The SS Handbook

Re-arranged by

Hagur

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Introducing Waffen-SS

ORIGIN AND GROWTH

Ever since 1933 a portion of the SS has been armed and trained along military lines and served on a full-time basis, living in special barracks. These troops were originally known as the SS-Verfügungstruppen (SS-VT), the name indicating that they were held at the disposition of Hitler for any purpose whatever. By 1939 four regiments (Standarten) of these troops had been organized.

The Verfügungstruppen took part in the occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia side by side with the troops of the Army. During the months preceding the outbreak of the war they were given intensive military training and were formed into regular military units which then took an active part in the Polish campaign. Elements of the Death's Head Formations (Totenkopfverbände) also took the field as military units.

During the following winter and spring the regiments which had fought in Poland were expanded into brigades and later into full divisions. This purely military branch of the SS was at first known as the Bewaffnete SS (literally "Armed SS")
and later as the Waffen-SS. The Leibstandarte SS "Adolf Hitler" became the SS division of the same name; the Standarte "Deutschland", together with the Austrian Standarte "Der Führer", formed the Verfüngs Division, to which a third regiment "Langemarck" was presently added to form the division "Das Reich"; and the Totenkopf units were formed into the "Totenkopf" Division. These three divisions were to be the nucleus of the Waffen-SS in its rapid expansion which followed.

The Waffen-SS is based on the tradition of the General SS. It retained the strict racial selection and the emphasis on political indoctrination of the SS. The reasons for its formation were as much political as they were a welcome opportunity to acquire for the SS the officer material which was to prove so valuable later on.

With the intensification of the war the Waffen-SS became the proponent of the recruiting of "Nordic" peoples for military service in the interest of Germany. In 1940 the Standarten "Nordland" and "Westland" were created in order to incorporate such "Germanic" volunteers into the Waffen-SS. They were combined with the existing Standarte "Germania" to form the "Wiking" Division.

In the subsequent years the Waffen-SS proceeded to form native "Legions" in most occupied areas. These, in turn, were later converted into Waffen-SS brigades and divisions.

A slackening in the principles of racial selection occurred only after the war took on much less favorable aspects. During 1943 and 1944 the SS turned more and more toward frantic recruiting of all available manpower in occupied areas. While its major effort was directed toward the incorporation of the "racial" Germans (Volksdeutsche), a method was devised which permitted the recruiting of foreigners of all nationalities on a grand scale, while retaining at least some semblance of the original principles of "Nordic" superiority. Spreading foreigners thinly throughout trustworthy established units soon proved insufficient to digest the mass of recruits. Consequently divisions of foreigners were formed which received a sprinkling of regular Waffen-SS cadres. Finally the necessity arose to complement the officer corps of the Waffen-SS with foreigners.

Still very much concerned with the racial aspects of its units, the Waffen-SS developed a system of nomenclature which dubs the unit as foreign by an addition to its name.

Units containing a high percentage of "racial" Germans and "Germanic" volunteers (i.e. Scandinavians, Dutch, Flemings, Walloons, and Frenchmen), carry the designation "Freiwilligen-" as part of their names, e.g. 11. SS-Freiwilligen-Panzergrenadier-Division "Nordland". Units containing a preponderance of "non-Germanic" personnel, especially members of the Slavic and Baltic peoples, carry
the designation "Waffen-" as part of their names, e.g. 15. Waffen-Grenadier-
Division-SS (Lett. Nr. 1). Officers of "non-German" origin cannot become full-
fledged members of the SS officer corps. They are designated as Waffen-Führer
der SS, and the individual rank is always given in the same manner, e.g. Waffen-
Untersturmführer.

There is no doubt that this rapid expansion has somewhat modified the character of
the Waffen-SS as a political elite formation. Nevertheless, the crack divisions of
this organization may still be expected to fight to the very end, especially since the
individual soldier and especially the individual officer have been made to feel
personally involved in the endless series of war crimes, and strong propaganda has
convinced most that their treatment, either in captivity or after defeat, will compare
very unfavorably with that accorded other members of the armed forces.

The Waffen-SS at present consists of at least 31 divisions and three brigades, as
well as a number of independent smaller units. Of the divisions seven are Panzer
donvisions. They form the strongest and politically most reliable portion of the
Waffen-SS. The balance consists of five Panzer Grenadier divisions, five mountain
divisions (of which at least one is believed to have been disbanded), seven infantry
divisions, and two cavalry divisions. Three other divisions have been identified,
but their type is not certain. About a third of the divisions are classified as "non-
Germanic". Of the brigades at least one is of the Panzer Grenadier type and its
strength is little less than that of a division.

Of the 13 identified SS Corps five are Panzer corps, two mountain corps, four
infantry corps and two of uncertain type. At least one SS Panzer Army exists. It
played a prominent part in the Ardennes counteroffensive in December 1944.

Among the divisions of the Waffen-SS one is designated as the SS-Polizei Division.
This is the only unit made up of members of the police which has been fully
incorporated into the Waffen-SS. It is not to be confused with the SS-Polizei-
Regimenter, which have remained part of the police and are described in a separate
section below.

RECRUITING, TRAINING, AND REPLACEMENT IN THE
WAFFEN SS

(1) Recruiting. (a) General. In principle, no new members were accepted for the SS
after 1933 except from selected graduates of the Hitler Youth. The creation of the
Waffen-SS and its rapid growth have caused the partial suspension of this rule,
although service in the Waffen-SS does not necessarily entail membership in the
General SS.
(b) **Pre-war recruitment.** Suitable SS candidates were singled out while still in the Hitler Youth. In particular boys who had proved themselves, often under SS leadership, in the HJ patrol service (*HJ-Streifendienst*) were welcomed as future SS men. If the candidate satisfied SS requirements with respect to political reliability, racial purity, and physique, he was accepted at the age of 18 as a candidate (*Bewerber*). On the occasion of the annual Party Congress (*Reichspartei*) in September of the same year, he was accepted as an aspirant (*Anwärter*), received an SS certificate (*SS-Ausweis*), and was enrolled in the ranks of the SS.

(c) **Wartime recruitment.** Recruitment and enrollment of new members for the SS have become of particular importance in view of the great expansion of the Waffen-SS during the war. The SS Central Department (*SS-Hauptamt*) is responsible for recruiting and registration of Germans and of "Germanic" and "non-Germanic" foreigners for the Waffen-SS. It exercises such functions for German and "Germanic" personnel through the Recruiting and Registration Group (*Amtsgruppe B*), and for "non-Germanic" foreigners through Group D—Germanic SS (*Amtsgruppe D*).

The **SS Main Operational Department** (*SS-Führungshauptamt—SS-FHA*), which is responsible for the operational control of the Waffen-SS, lays down the general policy on recruiting and notifies its special requirements from time to time. The SS Central Department, however, remains responsible for the whole recruiting system of both the General SS and the Waffen-SS. Recruiting for the General SS, now almost at a standstill as a result of the war, is carried out through its own local units.

Service in the Waffen-SS is, at least officially, voluntary. The Waffen-SS claims priority over all other branches of the Armed Forces in the selection of recruits. To meet the high rate of casualties and the expansion of Waffen-SS field divisions, service in the Waffen-SS was made compulsory for all members of the General SS and voluntary transfer of personnel after being inducted into any of the other branches of the Armed Forces was permitted. Since 1943 a great amount of pressure has been exerted on members of the Hitler Youth to "volunteer" for the Waffen-SS. Still more recently, complete Army, Navy, and Air Force units were taken over by the Waffen-SS, given SS training, and incorporated into its field units.

(d) **Recruitment machinery within Germany.** The enlistment drives of the Waffen-SS within Germany, at first occurring at irregular intervals, are now practically continuous, indicating the great need for replacements. The SS-Standarte "Kurt Eggers", through its various agencies is the most successful propaganda machinery for the Waffen-SS. Through its war reporter battalion (*Kriegsberichter Abteilung*) it publicizes the important role of the Waffen-SS in the German press. Recruitment for the Waffen-SS is regionally organized and controlled by the recruiting office.
(Ergänzungsamt—Amt I), which is subordinate to the Recruiting and Registration Group. The regional organization consists of recruiting centers (Ergänzungsstellen), which are named in accordance with the SS districts (SS-Oberabschnitte) in which they are located. They also carry the Roman numeral of the Wehrkreis and are always located at the Wehrkreis headquarters city, except in SS district "Mitte", where the recruiting center is at Braunschweig instead of Hannover, and SS district "Weichsel", where it is at Gotenhafen instead of Danzig. Some of these recruiting centers also maintain branch offices outside Germany for the recruitment of racial Germans (Volksdeutsche). The recruiting centers, in cooperation with various State and military authorities effect the release of the examined and accepted applicants by the Reich Labor Service and by the recruiting sub-area headquarters (Wehrbezirkskommando). The recruits are then sent to a specific training and replacement unit or maneuver area of the Waffen-SS.

In January 1945, the recruiting centers for the Waffen-SS were combined with those of the Army for its volunteers for the officer and non-commissioned officer careers and for Volks Grenadier divisions. Under Himmler's orders "combined recruiting centers of the Army and Waffen-SS" (Ergänzungsstellen des Heeres und der Waffen-SS) were set up in each Wehrkreis, with branch offices in all major cities.

(e) Recruitment machinery outside Germany. The original decision to enlist "Germanic" and "non-Germanic" foreigners to serve with the Waffen-SS was based on the propaganda rather than on the fighting value of these volunteers. No doubt for this reason the men were mostly organized in small independent national legions.

In Scandinavia and the occupied countries of the West, the recruiting was undertaken largely by the local Nazi and Quisling parties; in the Baltic states by the German controlled governments; and in the Balkans by the German authorities in agreement with the governments concerned. With the growing need for reinforcements, a large element of compulsion entered into the recruiting campaigns. At the same time the small uneconomic legions were reorganized into regiments and battalions, either to be incorporated into existing Waffen-SS divisions or to form the basis for new divisions and brigades. Early in 1943 the German government, in exchange for promises to deliver certain quantities of war equipment, obtained from the governments of Romania, Hungary, and Slovakia their consent to an all-out recruiting drive for the Waffen-SS among the "racial" Germans domiciled in those countries. In effect, all able-bodied men who could be considered to be of German origin, including some who could scarcely speak the language, were induced by various forms of social and economic pressure to volunteer, and many men already serving in the Armies of these three countries
were transferred to the Germans. Well over 100,000 men were obtained in this manner and were distributed among all the divisions of the Waffen-SS.

The whole of this foreign recruiting organization is controlled by the Germanic recruiting office (Germanisches Ergänzungsamt—Amt II) in the Germanic SS group (Amtsgruppe D—Ag D). Origianally this recruiting organization consisted of a number of recruiting commands (Ersatzkommandos) established in the principal cities of the occupied countries. Subsequently these were reorganized as SS recruiting inspectorates (SS-Ersatzinspektionen) responsible for recruiting over a wide area, e.g. SS recruiting inspectorate Südostraum at Vienna for the whole of the Balkans. Such inspectorates control a number of recruiting commands covering smaller areas, which again are subdivided into branch offices (Nebenstellen); finally, there are various enlistment centers (Werbestellen) under each branch office.

(2) Training. (a) General. Propaganda on behalf of the SS, political education, physical training, pre-military and technical training, as well as training within the SS, are the responsibility of the SS Central Department. However, the responsibility for the military training of Waffen-SS units devolves entirely on the SS Main Operational Department.

Before the war the SS aspirant in his first year of service trained for the SA Defense Training Badge (SA-Wehrabzeichen) and the Reich Sports Badge in bronze (bronzenes Reichssportabzeichen). He was then called up first for six months of service in the Reich Labor Service, and then for his term of duty in the German Army. After two and a half years, he returned to the SS to receive further intensive training and indoctrination. Finally, on the ninth of November following his return to civil life, he was inducted into the SS as a full SS man. The outbreak of the war and the creation of the Waffen-SS interrupted this training schedule.

(b) Propaganda and political education. The Office for Political Education (Amt Weltanschauliche Erziehung—Amt I) in the Education and Physical Training Group (Amtsgruppe C—Ag C) is responsible for propaganda and the political education of German personnel. This is carried out mainly in two ways. In the first place this office supervises the issuance of a number of propaganda publications, such as the Waffen-SS recruiting handbook "Dich ruft die Waffen-SS", the series of SS educational booklets (SS-Schulungshefte), a news magazine for SS and Police (SS-Informationsdienst), and an illustrated magazine with stories and articles for more general consumption (SS-Leitheft). Secondly, this office holds political education courses for SS officers and enlisted personnel in SS training camps (SS-Ausbildungslager) and in addition is responsible for the appointment of education officers (Schulungsoffiziere) to the staffs of the SS training schools. Political and propaganda directives for the Waffen-SS also emanate from this office.
The foreign recruits often require special indoctrination before they can be handed over to the Waffen-SS as fit for its military training. To meet this need special training camps (Ausbildungslager) were established. Such camps and the whole political education of foreign volunteers are under the control and supervision of the Office for Germanic Training (Germanische Erziehung—Amt III) in the Germanic SS group. This office issues a number of propaganda publications for foreign volunteers, including a magazine for each nationality in its own language and also a number of newspapers.

(c) Physical and preliminary training. The Office for Physical Training (Amt für Leibeserziehung—Amt II) in the Education and Physical Training Group is charged with the responsibility for physical training of all branches of the SS. The SS instructors in athletics and physical culture are trained at the SS Central School for Physical Training (SS-Reichsschule für Leibesubungen), and special SS manuals on the subject are issued. In addition the Office for Physical Training has set up special physical training camps for the Germanic SS outside the Reich. The SS has for some time taken a very active interest in the premilitary training programs of the Hitler Youth and other Party organizations.

(d) Technical training. As part of the general program of training and preparation for the Waffen-SS, special SS Higher Vocational Schools (SS-Berufsoberschulen) have been set up under the control and direction of the Education and Physical Training Group for giving higher technical training to candidates for the Waffen-SS. All German boys who are apprentices or students in business, trade, or agriculture, and are attending a trade or technical school may apply for entry into such a school as officer applicants of the Waffen-SS. The wartime course is limited to 1 1/2 years and is free to the selected candidates.

The Vocational Schools of the Waffen-SS (Berufsschulen der Waffen-SS) give similar training, though of a lower standard.

(e) Military training. The military training of the Waffen-SS is controlled entirely by the SS Main Operational Department, which exercises this function through three main agencies:

The Training Branch (Abt 1 d) in the Headquarters Office of the Waffen-SS (Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS—Amt II) supervises and coordinates the whole sphere of training in the Waffen-SS. This branch is divided into a number of sections, each of which is responsible for a certain type of training. Its mission includes close cooperation with all other offices and inspectorates concerned with military training, liaison with the training agencies of the German Army, and issuance and control of all instructional material. It also registers and controls the training of future SS staff officers, providing courses for supply officers (1 b-Lehrgänge) and for intelligence officers (1 c-Lehrgänge).
The SS inspectorates (SS-Inspektionen), which are combined into an inspectorate group (Amtsgruppe C—Ag C), are responsible for the technical and unit training within the various branches of service. There are ten such inspectorates, numbered in a broken series from one to 13. Each one is headed by an Inspector (Inspekteur), who is directly responsible to the Chief of the SS Main Operational Department. It may control experimental and demonstration units and staffs, and it usually works in close liaison with the corresponding inspectorate in the OKH.

The Training Group (Amtsgruppe B—Ag B) is responsible for individual officer and noncommissioned officer training. It exercises these functions through the Office for Officer Training (Amt Führerausbildung—Amt XI), which controls all officer candidate schools (SS-Junkerschulen) and courses, and the Office for Noncommissioned Officer Training (Amt Unterführerausbildung), which controls all noncommissioned officer schools and courses.

(f) Schools and courses. During 1943 and 1944 the Waffen-SS established schools and courses for almost all branches of military affairs needed by a complete and well balanced military organization. As a result, it is now thoroughly equipped with schooling facilities of its own, although certain highly specialized types of personnel are still trained in special SS courses at regular Army schools.

The SS schools may be divided into four categories: special service schools, officer candidate schools, noncommissioned officer schools, and specialist training establishments.

Almost all the schools of the Waffen-SS have certain basic elements of organization in common, which are analogous to those of Army schools. They are headed by a commander who is assisted by a headquarters staff (Kommandostab). Under this they have instruction groups (Lehrgruppen) of battalion status and inspectorates (Inspektionen) of company status.

Special-service schools (Waffenschulen) have the function of providing specialized and advanced training for officers and enlisted personnel in their particular branch of service (Waffengattung). The Waffen-SS has special-service schools for mountain infantry, cavalry, Panzer Grenadiers, and Panzer troops, but not for ordinary infantry; this is explained by the fact that all Waffen-SS field divisions except some of those which are composed principally of non-German personnel are either Panzer, Panzer Grenadier, cavalry, or mountain divisions.

The courses at the special-service schools may be divided into three main categories: reserve officer candidate courses (Reserve-Junker-Lehrgänge—RJL); preparatory courses (Vorbereitungs-Lehrgänge) for officer applicants (Führer-Bewerber—FB) and reserve officer applicants (Reserve-Führer-Bewerber—RFB); and courses for technicians, which are found mainly at the special-service schools
of the signal troops and artillery and which use special technical equipment peculiar to their respective arms.

Most of the Waffen-SS special-service schools have demonstration regiments (*Lehrregimenter*) attached to them for demonstrating and instructing and also for experimenting with new weapons and tactics.

Officer candidate schools are discussed in the separate section on the officer corps below.

The two basic types of establishments for the training of noncommissioned officers for the Waffen-SS are the noncommissioned officer schools and separate noncommissioned officer courses. The former are for professional noncommissioned officers and the latter for reserve noncommissioned officers.

The SS noncommissioned officer schools (*SS-Unterführer-Schulen*), which train German and "Germanic" personnel, and the SS and foreign personnel noncommissioned officer schools (*SS- und Waffen-Unterführer-Schulen*), which train German and "non-Germanic" personnel, are organized into either one or two battalions, a battalion consisting of a headquarters and four companies. Each company usually trains noncommissioned officers for a different branch of service. On completing the course an SS noncommissioned officer applicant (*SS-Unterführer-Bewerber*) is appointed SS noncommissioned officer candidate (*SS-Unterführer-Anwarter*); he may become a sergeant (*SS-Unterscharführer*) only after demonstrating his abilities in a troop unit.

Besides the courses for professional noncommissioned officers held at the noncommissioned officer schools, the Waffen-SS conducts short-term noncommissioned officer courses (*Unterführer-Lehrgänge*) for reserve noncommissioned officers. These are usually held in the field divisions during quiet periods.

Specialist training establishments have the mission of training of officer technicians (*Technische Führer der Sonderlaufbahnen*) and particularly noncommissioned officer technicians (*Unterführer der Sonderlaufbahnen*). Specialist training establishments include the Motor Technical School of the Waffen-SS (*Kraftfahrtechnische Lehranstalt der Waffen-SS*) at Vienna, the Ordnance Technical School of the Waffen-SS (*Waffentechnische Lehranstalt der Waffen-SS*) at Dachau, riding and driving schools, motor transport supply-troop schools, and a number of other types.

(3) *Replacement.* Unlike the Army, the Waffen-SS does not decentralize the control of its replacement system to its regional headquarters in Germany. The entire replacement system of the Waffen-SS is administered centrally by the SS Main Operational Department. Replacement requisitions from field units for ordinary
personnel are sent through this department direct to the replacement units concerned. Those for officers go to the SS Main Department for Personnel (SS-Personnel Hauptamt), except that for all officers in the economic administrative service the SS Main Economic Administrative Department (SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungs-Hauptamt) is the responsible replacement agency.

The entire system of transferring and assigning Waffen-SS personnel to training and replacement units, field units, schools, and headquarters is controlled by the reinforcement branch (Abt I e) in the Headquarters Office of the Waffen-SS (Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS—Amt II). This branch works in close cooperation with various other agencies regarding the transfer and assignment of specialist personnel. For example, the veterinary troops of the Waffen-SS are supervised by the Veterinary Branch (Abt IV) in the Riding and Driving Office (Amt Reit- und -Fahrwesen—Amt VI), which also conducts their training and courses, while all ordnance troops are controlled by the Ordnance Branch (Abt II) in the office for supply (Nachschubamt—Amt VII). Both these branches maintain personnel assignment sections for their respective specialist personnel. Medical personnel comes under the control of the Administration Office (Amt XIII) in the Medical Group (Sanitätswesen der Waffen-SS-Amtsgruppe D—Ag D).

