



XMUN

Abwehr

STUDY GUIDE

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ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

THE ABWEHR

HISTORY

The Abwehr was the German military intelligence organization from 1866 to 1944. The organization predates the emergence of Germany itself, and was founded to gather intelligence information for the Prussian government during a war with neighboring Austria. After initial successes, the organization was expanded during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. Under the direction of Wilhelm Stieber, Abwehr located, infiltrated, and reported on French defensive positions and operations. The Prussians claimed victory, largely because of the success of Abwehr agents. In 1871, Prussia united with other independent German states to form the nation of Germany. The new country adopted much of the former Prussian government and military structure, including the Abwehr.

The intelligence agency was again tested at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. German agents worked to pinpoint the location and strength of the Allied forces, helping the German forces to invade and progress through northern France before stalemated trench warfare began. New military technology changed the nature of espionage. Agency director Walther Nicolai recognized the need for a modernized intelligence force and reorganized the department to include experts in wire tapping, munitions manufacturing, shipping, and encryption. The agency tapped enemy communications wires, intercepting and deciphering Allied dispatches with measured accomplishment. The Abwehr sent several agents to spy on the manufacture of poison gas in France, and tracked munitions production and shipping in Britain. The organization sent saboteurs to disrupt the shipment of arms from America to Allied forces in Europe. Several ships were sunk in transit after being identified by agents as smuggling arms. German agents, often acting on information collected by Abwehr, set fire to several American weapons factories and storage facilities. While the Abwehr was generally successful, the loss of the German codebook to British intelligence somewhat undermined the agency's ultimate efficacy during the war.

After World War I, the Abwehr ceased operation under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. The intelligence service was re-established in 1921. When the Nazis gained control of Germany in the 1930s, some members of the intelligence agency began to spy on their own government. The Nazis created a separate intelligence organization, the *Sicherheitsdienst*, or Security Service, headed by Reinhard Heydrich. In 1935, the new Abwehr director, Wilhelm Canaris, and Heydrich reached an agreement about the roles of each agency, but both trained and maintained their own espionage forces. Canaris *reorganized the Abwehr into three branches: espionage, counter-espionage, and saboteurs*. He appointed three distinguished Abwehr agents to lead the branches, but only on condition that they were NOT members of the Nazi party. This aroused the suspicion of rival Security Service. The two agencies came into conflict on several occasions, and as Heydrich gained power, he persuaded the government to investigate members of the Abwehr for espionage and treason. Several members of the Abwehr were arrested in 1939. Though a handful of the agency's highest ranking officials were active as double-agents or as members of the Resistance, the organization as a whole continued its espionage operations on behalf of the German government.

The Abwehr started off as an extremely humble organization. As per the terms of the Versailles Treaty, Weimar Germany was allowed to maintain a military of 100,000 men, the Reichswehr. In 1921, the Abwehr Intelligence Bureau was created as part of that organization, operating from a small office in the Ministry of Defence. At its inception, the Abwehr possessed a total of eight officers and a small secretarial staff. The British and French were wholeheartedly opposed to the idea of a German intelligence agency and placed heavy restrictions on the Abwehr, preventing the organization from developing telecommunications or creating intelligence passports. Within the Reichswehr itself, the Abwehr met with disdain from fellow officers, who felt that the nature of intelligence work went against the very heart of the Prussian military ideal. Despite these early problems, the Abwehr slowly grew during the inter-war years. The first commander of the Abwehr was Colonel Friedrich Gempp, who had served in World War One under the tutelage of renowned Prussian intelligence officer Colonel Walther Nicolai. Gempp proved himself an uncharismatic and un-driven leader, and the Abwehr progressed little under his command. However, during the early 1930s, Hitler's rise to power precipitated the reorganization and expansion of the Ministry of Defence, which included the Abwehr Bureau. Gempp was retired, and the naval Captain Conrad

Patzig was placed in command of the organization. Patzig was a naval officer of the old way, a staunch, courageous man with strong ethical views. His blunt attitude and dislike of the Nazi party quickly put him at odds with almost every other significant military leader, including the head of the Schutzstaffel (SS), Heinrich Himmler, and his lieutenant, Reinhard Heydrich. Ultimately, it was Heydrich, commander of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD), the intelligence wing of the SS, who pushed Patzig out of his Abwehr command. He was replaced by an old friend and rival of Heydrich's, a wily naval officer named Wilhelm Canaris, who had distinguished himself throughout World War One.

ORGANISATION

The Abwehr was, at heart, a decentralized organization. As a result, its structure was slightly confusing and occasionally prone to miscommunications. Indeed, one of the largest critiques of the Abwehr was its rather large size, as compared to other intelligence groups. It should be noted, however, that the Abwehr covered a substantially larger area than most intelligence organizations during the war and did not have many allies with which to collaborate, unlike the British and Americans. The Abwehr was divided into five separate sections and a series of regional offices, known as Abwehrstellen (Asts) and Kriegsorganisationen (KOs). Asts could be found in major cities and centers where the Germans were in complete control (Holland, France, Czech Republic, Italy). Normally, there would be multiple Asts per region, but only one would act as a central command and intelligence gathering post. For example, the Ast Paris was considered the central French intelligence office for the Abwehr, despite the presence of offices in Brest, Lyon, and other French

cities. A KO would be placed within a neutral or potentially hostile country, such as Switzerland or Albania. There would normally only be one KO per country or region, with the exception of Spain, which was quite friendly with Canaris and the Abwehr. All intelligence gathered in these locations was ultimately passed back to Tirpitzufer, often through the central communications unit at the Hamburg Ast, for processing before being passed on to OKW Headquarters for further analysis. If the chief of an Ast or KO wanted to launch an operation or seek a new informant, he did not have to contact central command before doing so. However, in order to keep Berlin well informed, it was

within a regional Abwehr commander's best interests to update Tirpitzufer on a regular basis. Due to the widespread information gathering of the Abwehr, it would not be a surprise for an Ast in the Balkans to somehow gain information that would be critical to operations in Great Britain or the United States. In this

sense, all Asts and KOs were invariably connected to one another. At each station, representatives of the five main branches of the Abwehr were present.

