünde			PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	AuSt.	FP, SW-Rev. LS
Westerland/Sylt					AuP.		LS
Wien	a, b, c,	RStb.	PP	LSt.	LSt.	Labs	SW-Kdo., Wm., LS, FP SW-Rev.
Wien (Winterhafen)							
Wiener-Neustadt			PD	AuDst.	AuDst.		LS
Wiesbaden	a, b, c	RPrfs.b. OPrfs.	PP	AuDst.	AuDst.	HauSt.	FP, Wm., LS
Wilhelmshaven			PP	AuDst.	St.	HauSt.	FP, Wm., LS
Wipperfurth						AuSt.	
Wismar					AuP.		LS
Witten					AuP.	AuSt.	
Wittenberg			PD		AuDst.	AuSt.	SW-Weche, FP, LS
Wolfenbüttel					AuP.	AuSt.	
Wollstein						AuSt.	
Worms			PD		AuDst.		
Wostin				AuDst.			
Wurzburg		RPrfs.	PP	AuDst.	St.	HauSt.	Wm., LS
Wuppertal			PP	AuDst.	St.	AuSt.	FP, Wm., LS

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SECRET.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Zeit			Z			AuSt.	
Zell an See						AuSt.	
Zella-Mehlis			PA			AuP.	
Zerbst						AuP.	AuSt.
Zichenau		RPr's.		St.	St.	abs.	
Zlin				Greko		AuDSt.	
Znain			PD			AuP.	
Zweibrtleken			PL			AuP.	AuSt.
Zwickau			PF	AuDSt.	St.	AuSt.	PP.Wm.LS
Zwiesel						AuSt.	

A. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POLICERANKS.

The following table of comparative ranks is necessarily a compromise. In some instances it is virtually impossible to equate existing designations. This table, however, has been based exclusively on German documents comparing various ranks and official careers. These enemy sources themselves frequently disagree or are unclear on the subjects of ranks of various services and their equivalents. A number of police ranks e.g. is not equated by the Germans with one specific Wehrmacht or SS rank but rather to a range of ranks depending on length of service. British and U.S. equivalents have been entered as accurately as possible, but rather on a basis of grades than of functions.

Policeranks:Approximate Equivalent:

Key to abbreviations:

SchP Schutzpolizei
Gend Gendarmerie
FSchP Feuerschutzpolizei
TN Technische Nothilfe
LSPol Luftschutzpolizei
VerwB Verwaltungsbeamter
TechnB Technischer Beamter
GmP Gemeindepolizei
PolitB Politischer Beamter.

- 1.) Waffen-SS
- 2.) German Army
- 3.) U.S. Army
- 4.) British Army

Anwärter d. SchP. (Gend., TN.)

SS-Anwärter
Grenadier, etc.
Pvt.
Pte.

Unterwachtmeister d. SchP.
(Gend., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Mann
Obergrenadier etc.
(Senior Private)
(Senior Private)

Rottwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Sturmmann, SS-Rottenführer
Gefreiter, Ober-, Stabs-, Hauptgefr.
Pfc.
L/Cpl.

Amtsgehilfe auf Probe (VerwB.)

Wachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Unterscharführer
Unteroffizier
Cpl.
Cpl.

Amtsgehilfe (VerwB.)
Botenmeister (VerwB.)
Hausmeister (VerwB.)
Polizeiassistentenanwärter (VerwB.)

Kriminalassistentenanwärter (Sipo)

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Oberwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Scharführer
Unterfeldwebel
Sgt.
L/Sjt.

Ausserplanmässiger Polizei-
assistent (VerwB.)

Ausserplanmässiger Kriminal-
assistent (Sipo)

Revieroberwachtmeister d. SchP.
Bezirksoberwachtmeister d. Gend.
(FSchP.)
Zugwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
TN., LSPol.)

SS-Oberscharführer
Feldwebel
S/Sgt.
Sjt

Polizeigegefängnisoberwacht-
meister (VerwB.)
Betriebsassistent (VerwB.)
Oberbotenmeister (VerwB.)
Vollziehungsbeamter (VerwB.)
Kanzleiassistent (VerwB.)
Polizeiassistent (VerwB.)
Regierungsassistent (VerwB.)
Verwaltungsassistent (VerwB.)

Kriminalassistent (Sipo)
Technischer Assistent (Sipo)

Kompaniehauptwachtmeister d. SchP.
(mot. Gend.)
Bereitschaftshauptwachtmeister
d. TN. (LSPol.)