**OFFICER CORPS OF THE WAFFEN SS**

(1) General. The SS Main Department for Personnel (SS-Personal-Hauptamt—SS-Pers HA) keeps a central card file on all officers of the SS. The original officer corps of the SS comprised a number of different categories, mainly dependent upon the nature of their employment. The creation of the Waffen-SS and its employment as a powerful military force necessitated the formation of a separate officer corps for the Waffen-SS. An officer may, and often does, have different ranks in the two corps.

(2) Selection of prospective officers. The selection, registration, and training of prospective officers for the Waffen-SS is the responsibility of the SS Main Operational Department, which exercises this function through the Office for Officer Training (Amt Führerausbildung—Amt XI) in the Training Group (Amtsgruppe B). At the time of induction the recruiting center reports officer material to this office. Every volunteer has the opportunity to enter the officer career of the Waffen-SS, depending upon three qualifications, namely, his character as a German, his performance as a National Socialist and a member of the SS, and his qualifications as a soldier and leader.

Men selected as prospective officer candidates proceed to a training and replacement unit or training camp of the Waffen-SS. The unit commander concerned decides whether a candidate is fit or unfit for the officer career of the Waffen-SS after he has completed his basic training. The branch of service to
which an approved candidate is to be allotted is then determined by the Office for Officer Training in consultation with the various offices and inspectorates of the SS Main Operational Department.

The officer corps of the Waffen-SS comprises three categories:

(a) Active officers of the Waffen-SS (Aktive Führer der Waffen-SS), those who adopt the career of SS officer. The elite of this category includes all pre-war graduates of the SS officer candidate schools.

(b) Reserve officers of the Waffen-SS (Reserve-Führer der Waffen-SS).

(c) Foreign officers of the SS (Waffen-Führer der SS). This category includes all active and reserve officers of "non-Germanic" nationalities. Those eligible include men who previously held a commission in their own armies and those who show leadership qualifications in the ranks of the Waffen-SS. This category, however, does not include officers coming from "Germanic" countries, who may become full-fledged officers (SS-Führer) of either the active or reserve category

(3) Officer candidate schools. Waffen-SS schools designed to train and provide officer material are of two basic types: SS officer candidate schools (SS-Junkerschulen), which train German and "Germanic" officers; and SS and foreign personnel officer candidate schools (SS- und Waffen-Junkerschulen), which train both German personnel and "non-Germanic" foreigners. The courses last about 6 months and are differentiated as either war-officer-candidate courses (Kriegsjunker-Lehrgänge) or war-officer-candidate courses for foreign personnel (Kriegs-Waffenjunker-Lehrgänge).

(a) Active officers. The active officer candidates of the Waffen-SS attend the war-officer-candidate courses (Kriegsjunker-Lehrgänge) held at the officer candidate schools. These candidates must have previously completed a preparatory course (Vorbereitungs-Lehrgäng) held either at a special-service school or at a training and replacement unit of the Waffen-SS. They start this course as active officer applicants (Führer-Bewerber—FB) and subsequently receive the title of SS-Junker and the equivalent rank of the lowest grade of sergeant (Unterscharführer). After the mid-term examinations at the officer candidate school they become Standartenjunker with the equivalent rank of Scharführer, and after the final examination Standartenoberjunker (equivalent to Hauptscharführer). Candidates then return to their units and, after a minimum of two months, are appointed 2d Lieutenant (Untersturmführer) by the RF-SS upon the recommendation of their regimental commanders.

(b) Reserve officers. Reserve officer candidates of the Waffen-SS, after taking a preparatory course as Reserve-Führer-Bewerber—RFB, become SS-Junker der Reserve and then attend a reserve officer candidate course (Reserve-Junker-
Lehrgang), held at a special-service school of the Waffen-SS and lasting about 4 months. After the mid-term examinations they become Standartenjunker der Reserve, and after the final examinations Standartenoberjunker der Reserve. Foreign officers of the reserve (Waffen-Führer der Reserve) also attend the reserve officer candidate courses.

Like active officer candidates, the graduates become officers only after at least 2 months of service with a unit.

(c) **Foreign officers of the SS.** "Non-Germanic" officer candidates attend a war officer candidate course for foreign personnel (Kriegs-Waffenjunker-Lehrgang) held at the SS and foreign personnel officer-candidate schools (SS- und Waffenjunker-Schulen). After its completion they return to their units and after a period of 2 months are appointed Waffen-Untersturmführer by the RF-SS upon the recommendation of their regimental commander.

(4) **Officer candidate courses.** Apart from the regular courses at the officer-candidate schools described above, the Waffen-SS conducts the following special officer-candidate courses:

Courses for partly disabled SS officer candidates (Lehrgänge für versehrte SS-Junker) held at the officer-candidate schools.

Special course for Panzer officer candidates (Panzer-Junker-Sonderlehrgang).

(5) **Other officer training establishments.** The Waffen-SS maintains medical and economic administrative officer training establishments with the function of providing for and supervising the military education of prospective active medical and economic administrative officers of the Waffen-SS during the period of their studies at universities and other institutions.

(6) **Specialist careers.** All officer candidates choosing a specialist career (Sonderlaufbahn) must have certain basic qualifications. They must have spent half a year with a field unit and successfully graduated from an officer candidate school of the Waffen-SS.

The following are the various specialist careers of the Waffen-SS:

(a) **Medical career.** This includes:

- Physician (SS-Führer und Arzt)
- Medical technician (SS-Führer im Sanitätstechn. Dienst)
- Dentist (SS-Führer und Zahnarzt)
- Pharmacist (SS-Führer und Apotheker)
The Medical Academy of the Waffen-SS provides for the training of all officers in the medical career. Besides their formal training students attend lectures and practical demonstrations at various universities.

(b) Veterinary career. This includes:
Veterinary (SS-Führer und Veterinär)
Veterinary technician (SS-Führer im Veterinärtechn. Dienst)
Officers in the veterinary career receive their specialist training in the Blacksmith School as well as in the veterinary training and replacement unit of the Waffen-SS.

(c) Administrative career. The Officer School of the Economic Administrative Service of the SS gives lectures and provides practical application for officers in the administrative career. Besides lectures at universities, the training includes practical experience and instruction at an administrative office of the Waffen-SS.

(d) Ordnance technician career. This includes:
Ordnance supply officer (SS-Führer im Waffen- und Munitionsdienst)
Ordnance officer technician (Techn. SS-Führer W)
Engineering officer (Techn. SS-Führer W Ing.)
The Ordnance Technical School and the engineering schools of the Waffen-SS provide for the specialized training of these officers. They also attend lectures and receive practical application at technical institutions.

(e) Motor technical career. This includes:
Motor officers (Technische SS-Führer (K) I)
Motor officers (Technische SS-Führer (K) II)
The Motor Technical School of the Waffen-SS provides for and supervises the training of these officers.

(f) Other specialist careers of the Waffen-SS include:
Officer technician (sig) (Technische SS-Führer (N))
Judge advocate (SS-Führer und Richter)
Notary (SS-Führer und Beurkundungsführer)
Water supply officer (SS-Führer und Wehrgeologe)
Bandmaster (SS-Führer und Musikführer)
The officers in these specialist careers, besides their instruction at technical schools and other establishments of the Waffen-SS, receive specialized training at the special-service schools or specialist training schools of the Waffen-SS.

d. SUPPLY SYSTEM OF THE Waffen-SS. (1) General. Units of the Waffen-SS operating under the tactical control of the Army utilize the regular Army supply channels for supplies of rations, fuel, heavy equipment, and ammunition. In addition, however, the SS maintains its own system of supply distinct from that of the Armed Forces and not subject to control or supervision by the latter. For this purpose a large network of depots and stores has been built up in Germany and in occupied territory.

(2) Control. Operationally these depots and stores come under the control of the SS Main Operational Department, which is responsible for the equipment and supply of SS units and establishments when not under the tactical control of the Army. The SS Main Economic Administrative Department, on the other hand, is responsible for the detailed administration of these depots, or for the general supervision of administration where there is decentralization of its authority, e.g. to the economic official (SS-Wirtschaftsleiter) with a Higher SS and police commander in occupied territory. The actual responsibility for supply is divided between the SS Main Operational Department, which is responsible for initial equipment and the supply and maintenance of arms, ammunition, technical equipment, and transport vehicles, and the SS Main Economic Administrative Department, which is responsible for rations, clothing, personal equipment, coal, wood, and fodder.

For certain types of heavy equipment which are obtainable only from Army depots, agreement is reached between the OKH and the SS Main Operational Department, which becomes responsible for the general supervision of stocks, maintenance, and repair once such equipment has been handed over to an SS unit.

Although the SS and Police supply and administration system in wartime operates primarily for the Waffen-SS and SS police units, its organization and installations are also at the disposal of the General SS and the SS Death's-Head Formations.

(3) Regional organization of supply. The SS Main Economic Administrative Department controls all regional supply depots. There is a marked tendency for SS depots and administrative services to be grouped around concentration camps, notably Dachau and Oranienburg. This arrangement centralized administrative matters, as the concentration camps come under the control of the SS Main Economic Administrative Department, and the inmates of such camps provide a cheap source of labor.

At each SS district headquarters in Germany proper there is an administrative office (Verwaltungsamt) which controls and supervises all supply depots and
installations within its area. Similarly at the SS sub-district headquarters there is an administrative branch (Verwaltungsabteilung) with the same functions. At the headquarters of an SS garrison command (SS-Standortbereich) there is an SS garrison administration headquarters (SS-Standortverwaltung) dealing with supply and finance in its area and directly subordinate to the respective SS district and sub-district.

In occupied territory, there is an economic section controlled by an official (SS-Wirtschafts) on the staff of an HSSPf. He is responsible for the administration of all depots and supplies in his region. Where field units of the Waffen-SS are likely to operate in a particular area for a considerable period, special supply bases (Stutzpunkte) are usually established at convenient points. These are small and temporary in character.

(4) Channels of supply. All Waffen-SS units requisition their supplies from the SS Main Operational Department, which either makes the issue itself or instructs the SS Main Economic Administrative Department to do so. The latter then either dispatches the material direct to the unit from one of the central depots or from the factory, or arranges for it to be made available to the unit at the nearest convenient sub-depot.

The main stocks of supply are held in central SS depots. These are of two kinds:

Main supply depots (SS-Hauptwirtschaftslager—HWL), containing miscellaneous types of supplies.

Special depots, including SS ordnance depots, motor transport supply depots and parks, signal equipment depots, medical equipment depots, and clothing depots.

From these central depots, outlying sub-depots are supplied. These may be either SS supply depots (SS-Nachschublager), mainly found near the borders of Germany and in occupied territory, or SS troop supply depots (SS-Truppenwirtschaftslager—TWL), which hold stocks of clothing, light equipment, fuel, and other goods.

At the time, when the supply lines on the Eastern Front were too far extended. SS supply service headquarters (SS-Nachschubkommandanturen) were established. Each of these was in itself an important group of depots and administrative offices. Although subordinate for administrative purposes to the SS economic official with the local HSSPf, it was the primary link between the SS main departments and main depots in Germany and the SS units and sub-depots in its own area. It served both as a distribution center and a supply base, and in its depots were held arms, ammunition, motor transport equipment, captured material, clothing, fuel, coal, wood, building material, and other goods. It was also empowered, subject to the approval of the SS economic official with the HSSPf, to make contracts with or purchases from private firms in its area.
(5) Veterinary supply service. The Waffen-SS maintains its own channel of supply for its cavalry and non-motorized units. Horses for the Waffen-SS are procured through SS remount depots (SS-Remonteämter), which were mainly found until recently in occupied territory. These depots forward the horses to the SS riding and driving schools (SS-Reit-und-Fahrschulen), from where they either go to a unit direct or to an SS base veterinary depot (SS-Heimatpferdepark), which in turn forwards them to an SS veterinary depot (SS-Pferdepark) in a forward area, usually attached to an SS corps. These corps will then make distribution among their divisions which have veterinary companies. Wounded horses, after treatment in the field, go to an SS veterinary hospital (SS-Pferdelazarett) in a forward area and then to an SS base veterinary hospital (SS-Heimatpferdelazarett) in Germany. Veterinary equipment for Waffen-SS units can be obtained from the SS Central Veterinary Park (SS-Hauptveterinärpark) by way of one of the veterinary parks in forward areas.

(6) Movement of supplies. The transportation of SS supplies is coordinated by the transportation officer (Transportoffizier—TO) in the SS Main Operational Department. He maintains liaison both with other SS main departments where necessary and also with the German railway authorities and the transportation authorities of the German Army. Subordinate to him are a number of regional transportation officers, found mainly in those districts close to the German border. Other transportation officers are stationed at principal railway stations in Germany and in occupied territory. At railway junctions particularly important for SS movement, SS reloading stations (SS-Umschlagstellen) are established.

(7) Repair and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. In forward areas, besides the repair and recovery sections at divisions, independent sections may operate at supply depots or at supply service headquarters. In Germany facilities for repair exist at the appropriate SS central depots and also at the SS Ordnance Testing Workshop (SS-Waffenamt-Prüfungswerkstätte) and the SS Ordnance Works (SS-Ausrüstungswerke). Extensive use is also made of Army repair facilities.

(8) Medical services. General supervision over the medical services of the SS is exercised by two officers, the Chief SS and Police Medical Officer (Reichsarzt SS und Polizei), who is attached to the Personal Staff RF-SS (Persönlicher Stab RF-SS), and the Head of the SS Medical Group, who acts as Inspector General of SS Medical Services.

Actual administration is carried out by the Medical Group (Sanitätswesen der Waffen-SS—Amtsgruppe D) in the SS Main Operational Department, which controls SS hospitals and medical services in Germany and in occupied territory as well as the medical units attached to SS units in the field. It does not, however, automatically follow that all SS casualties are evacuated through SS medical channels. Local circumstances may make it difficult or inexpedient to use SS
medical facilities, and it frequently happens that SS wounded are evacuated as far as base hospitals in Germany entirely through regular Army medical channels.

A great number of SS medical institutions, SS hospitals (SS-Lazarette), and SS convalescent homes (SS-Genesungsheime) have been identified both in Germany and in occupied areas.

**EMPLOYMENT OF THE WAFFEN SS IN THE FIELD**

Hitler is nominally the Supreme Commander of the Waffen-SS. This command is exercised only through the RF-SS, and it has become very doubtful of late whether Hitler has retained any power to direct Himmler in this or any other capacity.

The field headquarters of the RF-SS (Feldkommandostelle RF-SS) represents nominally the highest echelon in the direction of the employment of the Waffen-SS. Since Himmler is not always present at this headquarters, proper allowance should be made for the fact that the RF-SS will decide in person about such employment, regardless of his whereabouts at the time. No unit of the Waffen-SS may be dissolved, under any circumstances, by anybody but the RF-SS.

For military operations, units of the Waffen-SS are placed under command of the OKH. In the beginning individual units were assigned to army groups and armies as needed, although an effort was made to give them independent tasks wherever possible. Special emphasis was placed on the propaganda value of their employment, and many spectacular missions were assigned to them, although their military importance and difficulty were often exaggerated. With the progress of the Russian campaign these units became involved in tougher combat assignments.

Due to the strict selection of their personnel, not only from a political point of view but also from that of health, stamina, and stature, these units were in a position to take full advantage of the strong propaganda efforts which the SS made in their behalf. Gaining a reputation as an elite force, divisions of the Waffen-SS began to control regular Army units engaged in the immediate vicinity. The next step was the formation of SS corps which, under OKH command, controlled SS divisions and brigades. Soon certain SS corps held command over a small group of SS units and a much larger proportion of regular Army units. Eventually, certain SS corps commanded Army units only. For a brief period, in 1943, an SS Army existed which held mainly administrative functions in northern Italy. But in the autumn of 1944, when the Sixth Panzer Army was formed, a large unit of the German Army was for the first time designated as an SS unit. Previous to that event, SS generals had held Army commands under the OKH in a few instances during the defense of Normandy and the withdrawal from France.

The territorial commanders of the Waffen-SS (Befehlshaber der Waffen-SS), who have been installed in certain occupied and annexed areas, take charge of
operations only in certain special cases. For example, a coast defense sector (Küstenverteidigungsabschnitt) in the Netherlands was commanded by such an officer under the Commanding General in the Netherlands (LXXXVIII Army Corps). His command included training and replacement units of the Waffen-SS, of the SS Police, and of the Air Force.

In theory, the influence of the RF-SS ceases with the subordination of Waffen-SS units to the Army. In effect, however, much evidence points to the fact that he retains the right to pass on the type of employment which the Army may prescribe.

The temporary relief of Rundstedt as commander of the Western Front in 1944 is attributed, at least in part, to a conflict between him and the RF-SS resulting from discrepancies of opinion as to the employment of the Waffen-SS in that theater.

Units of the Waffen-SS have been employed in all theatres of the war, except in North Africa and in the original campaign in Norway. From the small beginning of regimental units participating in the Polish campaign, active employment of Waffen-SS units grew to at least two divisions in the Western and Balkan drives of 1940 and 1941. One division was engaged in Finland from the beginning of the Russian campaign. In Russia itself the number of Waffen-SS units engaged grew from five divisions in 1942 to at least four corps and 13 divisions for the better part of 1944. An SS brigade participated in the defense of Corsica and was later committed as a division in the Italian theater, while another appeared there to assist in the internal tasks resulting from the Italian collapse. To this were added a new division and a new brigade in 1944. Two corps and at least seven divisions fought at various times against the partisans in Yugoslavia, and one division formed an important component of the occupation forces in Greece. Two Waffen-SS corps and six divisions were employed in Normandy and participated in the withdrawal from France. On the Western Front one Army, at least six corps, and a minimum of nine divisions were opposing Allied forces at the beginning of 1945. Two or three corps, nine divisions, and two brigades formed the strength of the Waffen-SS in Hungary at that time.

Corps units of the Waffen-SS, such as Panzer, heavy artillery, observation, projector, signal, reconnaissance, and antiaircraft battalions and smaller units of the same and other types, may be used as tactical support for both Waffen-SS and Army units.

Ever since the SS increased its power over the Army so suddenly in July 1944, rumors have persisted that individual members of the Waffen-SS became attached to regular Army units, especially in the low echelons, in order to increase the reliability of these troops. The fact that units of the Waffen-SS were used to prevent mass desertions or withdrawals contrary to orders is established. Waffen-SS personnel forms the nucleus of the Volks Grenadier and probably also the
Volkssturm units. To some extent personnel of the Waffen-SS was exchanged with Army personnel, while whole contingents of Air Corps and Navy personnel were repeatedly pressed into the service of the Waffen-SS when it became urgently necessary to reform badly mauled Waffen-SS units.

Another recent trend is the assumption of command functions in the Waffen-SS by high-ranking Army officers. They appear with SS ranks equivalent to their former Army ranks. Although this procedure may be caused merely by military expediency, it is not likely that a high-ranking German officer would assume an SS rank without coming under the special disciplinary rules of the SS and without having reconciled himself to its program, ideals, and plans for the future.
CHAPTER 1
HOW TO READ MAPS

1.1. Different Types Of Maps

The most important purpose of a map is to clearly show the significant features of the terrain, while neglecting, even ignoring, the unimportant ones. Railways, roads, and so on are prime examples of important features. We need a map that always -- wherever we are in the terrain -- gives us the best possible advice. This wish is excellently fulfilled in the Reich Map, the map of the German Reich, in the scale of 1:100,000. In this Handbook we will only use the Reich Map, because:

1. The Reich Map is the most suitable map for our purpose, with map sheets available for all of Germany in the same scale,
2. Everybody who can understand the Reich Map without problem can also read any other map, and
3. There exists, except in greater scale, no other more detailed and better map.

1.2. The Scale

The map scale tells us how much a real section of the terrain has been decreased in size on the map. This fact enables us to locate this terrain section on the map.