Despite the fact the Treaty of Versailles prohibited the establishment of a German intelligence organization altogether, they formed an espionage group in 1920 within their defence ministry, calling it the Abwehr with its purpose being defence against foreign espionage an organizational role which evolved considerably over time. As part of its implied task of counterespionage, the Abwehr gathered both domestic and foreign information, most of it human intelligence in nomenclature. Under General Kurt von Schleicher the individual military service intelligence units were combined and in 1929, placed under his Ministry of Defence, forming the foundation for the more commonly understood manifestation of the Abwehr. Each Abwehr station throughout

Germany was based on military (army) districts and more offices were opened in amenable neutral countries and in the occupied territories as the greater Reich expanded. When Hitler replaced the Ministry of War with the OKW and made the organization part of the Führer's

personal "working staff" in June 1938, the Abwehr became its intelligence agency and Vice Admiral Wilhelm Canaris was placed at the head of the organization. The headquarters (HQ) of the Abwehr were located at 76/78 Tirpitzufer, Berlin, adjacent to the offices of the OKW. When the German government was allowed to form the *Reichswehr*, the military organization of the Weimar Republic. The first head of the Abwehr was Major Friedrich Gempp, a former deputy to Colonel Walter Nicolai, the head of German intelligence during World War I, who proved mostly ineffectual. At that time it was composed of only three officers and seven former officers, plus a clerical staff. When Gempp became a general, he was promoted out of the job of Abwehr Chief, to be followed by Major Günther Schwantes, whose term as the organization's leader was also brief. Many members of the *Reichswehr* (a significant portion of them Prussian) declined when asked to consider intelligence work, since for them, it was outside the realm of actual military service and the act of spying clashed with their Prussian military sensibilities of always showing themselves direct, loyal, and sincere. By the 1920s, the slowly growing Abwehr was organized

into three sections:

- I. Reconnaissance
- II. Cipher and Radio Monitoring
- III. Counterespionage

The Reichsmarine intelligence staff merged with the Abwehr in 1928.

In the 1930s, with the rise of the Nazi movement, the Ministry of Defence was reorganized? surprisingly, on 7 June 1932, a naval officer, Captain Konrad Patzig, was named chief of the Abwehr, despite the fact that it was staffed largely by army

officers. Proving himself quite a capable Chief, Patzig swiftly assured the military of his intentions and worked to earn their respect?he established good connections with the Lithuanian clandestine service against the Soviets, forged relations with other agencies except for Italy, whose cipher he distrusted. His successes did not stop the other branches of the military services from developing their own intelligence staffs. After the Nazis seized power, the Abwehr began sponsoring reconnaissance flights across the border with Poland, under the direction of Patzig, but this soon led to confrontations with Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS. Army leaders also feared that the flights would endanger the secret plans for an attack on Poland. Adolf Hitler ordered the termination of the overflights in 1934 after he signed a nonaggression treaty with Poland since these reconnaissance missions might be discovered and jeopardize the treaty. Patzig was fired in January 1935 as a result, and was sent to command the new pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee*?he later became Chief of Naval Personnel. His replacement was another Reichsmarine captain, Wilhelm Canaris. The British and French were wholeheartedly opposed to the idea of a German intelligence agency and placed heavy restrictions on the Abwehr, preventing the organization from developing telecommunications or creating intelligence passports. Within the Reichswehr itself, the Abwehr met with disdain from fellow officers, who felt that the nature of intelligence work went against the very heart of the Prussian military ideal. Despite these early problems, the Abwehr slowly grew during the interwar years.

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ABWEHR SECTION I – SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

Colonel Piekenbrock's Section I was responsible for intelligence gathering against enemy nations. Agents from Section I would establish intelligence gathering networks in foreign nations

to collect information regarding various aspects of a country's operations. Within Section I were

three subsections, focusing on individual intelligence gathering in regards to foreign armies, navies, and air forces. Special groups under Section One included economics intelligence, technical, intelligence, and document forgery. Section I also maintained a number of secretive

underground groups in Britain and occupied territories, organized to provide counterespionage information in regards to normal intelligence gathering. It was

widely considered to be the most important department.

ABWEHR SECTION II – SABOTAGE AND SPECIAL DUTIES

Colonel von Lahousen's Section II was responsible for sabotage and special operations. This included physical sabotage, such as the destruction of enemy shipping or bridges, and moral sabotage in foreign countries. Section II was divided into a number of subsections, including

the technology section tasked with creating explosives, a section dedicated to fomenting rebellions in foreign nations, and a section specializing in material sabotage. One other section existed in a more mysterious capacity – Section DO was nominally responsible for protecting shipping, but may have had duties more concerned with monitoring the entire navy in case of sabotage. Section II was the most overtly active Abwehr section.