SS-Hauptscharführer
Oberfeldwebel
T/Sgt.
S/Sjt.

Polizeigegefängnishauptwacht-
meister (VerwB.)

Kriminaloberassistent (Sipo)

Hauptwachtmeister d. SchP. (Gend.,
FSchP., TN., LSPol.)

SS-Stabsscharführer
Hauptfeldwebel
First Sgt.
C.S.M.

Meister d. SchP.* (Gend., FSchP., TN.)

SS-Sturmscharführer
Stabsfeldwebel
M/Sgt.
R.S.M.

Polizeigegefängnisverwalter* (VerwB.)
Kanzleisekretär* (VerwB.)
Regierungssekretär* (VerwB.)

Kriminalsekretär* (Sipo)
Technischer Sekretär bei der Gestapo*

Note: The SS-equivalent of
ranks marked with an asterisk
(*) can be either SS-Sturmschar-
führer or SS-Untersturmführer.

Leutnant d. SchP. (FSchP.)
 Revierleutnant d. SchP.
 Bezirksleutnant d. Gend. (FSchP.)
 Zugführer d. TN. (LSPol.)
 Veterinär d. Pol.
 Assistenzarzt d. Pol.
 Waffenmeister d. Pol. (TechnB.)

SS-Untersturmführer
 Leutnant
 2nd Lt.
 2nd Lt.

Polizeigefängnisoberverwalter (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberssekretär (VerwB.)
 Regierungsobersekretär (VerwB.)
 Probeassessor (VerwB.)
 Polizeiinspektoranwärter (VerwB.)
 Ausserplanmäßiger Polizeiinspektor (VerwB.)

Kriminalobersekretär (Sipo)
 Hilfskriminalkommissar (Sipo)
 Kriminalkommissar zur Probendienstleistung (Sipo)
 Technischer Obersekretär b.d. Gestapo
 Kriminalbezirkssekretär (GemP.)

Oberleutnant d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Revieroberleutnant d. SchP.
 Bezirksoberleutnant d. Gend. (FSchP.)
 Oberzugsführer d. TN. (LSPol.)
 Oberveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberarzt d. Pol.
 Waffenrevisor d. Pol. (TechnB.)

SS-Obersturmführer
 Oberleutnant
 1st. Lt.
 Lt.

Ministerialregistrator (VerwB.)
 Polizeiinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsreferendar (VerwB.)
 Assessor (VerwB.)
 Polizeirentmeister (VerwB.)

Kriminalinspektor (Sipo)
 Kriminalkommissar (Sipo)
 Technischer Polizeiinspektor
 beim Gestapoamt.
 Technischer Oberinspektor (Sipo)

Hauptmann d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Revierhauptmann d. SchP.
 Bezirkshauptmann d. Gend.(FSchP.)
 Bereitschaftsführer d. TN.(LSPol.)
 Stabsveterinär d. Pol.
 Stabsarzt d. Pol.
 Stabsapotheker d. Pol.
 Waffenerrevisor d. Pol.(TechnB.)
 Technischer Verwaltungsamtmann d. Pol.

SS-Hauptsturmführer
 Hauptmann
 Capt.
 Capt.

Polizeirechnungsrevisor (VerwB.)
 Oberbuchhalter (VerwB.)
 Bezirksrevisor (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberrentmeister (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsoberinspektor (VerwB.)
 Regierungsassessor (VerwB.)
 Polizeiamtman (VerwB.)
 Regierungsamtmann (VerwB.)
 Polizeirat (VerwB.)

Kriminalkommissar with more than
 three years service (Sipo)
 Kriminalrat (Sipo)
 Technischer Amtmann (Sipo)
 Kriminaloberinspektor (GendP.)

Major d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Abteilungsführer d. TN.(LSPol.)
 Oberstabsveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberstabsarzt d. Pol.
 Oberstabsapotheker d. Pol.

SS-Sturmabführer
 Major
 Major
 Major

Landrentmeister (VerwB.)
 Polizeiamtmann with more than
 three years service (VerwB.)
 Polizeirat with more than three
 years service (VerwB.)
 Polizeioberamtmann (VerwB.)
 Amtsrat (VerwB.)
 Regierungsrat (VerwB.)
 Regierungs- und Kassenrat, Berlin (VerwB.)