In this way, for instance, the scale of 1:100,000 tells us that 1 centimetre on the map corresponds to 100,000 centimetres in the terrain. We all know that 100,000 centimetres equals 1,000 meters, or 1 kilometre. Therefore 1 centimetre on the map corresponds to 1 kilometre in the terrain. Any other scale is equally easy to understand. If a town map is made in a scale of 1:15,000, then 1 centimetre on the map equals 15,000 centimetres on the ground, which corresponds to 150 metres. Therefore 1 centimetre on the town map equals 150 metres on the ground.

1.3. The Map Symbols

Every sheet of the Reich Map includes a symbol explanation. Study and learn these symbols conscientiously. The explanation of symbols is sufficient for understanding all symbols used on the map. Here we will merely say a few words about some of the symbols. If a railway or a road passes through a tunnel, its route in the tunnel is marked with lines (Figure 1)
Figure 1 -- Railway Tunnel Marked With Lines

The embankments of roads and railways are indicated by short, fine lines at right angles to the road or railway. A ravine or cutting is indicated in a similar manner, but here the outer borders of the lines are indicated by an outline of the ravine or cutting.

When a road passes above a railway track, the symbol for the road continues across, while the symbol for the railway is interrupted. When a road passes under a railway, the opposite is true. When a road and a railway merely intersect each other in a level crossing, both symbols continue uninterrupted.

Roads, railways, rivers, and so on, are not marked in their natural width, but wider; remember that 1 millimetre on the map in a scale of 1:100,000 corresponds to 100 metres on the ground.

In this Handbook we use the symbols of the Reich Map. All additional symbols and abbreviations are described in the Appendix A at the end of the Handbook.

1.4. The Map Texts

The type, position, and size of the map texts are adapted to fit the size and the shape of the terrain features on the map.

The only exception is the name of villages, towns, and cities, for which the name is always written from west to east.

The name of a watercourse is written from left to right and follows its course. The text may also go backward. Forests and heaths are designated with vertical letters.

The names of high altitude areas are followed by the actual altitude in parentheses.

The name of a town or village is followed by a number in parentheses, which gives the altitude of the town's church over the normal zero level. The normal zero level is based on the average sea level as determined by hourly readings over several years. Since 1912, a point near Hoppegarten in Berlin, marked by five pillars set in the ground, has been designated as the base for all altitude measurements. This point is located 37 metres above the average sea level.

1.5. Terrain Symbols And The Shape Of The Ground

The natural shape of the ground is depicted in the map in various ways. In Germany, the most common methods are:

1. The depiction of the ground shape through vertical mountain lines,
2. The depiction of the ground shape through layer or strata lines (contours),
3. A combination of these two methods.

1.5.1. The Depiction Of The Ground Shape Through Vertical Mountain Lines

This is, for instance, the method used in the 1:100,000 Reich Map.
When using this method, the altitude levels are marked with narrow, vertical lines. A zero degree increase in altitude (that is, flat land) is not marked by any lines, and therefore remains quite white. An increase in altitude of 15 or more degrees will be quite marked and therefore appears dark. Increases between 0 degrees and 45 degrees are also characterised by the fact that the steeper a hillside, the darker its depiction appears on the map.

To recognise all shapes of the ground properly takes much practice and a constant familiarisation with the terrain.

Figure 2 shows how the individual terrain shapes will be depicted according to this method:
Figure 2 -- Marking Of Individual Terrain Shapes

1. peak
2. saddle
3. plateau
4. mountain crest
5. hollow
6. ravine.

When using a map of this type, remember that the mountain lines follow the line of descent of water. This means that, as water flows, the highest point of a hill can be easily determined.

The exact altitude above the sea level can, with this kind of map, be determined only by comparing the terrain symbols with the printed altitude numbers following certain points. Even so, this is sufficient for most of our purposes.

1.5.2. The Depiction Of The Ground Shape Through Layer Or Strata Lines (Contours)

This method is, for instance, used in the 1:25,000 maps.

One can most easily imagine the appearance of the strata lines, as if one is slicing horizontal altitude sections of equal size (for instance every 10 metres). As each layer is positioned on top of another, we call these lines layer or strata lines (Figure 3).
The strata lines can also be called altitude lines or altitude curves, or contours. The reason is that points of equal altitude are connected by the same contour line.

It is easy to determine the altitude of any point of the map, as one merely needs to compare the contour lines. For instance, in the 1:25,000 scale maps of the Bavarian Topographical Bureau, every 50 metre contour is so marked (for instance, 450, 500, or 550 metres above sea level). In addition, all 10 metre contours (for instance, 460, 470 metres above the sea) are marked with thin lines, all 5 metre contours (for instance, 455, 465, and so on) are marked with long lines, and all 1 metre contours are marked with short lines, and the number of metres above the last 10 metres is included.

In Prussia, the map charts in the scale of 1:25,000 indicate all 20 metre contours (for instance, 100, 120, and 140 metres), and all 10 metre contours (for instance, 90, 110, and 130 metres) as thin lines, all 5 metre contours (for instance, 95, 105, and 115 metres) are identified by long lines, and all necessary 1 metre contours are recognised by short lines.

A minor problem in reading the contours occurs when heights and hollows appear next to each other. Heights are distinguished from hollows in that the lower contours surround the higher. In a hollow, the opposite is true. Therefore, note that an exact and careful study of the contours is required. If no contour altitude numbers are marked on the map, then a small arrow indicates that the terrain feature is a hollow and not a height (Figure 4):
In a contour map, the various types of terrain features are marked as follows (Figure 4):

1. peak
2. saddle
3. plateau
4. mountain crest
5. hollow
6. ravine

1.5.3. The Combination Method Of Depicting Both Vertical Mountain Lines And Contours

To achieve the advantages of both these types of maps, many maps combine both these features. So do, for instance, the mountain map charts of the 1:100,000 Reich Map. In these map charts, the ascent indicators are not merely from 0 to 45 degrees, but from 0 to 80 degrees. Furthermore, to make the maps clearer, 100 metre contours are included.

1.6. Dividing The Map By Degrees

The Reich Map is a so called degree map, as the left and right side of the chart forms part of a geographical line of longitude while the upper and lower sides form part of a line of latitude. The exact latitude and longitude are noted on the side of the map. If, for instance, the upper left corner indicates 11°20' east of Greenwich, this means that the left map edge corresponds to 11°20' east of Greenwich (the meridian also used in Germany). The symbol for degree = °; for minute = '.

The upper edge of each map always shows the north, the lower edge the south. The left edge is west and the right edge is east.

At the edge, the entire map is bordered with two lines. This border also indicates the lines of longitude and latitude in minutes. (Here the word minute does not indicate a measure of time, but a subdivision of the longitude and the latitude.) Any point on the map can be located in minutes of lines of longitude and latitude by simply connecting the minute markings on two borders at right angles with each other.

1.7. The Grid Net

All new map charts of the Reich Map come with a dense grid net printed over the actual map. This grid does not correspond to longitude and latitude. It is well known that the distance between two longitudes becomes smaller the farther north one goes. The distance between the grid lines, however, always remains five centimetres. The purpose of the grid net is to facilitate the exact location of a given location, report this position without misunderstanding, and agree on the location of this given point.

The grid net consists of a net of parallel lines at right angles to each other and at a distance of 5 centimetres. The lines at the upper and lower map border (the x axis) are marked right side
numerals (x numbers or x coordinates). At the left and the right side of the map border (the y axis), they are marked with the high side numerals (y numbers or y coordinates).

A given point is therefore described first with the right side value (read at the upper or lower map border) followed by the high side value (read at the left or right map border). For instance, the location of Pasing in München is described as right $44\,60$ and high $53\,35$ when using this method.

However, as there are always 5 centimetres between the lines of the grid net, we need a means to locate any point between these lines. For this purpose, we use the point locater.

1.8. The Point Locater

Every map of the Reich Map is supplied with a point locater. The point locater is cut out and glued to a piece of strong cardboard.

With this instrument, we can easily and exactly determine the location of any point on the map.

It is very easy to use the point locater. You put the upper edge of the horizontal part of the point locater so that it lies close to one of the horizontal grid lines, and so that the vertical part of the point locater is touching the point on the map whose location you want to determine (Figure 5):
Figure 5 -- Point Locater

You can now read the right side value at the horizontal part of the point locater. First determine the next vertical grid line to the left, for instance $45_{25}$. You then read on the horizontal part of the point locater how far away the point you are looking for is from this vertical grid line. In this case, it is 2.2. The correct right side value is therefore $45_{25} + 2.2 = 45_{27.2}$. (The first double digit number, here 45, is mentioned to make certain that the users of this system have identical maps in their possession, something that obviously is necessary for the system to work.)

The high side value is then determined. Begin with the horizontal grid line, on which you have put the viewer, in this case $57_{95}$. Read the distance from this horizontal grid line on the vertical side of the viewer. In this case, the result is 1.4. In this way we get the high side value of $57_{95} + 1.4 = 57_{96.4}$. In shortened form, we only write 96.4. (We have already checked that we are using identical maps.)

The correct identification of the given location is accordingly: Point A is located right 27.2 and high 96.4.

1.9. Needle Deviation And Magnetic Deviation

The term needle deviation (from the grid line) is not easily explained. Let us begin with the more common expression, magnetic deviation. The magnetic deviation is the angle in which every magnetic compass needle will deviate from true north. It is well known that the magnetic needle is not pointing at the geographic north, the North Pole, but instead the magnetic north, located on an island north of Canada in North America. The deviation angle is therefore the difference between magnetic north and true north.

With the introduction of the grid net, a common wish was to only use the grid lines, instead of the lines of longitude, when getting oriented on the map. This wish is now fulfilled. As the magnetic needle points to the magnetic north, and as one will use the grid lines as an aid for orientation, one must also consider the deviation of the magnetic needle with regard to the grid line. This needle deviation (from the grid line) also equals the angle between magnetic north and the direction of the north-south grid lines.

The magnitude of the needle deviation is nowadays indicated on the map. One must, however, consider that the needle deviation is constantly changing. Both the magnitude of change and the year of production of the map are printed on the 1:100,000 Reich Map.

An example: From the map we learn that in Eichstätt in 1926, the needle deviation was 6.45 degrees. As the annual decrease is 0.20 degree, the needle deviation for Eichstätt in 1936 is 6.45 degrees-(10 x 0.20 degree = 2.00 degrees) = 4.45 degrees. The needle deviation for Eichstätt is therefore 4.45 degrees.

This calculation tells us that to determine true north, we must align ourselves so that the position of the compass needle is not at N but at the point of needle deviation. The needle deviation must of course be determined for our current location. In Eichstätt, for instance, this point is between 4 and 5 degrees away from magnetic north. Only then will the N of the compass show true north (Figure 6):
Figure 6 -- Magnetic North Needle Set For Needle Deviation
CHAPTER 2

HOW TO FIND A TERRAIN LOCATION

If we are lost, we should not, as a rule, first turn to the map. Naturally, this does not mean that we have lost confidence in the map; to the contrary. But the map is to be used only when we reach a crossroads or some other difficult place. Then we should turn to the map, to briefly check that we are moving in the right direction.

2.1. How To Find A Location In The Terrain

Wherever we are, for purposes of orientation we should answer the following four questions:

1. From where did we come?
2. Where are we now?
3. Where is north?
4. What do we see around us?

Only when we treat our situation in such a systematic way can we reach our goal in the shortest possible time.

2.1.1. From Where Did We Come?

Search on the map only for the last characteristic point that we have passed.

2.1.2. Where Are We Now?

The success of any mission depends fully on a correct and certain knowledge of our own position. If you are uncertain, compare the map carefully with the terrain. Also identify the hills and hollows marked on the map with those in the terrain and estimate the distance to at least two nearby already known locations.

We can also use imaginary lines in the terrain to reach our objective. On the map there may be two known locations, one to the right and the other to the left of our current position. Imagine a connecting line between these two points. By comparing the terrain with the map on either side of this imagined line, we can determine where we are. In doubtful situations, repeat this procedure with other known locations.

2.1.3. Where Is North?

There are several means to determine north.

Right from the beginning, we must accustom ourselves to locating the cardinal points in the correct way and then confirm the obtain result by other means.

2.1.3.a. How To Find North With The Compass

Rough method:
Adjust the magnetic north needle of the compass with the correctly determined needle deviation. The direction, which is then marked N on the compass (that is, not the magnetic north needle itself!) is north. Aim the upper border of the map in this direction.

Exact method:

1. Position the compass on the map, so that the north-south line of the compass (not the magnetic needle) lies next to the north-south grid line on the map. (To accomplish this more easily, extend the north-south line of the compass with the help of a ruler.)

2. The map and the compass are not rotated together, until the magnetic north needle is properly adjusted according to needle deviation. The map is then oriented toward the north.

For maps without a grid net, but with lines of longitude, or maps that have borders that coincide with the lines of longitude and latitude, north is located in a similar way. In these cases, the compass will not be positioned along a north-south grid line, but along a line of longitude or along the map border. Then one must take into account the real deviation, which is not strictly the same as needle deviation. However, as the difference often is very small, for instance in Bavaria, we can still work with needle deviation.

With loose map sheets, without the original border and without a grid net or longitude lines, we instead put a long ruler along the texts on the main town names on the map (remember that the names of all towns are printed from west to east), and then position the west-east line of the compass along this line. Then rotate the map together with the compass until the north needle is adjusted according to the correctly determined needle deviation. This method works just as well.

2.1.3.b. How To Find North According To The Sun, Knowing The Approximate Time

The sun stands at

- 6 A.M. in the east
- 9 A.M. in the southeast
- 12 noon in the south
- 3 P.M. in the southwest
- 6 P.M. in the west
- 9 P.M. in the northwest

If you already know the direction of north, then this method can instead be used to determine the time without a watch or clock.

2.1.3.c. How To Find North According To The Sun With The Help Of A Clock

It is possible to use a watch or clock as a compass. You hold the clock so that the short hand of the clock points in the direction of the sun. South is then in the direction, to be precise, of an imaginary line exactly between the short hand of the clock and the number 12 on the clock's face.
In the morning this is calculated forwards (as compared with the hour numbers), while in the afternoon this is done backwards (Figure 7).

![Figure 7](image1.png)

**Figure 7 -- Finding North, By Finding South, According To The Sun With The Help Of A Clock**

### 2.1.3.d. How To Find North At Night

Navigation by night using the stars and the moon is not at all impossible.

The Pole Star always appears in the north. You find it by imagining a line extended from the two rear stars of the Great Bear constellation, about five times longer than the distance between these two stars (Figure 8).

![Figure 8](image2.png)
The Evening Star appears shortly after dusk in the west.

The Morning Star appears shortly before dawn in the east.

2.1.3.e. How To Find North According To The Position Of The Moon

- The full moon always stands opposite the sun.
- The (waxing) half moon, first quarter, stands where the sun was six hours earlier.
- The (waning) half moon, last quarter, stands where the sun will be after six hours.

It then follows that:

- The full moon stands at 6 P.M. in the east.
- The (waxing) half moon, first quarter, stands at 6 P.M. in the south.
- The (waning) half moon, last quarter, stands at midnight in the east.

2.1.3.f. How To Find The General Direction Of North By Other Means

- The west side of anything is usually the wind side. It is moss covered, and more weathered than other sides.
- The towers of old churches are usually at the west side, while the altar is in the east.
- Vineyards are located on the south or southwest slopes of gentle hills.
- Triangulation points usually have a cross marked with the 4 cardinal points.

2.1.3.g. How To Determine The Four Cardinal Points With The Help Of The Map

First Method: If you can see roads, rivers, or railway lines from your position, then rotate the map until the direction of those features on the map correspond with what you see in the real terrain. The top edge of the map now points to the north.

Second Method: First locate a known, if possible a quite distant point that you can identify quite easily and correctly (for instance, a church tower). Then locate this point on the map. Connect this point with your own position on the map with a pencil or a ruler. Rotate the map until this connecting line on the map can be extended into an imagined line connecting with the distant point in the terrain. The upper edge of the map now points to the north.

2.1.4. What Do We See Around Us?

(Terrain features to look out for, and how to use these. How to actually locate one's position in the terrain.)

When we have determined our own location, and also the direction of north, then we can begin to find the way in the terrain.

First we must ensure that the upper (that is, the northern) edge of our map always points to the north. Accordingly, when we look toward the south, the map must be held so that north still
points to the north. The only problem is to read the texts printed on the map. But you will soon get used to this.

When we hold the map in the correct way, we begin by locating the terrain features closest to us. Here, too, we must get accustomed to working systematically. We begin from the right and then turn to the left. To search first here, then there, only causes uncertainty and waste of time.

To read the map correctly without hesitation, we can use a ruler as a simple but easily available aid. One use of a ruler in locating the cardinal points with the help of the map has already been described above. Now we will look at yet some other possibilities.

If, for instance, we are uncertain about the correct identification in the terrain of Point A on the map, we will make a line on the map with the help of the ruler, connecting our own current position with the point in the terrain we presume to be Point A. Then we compare the terrain along this line with the terrain according to the map. If the map terrain symbols correspond with the actual terrain, then we have proven that the supposed point really is Point A. If the terrain symbols do not correspond, then we can determine whether the point we are looking for is located to the left or the right of the line, beyond or closer to the supposed but wrongly identified point. With a new line and a new comparison, we will soon reach our objective.

Another use of the ruler is to measure distance. Measurements on the map and comparison with the terrain will very often lead to correct results. When watching the terrain surrounding ourselves, we must observe the following basic rules:

1. At a distance, the terrain appears compressed.
2. Closer, the terrain appears pulled out and wider.

2.2. Finding The Way In Terrain During Movement By Foot

To find the way during movement on foot in open terrain is not at all difficult. The only thing we have to do is to check the map in all difficult places, so that we follow the right way.

Difficulties only appear at night, in mist, or when moving through forested areas. To overcome these difficulties, we also have, along with our proper map reading skills, the ideal aid: the compass.

The standard issue compass greatly assists in map reading.$

However, even a simple compass is of great help, as it too can facilitate many tasks.

2.3. How To Use The Compass When Moving Along Roads

It is common to find ourselves standing, for instance, at a road crossing, and wondering which road is the correct one. Here the compass will help us. The way to use it is as follows:

1. Identify the correct direction of the roads on the map.
2. Adjust the compass according to the deviation (needle deviation) and then determine the correct direction of the roads in the terrain.

An example: We are standing at a crossroads in a forest, and we have determined that the correct road runs in a southwest direction. The compass, correctly adjusted for deviation, shows us where the southwest is physically. The road that leads in this direction is the correct one.
However, for instance in large forests, because new roads or paths are constantly cleared and old ones are abandoned, we must get accustomed to using a control method.

At the beginning of the march, when we determine the travel (or compass) heading, we also divide the length of the march from point to point into paces (100 paces = 80 metres), or according to the time we need to cover this distance. If we get lost, despite the use of the compass, this will show as that we cannot be at the chosen point because the number of paces or the elapsed time is incorrect. Therefore:

1. Determine the heading of the march (desired direction of travel).
2. Determine the distance of the march.

**2.4. Cross Country Travel -- How To Set The Heading Of March According To The Map**

With a pencil, draw a line on the map from your present location to your objective. Then extend this line. Finally, determine the heading of the line. If it, for instance, runs north-northwest, then make a mental note: Compass heading north-northwest.

(You can also, for instance, check the procedure by first aiming the map to the north and then determining the exact heading with the compass.)

**2.5. How To Set The Heading Of March Over Terrain Where You Can Currently See The Objective Of The March, But It Later Passes Out Of View**

1. Adjust the compass according to the deviation.
2. Determine the heading of the march objective with the compass. (It may help to lay a ruler next to the compass to fix the direction to the objective.) Read out the heading and, for instance, make the mental note: Compass heading north-northeast.

When the compass heading is set, it is simple to follow the decided compass heading.

**2.6. How To Keep To A Straight Compass Heading**

1. Adjust the compass according to the needle deviation.
2. Find the set compass heading (for instance, compass heading north-northeast) and march in this direction. At short, regular intervals, check the proper march heading.

**2.7. How To March Towards A Certain Point When A Straight Heading Cannot Be Used**

Figure 9 -- Marching Towards A Certain Point When A Straight Heading Cannot Be Used

1. Make an exact plan of the march on the map or on a separate piece of paper.
2. Estimate the distance from point to point in paces (100 paces = 80 metres) or recalculated as elapsed time.
3. Determine the compass heading (C.H.) from point to point.
4. Then follow this plan.