ABWEHR SECTION III – COUNTERINTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, AND COUNTERSABOTAGE

Colonel von Bentivegni's Section III was in charge of all counterintelligence operations within German occupied

territories. This included military and civilian counterintelligence work. Subsections included industrial security, prisonerofwar camp security, and the transmission of misleading information. Section III was in constant conflict with the SD, SS, and local Nazi authorities as to who should be policing and maintaining Germany's internal security. Group III agents were stationed at every Ast and KO, in order to protect against foreign intelligence penetration.

CENTRAL SECTION – ADMINISTRATION

Colonel Oster's Central Section was responsible for all administrative tasks within the Abwehr. This included finances, legal consultation, administrative assistance, and archival organization.

This section was in charge of paying agents and handling personnel matters. Central Section also helped coordinate with Canaris on important issues. Underneath this Section was Subsection ZB, which collected foreign politics reports and was the closest the Abwehr ever came to collecting political intelligence.

FOREIGN SECTION – RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS AND ALLIED INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Naval Captain Bürkner's Foreign Section was responsible for maintaining communications between foreign governments, the OKW, and friendly foreign intelligence organizations. If intelligence operations had to be conducted with the cooperation or in the jurisdiction of foreign nations, Foreign Section agents would be on hand to make relations easier. The Foreign Section also attempted to maintain (tumultuous) relations with Ribbentrop and the Foreign Ministry. The final duty of the Foreign Section was the analysis and processing of foreign intelligence before it was passed on to the OKW.

The final component of the Abwehr was the Brandenburgers, the German army's commando battalions that were placed under the direct command of the Abwehr's central headquarters. Created by Abwehr Section II agent Captain Theodor von Hippel, the Brandenburgers specialized in all forms of covert operations. Indeed, the Brandenburgers were present in almost every army group and carried out a number of daring operations for the OKW, earning personal commendations from men such as Erwin Rommel and Herman Göring. It is speculated that they would have been used to back a coup if the Schwarze Kapelle had ever struck effectively against Hitler. They were made up of a variety of German nationals.

OBJECTIVES OF ABWEHR

The Abwehr had six major objectives to discuss during its meeting at Tirpitzufer:

1. Intelligence Operations preparing for and gauging the possibility of an invasion of Spain, specifically targeting the British base at Gibraltar.
2. Intelligence Operations preparing for and gauging the possibility of an invasion of the Balkans, specifically targeting Yugoslavia and Greece.
3. Intelligence Operations preparing for and gauging the possibility of an invasion of mainland Britain, code-named Operation Sea Lion. This may include inciting domestic unrest in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, or India.
4. Intelligence Operations focusing on removing or reducing the threat of American involvement in the current war. This may include sabotage or infiltration of American government offices.
5. Intelligence Operations gauging and estimating the potential for a successful

war against Russia. This may include contact with Japanese intelligence and/or anti-Stalinist elements within the Soviet Union.

6. Intelligence Operations maintaining and protecting the current holdings of the Third Reich. This includes preventing local uprisings, using the SD, and halting hostile foreign intelligence operations in German-held regions.

REASONS FOR SUCCESSES OF THE ABWEHR :

1. SABOTAGE VS ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS:

The mission of an intelligence agency is to keep its existence secret and collect information. For these operations only a small number of highly trained operatives are needed. On the other hand an organization tasked with sabotage will need arms shipments, arms depots and lots of agents to move arms and explosives around and take part in attacks. Obviously such activity cannot remain in the dark as attacks on infrastructure and personnel will attract the attention of enemy security services.

In essence this was the problem of SOE (Special Operations Executive). Unlike SIS that always kept a low profile SOE was created to attack the German occupation authorities and destroy critical infrastructure in occupied countries. This meant that its networks quickly became a target for the Germans

2. ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE ALLIES

Relations between the different Allied agencies were antagonistic. SIS was an established organization and had no reason to support the upstart SOE. The Free French distrusted the British and were in turn distrusted by them. Vichy authorities were willing to turn a blind eye to British operations but they hated De Gaulle's people.

Adolf Hitler was no stranger to manipulation and opportunism, so he capitalized on this mistrust in order to maximize his information hoarding through the Abwehr.

3. POOR SECURITY PROCEDURES

Security was not a high priority in the resistance groups. The resistance people frequented the same areas (bars/cafes/restaurants) thus making it easy for the Germans to keep them under observation. Instead of trying to keep their identities secret some people openly boasted of being resistance members or showed off their

weapons in night clubs. The size of the resistance groups was also a security problem. With hundreds of members it was impossible to keep double agents out. One of the worst errors was the use of the same radio operator by several resistance groups. Each group had one or more radio teams but these were often arrested and when that happened there was no other means of communication with London. The proper procedure would be to wait for a new operator to arrive but what actually happened was that another network was asked to transmit their messages. Since there were many networks but few radio operators this meant that the ones under German control could compromise several resistance groups. Serious security errors were also committed by the British. Radio operators were given a series of security checks to insert into their messages so they could inform on whether they were under German control. In many cases these checks were disregarded by SOE as mistakes of the operator. This is not as ridiculous as it sounds. Messages from the field had many errors and in a lot of cases were either completely unreadable or had to be solved cryptanalytically. Under these circumstances it was not possible to determine if the security checks were inserted correctly or were mistakes.

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATION

The German security services have a reputation of torturing people but the reality is that in most cases they relied on psychological manipulation and not physical violence. Although prisoners were sometimes maltreated (especially by the SD) usually confessions were gotten out of them by showing them how much was already known about their networks.