Kriminalrat with more than
 three years service (Sipo)
 Kriminaldirektor (Sipo)
 Regierungs- und Kriminalrat (Sipo)

Oberstleutnant d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Oberabteilungsführer d. TN. (LSPol.)
 Oberfeldveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberfeldarzt d. Pol.

SS-Obersturmbannführer
 Oberstleutnant
 Lt.-Col.
 Lt.-Col.

Oberregierungsrat (VerwB.)
 Polizeidirektor (VerwB.)

Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat (Sipo)

Oberst d. SchP. (Gend.,FSchP.)
 Landesführer d. TN.
 Oberstveterinär d. Pol.
 Oberstarzt d. Pol.

SS-Standartenführer, SS-Oberf.
 Oberst
 Col.
 Col., Brigadier

Regierungsdirektor (VerwB.)
 Ministerialrat (VerwB.)
 Polizeivizepräsident, Berlin (VerwB.)
 Polizeipräsident (VerwB.)

Note: Appointments of Verwaltungsbefugte from Polizeipräsident (Polizeidirektor) up are largely governed by political considerations.

Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor (Sipo)
 Reichskriminaldirektor (Sipo)

Generalmajor d. Pol.
 Generalarzt d. Pol.

SS-Brigadeführer
 Generalmajor
 Brig.Gen.
 Maj.Gen.

Polizeipräsident in Berlin, Hamburg,
 Wien (VerwB.)
 Ministerialdirigent (VerwB.)

Generalleutnant d. Pol.
 Ministerialdirektor (VerwB.)

SS-Gruppenführer
 Generalleutnant
 Maj.Gen.
 Lt.Gen.

General d. Pol.
 Staatssekretär (PolitB.)

SS-Obergruppenführer
 General
 Lt.Gen.
 Gen.

Generaloberst d. Pol.
 Reichsminister (PolitB.)

SS-Oberstgruppenführer
 Generaloberst
 Gen.
 Field-Marshal

B. POLICERANKS ACCORDING TO BRANCHES

1.) Vollzugsbeamte der Orpo
(Executive Officials of the Regular Police)

	<u>Schupo</u> (and Wasserschutzpolizei)	<u>Gendarmerie.</u>
MÄNNER;	Anwärter Unterwachtmeister Rottwachtmeister	Anwärter Unterwachtmeister Rottwachtmeister.
UNTER- FUHRER:	Wachtmeister Oberwachtmeister Revieroberwachtmeister Zugwachtmeister Kompaniehauptwachtmeister Hauptwachtmeister Meister	Wachtmeister Oberwachtmeister Bezirksoberwachtmeister Zugwachtmeister Kompaniehauptwachtmeister Hauptwachtmeister. Meister.
KRIEGS- OFFIZIERE:	Revierleutnant (Polizeiobermeister) Revieroberleutnant (Polizeiinspektor) Revierhauptmann (Polizeioberinspektor, Polizeikommissar)	Bezirksleutnant Bezirksoberleutnant Bezirkshauptmann
OFFIZIERE:	Leutnant Oberleutnant Hauptmann Major Oberstleutnant Oberst	----- Oberleutnant Hauptmann Major Oberstleutnant Oberst
	Generalmajor d. Pol.	
	Generalleutnant d. Pol.	
	General d. Pol.	
	Generaloberst d. Pol.	

Note: Ranks given in brackets, though obsolete, may still be encountered. They refer to the former Gemeindepolizei.

	<u>Feuerschutzpolizei:</u>	<u>Teno (and Luftschutzpolizei):</u>
		Anwärter
MANNER:	Rottwachtmeister	Unterswachtmeister
		Rottwachtmeister
	Wachtmeister	Wachtmeister (Obervormann)
	Oberwachtmeister	Oberwachtmeister (Scharführer)
UNTER- FUHRER:	Bezirksüberwachtmeister	Zugwachtmeister (Oberscharf.)
	Zugwachtmeister	Bereitschaftshauptwachtmeister (Hauptscharführer)
	Hauptwachtmeister	Hauptwachtmeister (Hauptscharf.)
	Meister	Meister (Stabscharführer)
KRIEGS- OFFIZIERE:	Bezirksleutnant	
	Bezirksoberleutnant	
	Bezirkshauptmann	
	Leutnant	Zugführer (Kameradschaftsf., Gemeinschaftsführer)
	Oberleutnant	Oberzugführer (Gefolgschaftsf.)
OFFIZIERE:	Hauptmann	Bereitschaftsführer
	Major	Abteilungsführer (Haupt- bereitschaftsführer)
	Obstleutnant	Oberabteilungsführer (Bezirksf.)
	Oberst	Landesführer

Generals same as on preceding page.