**2.8. How To Find The Way When Completely Lost**
If because of carelessness you are completely lost, the following means can be used to determine your position.

1. If possible, find an observation point from which you can see the terrain around you.
2. Determine the location of north.
3. Compare the way you have travelled with the last position known with certainty and the time that has elapsed since then.
4. Compare the map with any significant terrain features, such as buildings, crossroads, watercourses, and woods.
5. Use the compass to determine the heading to these terrain features and compare their location to the map.

2.9. How To Find The Way Without A Map

Any map, and from this prepare a plan of march (Figure 10).
Figure 10 -- Finding The Way Without A Map

Such a plan of march must include the following:

1. The names of places, forests, and so on, through which we will pass.
2. Road forks and other roads, which we could mistake for the route of march.
3. Whenever necessary, distances in kilometres, paces, or elapsed time from point to point.
4. The direction of north and, when required, compass headings for our direction of travel.

You should be most careful whenever inquiring for distances and so on among the local inhabitants; you will often receive unreliable information, either because of ignorance or ill will.

2.10. Distance Estimation

Measuring distances is usually done with a pair of kilometre compasses or a ruler. But lacking such instruments, we can for this purpose also rely on simple means to make rough measurements. The length of a match is 5 centimetres, and the diameter of a 10 pfennig coin is 2 centimetres. Along with these, we can note the width of our little finger, the length of our thumb from nail to knuckle, and so on.

2.11. Time Estimation

In flat and reasonably hilly terrain one needs approximately one hour to cover 5 kilometres; for 1 kilometre, therefore, 12 minutes.

In mountainous terrain, you must also add approximately 15 minutes for each hundred metres of altitude difference. This added time can be decreased by very good roads, and will be increased when moving across country.
CHAPTER 3

HOW TO USE THE STANDARD ISSUE COMPASS

3.1. Parts Of The Compass

Figure 11 -- Parts Of The Compass
1. Compass bowl
2. Cover
3. Mirror
4. Ring
5. Sighting notch
6. Front sight
7. Lubber line ruler
8. Magnetic north needle
9. Index mark
10. Deviation
11. Bezel
12. Opening lever

3.2. General Information On Compass Use

When using the compass, objects made of steel and iron (for instance, weapons, high power electric cables, steel helmets) must be kept away from the compass.

3.3. How To Aim The Map Towards The North

3.3.a. Maps With Grid Lines

1. Turn the bezel so that the index mark and N are aligned.
2. Position the lubber line ruler along a north-south grid line, so that the index mark points to the north edge the map.
3. Rotate the map and the compass until N of the magnetic north needle and the deviation are aligned. The map is now oriented toward the north.

3.3.b. Maps Without Grid Lines But With Lines Of Longitude

1. In the same way as under (3.3.a.), although the lubber line ruler is not aligned with a grid line, but with a line of longitude or the border of the map.
3.3.c. Maps Without Borders, Or Irregularly Connected Map Sheets Without Grid Lines

1. Align the index mark and E on the bezel by turning the bezel.

2. Position the lubber line ruler along the text of a town name (printed from west to east), so that the index mark points to the east edge of the map.

3. Rotate the map and the compass until the magnetic north needle and the deviation are aligned. The map is now oriented toward the north.

3.4. How To Set A March Heading When The Objective Can Be Seen But Later Passes Out Of Sight

1. Raise the compass mirror, and sight the objective over the sighting notch and front sight.

2. Keep the sight line in your sight; turn the bezel with the free hand until the magnetic north needle is aligned with the deviation. (Can be seen through the mirror.)

3. Read the numerical degree marking aligned with the index mark and make a note: compass heading N.

3.5. How To Set A March Heading When The Objective Cannot Be Seen

1. With a pencil mark a line on the map between your present location and the objective.

2. Align the lubber line ruler of the compass with this line, so that the index mark is pointing toward the objective.

3. Hold the compass level in this position and turn the bezel until the west-east line exactly follows the town name texts on the map.

4. Read the numerical degree marking aligned with the index mark and make a note: compass heading N.

Note: Naturally you may also first locate north and continue as we have described in a previous section, but in this case such a procedure is a waste of time!

3.6. How To Keep To A Straight Heading

1. Align the compass with the already set heading. Raise the compass mirror.

2. Align the magnetic north needle and the deviation, at the level of your eyes, through observation through the mirror.

3. Retain the compass level in this position and sight over the sighting notch and front sight.

4. Select one point visible along the sighting line as Point 1.

5. March toward Point 1. There, in the same way, select Point 2, and so on.
3.7. How To Reach An Objective When The Direction Of March Cannot Be Kept Straight

Figure 9 -- Marching Towards A Certain Point When A Straight Heading Cannot Be Used
1. Prepare an exact plan of march on either the regular map or in a sketch map. (This procedure was described above.)

2. In this plan, estimate the distance from point to point in paces (80 metres = 100 paces) or calculated as elapsed marching time.

3. Determine a correct numerical compass heading for the continued direction of travel at each point.

4. Follow the distance (in paces, and so on) calculated in the plan and the predetermined compass headings.

Note: This procedure corresponds fully to Figure 9, except that here, for instance, compass heading northeast should be specified as, for instance, compass heading 40.

3.8. How To Locate A Point Visible In The Terrain But Not Yet Located On The Map

1. With the compass, sight the chosen point over the sighting notch and front sight. Align the magnetic north needle with the deviation.

2. Put the compass, without rotating the compass bowl, level on the map. Rotate the entire compass -- with the lower edge of the lubber line ruler at your present location -- until the west-east line is aligned with the map texts.

3. Draw a line along the lubber line ruler. The point you are looking for is somewhere along this line.
CHAPTER 4
THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT
(AND HOW TO WRITE IT)

The preparation of intelligence reports forms an important part of every Police intelligence operation. An intelligence report is only of value when:

1. it is completely true and reliable,
2. it is unambiguous and understandable,
3. it reaches the hand of the Commander at the right time.

When do we need to make an intelligence report?

1. Any first contact with the enemy.
2. Any important change in the situation or status of the enemy.
3. When any given street, town, forest, and so on, is confirmed to be free from enemies.

The time of the intelligence report is usually apparent according to the mission. Too many reports may be a disadvantage.

The orderly delivering an intelligence report should know the contents. The speed with which the report must be delivered is marked with crosses on the cover of the report:

X = Not Urgent
XX = Urgent
XXX = Very Urgent.

4.1. The Head Of The Intelligence Report

The following are the formal rules for all intelligence reports:

From Post: Here you mark the duty post and the immediate tactical duty position of the sender, not your name. Therefore, for instance, Section A, or Police Patrol Müller.

Report No.: Here you identify the number of reports that the post has already sent, for instance, 3rd Report. All reports must be numbered consecutively.
Location: The location must be clear and unambiguous. The location can be designated through approximately three to four indications, for instance, the brickyard (= 1st indication) 500 metres (= 2nd indication) southeast (= 3rd indication) of Pietenfeld Church (= 4th indication), or Police Patrol 3/1 Hindenburgstraße 7.

Date: Write the month with Arabic, not Roman numerals, for instance 10.5.36 or 31.12.36.

Time: This is the time when the report was sent. The time is therefore not written until after the report is actually dispatched. Write the time according to the 24 hour system. Write the minutes in the upper position, for instance 10\(^1\) or 19\(^1\).

To: This is the duty post to which the report is sent, not the name of the Officer in charge. Do not write any honorific, such as Mr, before the duty position. Write only, for instance, To The Commander Of Section A.

4.2. The Text Of The Intelligence Report

Always confirm whether you yourself have seen what you report, or whether the report is your assumption, or from whom you have learned the facts in the report.

Answer the following five questions:

When: Give the exact time of the observation. Also the hour!

Where: Give the exact location of where the enemy has been seen. If the enemy is marching, give the location of his column's front.

What: This includes everything that you have learned about the enemy, such as his strength, equipment, composition, organisation, morale, the attitude of the local people toward the enemy, and so on.

How: Did I see the enemy, for instance, deployed for combat, or fortifying his area, or resting, or what?

What you, the sender, are doing: For instance: The patrol is continuing along the northeast border of the interdicted area and clears any enemies there.

4.3. How To Sign The Intelligence Report

The reporting Officer must write his name and rank below the report, to the right. Here he should
write his name, not his duty post. Therefore, for instance, Jurgen Huber, SS Captain And Captain Of Police.

4.4. General Information

The report must be written in clear, unambiguous writing and in German letters; only geographical and personal names may be written with the Latin alphabet. Ink and aniline may not be used. In an intelligence report text, there is no such thing as to the right and to the left, on this side and on that side, in front and behind; these civilian expressions may not be used. In an intelligence report, only the cardinal points may be referred to, for instance, to the east, or to the west. Street names should be written in the direction of march to the enemy; likewise, descriptions such as entering town and exiting town (with town names) should always be given in the meaning of the direction of march. Road forks should be written as road fork Eichstadt-Rupertsbuch/Rebdorf, and road crossings as road crossing Eichstadt-Rupertsbuch and Schernfeld-Pollenfeld. Expressions such as yesterday, today, tomorrow must be left out. Instead you should write the exact date.

4.5. Examples Of Intelligence Report Texts

Sample Report 1:

The patrol observed at 14:20 hours at the Eichstadt-Pietenfeld Road, 200 metres north of the Eichstadt-Adelschlag and Pietenfeld-Weissenkirchen crossing, the front of an enemy column. Strength 300 men, almost all in the uniforms of the members of the communist political party. Armament: half of them with rifles, half with pistols. The enemy advances toward Eichstadt in military formation, with an advance guard.

The patrol is observing from the hill 1 kilometre northeast of Pietenfeld whether any more enemies are approaching.

Sample Report 2:

Based on information from a farmer from Pietenfeld, since 9:00 hours in Hellenbergerforst, 1 kilometre east of Adelschlag, loitering elements from the entire district are gathering. Strength approximately 100 men. No other information is known.

The patrol is moving along the west side of Pfünzforst toward Hellenbergerforst to ascertain the situation.

Sample Report 3:

We have determined that in Hindenburgstraße, in front of the inn The Golden Ox, approximately 500 members of the
We distinguish between three types of sketch maps:

1. Improvised sketch maps and situation maps.
2. Sketches of the view from important observation points.
3. Crime location sketch maps.

This chapter details the formal requirements to be adhered to when preparing any sketch map.

5.1. The Improvised Sketch Map Or Situation Map

The situation sketch map should contain only necessary information, and must be so clear that anybody will understand at once what the sender wants to tell.

The scale of the drawing can be any, but the maker of the sketch must keep strictly to the scale he has chosen. The scale must therefore be noted at the upper edge of the sketch, and any (already written or printed) wrong scale must be crossed out. If the sketch map has no scale, then the sketch map must be marked not to scale.
Figure 12 -- Crossing Out Wrong Scales
A sketch map must always be oriented to the north! If this is impossible, indicate north with an arrow!

Terrain symbols should follow those of the 1:100,000 map.

Explanations should, whenever necessary, be included in an empty space on the paper. These are only necessary, when additional map symbols other than the ordinary ones have been used. For sketch maps included in intelligence reports, the following rule must be followed: All written names and comments must follow each other in the same style and direction.

Exceptions:

1. The name of a watercourse, which follows its course.
2. The name of a hill or mountain, which follows in a half circle around the peak.
3. The names of streets, roads, and railway lines, which follow their respective directions.

5.2. The Best Order To Follow When Preparing A Sketch Map

1. Decide what will be included in the sketch map.
2. Draw the necessary streets, roads, watercourses (in blue), and railways lines.
3. When drawing sketch maps of open terrain, include the towns, forests, and so on. When drawing sketch maps of towns or cities, include necessary buildings and their corners, buildings in front, and so on. Also include information on the number of stories of the buildings.
4. Draw necessary hill contours (in brown or black).
5. Mark your present position with a blue X, and also mark other friendly forces (in blue). Mark the position enemy forces (in red).
6. Add texts and any comments to the sketch map.
7. Add the title, scale, location of north, and your signature (name and rank).
Figure 13 -- Sketch Map Of A Building Block
When making observation sketches, an artistic treatment of the scenery must be avoided. The only terrain features that should be included are those that are important to the sketch. All terrain features must be depicted in a clear and simple style.

For this purpose, note the following: everything unimportant and all superfluous details must be discarded. Any hill must be drawn only in outline, to indicate its shape. Forests, trees, and hedges must be first drawn in outline, not exactly as they appear but according to their type. Deciduous forests, trees, and hedges should therefore be drawn as rounded shapes, while coniferous forests, trees, and hedges must be drawn in a zigzag line, as they appear in nature. Then fill in the outline of deciduous forests, trees, and hedges with slanting lines, and those of coniferous forests, trees, and hedges with vertical lines.

For trees without leaves, draw the trunk, a few branches, and a few thin offshoots.

For distant villages, groups of buildings, and so on, draw only their outline.

When preparing an observation sketch of a building, in which enemies have fortified themselves, the purpose of a quick intelligence report is to include all important points, such as chimneys, roof entrances, windows, dormer windows, balconies, entrances, and so on. All these features
should be numbered so that there is never any misunderstanding when referring to them. Also indicate the number of stories.

Figure 15 -- Observation Sketch Of A Building

When the drawing is ready, first mark the friendly forces (in blue) and then the enemies (in red). Then add any text comments, indicate the exact location of your own position, and finally write the title, direction of north, and your signature.

5.4. The Crime Location Sketch Map
The purpose of the crime location sketch map is to illustrate the exact situation in an area, where a criminal act has taken place, and the conditions surrounding this event. Such a map is then used in the investigation of this criminal act.

For a crime location sketch map, exact measurements and a correct scale are required. If this is impossible, then at least two distance measurements must be added for each circumstance or object.

Apart from this, the same rules as apply for other types of sketch maps also apply here.
CHAPTER 6
AREA RECONNAISSANCE AND AREA ESTIMATION

We distinguish between Police intelligence operations and Police reconnaissance missions. A reconnaissance mission is always concerned with the determination of the local conditions of an area, whether it is open terrain or a city. An intelligence operation has the purpose of determining important facts about the enemy, his location, strength, and so on.

The reconnaissance mission will survey the terrain to determine its use from a Police tactical point of view. This information gives the Commander an important foundation for his decisions and for the operation of the Police force. This chapter will explain how to plan, execute, and report a reconnaissance mission, and the value thereof.

6.1. The Reconnaissance Mission

The reconnaissance mission objective must be clear and well defined. The Commander must give the Reconnaissance Team exact limits for the terrain to be reconnoitred. He must also indicate particularly which objects are to be looked for, as well as the Police tactical purpose of the reconnaissance, as well as other pertinent information.

The reconnaissance mission is concerned with the following:

1. The exact location of the objective, which may not be clear from the map, and its present condition
2. The case of movement in the terrain
3. The best location from which friendly forces can secure the area and also control it through the use of covering fire
4. The possibilities of finding cover from enemy observation and fire
5. The suitability of the terrain for Police tactical purposes
6. The tactical conditions for the enemy
7. And so on.

6.1.1. How The Reconnaissance Patrol Executes Its Mission

The Commander of a Reconnaissance Patrol will first repeat the mission order to the Commander, and then inform the other members of the patrol of the mission. By a careful study
of the map, he will determine which objects are to be searched for, which route is most useful, and then plan how the mission can be executed in the time allotted for it. If there is sufficient time he will make a preliminary sketch map.

The reconnoitrier must reconnoitre everything for himself. Because of this, he must rely strictly on himself, and himself only. To ask questions of local inhabitants is very risky. A steady comparison of the map and the terrain and the continuous making of notes and sketches of everything of importance are required.

Be prepared to destroy all notes in case of capture by the enemy.

6.2. Checklist For Fast And Correct Description And Evaluation Of The Features And Conditions Of Various Terrain Objects For Police Tactical Purposes

6.2.1. Streets And Roads

1. Ground conditions, paved or gravelled, any eroded parts?
2. Impassable street sections, possibility to bypass such sections, repaired sections?
3. Street width (for horse drawn vehicles 2 metres, for motor cars at least 2.5 metres, for 2 lanes 5 metres)?
4. Narrow street sections?
5. Bridges (conditions, load carrying ability)?
6. Fords (depths for men on foot less than 1 metre, for horsemen 1.3 metres, current and type of riverbed also of importance)?
7. Ferries (steady and possible to use)?
8. Any changes in altitude -- existence of trees?
9. Ditches?
10. Type of terrain beside the road or street?

6.2.2. Streets And Public Squares In Towns

1. The street's route?
2. Parallel streets?
3. Important buildings on the street?
4. Any courtyards in front of these buildings?
5. Entrances to the building open or locked?
6. Routes leading through building to other streets?
7. Where are semidetached houses, dormer windows, and so on?
8. Which is the narrow side of a square?
9. Are there any constructions on the square?
10. Where do the side streets lead?

6.2.3. Railway Lines
1. Track gauge size?
2. Condition and location of station material (platforms, switch stand, and so on)?
3. Condition of tracks?
4. Ascents?
5. Turns?
6. Embankments?
7. Ravines?
8. Bridges?
9. Tunnels? Possibility of unloading and disembarking away from stations?

6.2.4. Watercourses, Rivers, Canals, And Marshes
1. Length?
2. Direction of current?
3. Width?
4. Depth?
5. Banks and surrounding terrain?
6. Bridges?
7. Buildings?
8. Crossing possibilities (by barge, raft, boat)?
9. Suitable locations for this?
10. Fords?

6.2.5. Ice Thickness
1. A thickness of 10 centimetres is strong enough to carry a few people, also a horseman; a thickness of 15 centimetres supports a column whether on foot or mounted.
6.2.6. Woods And Forested Land

1. General situation in the terrain?
2. Is the forested area controlling or being controlled by the surrounding terrain?
3. Size?
4. Shape?
5. Forest limits?
6. Any altitude or area shape differences along the limits of the forest?
7. Ditches or hedges in front of the forest?
8. The interior of the forest (brushwood, roads, areas where the trees have been felled, visibility, ground)?
9. The enemy situation?

6.2.7. Towns And City Neighbourhoods

1. General situation?
2. Is the town or neighbourhood controlling or being controlled by the surrounding terrain?
3. Size and extent?
4. Building close to each other or dispersed?
5. The situation of the enemy?
6. Type and location of the streets?
7. Type of buildings?
8. Particularly important buildings?
9. Buildings from which one can control the surrounding terrain?
10. Telephone, telegraph, streetlights, and electrical lines?

6.2.8. Single Buildings

1. Situation in neighbouring buildings?
2. Garden?
3. Fences?
4. Number of stories?
5. Roof entrances?
6. Windows?
7. Basement windows?
8. Entrances?
9. Height of ground floor?
10. Which is the narrow side?
11. From which neighbouring buildings can one control all entrances and windows?
12. Telephone wires and electrical mains?
13. Which surrounding terrain can be controlled from and viewed from the building?

6.2.9. The Interior Of A Building
   1. Location of the rooms in relation to each other?
   2. Appearance and conditions of rooms?
   3. Connecting passages?
   4. Doors?
   5. Stairs?
   6. Windows?
   7. Exits?

6.2.10. For Public Buildings Also:
   1. Cloakroom?
   2. Toilets?
   3. Small storage rooms?

6.2.11. Hills
   1. Situation in the surrounding area?
   2. Extent and shape?
   3. Observational and field of fire conditions regarding the terrain in front, behind, and below?
   4. Ease to climb?

6.2.12. Roads In Narrow Valleys
   1. Extent with regard to length and width?
   2. Limits?
3. Ease of passing through?
4. Possibility to close?
5. From where is the road controlled?

6.3. Checklists For Correct Description And Evaluation Of The Characteristics And Suitability Of The Terrain For Police Tactical Purposes

6.3.1. Reconnaissance For An Assault Or Raid

6.3.1.a. In Open Terrain

1. Terrain suitability for the approach and position of readiness of friendly forces?
2. Approach and access routes?
3. Where is enemy observation aimed?
4. Where are good positions for preparing an assault or raid?
5. Conditions of the actual terrain in the area of a planned assault or raid?
6. Where are good fire positions, and so on?
7. How is the terrain suited for a flank attack or envelopment of the enemy?
8. Any covered access routes to the enemy position?

6.3.1.b. In City Areas

Same as for open terrain.