Many people were enticed to work for the Germans in exchange for protection for themselves and their families.

For high level operatives a deal was proposed. If they gave up the names and addresses of the members of their entire network the Germans would guarantee that their people would not be executed but only imprisoned. Many resistance leaders took this deal.

5. ABWEHR VS SICHERHEITSDIENST

For the Germans the existence of military and political security services was both a hindrance and an asset.

On the one hand the **military intelligence service Abwehr** often clashed with the **political Security services (Sicherheitsdienst/Gestapo)**. There was undoubtedly duplication of effort and wasted manpower. In some cases one agency would arrest people who worked for the other thus compromising secret operations.

On the other hand each agency had a reputation that attracted specific kinds of people. The **Abwehr** was lead by military officers who had a code of honor and did not like torture. They tried to recruit agents by mutually beneficial deals. For example a resistance member serving a long sentence would be given the offer to be released in exchange for becoming a spy. In other cases someone could save a family member who was sentenced to death by revealing information about the resistance. These deals were honored by the Abwehr.

The Sicherheitsdienst did not have many moral scruples. What mattered for them were results. For that reason they were prepared to use torture, extortion and bribes. People who wanted to make money could offer their services and act as provocateurs. Criminal elements like the notorious Bony-Lafont gang worked for the SD.

An interesting trick by the Abwehr was to use the SD as a boogeyman.

Prisoners knew that the Abwehr usually treated prisoners with respect. On the other hand the SD had a reputation for torture. If a difficult prisoner refused to give any information then the Abwehr interrogator would tell him ‘well there’s nothing more I can do for you, we’ll have to send you to the SD’. This got many men talking.

6. INSECURE COMMUNICATIONS

A serious problem for the allied spy networks were the limited means of communication between them and london. Mail could be transported by plane or by ship across the Channel. In addition there was a southern route into Spain. The Germans occasionally captured couriers and their messages. They also had Dericourt as a source of mail.

The only means of rapid communications were by radio but this was a double edged sword. Radio transmissions could be also picked up by the Germans and if they could solve the codes then they could identify the agents.

Intelligence agencies have a reason to favor the use of unbreakable codes such as the one time pad. A military message is usually not important on its own. A decrypted message of a resistance group however could contain names and addresses which were enough to allow the Germans to arrest people and unravel whole groups.

Unfortunately for the Allies the code systems used by SOE and the Poles for much of the war were theoretically and practically vulnerable to cryptanalysis.

The crypto-systems used by SOE were initially substitution systems employing a poem as a ‘key’ or a passage from a book as a cipher. These were insecure and Leo Marks head of the SOE cipher department had them changed to OTP.

THE GESTAPO

Although the Gestapo is generally associated with SS Leader Heinrich Himmler, it was actually founded by Hermann Göring in April 1933. Upon becoming Chancellor of Germany, Adolf Hitler had appointed Göring as Minister of the Interior for the State of Prussia, Germany's biggest and most important state, which controlled two thirds of the country, including the capital, Berlin, and the big industrial centers. As Minister of the Interior, Göring thereby had control of the police. The first thing he did was to prohibit regular uniformed police from interfering with Nazi Brownshirts out in the streets. This meant that innocent German citizens had no one to turn to as they were being beaten up by rowdy young storm troopers drunk with their newfound power and quite often drunk on beer. These young Nazi toughs took full advantage of police leniency to loot shops at will and terrorize Jews or anyone else unfortunate enough to be caught in the wrong place at the wrong time. Next, Göring purged the Berlin police department of politically unreliable cops and had 50,000 storm troopers sworn in as special police auxiliaries (Hilfspolizei). Now the storm troopers had actual power of arrest and they relished its use. Jails were soon overflowing with people taken into "protective custody" resulting in the need for large outside prison camps, the birth of the concentration camp system. Having compromised the uniformed divisions, Göring next turned his attention to the plain-clothes police. On April 26, 1933, a decree was issued creating the Secret Police Office (Geheime Polizei Amt) which quickly became known as the GPA. But this abbreviation was far too similar to the GPU abbreviation used by the Soviet Political Police in Russia. Thus, the name was changed to Secret State Police (Geheime Staats Polizei). The actual term 'Gestapo' was supposedly created by a Berlin postal official who wanted a name that would fit on a regulation-sized postal rubber stamp. Gestapo was derived from seven letters within the full name Geheime Staats Polizei. Unknowingly, the postal official had invented one of the most notorious names in history. Göring promptly began using the Gestapo to silence Hitler's political opponents in Berlin and surrounding areas and also to enhance his own personal power. Much to his delight, Göring discovered that the old Prussian state police had kept many secret files on the private lives of top Nazis, which he studied with delight. Göring appointed Rudolf Diels as the first Gestapo chief. Although Diels was not a Party member, he had been a member of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior since 1930 and had served as a senior adviser in the police. Göring took full advantage of Diels' knowledge on how to operate a political police force. He also encouraged Diels to maintain and expand the secret files on Nazi leaders. The cunning and ambitious Göring would use that information to help solidify his own position.

within the Nazi Party. Another ambitious Nazi, SS-Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, soon set his sights on the Gestapo. A fierce rivalry then developed between Himmler and Göring, with both men working against each other to curry favor with Hitler as to who would actually run the Gestapo. On April 20, 1934, after much infighting, Göring decided to cede the Gestapo to Himmler and his associate, Reinhard Heydrich, who took over as Gestapo chief two days later. The ever-ambitious Göring had set his sights on something much bigger than being a policeman. The former World War I flying ace and recipient of the prestigious Pour le Mérite medal fancied himself as a military leader. He wanted to take charge of a rejuvenated German Air Force. His interest in police matters and the Gestapo had diminished as Hitler's plans for a huge military buildup became apparent.