Note: Brackets indicate the
former ranks of the TN.

2.) Ärzte und Technische Beamte der Orpo
(Medical Officers and Technicians of the Regular Police)

<u>POLIZEIÄRZTE:</u>	<u>POLIZEIVETERINÄRE:</u>	<u>POLIZEIAPOTHEKER:</u>
Assistenzarzt	Veterinär	
Oberarzt	Oberveterinär	
Stabsarzt	Stabsveterinär	Stabsapotheker
Oberstabsarzt	Oberstabsveterinär	Oberstabsapotheker
Oberfeldarzt	Oberfeldveterinär	
Oberstarzt	Oberstveterinär	
Generalarzt		
	<u>WAFFENMEISTER:</u>	
	Waffenmeister	
	Waffenrevisor	
	Waffenoberrevisor	
	Technischer Ver- waltungsamtman d. Pol.	

3.) Verwaltungsbeamte
(Administrative Officials)

EINFACHER DIENST:

Amtsgehilfe auf Probe
 Amtsgehilfe
 Botenmeister
 Hausmeister
 Betriebsassistent
 Vollziehungsbeamter

Polizeigeängnisoberwachmeister
 Polizeigeängnishauptwachmeister
 Polizeigeängnisverwalter
 Polizeigeängnisoberverwalter

MITTLERER DIENST:

Polizeiassistentenanwärter
 Ausserplanmässiger Polizeiassistent
 Polizeiassistent, Kanzlei-, Regierungs-, Verwaltungsassistent
 Polizeisekretär, Kanzlei-, Regierungsssekretär
 Polizeiobersekretär, Regierungsobersekretär

GEHOEBENER (MITTLERER) DIENST:

Polizeiinspektoranwärter
 Ausserplanmässiger Polizeiinspektor
 Pol. Inspektor, Regierungsinspektor
 Polizeioberinspektor, Reg. Oberinsp.
 Polizeiamtman, Regierungsamtman
 Polizeierrat
 Polizeioberamtman, Amtsrat
 Pol. Rentmeister, Ministerial-
 registrator
 Pol. Rechnungsrevisor
 Oberbuchhalter, Bezirksrevisor
 Polizeioberrrentmeister
 Landrentmeister
 Reg.- und Kassenrat, Berlin.

HOEBERER (LEITENDER) DIENST:

Probeassessor
 Assessor, Regierungsreferendar
 Regierungsassessor

Regierungsrat

Oberregierungsrat

Regierungsdirektor, Ministerialrat

Ministerialdirigent

Ministerialdirektor

Polizeidirektor

Polizeipräsident, Pol. Vizepräsident,
Berlin

Polizeipräsident in Berlin, Hamburg,
Wien.

Staatssekretär

Reichsminister
B8.

4.) Vollzugsbeamte der Sipo
(Executive Officials of the Security Police)

EINFACHER DIENST:
(Unterführerlaufbahn)

Kriminalassistentenanwärter
Ausserplanmässiger Kriminalassistent
Kriminalassistent
Kriminaloberassistent

MITTLERER DIENST:
(Führerlaufbahn des mittleren Dienstes)

Kriminalsekretär
(Kriminalbezirkssekretär)*
Kriminalobersekretär
Kriminalinspektor

Note: Ranks marked with an asterisk(*), though obsolete, may still be encountered. They refer to the former Gemeindekriminal-polizei.

GEHOBENER (MITTLERER) DIENST:
(Führerlaufbahn des gehobenen Dienstes)

Hilfskriminalkommissar
Kriminalkommissar zur Probe
Kriminalkommissar
(Kriminaloberinspektor)*
Kriminalrat
Kriminaldirektor

HÖHERER (LEITENDER) DIENST:
(Führerlaufbahn des leitenden Dienstes)

Regierungs- und Kriminalrat
Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat
Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor
Reichskriminaldirektor

TECHNISCHE BEAMTE:

Technischer Assistent
Technischer Sekretär bei der Gestapo
Technischer Obersekretär bei der Gestapo
Technischer Polizeiinspektor beim Gestapoamt
Technischer Oberinspektor.
Technischer Amtmann.