6.3.2. Reconnaissance For Defensive Action

6.3.2.a. In Open Terrain

1. Where are good defensive conditions, positions that the enemy cannot bypass?
2. Where can access routes be closed?
3. Where are good observation posts where one can see the main line of battle (and, especially, friendly defence zones?)
4. Good defensive points?
5. Natural obstacles?
6. Clear areas allowing free fields of fire?
7. Possibilities to outflank the enemy?
8. For delaying engagements: covered waiting positions and access routes for the reserves

9. Covered exit routes

10. For proper positioning of outposts, which are the best positions (covered terrain allowing access?)

6.3.2.b. In City Areas

Similar to open terrain: for outposts, rear guard posts.

6.3.3. Reconnaissance For Positioning An Outpost

Location of the first perimeter: in daytime conditions that allow good observation into the enemy controlled terrain; at night at roads, that are easy to close.

Location for an outpost: in or near a position that must be defended from enemy attack.

Outpost reserves are, whenever possible, accommodated in houses.

6.3.4. Reconnaissance For Accommodation

1. Dry ground?

2. Protection against weather and wind?

3. Water supply and supply of firewood and straw within comfortable reach, therefore near an inhabited area?

4. Protection against enemy surprise attacks?

6.4. The Reconnaissance Report

The best reconnaissance report is a simple but clear sketch map with short explanations. Ignore all nonessential matters.
CHAPTER 7

POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

An intelligence operation is always concerned with the enemy. As long as one struggles against the enemy, the intelligence effort must never cease.

Every patrol and intelligence section must receive a specific mission. The Commander must clearly state what he wants to know. Every man in the patrol must know what the purpose of the mission is, so that the loss of the Commander cannot prevent the success of the operation.

7.1. Intelligence Operations Can Determine:

1. The location of the enemy
2. His approach route
3. His forces and their deployment
4. The position of his heavy weapons, fortifications, and field works
5. Extent of the area controlled by the enemy
6. His weak positions
7. His general conditions
8. His morale
9. His armament
10. How the civilians regard the enemy
11. and so on.

7.2. Execution Of The Mission

1. Repeat the mission order
2. Familiarise the patrol with the mission objective
3. Select a method
4. Begin the operation (note: the duty of the intelligence organ is: Keep Your Eyes Open!)
5. Observe, before you are observed
6. Do not engage in a skirmish
7. Do not fire at the enemy
8. Circle enemy positions; report whenever necessary
9. Proper use of binoculars can save travel time
10. Careful intelligence is worthless if it is not reported to the Commander at the right time.

7.3. Reporting The Result

Report orally, in writing, and through situation sketch maps and observation sketches. Signs and visual light signals agreed upon in advance often offers an imperfect but fast aid.

(Note: Reconnaissance and intelligence missions are seldom ordered separately from each other. As a rule, the same men will be sent on both intelligence and reconnaissance missions.)

CHAPTER 8
HOW TO SECURE AN AREA OR A POSITION

The Police in particular must expect that the enemy may strike from any direction. How to properly secure an area is therefore of the utmost importance. Too much security will exhaust the force; whereas too little can be of the greatest disadvantage.

The objective in every mission to secure an area is the protection of the main force against surprise attacks; crushing minor enemy attacks at the time of serious attacks give the Police troops time to prepare and the chance to prevent the enemy from observing our own situation.

For this reason, you must be strong, keep the available forces intact, observe everything before you are seen, as you must report to the security team what you have seen in good time.

The strength of the security team depends either on numerical superiority, the availability of heavy weapons, or the existence of suitable terrain obstacles. In any case, it must be strong enough to observe the enemy, to report his actions, and to repulse any minor attack.

The security depends on:

1. the size of the security section
2. the extent of danger
3. the terrain (a river, for instance, can reduce the need for security forces)
4. the visibility (at night and in fog, for instance, there is greater need for security forces).

The deployment plan of the security team must be chosen so that as large an area as possible can be observed, so that the security force will be protected from surprise attacks, and so that the enemy will be denied any insight into our own conditions. Good positions are hilltops, church towers, trees, and so on. Such deployment will save manpower, but you must make certain that the terrain that cannot be observed from one post can be observed from another post.
At night or in fog, security teams must be positioned on important roads, and the terrain in between must be patrolled at irregular intervals.

The security team must not be farther from the Headquarters than from where a report can reach the Commander in time to make decisions. It is imperative that a report reach the Commander in sufficient time for his force to prepare itself in case of a strong attack. The distance therefore depends on the following:

1. The enemy (whenever deployed nearby)
2. The terrain (if visibility and observation ability are excellent, then a more distant location is possible)
3. The visibility (the less visibility, the lesser distance will be acceptable)
4. The tactical situation (when continuous defence has been ordered, then a deeper deployment -- therefore more security posts, for instance, outposts -- are required).

If the distance between the security team and the protected unit is too great, the enemy may bypass the security team and reach the protected area unchallenged.
CHAPTER 9

FUNDAMENTAL RULES AND CONCEPTS OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN OPEN TERRAIN

This chapter will only treat lightly the specific duties of the Police Commander in each particular situation (these duties will be described in the next chapter). Instead, this chapter will give a short description of the fundamental rules and concepts of Police tactics.

As the following text is concerned with paramilitary operations against partisans, insurgents, and rebellious rioters and dissidents, machine guns have also been included in the descriptions and illustrations. Such support weapons are required when dealing with popular revolts.

Following the Versailles Treaty, the Police Force has only very few machine guns at its disposal. In case of paramilitary operations against popular revolts, the Defence Forces will supply the Police with heavy weapons, especially machine guns. Support will also come from the troops of the SS. In this text, heavy machine guns are included to present a full view of how the police are to be deployed in paramilitary operations.

Paramilitary operations inside the city environment will be detailed in a later chapter.

9.1. Some Fundamental Concepts

Front, wings, flanks, rear.
9.2. Assaults And Raids

Every Commander must always push his unit forward. Complete success can only be achieved through a correctly executed assault. The assault dictates the law to the enemy.

9.2.1. Types Of Assaults And Raids

The objective of every Police operation is to restore calm and order. In a combat situation, the first rule is therefore to break the resistance of the enemy so that he is unable to later confront the Police at another location; this is the only proper way to make certain that the enemy is brought to punishment. For this reason, it is always desirable to surround the enemy.
9.2.2. How To Launch An Assault

When speed is important, the assault will take place directly from the deployment for movement; for instance, through deployment in dispersed formation to increase the combat readiness (Figure 23), followed by deployment for combat.

Most of the time, however, the assault will take place from a position of readiness. The position of readiness will be secured and protected through guard posts, submachine guns, and machine guns (Figure 24).
9.2.3. The Assault Itself

The element of surprise is of utmost importance. If the enemy is surprised and uncertain about our direction and time of assault, then our operation is much facilitated. Therefore, maximum security must be taken in keeping orders and tactical movements secret to the enemy. Make feigned assaults or feigned tactical movements in other directions.

Intelligence and reconnaissance: The patrols sent out for these purposes can often also secure, along with performing their regular intelligence and reconnaissance duties, important terrain points in advance. Besides, these patrols also serve to hide the movements of our own forces.

Covering fire: When great haste is not required, always advance under cover of supporting fire. Covering fire can be from machine guns, submachine guns, sections, or individuals chosen by the Commander. The purpose of the covering fire is to keep the enemy down when advancing. The best locations for covering fire teams are flanking positions or on higher ground.

Strike force: Every Commander must always push his unit forward. A good moment to advance is when covering fire is available. Make use of every cover to prevent the enemy from seeing you. The advance follows, depending on the distance to the enemy, from dispersed deployment or deployment for combat.

A dispersed deployment or formation is used to increase the combat readiness of the force. The main unit is then divided into several smaller sections. The Police Company, for instance, is divided into Police platoons, and the Police platoon into Police squads.

Deployment for combat is the formation of the Police squads into columns and lines.
The column is used especially where narrow terrain cover is available, such as ditches, forest limits, hedges, road or railway embankments, and for flank marches.

The line is especially used because of its firepower effect at the front. It is also used in broad, covered terrain areas. The line is therefore the most common formation for skirmishes in open terrain.

The main point of assault depends on the situation, the mission, the deployment of the forces and weak points of the enemy, and the terrain (good approach routes, observation posts, and so on).

Breaking through the enemy positions: When one breaks through, the squads will immediately take control of the gained position and then pursue the fleeing enemy. Whenever the law so allows, maximum use of gunfire is authorised and should be used against the fleeing enemy. The squad will regroup and then continue breaking through into the depth of the enemy position, or prepare for defence against an enemy counterattack.

9.2.4. Pursuit

If the assault is successful and the enemy resistance is broken, then the pursuit must begin without any thought of the fatigue of the troops. In tired troops, you will find the ultimate capacity.

Always strive to intercept a fleeing enemy.

If possible, arrest many of the rebels, rioters, or partisans, but do not neglect to push after the enemy with all available forces. Especially remember to bring troops into the enemy's flanks and rear, interdicting the terrain at bridges, rivers, and so on. (Figure 25.) Every pursuit must take advantage of any such possibilities.
9.5. Defence Operations

There are two types of defence operations: the continuous defence and the delaying operation. These should be treated in different ways.

9.6. Continuous Defence

Police troops defend themselves only against vastly numerically superior enemy forces, or to enable an assault in another location later. Then the Police troops will attack.

9.6.1. Objective

The occupied position must be held under all circumstances. Repel any enemy attack. Prevent the enemy from breaking through your position. If the enemy breaks through, retake the position at once.

9.6.2. Combat Method

Close defence to the last man. Retake any part of the position lost to the enemy through a counterattack.

9.6.3. The Best Deployment Of Defending Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

- Intelligence teams
- Outposts
- Troops deployed in deep formation along the main line of battle
- Reserves

9.7. The Delaying Operation

It may be necessary, in order to gain time (for instance, when one does not wish to receive an attack from a numerically stronger enemy), for Police troops to execute delaying operations against the enemy in certain locations. Such an operation, delaying enemy by fighting a planned retrograde movement, can in good positions (at rivers, for instance) transform itself into continuous defence. A delaying operation can also -- through short counterattacks with limited objectives -- inflict severe casualties on an enemy who advances in a careless manner with dispersed forces.
9.7.1. Objective

Gain time and reduce the enemy strength while carefully preserving your own strength. Do not aim at any decisive conclusion, but retain your fighting strength.

9.7.2. Combat Method

Switch between stubborn resistance and fast movement away from the enemy. Strive to keep the front wide. Limited counterattacks take advantage of favourable situations, when the mission so allows.

9.7.3. The Best Deployment Of Defending Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

![Diagram of the best deployment of defending police forces]

Figure 26 -- The Best Deployment Of Defending Police Forces

- Intelligence teams
- Outposts -- when sufficient forces are available
- Troops deployed in deep formation defensive zones
- Reserves.

9.7.4. Tasks Of Individual Components (Explanation Of The Deployment Above)

9.7.4.1. Intelligence Teams

Planned combat leadership is facilitated through early and exact intelligence on the enemy (direction of movement, strength, composition, armament, morale, and condition of the enemy).
9.7.4.2. Outposts

These are the posts in front of the actual defence positions. Composition: machine guns, submachine guns, and carbine armed Policemen.

Purpose: to protect the Police force from any surprise attacks; to give the troops time to prepare for combat; to make the operations of enemy intelligence teams more difficult; to mislead the enemy and thereby force him to deploy his forces too early and to split up his firepower.

Task: through deep deployment and movement reach the purpose above. To fight off enemy reconnaissance groups. Evade planned attack before the enemy comes too close. The retreat route must be planned so as not to disturb the field of fire of friendly forces.

9.7.4.3.a. Troops Deployed In Deep Formation Along The Main Line Of Battle

Deployment position used in continuous defence (Figure 27).

Figure 27 -- Deployment Position Used In Continuous Defence

The forward border of the defensive position, as a rule, forms the main line of battle. Position this line where you can concentrate the most powerful fire from all your available weapons at the attacking enemy and along a line that can be easily retaken if the enemy breaks through part of the position. At the end of the battle, the main line of battle must still be in the hands of our troops. Their situation depends most of all on the care with which the use of our firepower has
been planned. The terrain must be suitable, often behind a hill crest or through villages and forests; only in this way can the enemy be prevented from observing our positions.

Every troop must deploy both in depth and width through its terrain sector. Fortified positions, dummy field fortifications, and obstacles should be prepared. You must beware an enemy flank march. Prepare a free field of fire and locate any dead zones where you cannot fire at the enemy. Prepare communications, ammunition supply, and treatment facilities for the wounded.

9.7.4.3.b. Troops Deployed In Deep Formation Defence Zones

Deployment position used in delaying operation (Figure 28).

![Deployment Position Used In Delaying Operation](image)

Figure 28 -- Deployment Position Used In Delaying Operation

The situation in the defensive zone depends primarily on the effect of the firepower of all available weapons, and only secondly on how to evade the enemy after combat. No main line of battle is fixed; instead, a forward border of every defence zone is chosen. Inside the defence zone, the battle is fought on the move. If the enemy comes so close to the forward deployed units of the defence zone that a prolonged defence of the zone in the long run becomes impossible, the zone may (upon orders from the Commander) be abandoned. The troops will then withdraw under covering of fire and move into new positions at the rear of the defence zone. In most situations, however, the troops will, whenever possible, only withdraw at night. Deep deployment, fortified positions, and so on, as in continuous defence, but with wider and deeper deployment.

9.7.4.4.a. Reserves
Deployment position used in continuous defence.

Task: Be prepared to launch a counterattack or to intercept an enemy breakthrough.

9.7.4.4.b. Reserves

Deployment position used in a delaying operation.

Task: To secure a planned battle, and to secure the option to withdraw deployed Police troops from combat.

9.8. Retreat

Retreat can only be authorised by the Commander, and he must first make a thorough analysis of the tactical situation.

Retreat may occur for any of three reasons:

1. Strong numerical superiority of the enemy compels small section to withdraw from the enemy vicinity (the Commander must make a thorough analysis of the situation before this is allowed).

2. The Commander can choose to pull troops out of one position, so that forces are freed for a decisive step at another location.

3. The enemy has reached a position behind our unit, and a retreat will enable other police units to decisively attack the enemy.

For 1. and 2., the best time to withdraw from the enemy without being noticed is usually after a successful armed action, in favourable terrain, or at night. Police armoured cars, machine guns, submachine guns, and a few Policemen remain in contact with the enemy. Through dynamic fire and switching between positions, they will trick the enemy into believing that the entire force remains in position. When necessary, they can even attack the enemy.

The actual procedure of retreat: transport of the wounded, heavy equipment and tools, ammunition, vehicles, reserves, and finally the troops, except those who remain in contact with the enemy.
The latter troops will only be withdrawn when the main force has already taken new defensive positions, or when it is determined with certainty that the retreating main force has reached a satisfactorily safe distance.

For 3.: If the enemy is behind, one must withdraw in small steps and connect the withdrawal with strong counterattacks.

9.9. Operations Under Special Circumstances

9.9.1. Operations In Villages And Small Towns

Here the Police can meet two types of situations:

1. The rebels, rioters, or partisans hold the town and avoid open terrain.

2. The rebels, rioters, or partisans occupy the entire terrain sector including its towns.

For 1.: In this case, each town or village must be individually assaulted. For the operation inside the town environment itself, see Part III of this Handbook, Operating Procedures For Police Operations In The City Environment.

For 2., note: Town operations consume strong forces fast without influencing who will finally win. Therefore:

9.9.1.a. Assault Or Raid On A Village Or Small Town
Figure 30 -- Assault Or Raid On A Village Or Small Town

- The main force will bypass the town or village occupied by the enemy.
- Covering fire against the town or village will keep the enemy down.
- Units from the front of the main force will assault the town or village from the side and rear. Any available Police armoured cars are very suitable for this purpose.

9.9.1.b. Defence Of A Village Or Small Town
Figure 31 -- Defence Of A Village Or Small Town

- The main line of battle (MLB) will be positioned wherever is most suitable, in front of the village or town, or drawn through it.

- Obstacles, roadblocks, flanking submachine guns, and machine guns permit us to engage the enemy at long distances and will bind his forces.

- Strong reserves will be positioned outside the town or village and under cover of the terrain. Their task is to fight off any enemy advancing toward the side or rear of the town or village.

9.10. Forested Terrain

The forest offers the attacker several difficult tasks (it is, for instance, more difficult to maintain a unified command -- orientation and communications procedures are more difficult -- and small arms fire has lesser effect; for the defender, a forest offers good possibilities of cover and defensive positions. Therefore:

9.10.1. Assault Procedures

Go around smaller woods and take them from the flank or the rear (same as villages).
When dealing with larger forests possibly occupied by the enemy, advance under the protection of covering fire from the limits of the forest (Figure 32).

![Figure 32 -- Advancing Under The Protection Of Covering Fire From The Limits Of The Forest](image)

After taking this section, immediately regroup the troops.

For further advance into the forest, the best deployment is according to Figure 33 (no stereotyped pattern!).

![Figure 33 -- Further Advance Into The Forest](image)

In this or a similar deployment, the troops will clear the entire forest sector by sector. After clearing one sector, always redeploy the troops. In smaller woods, the entire wood can be treated as one sector and the advance continued all the way through until you reach the forest limits beyond.
9.10.2. Defence Procedures

Position the main line of battle either in front of or through the forest. (The actual forest limits are too good and too recognisable a target for enemy machine guns, so this position should be avoided.)

Use individual trees, areas cleared of trees, and road crossings as positions for submachine guns and machine guns. Prepare many dummy positions!

If the enemy breaks through, throw him back by counterattacks or flank attacks.

9.11. Night Operations

Night operations demand well trained troops; a few determined men can often turn a small operation into a complete success. The general rules for such operations are as follows:

1. Secrecy regarding the purpose of the operation
2. As simple and easy a plan as possible
3. Small distances in deployment
4. Always maintaining and checking communications methods
5. Detailed reconnaissance
6. The greatest possible silence in execution.

9.11.1. Assault Procedures

Night assaults can have the following objectives:

- surprising the enemy,
- gaining suitable initial positions, or
- following up a previous success.

Disadvantage: It is very easy for the enemy to escape.

9.11.2. Defence Procedures

Same as in daytime, although with due consideration of the general rules for night operations. If possible, use searchlights trained on the terrain in front of your positions, and always position reinforced observation posts. The reserves should be deployed near the battle line, but they should not be ordered into action until the situation is clear and there is no risk of surprise.

9.12. Operations In Low Visibility
The general rules for operations in low visibility and fog correspond to those for night operations. However, you must always expect that the fog may disappear at any time. Any order must therefore be promptly and decisively executed.

9.13. Operations In Ravines And Broken Ground

Narrow valleys and ravines primarily form obstacles for movement, so an exact reconnaissance of the terrain is very important.

9.13.1. Assault

![Diagram: Assault In Ravines And Broken Ground](image)

Figure 34 -- Assault In Ravines And Broken Ground

Advance on a wide front. Every section will independently push on with all strength and speed, and, if possible, tie up many enemies at the front. Meanwhile, all mobile units will surround and encircle the enemy and take up positions on all sides around the enemy position. Assaulted from all directions, the enemy will be easily captured.

9.13.2. Pursuit

Aim to surround the enemy through fast envelopment of his position.

9.13.3. Defensive Operations
The main line of battle will be positioned either in part or in whole in front of the broken ground area on the side of the enemy. In case of only a few ravines or valleys, occupy both the hill and the valleys. To avoid an enemy flank march, position flank protective forces (flank security). Sections located behind the main line of battle and reserves should be deployed so that they can move in any direction.

9.14. River Crossings

The Police to not have any Pioneer (Engineer) troops; we can only cross rivers by bridges or with the help of other means. We must therefore strive to take control of all bridges quickly and also to repair any destroyed bridges, so that they will allow men to cross on foot; this is the duty of each of us. We can only expect to receive assistance from the Defence Forces Pioneer units in times of all out warfare. The following rules remain in effect even in such a case.


Strive to get an insight into the situation in the enemy controlled terrain by reconnaissance. Determine which bridges remain and which can be repaired, and prepare to take and repair these. Locate the best locations for crossing by other means, and secure the means for this.
To cross by boats and similar means, choose locations where the river bends against your direction of advance (Figure 36).

You will then gain the chance to unite the effects of fire and flank attack against the enemy on the other side of the river, even without actually crossing the river.