Within a few years, Himmler became Chief of the German Police in addition to his duties as SS leader. Heydrich, his number two man-, proved to be something of a genius in creating a hugely efficient national intelligence system that kept tabs on everyone. No one was exempt from Gestapo snooping, no matter how high up in the Nazi hierarchy. On February 10, 1936, the Nazi Reichstag passed the 'Gestapo Law' which included the following paragraph: "Neither the instructions nor the affairs of the Gestapo will be open to review by the administrative courts." This meant the Gestapo was now above the law and there could be no legal appeal regarding anything it did. Indeed, the Gestapo became a law unto itself. It was entirely possible for someone to be arrested, interrogated and sent to a concentration camp for incarceration or summary execution, without any outside legal procedure. Justice in Hitler's Germany was completely arbitrary, depending on the whim of the man in power, the man who had you in his grip. The legal policy as proclaimed by Hitler in 1938 was: "All means, even if they are not in conformity with existing laws and precedents, are legal if they subserve the will of the Führer." Surprisingly, the Gestapo was never actually a very big organization. At its peak it employed only about 40,000 individuals, including office personnel and the plain-clothes agents. But each Gestapo agent operated at the center of a large web of spies and informants. The problem for the average citizen was that no one ever knew for sure just who those informants were. It could be anyone, your milkman, the old lady across the street, a quiet co-worker, even a schoolboy. As a result, fear ruled the day. Most people realized the necessity of self-censorship and generally kept their mouths shut politically, unless they had something positive to say. Anyone foolish enough to say something risky or tell an anti-Nazi joke in mixed company might get a knock on the door in the middle of the night or a tap on the shoulder while walking along the street. Letters were also sent out demanding an appearance at No. 8 Prinz Albrecht Strasse, the Gestapo headquarters in Berlin, to answer a few questions. The Gestapo prison center in Berlin (the Columbia-Haus) became notorious as a place where pedestrians strolling outside the building could hear screaming coming from inside. Gestapo

interrogation methods included: repeated near drownings of a prisoner in a bathtub filled with ice-cold water; electric shocks by attaching wires to hands, feet, ears and genitalia; crushing a man's testicles in a special vice; securing a prisoner's wrists behind his back then hanging him by the arms causing shoulder dislocation; beatings with rubber nightsticks and cow-hide whips; and burning flesh with matches or a soldering iron. As the SS organization rapidly expanded in the late 1930s, the super-ambitious Heydrich acquired immense powers and responsibilities. One of his main accomplishments was the reorganization and bureaucratic streamlining of the entire Nazi police state. In September 1939, just after the outbreak of war, he created the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA). This new organization had seven main branches. The Gestapo was designated as the fourth branch and was now headed by Heinrich Müller (nicknamed as Gestapo Müller). Back in 1931, as a member of the Munich police, Müller had successfully hushed-up the scandal surrounding the suicide of Hitler's niece Geli Raubal. Thus he had proven himself to be a very dependable man. Section B4 of the Gestapo dealt exclusively with the "Jewish question" and came under the permanent control of Adolf Eichmann. This energetic and efficient organizer would keep the trains running on time from all over Europe to Nazi death camps located in occupied Poland during the Final Solution of the Jewish question. The Gestapo followed Hitler's armies into every country during the conquest of Europe. By pitting neighbor against neighbor, Gestapo agents established the same kind of terror mechanism in each occupied country that had worked so well back in Germany. In 1942, the Gestapo took things a step further via Hitler's Night and Fog Decree. Suspected anti-Nazis would now vanish without a trace into the misty night never to be seen again. The desired effect as stated by Himmler was to "leave the family and the population uncertain as to the fate of the offender." The victims were mostly from France, Belgium and Holland. They were usually arrested in the middle of the night and whisked off to far away prisons for torture-interrogation, eventually arriving at a concentration camp in Germany if they survived. From the very beginning of Hitler's regime, the ever-present threat of arrest and indefinite confinement in a concentration camp robbed the German people of their personal freedom and left them as inhibited, dutifully obedient subjects. But even this was not enough. The Nazis wanted to change people's thinking. And so, just as they had purged their hated political enemies, they began a campaign to purge hated "unGerman" ideas. That effort started in May 1933 with the worst of all crimes against human thought and culture – the burning of books.

As part of the deal in which Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, Hermann Göring—future commander of the Luftwaffe and the number-two-man in the Nazi Party—was named Interior Minister of Prussia. This gave Göring command of the largest police force in Germany. Soon afterward, Göring detached the political and intelligence sections from the police and filled their ranks with Nazis. On 26 April

1933, Göring merged the two units as the Gestapo. He originally wanted to name it the Secret Police Office (German: *Geheimes Polizeiamt*), but discovered the German initials "GPA" looked and sounded too much like those of the Russian GPU. Its first commander was Rudolf Diels, a protégé of Göring. Diels was best known as the primary interrogator of Marinus van der Lubbe after the *Reichstag* fire. In late 1933, the *Reich* Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick wanted to integrate all the police forces of the German states under his control. Göring outflanked him by removing the Prussian political and intelligence departments from the state interior ministry. Göring himself took over the Gestapo in 1934 and urged Hitler to extend the agency's authority throughout Germany. This represented a radical departure from German tradition, which held that law enforcement was (mostly) a *Land* (state) and local matter. In this, he ran into conflict with Heinrich Himmler, who was police chief of the second most powerful German state, Bavaria. Frick did not have the muscle to take on Göring by himself so he allied with Himmler. With Frick's support, Himmler (pushed on by his right-hand man, Reinhard Heydrich) took over the political police of state after state. Soon only Prussia was left.

Concerned that Diels was not ruthless enough to effectively counteract the power of the *Sturmabteilung* (SA), Göring handed over control of the Gestapo to Himmler on 20 April 1934. Also on that date, Hitler appointed Himmler chief of all German police outside Prussia. Heydrich, named chief of the Gestapo by Himmler on 22 April 1934, also continued as head of the SS Security Service (*Sicherheitsdienst*, SD).

On 17 June 1936, Hitler decreed the unification of all police forces in the Reich and named Himmler as Chief of German Police. This action effectively merged the police into the SS and removed it from Frick's control. Himmler was nominally subordinate to Frick as police chief, but as *Reichsführer-SS*, he answered only to Hitler. This move also gave Himmler operational control over Germany's entire detective force. The Gestapo became a national state agency rather than a Prussian state agency. Himmler also gained authority over all of Germany's uniformed law enforcement agencies, which were amalgamated into the new *Ordnungspolizei* (Orpo: Order Police), which became a national agency under SS general Kurt Daluege. Shortly thereafter, Himmler created the *Kriminalpolizei* (Kripo: Criminal Police), merging it with the Gestapo into the *Sicherheitspolizei* (SiPo: Security Police), under Heydrich's command. The SiPo was considered a complementary organization to the SD. Heinrich Müller was at that time the Gestapo operations chief. He answered to Heydrich; Heydrich answered only to Himmler and Himmler answered only to Hitler.

The Gestapo had the authority to investigate cases of treason, espionage, sabotage and criminal attacks on the Nazi Party and Germany. The basic Gestapo law passed by the government in 1936 gave the Gestapo *carte*

blanche to operate without judicial review—in effect, putting it above the law. The Gestapo was specifically exempted from responsibility to administrative courts, where citizens normally could sue the state to conform to laws. As early as 1935, however, a Prussian administrative court had ruled that the Gestapo's actions were not subject to judicial review. The SS officer Werner Best, onetime head of legal affairs in the Gestapo, summed up this policy by saying, "As long as the police carries out the will of the leadership, it is acting legally.

On 27 September 1939, the security and police agencies of Nazi Germany—with the exception of the Orpo—were consolidated into the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA), headed by Heydrich. The Gestapo became *Amt IV* (Department IV) of RSHA and Müller became the Gestapo Chief, with Heydrich as his immediate superior. The power of the Gestapo most open to misuse was called *Schutzhaft*—"protective custody", a euphemism for the power to imprison people without judicial proceedings. An oddity of the system was that the prisoner had to sign his own *Schutzhaftbefehl*, an order declaring that the person had requested imprisonment—presumably out of fear of personal harm (which, in a way, was true). In addition, thousands of political prisoners throughout Germany—simply disappeared while in Gestapo custody.

The specific internal departments of RSHA were as follows:

DEPARTMENT A(POLITICAL OPPONENTS)

- Communists(A1)
- Counter Sabotage(A2)
- Reactionaries and Liberals(A3)
- Assassinations(A4)

DEPARTMENT B(SECTS AND CHURCHES)

- Catholics(B1)
- Protestants(B2)
- Freemasons(B3)
- Jews(B4)

ADMINISTRATION AND PARTY AFFAIRS

The central administrative department of the Gestapo, responsible for Card Files of all personnel including all officials.

DEPARTMENT D(OCCUPIED TERRITORIES)

A repeat of departments A and B for use outside the Reich.

- Opponents of the regime(D1)
- Churches and Sects(D2)
- 1rst Belgrade Special Combat detachment: A special police unit established

in the territory of the military commander in Serbia .

DEPARTMENT E(COUNTER INTELLIGENCE)

- In the Reich(E1)
- Policy Formation(E2)
- In the West(E3)
- In the Scandinavia(E4)
- In the East(E5)
- In the South(E6)

The Gestapo also held offices in the Nazi concentration camps, held an office on the staff of the SS and police leaders, and supplied personnel as needed to all formations such as the task forces.

War Crimes

- The Gestapo and the SD carried out mass murder of millions of civilians of occupied countries as a part of the Nazi program to exterminate political and racial undesirables ("Einsatz Groups").
- The Gestapo and SD stationed special units in prisoner of war camps for the purpose of screening out racial and political undesirables and executing them. The program of mass murder of political and racial undesirables carried on against civilians was also applied to prisoners of war captured on the Eastern front.
- The Gestapo and SD sent recaptured prisoners of war to concentration camps where they were executed ("Bullet Decree"). [Bullet decree was a secret decree issued by Nazi Germany. It stated that escaped Allied prisoners of war, especially officers and non- senior commissioned officers, should be handed over to the SD who should execute them, in concentration camp Mauthausen. It was later amended to include British soldiers.]
- The Gestapo and SD were responsible for establishing and classifying concentration camps, and for committing racial and political undesirables to concentration and annihilation camps for slave labor and mass murder.
- The Gestapo and the SD participated in the deportation of citizens of occupied countries for forced labor and handled the disciplining of forced labour.
- The Gestapo and the SD captured and executed commandos and paratroopers , and protected civilians who lynched Allied fliers.
- The GESTAPO and SD took civilians of occupied countries to Germany for secret trial and punishment("Night and Fog decree").[Under the Night and Fog decree persons who committed offenses against the Reich or occupation forces in occupied territories, except where death sentence was certain, were to be taken secretly to Germany and surrendered to the Security Police and