Advance under cover (if possible, at night), and use covered starting positions for the actual crossing. Prepare feigned crossings at several locations. The first actual crossed river sector forms a bridgehead. When the bridgehead is strong enough, continue the assault in the regular manner.


Keep intelligence on the enemy (movements, position of readiness, purpose in crossing, and so on).

Keep advance positions along the river to prevent enemy reconnaissance and intelligence. Remove boats, barges, and other shipping means from the enemy side of the river, and prepare bridges for destruction.

Prepare strong bridgeheads with fortified positions.
Keep the main force in readiness near the river. Prepare machine guns and submachine guns in positions where they can fire along the length of the river. At night, keep patrols along the river and light it up with searchlights.
CHAPTER 10
OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR POLICE OPERATIONS IN OPEN TERRAIN

10.1. Maintaining Security During Movement On Foot

This chapter details actual operating procedures used in particular situations.

10.1.1. Customary Deployment Of Police Forces During A March Towards The Target Of Operations (No Stereotyped Pattern!)
1. Plainclothes Officers
2. Police armoured cars
   varying distance
3. advance guard
   mounted advance guard section
   varying distance
   advance guard section on foot
   200-500 metres distance
   including orderlies
   orderlies and communications section
   advance guard
   (note: for smaller units, this
   section is not used)
   300-600 metres distance
   including orderlies
   main advance guard
   500-1,000 metres distance
   including orderlies
4. Main force
   200-400 metres distance
   including orderlies
5. Rear Guard
   deployment according to the
   situation and strength of the unit.

10.1.1.1. Plainclothes Officers

Task: Provision of intelligence on enemy activities along and on both sides of the road or street, and in specific positions noted by the Commander.

This task is solved by driving by bicycle or motorcycle in front of the column. Drive from point to point in the terrain. Conduct discreet inquiries among the civilian population.

10.1.1.2. Police Armoured Cars (PAC)

(See Figure 37.) Task: Security of the march. Provision of intelligence on enemy activities along and on both sides of the road or street and in specific positions noted by the Commander.

At times, also, tactical duties -- for instance, keeping a river crossing point open, interdicting enemy forces in a particular sector, occupying important points. Also distant reconnaissance of the terrain (conditions of streets, roads, bridges, negotiability of the terrain, and good observation points).
The tasks are solved by driving from point to point in front of the column. The distance to the mounted advance guard section will therefore vary.

10.1.1.3. Advance Guard

(See Figure 37.) Task: The entire advance guard has the duty to guarantee the steadiness of the march, push weak enemy resistance to the side, protect the main force from surprise attacks, and, when encountering strong enemy forces, allow the main force time and space for deployment for combat.

10.1.1.3.a. Mounted Advance Guard Section

Task: Security of the march. Provision of intelligence along and on both sides of the street or road.

At the same time, the mounted advance guard section must also fulfill the following tasks: Occupation (during the march) of important forward points along the route, such as railway junctions and bridges, careful search of larger forested areas, towns and villages, and so on, which the main force must pass through, interdiction of narrow valleys, and the security of terrain sectors through which the main force must pass.

The mounted advance guard section, too, solves its tasks by riding from point to point along the route. The distance to the advance guard section on foot therefore varies.

10.1.1.3.b. Advance Guard Section On Foot

Task: Same as for the entire advance guard.

Strength and composition: One Office or Senior Police Sergeant with 1-2 Police squads.

Deployment: The advance guard section on foot walks in column on both sides of the street or road, with two men sent approximately 100-200 metres forward as advance scouts, according to Figure 38.
Figure 38 -- Deployment And Observation Duties Of The Advance Guard Section On Foot

(The Commander of the advance guard section on foot must prearrange signals for communications procedures with the advance scouts.)

10.1.1.3.c. Orderlies And Communications Section

Task: To maintain communications between the various sections. To ensure that the rear section follows the same route as the advance guard. To transmit messages and orders.

The orderlies are deployed in teams that split up when crossing terrain that cannot be well observed. In open terrain, the distance between the teams is approximately 50 metres.

At each road fork, the front man must inform the following Police Sergeant by sign which way to follow, and may only continue the march forward when the Police Sergeant has repeated the signal. Short messages and orders will be transmitted from man to man. The man bringing the message or order must hear it repeated from the receiver, only then may he continue forward. Long messages or reports are transmitted from the first man to the next section in the most suitable manner.

10.1.1.3.d. Advance Guard

Task: Same tasks as for the entire advance guard. If the unit is small, this section is not used.

(See Figure 37.) Deployment: Closed march column.

The distance from the advance guard section on foot is 200-500 metres.

The orderlies march between these sections.
10.1.1.3.e. Main Advance Guard

Task: Same tasks as for the entire advance guard. In addition, maintain flank security through the positioning of flank guard.

Deployment: Closed march column.

10.1.1.3.f. Flank Guard

Task: Security of the march of the entire column by following it along the flank and by searching any hills, woods, and similar terrain features at the flank of the marching force. The strength and composition of the flank guard depend both on the threat and the terrain. Either mounted Police, men on bicycles, or a section on foot can be used as flank guard.

10.1.1.4. Main Force

(See Figure 37.) Task: Closed, undisturbed march.

In case of contact with the enemy, the Commander will retain the freedom of movement to make the right decision by maintaining a suitable distance to the advance guard.

The main force too must make use of a flank guard.

10.1.1.5. Rear Guard

(See Figure 37.) Task: To secure the marching troops against disruptions and attacks from the rear.

The deployment of the rear guard depends on the situation and the strength of the total unit. The strength of the rear guard therefore varies, from equal in strength to the advance guard, to the strength of only a guard section.

Mounted Police and submachine gun squads may be added to the rear guard, when such action seems required.

10.2. Maintaining Security During Movement By Car

During movement by car, the deployment of the Police forces remains in the advance guard, main force, and rear guard in the same way as during movement by foot, described above. Only the distances between the different elements will be greater.
Intelligence is handled by plainclothes Officers in fast vehicles, men on motorcycles, or Police armoured cars.

Task: Same as for Police armoured cars and mounted Police, as described above. The vehicles in the same column keep only short distances from each other.

Communications procedure in the column is by sign from the members of the column. In addition, one man in each vehicle is selected to be responsible for maintaining visual contact with the vehicle in front and the one following.

Orderlies between the columns are generally not used during movement by car; for such purposes, approximately two motorcycle drivers are assigned to the Commander of each column.

The flank guard duties are handled by motorcycle drivers, Police armoured cars, or personnel in fast cars, depending on the situation. Their tasks are the same as during march on foot.

The Commander will order a degree of readiness. When necessary, doors will be opened, back and side covers of the lorries will be removed, and submachine guns will be brought into position.

The personnel in each vehicle will be divided into observation teams, so that 1-2 men per vehicle will serve as observers at any time.

Every time a motor vehicle column stops, its personnel (every column independent of the others) will secure the area on all sides.

10.3. Maintaining Security During Movement By Railway

10.3.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)
Figure 39 -- Maintaining Security During Movement By Railway

1. Forward security team
2. Train guard
3. Strike team
4. Rear security team

10.3.1.1. Forward Security Team
Task: Protection of the train from disturbances from the front; and, in particular, protection of the train engine personnel. Observation toward the front.

Protect the train personnel and yourselves from sniping from the front and from the sides through defences built from sandbags on the engine and the coal tender.

10.3.1.2. Train Guard

Task: During movement, maintain observation on both sides. At every stop, secure the area around the train.

10.3.1.3. Strike Team

Task: During movement, observation on both sides. At every stop, break any enemy resistance.

10.3.1.4. Rear Security Team

Task: Protection of the train against disturbances from the rear. Observation towards the rear. Maintain communications with the train Commander.

10.5. Securing A Railway Station Or Other Area During Disembarkation

10.5.a. In An Empty Station Or Between Stations

The deployment and division (forward security team, train guard, strike team, and rear security team) of the guard detail of the train is abandoned when the train arrives at a station. Then the force immediately redeploy and prepares for disembarkation.

The forward security team secures the railway track towards the front.

The train guard and the strike team secure the train along the sides. Push away civilians who are hungry for news and take up positions around commanding positions, such as switch stands, station buildings, and so on, to protect these by covering fire.

The rear security team secures the railway track towards the rear.

10.5.b. In A Station Occupied By Rioters Or Partisans And Where Disembarkation Between Stations Is Impossible
Outside the station, the train will be stopped and a battle group without baggage will be disembarked. The battle group will take the station and secure the area both during the entry of the train and during disembarkation.

10.6. Checkpoints, Patrolling, And Guard Duty

10.6.1. Customary Deployment Of Police Troops (No Stereotyped Pattern!)
1. Guard reserve
2. Checkpoint Police company
3. Field guard details. These form the following:
   (a) Headquarters posts
   (b) Squad posts and double posts
   (c) Patrols within the post perimeter
   (d) Patrols against the enemy.

10.6.2. Task Of The Guard Post

Protect and secure the resting troops from surprise attacks, prevent the enemy from observing our positions, break minor enemy attacks, and, in case of a serious attack, give the troops time to prepare themselves.

A guard post must always be fully prepared against an attack. The personnel of the guard post must be ready for any sacrifice to protect the troops behind them.

10.6.2.1. Guard Reserve

![Guard Reserve Diagram]

**Figure 40 -- Guard Reserve**

Task: Reserves for the checkpoint guard detail.

To be located so that the reserves can have the best possible rest, but always remain ready for speedy deployment anywhere within the entire checkpoint sector, in case of sudden enemy activity in the secured area. The guard reserve is generally quartered in the town. To secure quarters, see under Securing A Village Or Small Town (below).
10.6.2.2. Checkpoint Police Company (CP Coy)

(See Figure 40.) Task: Main security detail.

The Commander will order appropriate intelligence and security measures; forward security perimeter (this is the line at which an enemy attack will be halted); responses in case of an enemy attack by day or by night; degree of readiness; construction of field fortifications; establishment of roadblocks; and deployment of machine guns.

The checkpoint Police company is named after the company's number (for instance, Checkpoint Police Company 11, München Command).

10.6.2.3. Field Guard Details

(See Figures 41 and 42.) Task: Security of the checkpoint Police company and its guard posts. Continuous intelligence and observation.

Strength: From Police platoon to Police squad, depending on the task, the importance of the position, and the distance to the enemy.

Position: Important terrain points (bridges, railway lines, village and forest limits in the direction of the enemy, road junctions) with the best possible cleared fields of fire, under cover from enemy observation.

The field guard will often be assigned heavy machine guns.

Important field guard detachments are commanded by Officers.

Field guard detachments are numbered in the Police company in consecutive order from the right wing, with Roman numerals (for instance, Field Guard Detail II, Checkpoint Police Company 11, München Command).

10.6.2.3.a. Headquarters Posts

Task: Immediate protection of the headquarters. Single sentries, positioned in front of the headquarters.

10.6.2.3.b. Squad Posts (GrP) And Double Posts (DP)
Task: Same as the tasks of the guard post.
Position: In daytime, so that the posts have a good observation point and, at the same time, can avoid enemy observation (camouflage, and so on). Trees, church towers, haylofts or haystacks, and buildings are particularly suitable. (Binoculars should be assigned whenever available.) By dusk, it is best to change the location of the posts, to avoid being caught unawares; good positions are streets and roads that lead from the direction of the enemy. By night, a denser chain of posts is often necessary. The sentries will stand in pairs. The individual members of one post observe together and must stand close enough that they can easily communicate and understand each other.

Double posts (DP) are relieved from the field guard detail and will generally not be more distant than 500 metres from this headquarters.

Squad posts (GrP) are positioned at important points (roads, commanding hills, and so on) and at more distant locations from the field guard detail headquarters (approximately 500-1,000 metres). Relief troops stay in the immediate vicinity. Important posts receive submachine guns or machine guns.

General post instruction: The Commander will decide exactly how to stand or sit at the post location and how to behave. Usually the post members will dig protective foxholes and camouflage these. Smoking is allowed, unless the Commander instructs otherwise. Nothing must be allowed to disturb the attention of the guard posts.

If the guard post observes something important about the enemy, one man will be sent to the Commander with the appropriate message. If the post is attacked, it will signal this through several rapid shots in succession. Then a mobile patrol will be sent to assist and to exchange information with the guard post.

The guard post will allow each person, who is personally known, to enter or depart. Any other person must be interrogated and in uncertain cases be brought to the field guard detail headquarters or to one of the other guard posts (determined in advance by the field guard headquarters). Horsemanship, bicycle and motorcycle riders, and cars must be challenged and halted; the latter must reduce their speed in the right time. If an order of the guard post is ignored, then -- when use of weapons is authorised -- the trespasser will be fired upon.

When it is dark, everybody who approaches the guard post -- whose members will have weapons at the ready -- must be challenged with a loud Halt! Who is there?. If the trespasser does not stop following a third Halt!, he -- when use of weapons is authorised -- will be shot.

A lone enemy leader with a small number of companions, who calls out that he comes to negotiate, as well as deserters from the enemy shall not be treated as enemies. They must lay down their weapons, and then -- the emissary and his companions with eyes covered and without engaging in any kind of conversation -- they will be brought to headquarters.
If possible, the guard posts will receive a sketch map of the terrain in front with the names of all villages and towns nearby.

The relief in the squad posts will be organised by the Squad Leader, while for double posts, the matter is handled by the headquarters Commander. The Commander of the relief troop must satisfy himself that the new posts know the general instructions, that the former posts impart any special knowledge of the situation or new instructions, and that the new posts correctly understand this.

Special post instruction:

1. **Enemy**: Information on the enemy.

2. **Behind us**: Location of the checkpoint Police company, the field guard detail, and the roads to these locations.

3. **To the right, left, and in front of us**: Location and identity number of neighbouring guard posts. Communication procedures with these. Position of own sections positioned in the direction of the enemy.

4. **We ourselves and our task**: Identity number of the guard post; orientation of the terrain; knowledge of any mobile patrols; and parts of the terrain to be particularly watched (visible road stretches, valleys, bridges that the enemy must cross to approach). Determine the most important distances in the terrain facing the guard post. Code words to be used.

5. **How to behave in case of enemy attack**: Limitations in authorisation to use weapons, if any.

Both double posts and squad posts are numbered from right to left, with Arabic numerals.

10.6.2.3.c. Mobile Patrols With The Post Perimeter

(See Figures 41 and 42.) Task: To prevent the enemy from breaking through the post perimeter. To maintain the communications lines within the perimeter. Mobile patrol routes must be established to secure an unfriendly area. The number and strength of the patrols depend on the distance between the guard posts, the terrain, and the distance to the enemy. Each patrol consists of at least two men.

10.6.2.3.d. Mobile Patrols Against The Enemy

(See Figures 41 and 42.) Task: To provide intelligence on the enemy and to familiarise oneself with the terrain, to provide information on this, and, in case of need, serve as guide through the terrain. (Keep your eyes open! It is better to observe than to be observed.)

While passing through the perimeter, the patrol must inform the nearest guard post of its mission and, upon returning, share its findings with the guard post.
10.6.3. General Information

Any deployment of guard posts must be combined with sufficient protection from stationary or mobile patrols.

10.7. Securing A Village Or Small Town

10.7.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Town Commandant and headquarters
2. Resting troops (when necessary in alert quarters)
3. Inner guard detail
4. Outer guard detail.

10.7.1.1. Town Commandant

(See Figure 43.) Task: Supervision of combat readiness and security measures. Organisation of domestic duties. Cooperation and liaison with the Gendarmerie and / or other units from the ORPO (Public Order Police).
10.7.1.2. Resting Troops

Troops will be accommodated wholly or partly in the town, depending on the tactical situation. If not wholly accommodated in town houses, then part of the troops will be accommodated in nearby troop shelters on public squares, in gardens, courtyards, or outside the town. The Commander will requisition quarters as needed.

There are several degrees of readiness, and the Commander decides which one applies according to the tactical situation. If the enemy is nearby, readiness for an alert is required. Every man then has weapon and equipment ready, so that he can be put into action in the shortest possible time. Often it is necessary for each man to sleep in his uniform and for vehicle drivers to sleep by their vehicles.

The alarm station, the assembly area at which to gather when the alarm is sounded must be well known to everybody.

10.7.1.3. Inner Guard Detail (IW)

(See Figure 43.) Task: To maintain security and order within the town in cooperation with the Gendarmerie and / or other units from the ORPO (Public Order Police).

The task is solved through patrols at irregular intervals. A sentry will protect the guard headquarters.

10.7.1.4. Outer Guard Detail (AW)

(See Figure 43.) Task: To secure the town itself. Prevention of any traffic in and out from the town. The outer guard detail is positioned at exits, roadblocks, and important points along the limits of the town and the surrounding terrain, so that it is impossible to surprise the resting troops. When necessary, the outer guard detail is assigned submachine guns and machine guns.

In the town, the outer guard details are numbered and identified by Roman numerals.

The outer guard details provide

1. squad posts and double posts,
2. patrols within the outer perimeter,
3. patrols against the enemy,
4. one sentry at headquarters.

The means to solve these tasks are the same as for the guard post (described above).
10.8. Securing Railways

10.8.A. Securing Railway Stations And Railway Bridges And Tunnels

10.8.A.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Guards at individual objects (such as bridges and tunnels).
2. Patrols along the railway line.
3. Mobile reserves.
4. Informers for the organisation of a report service.

10.8.A.1.1. Guards At Individual Objects (Such As Bridges And Tunnels)

![Securing A Railway Bridge](image1)

Figure 44 -- Securing A Railway Bridge

![Securing A Railway Station](image2)

Figure 45 -- Securing A Railway Station
Task: Ensure that the object is not taken by an enemy, who catches the guard unaware, or damaged by demolition work.

It is required that the guards are positioned for defence. Prepare and clear fields of fire and station guard posts. If necessary, construct barricades. Bring plenty of ammunition, water, and provisions (same as when defending a building).

Maintain communications with the Commander of the railway security detail and the neighbouring guard posts. (Besides the railway telephone, also prepare visual light signals or acoustic signals as backup warning systems.) Position guard posts at proper positions to receive signals.

10.8.A.1.2. Patrols Along The Railway Line

Task: To maintain communications between the different guard posts. To search the railway line after disturbances. Remove any disturbances. Protect repair work and warn for approaching trains.

Best composition: 1-2 men Railway Police, 4 or more men regular Police (this strength is necessary, so that 2 men safely can be sent as orderlies.)

Equipment: Along with the customary equipment, by day also two red flags, and by night two red lanterns, flashlights or similar means to warn for approaching trains; flare pistols are useful additions to the equipment.

Method of movement: Maintain as long a distance as possible but within line of sight, so that not all members of the patrol will fall in a surprise attack

10.8.A.1.3. Mobile Reserves

(See Figure 44.) Reserves positioned at important and centrally located points. Motorised, mounted, or equipped with bicycles.

Task: To speedily come to the assistance of patrols or guard posts attacked by the enemy. Collection point for all reports on the enemy. To secure communications with the guard posts.

10.8.A.1.4. Informers For Organising A Report Service

Task: In cooperation with the Gendarmerie and through enlisting the help of elements loyal to the State, to organise a report service along both sides of the railway line. The informers will report all suspicious people, meetings, protest marches, or marches for other purposes, and so on.

10.8.B. Securing Railway Construction And Repair Areas

10.8.B.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)
1. Guard posts around the workplace.
2. When necessary: patrols used for patrolling nearby forests, towns, and so on.
3. Reserves at the workplace.

10.8.B.1.1. Guard Posts Around The Workplace

Task: To secure an undisturbed progress at the workplace. The guard posts must have a good field of fire, and when they are far from each other, each must be able to protect the flank of the other.

10.8.B.1.2. Patrols

If there are forests or towns nearby that the enemy could use as starting points for actions against the work place, then the mobile patrols must search these on a regular basis.

10.8.B.1.3. Reserves At The Workplace

Task: Be prepared for any kind of action.

10.8.C. Maintaining Security On A Railway Station

For tasks, deployment and division of Police forces in the train, see Maintaining Security During Movement By Railway above.

10.9. Methods Of Raiding Secret And / Or Fortified Headquarters Of Political Opponents Or Criminal Gangs

The timing of the operation, its preparations, and the role of surprise depend on the situation. Two cases are possible:

- (a) We have sufficient time and are certain that the enemy cannot escape.
- (b) It is urgent, and we must surprise the enemy at the objective.