SD for trial or punishment in Germany]

- The GESTAPO and SD arrested, tried, and punished citizens of occupied territories under special criminal procedure and by summary methods.
- The GESTAPO and SD executed or confined persons in concentration camps for crimes allegedly committed by their relatives.
- The GESTAPO and SD were instructed to murder prisoners in the SIPO and SD prisons to prevent their release by the Allied armies.
- The GESTAPO and the SD participated in the seizure and spoliation of public and private property. In connection with the program for the mass extermination of Jews and Communist functionaries, the GESTAPO and the SD seized all personal effects of the persons executed or murdered.
- The GESTAPO and SD conducted third degree interrogations. [Third degree interrogations involve the inflicting of severe pain, physical or mental, for the purpose of extracting confessions or statements]

SCHUTZSTAFFEL

INTRODUCTION

The first organized body of followers of Adolf Hitler came into existence in early 1920 and was called the Ordnertruppe (Steward Troop). Its task was to keep order at indoor political meetings. It later became known as the ‘Saal-schutz’ and became part of the larger Athletic and Sports Section of the NSDAP. Over the next couple of years its role changed and it specialized in the role of guarding speakers. The SS was created in 1925 as a small, local body guard for Adolf Hitler and other senior leaders of the NSDAP as they tried to reestablish themselves as an effective force in German politics following the disaster of the Munich Putsch. Its members were slightly more reliable and trust worthy brand of part time political thug than the bullies and bruisers of the national socialists’ main paramilitary force, the brown shirted “Stormtroopers” or SA. Thereafter though, the SS change radically. The catalyst for this transformation was Heinrich Himmler, who became the deputy national leader of the organization in 1928 and took over as national leader in January 1929. First, Himmler developed a national structure and role for the SS within the whole national socialist movement. Second, he created a distinct ideology for the organization, with the intention of making it attractive to the best members of the national socialist movement and subsequently the German “RACE- Community”. They would then be moved to join the SS, and Himmler would be the head of an elite group in German society. Third, after the NSDAP

came to power, Himmler assumed control of policy and security apparatus of the German state, which enabled him to place many of the SS's activities outside the realm of traditional legal structures. Finally, he developed a significant armed force that was independent of the traditional military structures of the state. All of these enabled the SS to function as an instrument of Hitler's will through Himmler, largely unfettered by traditional constitutional and moral constraints. Himmler accepted the crude principals of national socialist ideology and developed a specific ideological framework of the SS. Within this framework, the ferocious savagery that the SS visited upon the Jews and other supposed racial enemies of the German people became a political and biological imparities. This was the nature of SS. In contrast to the Imperial military tradition, the nature of the SS was based on an ideology where commitment, effectiveness and political reliability—not class or education—would determine how far they succeeded in the organization. The SS stressed total loyalty and obedience to orders unto death.

By the end of 1934 the SS had 400,000 members. Eventually, Heinrich Himmler came to the conclusion that the mass recruitment which had taken place was very damaging to the elite status of the SS and so in 1935 over 200,000 SS men were discharged on moral, racial and physical grounds. Himmler now introduced a complex five year enrolment procedure. Having been declared physically and racially suitable for SS membership, an eighteen-year-old youth became an applicant. The following year he became a candidate (anwärter). At the end of his probationary period he swore the oath of alliance to Adolf Hitler. At twenty-one he became liable for military service which lasted two years. It was only on his return to civilian life that he became a full SS man. As an SS man he would serve in SS1 until he was twenty-five, then SS2 until thirty-five, when he became a member of the SS Reserve. The typical part-time member of the SS gave up one evening a week for ideological work and training. One afternoon, usually Wednesday or Saturday, was set aside for physical training and sport. One weekend in each month an SS man had to spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday on military training, important elements of which were drill, crowd control and shooting.

This smart and disciplined paramilitary force enabled the Nazi Party to maintain a large auxiliary police force at nominal cost. The SS could be called out at short notice in case of a national emergency such as an anti-Nazi putsch, a demonstration or a trade union dispute. The SS were also used to help the police with crowd control and security arrangements for a visit by Hitler or any other prominent member of the Nazi Party. SS headquarters in Berlin would summon SS men to duty with a printed postcard. An SS man's employee was forbidden by law to prevent or hinder his employee from responding to such a summons.

STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION

The expansion of SS duties and activities resulted in the creation of several

branches and numerous departments and the development of a highly complex machinery. Although those various branches and departments cannot be adequately described out of the context of their history, a few words about the structure of the SS may be useful.