10.9.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)
1. Reconnaissance and intelligence by plainclothes Officers (only in case a.).

2. Interdiction units closing all access routes to the object from three sides.

3. Raiding force.

4. Reserves.

Raid and search procedure: For (a): After a thorough reconnaissance and intelligence effort, the raiding force advances toward the target from starting positions far away from the objective, moving toward the common centre, the objective, from separate directions.

For (b): In this case, the reconnaissance and intelligence effort by plainclothes Officers is ignored. Instead the raiding force relies on the maps and information from the Gendarmerie for the exact location of the objective, and the force is deployed accordingly. The troops are transported in fast vehicles toward the objective. After disembarkation, each man rushes to his position, which is determined in advance, and the raid begins.

10.9.1.1. Reconnaissance And Intelligence By Plainclothes Officers

Reconnaissance of the terrain conditions for the advance against the objective and for the interdiction of the area.

Intelligence on the location and strength of the enemy, and so on (report with sketch maps!), only in case (a); otherwise make use of existing plans and maps and information from the Gendarmerie.

10.9.1.2. Interdiction Units
Task: To prevent any disturbance from the outside, to prevent the escape of suspects, and to secure the area from civilian interference.

10.9.1.3. Raiding Force

(See Figure 46.) Task: Arrest all suspects. Always advance with weapons ready to fire, and, when required, under cover of fire. Act energetically. Officers from the Gendarmerie will be added to the force.

10.9.1.4. Reserves

The position of reserves will be ordered according to the geographical situation.

10.10. Searching A Forested Area

10.10.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Interdiction troops
2. Search troops:
   (a) scouts
   (b) perimeter troops
   (c) strike team
   (d) reserves.

10.10.1.1. Interdiction Troops

Task: Maintain surprise when surrounding the forest to be searched, to deny the enemy any escape routes. The best composition of forces for this task: Mobile troops such as mounted Police, men on bicycles, troops in motor vehicles.
Task: To search the forest. The best method is to begin the search from the narrow side of the forest. Search every tree from below to the top carefully and diligently -- under maximum silence -- and maintain continual visual contact with nearby troops. The strike team and the reserves will again patrol and search particularly dense parts of the forest, for instance, thickets.

CHAPTER 11

PEACETIME OPERATIONS AND OPERATIONS IN TIMES OF CIVIL COMPLIANCE

11.1. How To Block Streets And Public Squares In Times Of Civil Compliance

11.1.1. Closing The Street Through A Roadblock Signboard (Marked "Forbidden Entrance", Closing The Sidewalk By Guard Posts
11.1.2. The Use Of Thick Rope, Steel Cable, And So On, To Interdict A Street When Only A Few Policemen Are Available

Figure 48 -- Closing The Street Through A Roadblock Signboard (Marked "Forbidden Entrance", Closing The Sidewalk By Guard Posts

Figure 49 -- The Use Of Thick Rope, Steel Cable, And So On, To Interdict A Street When Only A Few Policemen Are Available
11.1.3. Closing The Street By Such Police Formations As The Human Chain, In One Or Two Lines

Figure 50 -- The Use Of Thick Rope, Steel Cable, And So On, To Interdict A Street When Only A Few Policemen Are Available

Figure 51 -- Closing The Street By Such Police Formations As The Human Chain, In One Or Two Lines
11.1.4. Closing The Street Along The Sidewalk
11.1.5. Closing And Interdicting Much Travelled Areas, Such As Street Corners
Figure 56 -- Closing And Interdicting Much Travelled Areas, Such As Street Corners -- When The Crowd Remains Stationary, And Well Ordered: Patrol Behind The Crowds

Figure 56 -- Closing And Interdicting Much Travelled Areas, Such As Street Corners -- When The Crowd Pushes In One Direction: Form Human Chains Across The Sidewalk, To Prevent Already Too Crowded Places From Becoming More So, As This Will Endanger The Interdiction Effort

(See also How To Turn Away Supporters And Followers From An Authorised Demonstration below.)

The means of closing and interdiction, equipment and armament, as well as the way of holding the carbine (for instance, at the ready), or pistol (holstered or not) and police truncheons (ready or not), depend on the orders in the given situation.
11.1.6. Interdiction By Mounted Police And The Use Of Police Cars

Figure 58 -- Interdiction By Mounted Police

Figure 59 -- Interdiction By The Use Of Police Cars

11.1.7. Regulation Of Civilian Vehicular Traffic And Streetcars In Interdicted Areas

Approved traffic driving through an interdicted area may do so only at certain designated
locations. The regulation section is preferably commanded by at least a Senior Police Sergeant. Maintain the strictest possible identity control!

Before the start of the interdiction operation, ask for exact orders on where the interdiction is to be. Its extent and what kind of permit is needed for those who have the right to enter or pass through the interdicted area must be decided by the Commander.

When necessary, a permit or identity card control post will be set up commanded by a Police Officer or an experienced official from the Criminal Investigation Police or the Secret State Police (usually behind the roadblock).

Along with the control post, one or more places where traffic is driving through the interdicted area, a place where the closely supervised demonstration march is allowed to pass through, and one or more locations where any crowds may be let through can also be arranged.

When the streetcar network is broken by an interdicted area, streetcars can be allowed through in the following way: the streetcar will stop shortly before reaching the interdiction line. The Policemen on the tram car tracks, together with a Senior Police Sergeant detailed for this purpose, then push away the crowds standing on the tracks outside the interdicted zone. When the tracks are free, the streetcar can continue. When the streetcar has passed, the Policemen will with their eyes on the crowd -- resume their positions.

Prepare sufficient reserves for any unexpected eventuality.

11.2. How To Turn Away Supporters And Followers From An Authorised Demonstration
Figure 60 -- How To Turn Away Supporters And Followers From An Authorised Demonstration

If the political demonstration or protest march is too big, this method is especially important just before the demonstration reaches its destination, to avoid the public security risk of having large crowds milling about.

Form human chains across the street that will allow the march itself to pass (Figure 60-a), but will disperse and turn away the followers and hangers on. When the march has passed, the chain will close the street, and halt the people who want to follow the march (Figure 60-b). Later, when the march has passed the second chain, then the first chain can be reopened, and so on.

When it seems necessary, additional chains can be formed between the two chains illustrated in Figure 60.

11.3. Security During Demonstrations And Protest Marches

When necessary, the march can be protected through interval security posts, accompanying commands, or fast mobile commands with cars (reserves).

11.3.1. Interval Security Posts

The interval security posts consist of patrols or posts, with Police cars stationed along the street of the demonstration and especially at the street crossings.

11.3.2. Accompanying Commands

Accompanying commands consist of Officers and Senior Police Sergeants, who, on foot or in motor cars, accompany the demonstration. (Mounted bicycle and Police are less suitable.) The commands are divided so that some follow at the head of the march, while others follow at the tail, and whenever the conditions so allow, on both sides, or at least along parallel streets. (When so required, accompanying commands with motor cars can also overtake the march now and then.)

11.3.3. Fast Mobile Commands (Reserves)

Protection is provided through well prepared, fast mobile commands (reserves) in motor cars. These units will stand in readiness at several nearby positions, next to the planned route of the march, so that they can reach the scene fast in case of need.

11.4. How To Direct And Control The Movements Of An Authorized Demonstration

11.4.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Sections closing the streets (with minimal rear guard).
2. Commander and strike team.
3. Reserves.

11.4.1.1. Sections Closing The Streets (With Minimal Rear Guard)

Figure 61 -- Sections Closing The Streets (With Minimal Rear Guard)

Task: Interdiction of blocked streets and sensitive areas, where the demonstration or march is not permitted to enter.

Method: Human chain. One or two lines, depending on the situation. The situation also determines use of weapons (carbine, truncheon, and pistol).

11.4.1.2. Commander And Strike Team

(See Figure 61.) Task: To direct and control the march, to break up minor resistance, and so on.

11.4.1.3. Reserves

(See Figure 61.) The position of reserves depends on the situation. Task: Be prepared for any eventuality. Maintain a distant collection place for all arrested civilians and confiscated objects.

11.5. How To Disperse A Demonstration Or Protest March

11.5.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Sections closing the streets (with minimal rear guard)

2. Dispersal troop
3. Team for removal of forbidden signs and flags

4. Evacuation troop

5. Reserves and collection area for arrested protesters.

11.5.1.1. Sections Closing The Streets (With Minimal Rear Guard)

Figure 62 -- Sections Closing The Streets (With Minimal Rear Guard)

Task: Interdiction of blocked streets and sensitive areas, where the demonstration or march is not permitted to enter. Positioning of a minimal rear guard.

Method: Human chain. One or two lines, depending on the situation. The situation also determines use of weapons (carbine, truncheon, and pistol).

11.5.1.2. Dispersal Troop

(See Figure 62.) Task: To disperse the protest march. Executed by the Commander or his Assistant Commander and a few Senior Police Sergeants.

11.5.1.3. Troop For Removal Of Forbidden Signs And Flags
1. Evacuation chain
2. Patrols for interdiction of side streets
3. Rear guard
4. Reserves
5. Collection area for arrested civilians

11.6.1.1. Evacuation Chain
Figure 64 -- Patrons For Interdiction Of Side Streets

Figure 65 -- Evacuation Chain
11.6.1.2. Patrols For Interdiction Of Side Streets

(See Figure 64.) Task: Form human chains to interdict disturbances coming from the side streets. The Commander will order the shape of the chain, as well as how carbines are to be held, whether pistols are to be holstered or not, and whether truncheons will be ready for use. The best method is to use speedily erected obstacles.

11.6.1.3. Rear Guard

(See Figure 64.) Task: Prevention of disturbances at the rear of the evacuation chain. Methods and so on are the same as for human chains (above). The best method is to use speedily erected obstacles.

11.6.1.4. Reserves

(See Figure 64.) Task: Be prepared to reinforce the evacuation chain, to break through resisting crowds, and so on. Method: Generally closed march column.

11.6.1.5. Collection Area For Arrested Civilians

(See Figures 64 and 67.) The collection area for arrested civilians is usually located where Police cars are parked. These are also later used to transport those arrested from the scene. The collection area is commanded and manned by, when possible, senior Police Officers and Officials from the Criminal Investigation Police and the Secret State Police. What possessions to look for and what information to retrieve from the arrested depend on the circumstances, and will be ordered accordingly.
Task: Guarding those arrested. From each person arrested the following must be ascertained and noted: name, reason for arrest, confiscated goods, name of the arresting Officer, and witness.

For every confiscated object, a confiscation form with the following information must be filled in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confiscated at (place) ______________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At (time) ________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of objects _________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Police command troop must always bring already prepared arrest forms and confiscation forms in sufficient quantities.

For the organisation of collection areas for arrested civilians in times of civil disturbance and unrest, see the next chapter.

11.6.1.6. Riot Force

(See Figure 64.) Task: To split up the crowds and cause the participants to flee by charging into the rear of the crowd. Advance in separate groups from the side streets against the rearward parts of the crowd and force the crowd backward and into other side streets.

This operation can, whenever required, be repeated several times. For this purpose, the use of mounted Police is most recommended!

11.6.2. General Information

The evacuation is best executed from the narrow side of the public square; in this way we can save our forces, and the crowd has the largest number of escape routes and will therefore disperse faster. A loudspeaker for the use of the Commander is required equipment.

11.7. How To Transport Prisoners From The Scene Of Mass Arrests

11.7.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Police troops
2. Senior Police Sergeant in charge of transportation of those arrested from the site of arrest to the local collection area for prisoners
3. Local collection area for prisoners
4. Main collection area for prisoners.

11.7.1.1. Police Troops
Figure 68 -- How To Transport Prisoners From The Scene Of Mass Arrests

(See Figure 68.) Those arrested by the Police troops will be handed over by the Police Officers at the site of arrest and Sergeants responsible for the arrest to the Senior Police Sergeant in charge of transportation of those arrested -- see 2). The sergeant in charge of transportation thereby receives and notes the following information: Cause of arrest, witness (= arresting officer), evidence.

After leaving this information, the arresting Officer returns to his section.

11.7.1.2. Senior Police Sergeant In Charge Of Transportation Of Those Arrested

(See Figure 68.) One Senior Police Sergeant is chosen from the Police company to be in charge of transportation of those arrested to the local collection area for prisoners.

Task: As soon as an arrest has been made, the Sergeant in charge of transportation will take charge of the arrested, make a short note of the information given by the arresting Officer, and bring the arrested to the local collection area for prisoners set up by his Police unit.

11.7.1.3. Local Collection Area For Prisoners And Confiscated Objects

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(See Figure 68.) The local collection area for prisoners is usually combined with the local collection area for confiscated objects.

Stationed here are the Officer in charge of the local collection area for prisoners and confiscated objects (the Commander and his command section, Officials from the Criminal Investigation Police and the Secret State Police), a few Senior Sergeants, and the detail guarding those arrested.

Task: For each arrested, an arrest form (see example below) must be filled in, and the fingerprint of the right index finger of the arrested must be affixed thereon. The arrest form is delivered to the main collection area for prisoners.

![Arrest Form](image)

When there is time, prepare a special list, in which the name, cause of arrest, witness, and evidence are included, so that the collection area also has a record of those arrested by its Police unit.

This section is also responsible for searching the arrested and confiscation of possessions.

When the list is prepared, and there are enough prisoners, these will be brought to the main collection area for prisoners.
11.7.1.4. Main Collection Area For Prisoners

(See Figure 68.) All prisoners taken by all Police companies and sections are collected here. Its command consists of one Official from the Criminal Investigation Police or the Secret State Police, together with necessary personnel. A state lawyer and an investigation judge are also always appointed. Besides them, the main collection area consists of a Senior Police Sergeant and a guard detail to guard the prisoners.

Task: A thorough Police technical investigation of all materials and evidence, through hearing witnesses, maintaining protocol, and investigating every detail. All applicable investigative techniques will be used. In each case, the arrested will be brought to a Police headquarters or a prison.

11.8. Protection And Security Of Authorised Meetings

11.8.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Liaison with State and Party Officials overseeing the meeting
2. Section for protecting the meeting
3. Patrols in the vicinity of the meeting site.

11.8.1.1. Liaison With State And Party Officials Overseeing The Meeting

Task: Close liaison with the State and Party Officials overseeing the meeting and the ORPO (Public Order Police) Commander

11.8.1.2. Section For Protecting The Meeting

Task: Protection of the Officials overseeing the meeting and the enforcement of their orders and security measures; also protection of the participants in the meeting against dissidents and opponents during and immediately after the meeting. These tasks are most easily accomplished by maintaining guard posts at the meeting site.

Protection of a closed indoor meeting is most easily achieved by keeping strong Police forces close to the meeting area, at best within the building itself and with direct access to the meeting hall.

11.8.1.3. Perimeter Patrols In The Vicinity Of The Meeting Site

Task: Protection against surprise attacks from the outside. Preventing any crowds from forming when the participants leave after the meeting.
11.9. Means Of Dispersing An Originally Authorised Meeting

11.9.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Plainclothes Officers and undercover Officers among the participants of the meeting
2. Dispersal troops
3. Evacuation troops
4. Reserves
5. Collection area for arrested civilians
6. Inner security team
7. Strong forces to prevent the formation of crowds.

11.9.1.1. Plainclothes Officers And Undercover Officers Among The Participants Of The Meeting.

Figure 70 -- Means Of Dispersing An Originally Authorised Meeting
(See Figure 70.) Task: Intelligence gathering and timing. Observation of the meeting to call in the Security Police and regular Police forces, when so is required, at the most opportune time. Plainclothes Officers will identify the speakers and ringleaders.

11.9.1.2. Dispersal Troops

(See Figure 70.) Task: To break up the meeting and disperse the participants. These troops are composed of the Police Commander, one Official from the Criminal Investigation Police or the Secret State Police, and a few Senior Police Sergeants.

11.9.1.3. Evacuation Troops

(See Figure 70.) During the raid the evacuation troops follow closely behind the dispersal troops. Task: To quickly empty the hall from all participants in the meeting. When an upper gallery exists, at the same time also clear this gallery.

11.9.1.4. Reserves

(See Figure 70.) Task: Readiness for any required task.

11.9.1.5. Collection Area For Arrested Civilians

(See Figure 70.) Task: As in this kind of operation (it being an authorised meeting that goes wrong) we only expect a few arrests, the best solution is to detain these in a side room until the end of the operation. Then the prisoners are transported to the Police headquarters or prison.

11.9.1.6. Inner Security Team

(See Figure 70.) Task: To prevent the meeting participants from escaping to another story in the building.

11.9.1.7. Strong Forces To Prevent The Formation Of Crowds

(See Figure 70.) Task: To prevent the formation of crowds during or after the operation.

11.10. Raid On A Forbidden Or Unauthorised Meeting

11.10.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)
1. Reconnaissance and intelligence by plainclothes Officers and undercover Officers

2. Outer security teams (outer security ring)

3. Inner security teams (inner security ring)

4. Dispersal troops

5. Evacuation troops

6. Reserves

7. Collection area for arrested civilians.

11.10.1.1. Reconnaissance And Intelligence By Plainclothes And Undercover Officers

As long as there is sufficient time, and no immediate danger that this will betray the operation, then a reconnaissance and intelligence effort by plainclothes Officers and undercover Officers is recommended. If, however, such an effort is impossible, then proceed according to existing maps, house plans, and information from Police Officials who are familiar with the location, or make up plans just before the operation.

Task: To determine all required intelligence, that is, the exact location and situation in the meeting hall and its neighbouring areas (provide a situation sketch map), also the locations of all windows, doors, and so on (provide an observation sketch). Determine the location of and situation in the halls and the cloakrooms of the building. During the meeting, also determine the location of the speaker and the tables where the meeting organisers and ringleaders sit.
11.10.1.2. Outer Security Teams

![Diagram of security teams]

Figure 71 -- Raid On A Forbidden Or Unauthorised Meeting

(See Figure 71.) The outer security teams form an outer security ring around the area of operation.

Task: Prevention of any disturbance from the outside. Deny access to outside supporters. (Also function as rear guard.)

11.10.1.3. Inner Security Teams

The inner security teams form an inner security ring around the site

(a) In front of the building: (See Figure 71.) Task: Prevention of any traffic from and to the building. Observation of all doors and windows to prevent important evidence or other objects being disposed of by being thrown from windows or doors. This demands special attention and is an important part of the search procedure during the raid. Also prevent the escape through the
windows of any persons inside the building. Along with these tasks, prevent the formation of
crowds near the raided building through vigorous patrolling.

(b) Inside the building: (See Figure 71.) Task: Prevent anybody from leaving the building from
any except the approved exit. Prevent people on the other stories disturbing the raid on the
meeting. Secure that people who were outside the meeting hall at the beginning of the raid are
unable to cause disturbances or escape

11.10.1.4. Dispersal Troops

(See Figure 71.) Task: Break up the meeting and arrest speakers and ringleaders. These troops
are composed of the Police Commander, one Official from the Criminal Investigation Police or
the Secret State Police, and a few Senior Police Sergeants. As part of the search procedure,
secure important evidence before it is destroyed by the participants in the meeting.

11.10.1.5. Evacuation Troops

(See Figure 71.) During the raid, the evacuation troops follow closely behind the dispersal
troops.

Task: To quickly empty the hall of all participants in the meeting. When an upper gallery exists,
at the same time also clear this gallery.

11.10.1.6. Reserves

(See Figure 71.) Task: Readiness for any required task.

11.10.1.7. Collection Area For Arrested Civilians

(See Figure 71.) Task: As most forbidden or illegal meetings have only few participants, it is best
to arrest all people inside the building and transport them to Police headquarters or a prison in
cars prepared for this purpose.

During raids, every person who cannot identify himself satisfactorily will be arrested and
transported to Police headquarters or a prison in cars prepared for this purpose.

All those arrested will be searched for illegal belongings.

11.11. How To Search A Multistorey Building
11.11.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Reconnaissance and intelligence by plainclothes Officers
2. Outer security teams (outer security ring)
3. Inner security teams (inner security ring)
4. Search troops
5. Collection area for arrested civilians and confiscated objects
6. Reserves.

11.11.1.1. Reconnaissance And Intelligence By Plainclothes Officers

Task: To determine the location of and situation in the building and its close neighbourhood, also the location of all windows, doors, and so on. This information is best presented in a situation sketch map and an observation sketch.

Together with this reconnaissance, the plainclothes Officers will also observe the movement of suspicious persons in and out of the building.

Equipment of the plainclothes Officer: Only personal clothes, including personal underwear. Do not wear any Police uniform items, and especially not any clothes or items with service stamps. Do not bring your service handgun, service bicycle, and so on. No service documents of any kind, including service identification papers, may be carried.

11.11.1.2. Outer Security Teams

(See Figure 72.) The outer security teams form an outer security ring around the area of operations.

Task: Prevention of any disturbance from the outside during the search (also function as rear guard).

11.11.1.3. Inner Security Teams

The inner security teams form an inner security ring around the site.

(a) In front of the building: (See Figure 72.)
Task: Prevention of any traffic from and to the searched building. Observation of all doors and windows, to prevent important evidence or other objects being disposed of by being thrown from windows or doors. This demands special attention and is an important part of the search procedure during the raid. Also prevent persons inside the building from escaping through the windows.

For the deployment of observation posts outside the building, see Figure 73.
(b) Inside the building: (See Figure 72: Corridors, hallways, and stairwells.) Task: Clear all corridors, hallways, and stairwells. Prevent any movement between the stories. Also prevent any movement from rooms not yet searched into already searched rooms. A number of guard posts must be maintained for these purposes.

11.11.1.4. Search Troops

(See Figure 72: Room C.) Task: The search troop carries out the actual search procedure. The search troop consists, at best, of officials from the Criminal Investigation Police or the Secret State Police and state judicial auxiliary personnel.

The owner of the building or his representative is to be present during the search. The holder of the apartment lease will be kept under guard during the search and will be present.

Close cooperation between the search troop and the inner security teams is mandatory.

11.11.1.5.a. Collection Area For Arrested Civilians And Confiscated Objects

(See Figure 72: Room B.) Task: Guard all arrested persons and objects confiscated as unlawful or as evidence, and be in charge of their transportation. (See How To Clear Streets And Public Squares From Crowds, 5) Collection Area For Arrested Civilians above.)

11.11.1.5.b. Keeping The Inhabitants Of The Building Under Guard During The Search

(See Figure 72: Room A.) Task: Important evidence must be secured before it is destroyed or discarded by the suspects or their associates. In times of civil compliance, all inhabitants of an
apartment are told to remain in one room during the search and not to leave that room. One or two Senior Police Sergeants will remain in this room. Under operations during martial law, all civilians found in the building, who are not immediately suspected of a crime and therefore not yet arrested, will be kept under guard by the personnel of the collection area for arrested civilians. The easiest method to accomplish this is to seclude them all in one room, under guard by two Policemen.

11.11.1.6. Reserves

(See Figure 72.) Task: Readiness for any necessary tasks. The best deployment position is between the inner and the outer security rings.

11.11.2. General Information

Sufficient equipment for the search, especially electric flashlights and other means for providing necessary light, is absolutely required in any search operation.


11.12.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Patrols outside the building
2. Guard posts immediately in front of the building
3. Patrols inside the building
4. Reserves in the guard room.

11.12.1.1. Patrols Outside The Building

Task: By patrolling at irregular intervals provide warning against the appearance of any crowds or suspect persons outside the protected building.

Also reconnaissance of an enemy's possible means of entrance into or attack on the building. Make a special note of the most suitable points for an enemy attack. Under certain circumstances, forward guard posts must be used

11.12.1.2. Guard Posts Immediately In Front Of The Building

Task: Prevention of unauthorised entrance into the building. The necessary means to prevent such intrusion will be defined in orders from the Commander, depending on the situation. Observation of the immediate surroundings of the building. Identity control of authorised personnel upon entering. A reliable communications procedure with the guard room (see 4) must be secured under all circumstances.

11.12.1.3. Patrols Inside The Building

Task: To keep the guard posts in contact with each other. Check that doors and windows are closed, and so on.

11.12.1.4. Reserves In The Guard Room
Task: To take action in case of an attack against the building. Be prepared for any kind of action. Relief of guard posts and patrols.

CHAPTER 12

WARTIME OPERATIONS AND OPERATIONS IN TIMES OF CIVIL UNREST

12.1. How To Block Streets

12.1.1. Guarded Roadblock

Any roadblock fulfils its purpose only when it is also properly guarded. The means and resources allocated to guard a roadblock depend on its importance. Barbed wire is customarily used to interdict a street. In most cases, a guard of 1-2 men is sufficient (Figure 74).

![Guarded Roadblock](image)

Figure 74 -- Guarded Roadblock

Very important roadblocks are protected by personnel armed with submachine guns or machine guns, and less often also through patrolling Police armoured cars (Figure 75);
The guard posts stand approximately 20-30 metres behind the roadblock.

If a signboard is used, it should have the text: Whoever enters will be shot!

12.1.2. Interdiction By The Use Of Submachine Guns

In case a street must be interdicted by submachine gun fire, it must first be determined that the fire will not accidentally harm any friendly troops; the most exact geographical limits of the zone of authorised fire must therefore be determined. Most useful is a fire position above the street level (Figure 76).

The Commander is responsible for exact and correct information on when fire may be opened.

12.2. Movement Through City Sections During Civil Unrest, Rioting, Or Enemy Activity
12.2.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Plainclothes Officers -- varying distance
2. Forward Police armoured car -- varying distance
3. Advance guard on foot
4. Flank guard -- distance 20-30 metres
5. Strike team
6. Main force -- distance 20-30 metres
7. Rear guard.

12.2.1.1. Plainclothes Officers

Task: Determine the location of any crowds ready to start a fight, barricades held by the enemy, buildings that appear to be occupied by the enemy, and so on.

12.2.1.2. Forward Police Armoured Car
Figure 77 -- Forward Police Armoured Car
(See Figure 77.) Transmit any observations toward the rear through signs agreed upon in advance.

Task: Close security -- close intelligence gathering and function as an observation platform -- protection from enemy surprise attacks.

12.2.1.3. Advance Guard On Foot

![Diagram](image)

(See Figures 77 and 78.) Task: To facilitate the steadiness of the march, to protect the troops of the main force from surprise attacks, and to break through weak enemy resistance. Use submachine guns and machine guns.

Tactics for covering a street with observation and friendly fire during movement: the width of the street decides whether the section marches in column or half column (as in Figure 78). Under most circumstances, the carbines will be ready for firing (with safety engaged) and aimed toward the window each man is currently observing

12.2.1.4. Flank Guar

(See Figure 77.) Task: To interdict all side streets by establishing flank guard posts and thus prevent disturbances from the flank. Any approaching enemy or crowd must be immediately reported through one of the flank guard posts.

When the rear guard passes the last flank guard post, the flank guard detail will move on. The Commander of the flank guard detail orders, according to the situation, whether the men of the flank guard detail will run alongside the marching troops until they reach the flank guard force proper when the rear guard has passed, or whether they will gather in a troop behind the main force, and only when this troop has reached a sufficient strength will overtake the main force to reach the flank guard force proper
12.2.1.5. Strike Team

Figure 79 -- Strike Team

(See Figures 77 and 79.) Task: To break any resistance. To deal with barricaded crowds and disperse major crowds.

For an example on how the strike team can break a small resistance group at the flank of the marching force, see Figure 79.

12.2.1.6. Main Force

Figure 80 -- Main Force

(See Figures 77 and 80.) Task: Cover the street with observation and whenever necessary fire during the advance: self defence through observation of the buildings on the opposite side of the street (the men must be exactly and diligently ordered what each is to observe). In every case, the carbines will be ready to fire, aimed at the window each man is observing.

For deployment and observation duties of the troops, see Figure 80.
Position any vehicles in the middle of the street. Before and after the vehicles, position Police troops formed in lines across the street.

12.2.1.7. Rear Guard

![Figure 81 -- Rear Guard](image)

(See Figures 77 and 81.) Task: Prevention of enemy attack from behind. Use submachine guns and machine guns. Employ proper tactics for covering the street with observation and fire during the advance. For deployment and observation duties, see Figure 81.

12.3. Assault Or Raid On An Apartment Block

12.3.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Reconnaissance and intelligence
2. Outer security teams (outer security ring)
3. Inner security teams (inner security ring) and patrols
4. Covering fire
5. Strike team
6. Reserves with the collection area for arrested civilians.

12.3.1.1. Reconnaissance And Intelligence

Task: Determine the exact location of and situation in the city block with regard to the neighbouring blocks. Report this through a situation sketch map. Report intelligence on the enemy, building layout, and so on. Also determine the location of all windows, doors, and so on (in an observation sketch). Determine the strength of the occupying force or crowd; the location of (especially) large numbers of enemies, barricades, and other field fortifications; the enemy's
heavy weapons; and how the city block can most easily be approached and entered under covering fire.

12.3.1.2. Outer Security Teams

(See Figure 82.) The outer security teams form the outer security ring around the area of operations.

Task: Prevention of any disturbance from the outside. All roadblocks (barricades or obstacles such as barbed wire) must be guarded and easily protected by covering fire.

12.3.1.3. Inner Security Teams And Patrols
(See Figure 82.) The inner security teams form the inner security ring around the building.

Task: To prevent rebels, rioters, or partisans from escaping the building. For this purpose, all approaches to the building on the sides from which no assault will come are closed by covering fire (from submachine guns, whenever possible).

Task of the security patrols: Protect the rear of the strike teams during their approach to the target.

12.3.1.4. Covering Fire

(See Figure 82.) Task: The covering fire teams have the duty to support the approach of the strike team by keeping the enemies down. The covering fire teams are always put into action whenever the enemy appears or when the strike team advances. It is usually best to position the covering fire teams on high ground. Maintain reliable communications procedures with the strike team (for instance, with visual light signals).

12.3.1.5. Strike Team

Figure 83 -- Strike Team
Task: The strike team is optimally composed as follows: 1 Commander, 1 observer with binoculars and carbine, 1-2 hand grenade throwers with carbines or pistols, 1-2 submachine gun armed teams, and a few Policemen with carbines; other equipment and armament differ according to the situation. Bring what is necessary from the following: axes, hammers and sledge hammers, heavy duty tongs, wire cutters, strong rope, ladders, flashlights, searchlights, and so on. These tools are used for breaching locked doors, weak walls, and so on. In some circumstances, cooperation with police armoured cars is the best solution.

The grenade throwers will, depending on the situation and the tactical requirements, either throw the grenades or bind them together as linear or concentrated demolition charges and use them as such.

Figure 83 illustrates the work of a strike team.

Under the protection of the covering fire, as well as the covering fire of the submachine gun team of the strike team, the grenade throwers throw their grenades at the closed door. Whenever possible, however, the door will be demolished with demolition charges, as this is more efficient. After the explosion of the grenades, all members of the troop hurl themselves through the destroyed door into the occupied house. (The covering fire team of the strike team follows only after a successful entry.)

The strike team must often proceed over roofs, through courtyards and gardens, and, often, also away from the target to safely reach the objective.

When especially difficult obstacles must be crossed, the clearing troops of the strike team first take control of the obstacle and clear a path through it. Then the main force of the strike team follows.

12.3.1.6. Reserves

(See Figure 82.) Task: The reserves are prepared for any action and provide a guard for the collection area for those arrested.

12.3.2. Tasks After A Successful Entry

After the entry into the building, the clearing of the stories begins. To be precise, when the entry takes place at the street level, begin with the lowest story, and when the entry takes place through the roof, begin from the top story. Position interdiction guard posts to secure the operation. The strike team Commander must act energetically and quickly reorganise his strike team after the entry.

The search of the building follows according to the section How To Search A Multi-storey Building above.

12.4. Pacifying A City Neighbourhood
12.4.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Outer security ring
2. Inner security ring
3. Building security ring
4. Search troops
5. Collection area for arrested civilians and confiscated weapons
6. Reserves and motor vehicles.

12.4.1.1. Outer Security Ring

(See Figure 84.) Task: Interdiction and prevention of any civilian traffic entering or leaving the pacified zone. The security ring consists of an outer perimeter of guard posts within sight and shouting distance of each other. Roadblocks are usually erected. Make certain that all guard posts have appropriate fields of fire! In case of open terrain, maintain security by appropriate concentration of fire. At night, use searchlights.
12.4.1.2. Inner Security Ring

Figure 84 -- Outer Security Ring
Figure 85 -- Outer And Inner Security Ring

(See Figures 84 and 85.) Task: Separation of the subsectors already searched from those yet to be searched. Prevention of any civilian traffic to and from those subsectors already searched. The security ring is organised as an inner perimeter in the same way as the outer security ring, but denser. Roadblocks are usually erected. Both wings of the inner security ring will connect with the outer security ring.

12.4.1.3. Building Security Ring

(See Figure 85.) Task: Prevention of all civilian traffic to and from those buildings that will be searched, and prevention of all traffic within these buildings. Interdiction and blocking of individual buildings. Observation posts will be positioned.
Compare with the section How To Search A Multistorey Building above.

Observe the roofs, courtyards, and building fronts with particular care.

Remember that night operations require special equipment

12.4.1.4. Search Troop

Task: Thorough search of all rooms, sheds, and other areas. The search troop optimally consists of 2-4 Officials from the Criminal Investigation Police, the Secret State Police, or Senior Police Sergeants. If possible, bring a locksmith (to open locked doors and other locked areas). The formation of many search troops is mandatory when pacifying an entire neighbourhood.

12.4.1.5. Collection Area For Arrested Civilians And Confiscated Weapons

(See Figures 84 and 85.) Task: To guard arrested civilians and confiscated weapons. All suspicious persons arrested by the Police forces are brought here.

This station is commanded by an Official from the Criminal Investigation Police or the Secret State Police and a Senior Police Sergeant.

To avoid disturbances of any kind, the best possible location is in a house already searched or its courtyard.

12.4.1.6. Reserves And Motor Vehicles

(See Figure 84.) Task: To save manpower, it is best to incorporate the reserves into the collection area for arrested civilians. Then the reserves can also guard the collection area.

12.4.2. General Information

The neighbourhood to be pacified is first surrounded by the Police. It is then divided into subsectors. Each subsector will be searched in turn.

After searching through subsector I, the outer security ring will assume the previous positions of the inner security ring. The latter advances and takes up positions around subsector II, which is then searched. This deployment method creates a constant border against the subsectors yet to be searched.

After the search is completed in the first subsector, reinforced patrols will resume patrolling the area. The original guard positions (abandoned during the disturbance) are again occupied.
12.5. Defence Of An Apartment Block

12.5.1. The Best Deployment Of Available Police Forces (No Stereotyped Pattern!)

1. Reconnaissance and intelligence patrols
2. Strong occupation force securing the area in front of the defended city block
3. Weak security guard posts
4. Strong reserves (divided into strike teams)
5. Collection area for arrested civilians.

Very important: The best possible and most careful reconnaissance of the defensive conditions of the city block.

12.5.1.1. Reconnaissance And Intelligence Patrols

(See Figure 86.) Besides the reconnaissance of the defensive conditions of the city block mentioned above, you must also aim a reconnaissance and intelligence effort against the enemy.
The task of this reconnaissance and intelligence effort is to determine the strength and armament of the enemy, his plans and chosen direction of attack, the position of his heavy weapons, and so on; also determine the terrain conditions from the enemy's point of view.

12.5.1.2. Strong Occupation Force Securing The Area In Front Of The Defended City Block

(See Figure 86.) The area in front of the defended city block is of special importance in halting the enemy and in making it impossible for him to observe our own defence conditions. The terrain selected for defence positions depends on the situation and the terrain. Make maximum use of submachine guns and machine guns.

The fundamental rule when interdicting this area is to prevent enemy fire from being directed at the defended city block. Make certain that enemy fire is prevented from every position outside the area in front of the defended city block.

Proper use of terrain obstacles or manmade obstacles will save troops.

12.5.1.3. Weak Security Guard Posts

(See Figure 86.) To keep as many men as possible in the defence against an attack, it follows that the security of the building and the protection of the reserves in it must be made as weak as possible.

Task: The building must be prepared for defence against all directions, with all available means and in the best possible way.

Proper execution: Windows, balconies, and dormer windows will be fortified with sandbags, rolled carpets or mattresses, cloth, coal boxes, and so on. Cloth will be used to hide the defenders against enemy observation. Water must be supplied and prepared against fires. Closed or interdicted approaches, entrances, and obstacles must be under cover of efficient fire, or else such an interdiction is worthless. Tracer ammunition or searchlights must be available and prepared should the attack of rebels, dissidents, or partisans occur at night. Every possibility of a counterattack, also over roofs and through the courtyards of neighbouring houses, must be known to all sub Commanders.

The following equipment must be kept in readiness and whenever necessary also be used at the right movement: movable barbed wire entanglements at exits or stairwell entrances; barbed wire for quickly erected obstacles in gardens, and so on; sandbags; flashlights, emergency lights (candles); food and drinking water; reserves of ammunition and hand grenades.

12.5.1.4. Strong Reserves (Divided Into Strike Teams)
(See Figure 86.) To prepare oneself against all possibilities of a resolute attack, strong reserves in the form of strike teams must be formed. The reserves must have good communications with the defence in all directions.

Task: The reserves must be ready for any kind of task. For this purpose, reconnaissance has to be prepared in advance for every conceivable possibility.

12.5.1.5. Collection Area For Arrested Civilians

The collection area for arrested civilians is located near the reserves inside the defended city block. All arrested civilians, suspected persons, and enemies are brought here.

12.5.2. Actions Taken If The Enemy Breaks Through The Defensive Position

If the enemy breaks through and enters the building, he must be immediately thrown back by counterattack. The entry must also immediately be reported to the next highest Commander.


(Procedure when transportation in truck or lorry is impossible.)

The personnel are divided into: (See Figure 87.)
1. Wedge shaped advance and rear guards

2. Reserves.

Task of the security command: Preventing crowds from disturbing the transport. (Hostile crowds commonly attempt to free prisoners or loot ammunition and provisions by rushing the convoy from the sides. Any crowd might be intent on looting a transport.) Minor disturbances can be broken by fast action from the reserves.

It is recommended that you choose a route through side streets with little traffic and that you maintain a forced speed.
## Appendix

### Gestapo Map Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Company Leader</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Kripo or Gestapo official</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Platoon Leader</td>
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<td><img src="image4" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Assistant Platoon Leader</td>
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<td>Orderly</td>
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<td><img src="image8" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Policeman with submachine gun</td>
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<td><img src="image9" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Submachine gun ammunition carrier</td>
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<td><img src="image10" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Observer</td>
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<td><img src="image11" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Bicycle Driver</td>
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<td>MC Driver</td>
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<td>Mounted Post</td>
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<td>Post with bicycle</td>
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<td>Mounted Double Post</td>
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<td>Double Post with bicycles</td>
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<td>Checkpoint Police Company</td>
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<td>Outer Guard Detail</td>
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<td>Inner Guard Detail</td>
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<td>Column with bicycles</td>
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<td>Horsewagon column</td>
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<td>Motor vehicle column</td>
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<td>Cannon</td>
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<td><img src="image21" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Heavy machine gun</td>
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<td><img src="image22" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Light machine gun</td>
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<td>Fire position (behind weapon symbol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>For instance, heavy machine gun in fire position</td>
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<td>🎃</td>
<td>Defensive position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Defensive point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Foxholes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Dummy position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Movable barbed wire entanglement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Log fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Roadblock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Impassable road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Destroyed bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎃</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
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**Army Map Symbols:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>Motorised Infantry</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army High Command</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Group</td>
<td>Airborne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Field fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Prepared defences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion or Detachment</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit size</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army Group</td>
<td>Army Group North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Tenth Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corps</td>
<td>XVI Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>XO Armoured Corps</td>
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<td>Regiment</td>
<td>2nd SS Division</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Parachute Brigade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Ramcke</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20th Panzer Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91st Panzer Grenadier Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Infantry Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19th Artillery Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Battalion, 12th Artillery Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>604th Anti-Tank Detachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8th Machinegun Battalion (motorised)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment</td>
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</tbody>
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In Memory
of my dear comrade and friend
Mike (Metal) Steele (WP)
(Died March 28, 2009)
The “Mike Steele War History Research Foundation” came into being March 2013 to publish my private collection of European World War digitally stored since 1998, now gradually published on Ebook formats. The young generation, and generations after me should know.

Hagur 14/88

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