- Supreme Command of the SS -

At the very top of the chart was Heinrich Himmler, the Reichsführer SS, who commanded the entire organization. With Reinhard Heydrich immediately below, running across the chart and down the right hand side, embraced within the heavy line, are the twelve main departments constituting the Supreme Command of the SS. Some of these departments have been broken down into the several offices of which they were composed.. Other departments have not been so broken down. It is not intended to indicate that there were not subdivisions of these latter departments as well. The breakdown is shown only in those cases where the constituent offices of some department may have a particular significance in this case. Imagining a chart, following down the central spine from the Reichsführer SS to the regional level, the Higher SS and Police Leaders, the supreme SS commanders in each region are reached. Immediately below these officials is the breakdown of the organization of the Allgemeine or General SS. To the left are indicated two other branches of the SS - - the Death Head Units (Totenkopf) and the Waffen SS. To the right under the HSS and PL is the SD. All of which, together with the SS Police Regiments, are specifically named in the Indictment as being included in the SS.

- Principal Branches of the SS-

Up to 1933 there were no such specially designated branches. The SS was a single group, made up of "volunteer political soldiers." It was out of this original nucleus that new units developed.

- (a) The Allgemeine SS - The Allgemeine (General) SS was formed in September, 1934. It was the main stem from which the various branches grew. It was composed of all members of the SS who did not belong to any of the special branches. It was the backbone of the entire organization. The personnel and officers of the Main Departments of the SS Supreme Command were members of this branch. Except for high ranking officers and those remaining in staff capacities, as in the Main Offices of the SS Supreme Command, its members were part-time volunteers. Its members were utilized in about every phase of SS activity. They were called upon in anti-Jewish pogroms of 1938; they took over the task of guarding concentration camps during the war; they participated in the colonization and resettlement program. In short, the term "SS" normally meant the General SS. It was organized on military lines, ranging from district and

sub-district down through the regiment, battalion, and company, to the platoon. Until after the beginning of the war it constituted numerically the largest branch of the SS.

"The strength of the General SS(240,000 men) was subdivided into 14 corps, 38 divisions, 140 infantry regiments, 19 mounted regiments, 14 communication battalions and 19 engineer battalions as well as motorized and medical units. This General SS stands fully and wholly on call as in the fighting years, except for one small part of the chief leaders and men. The corps, which are presently led by a Lt. General or Major General, are subdivided into divisions, regiments, battalions and companies. Although, its entire strength during the war was probably not in excess of 40,000 men.

- (b) The SD.- The second component to be mentioned was the Security Service of the Reichsfuehrer SS (formed,1932), almost always referred to as the SD. It was considered a sister organization to Gestapo. Although, as Himmler put it, the SD was only the intelligence service of the SS during the years preceding the accession of the Nazis to power, it became a much more important organization promptly thereafter. It had been developed into such a powerful and scientific espionage system under its chief, Reinhard Heydrich, that on 6/9/1934, just a few weeks before the bloody purge of the SA, it was made, by decree of Hess, the sole intelligence and counterintelligence agency of the entire Nazi Party . Its organization and numbers, as they stood in 1937, were thus described by Himmler :

"The Security Service was already separated from the troop in 1931 and separately organized. Its higher headquarters, coincide today with the Oberabschnitte and Abschnitte -- [that is, the districts and sub-districts of the General SS] -- and it has also field offices, its own organization of officials with a great many Command Posts, approximately three to four thousand men strong, at least when it is built up."

Up to 1939 its headquarters was the SS Main Security Office (Sicherheitshauptamt), which became amalgamated in 1939 into the Reich Main Security Office (or RSHA), one of the SS main departments. The closer and closer collaboration of the SD with the Gestapo and Criminal Police (Kripo), which eventually resulted in the creation of the RSHA. The SD was, of course, at all times an integral and important component of the SS. But it is more practicable to deal with it in connection with the activities of the whole repressive police system with which it functioned.

- (c) The Waffen SS.- The third component is the Waffen SS, the combat arm of the SS, which was created, trained, and finally utilized for the purposes of

aggressive war. The reason underlying the creation of this combat branch was described in the Organizations Book of the Nazi Party .The term "Waffen SS" did not come into use until after the beginning of the war. Up to that time there were two branches of the SS composed of full-time, professional, well-trained soldiers: the so-called SS Verfuegungstruppe("SS Emergency Troops"); and the SS Totenkopf ("Death Head Units"). After the beginning of the war, the units of the SS Verfuegungstruppe were brought up to division strength, and new divisions were added to them. Moreover, parts of the SS Death Head Units were formed into a division, the SS Totenkopf Division. All these divisions then came to be known collectively as the "Waffen SS".

- RHSA- The fourth division is the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Main Office). was an organization subordinate to Heinrich Himmler in his dual capacities as the Chief of German Police and Reichsführer-SS. The organization's stated duty was to fight all "enemies of the Reich" inside and outside the borders of Nazi Germany. The RSHA was created by Reichsführer-SS Himmler on 27 September 1939. He combined the SD with the Sicherheitspolizei (SiPo; "Security Police") to form RHSA. Reinhard Heydrich was made its chief.

It is believed that it was one of the most complex organization of the Third Reich with almost a hundred sub-divisions. One of which was the Gestapo

The SS also had two lesser known sub-division ,i.e, SS-Totenkopfverbande(or,totenkopf) and Ordnungspolizei. They were primarily concerned with concentration camps and all of the Third Reich's law-enforcement and emergency response organizations, respectively.

Camp System

In 1933-1934, SS chief Himmler secured SS control over a centralized concentration camp system. Throughout Germany, various civilian authorities and police agencies had established concentration camps during 1933 to incarcerate political enemies of the Nazi government. Impressed with the "Dachau" concentration camp established by the SS in March 1933, Hitler authorized Himmler to centralize these camps under SS leadership. Himmler established (in the SS Main Office) an SS Inspectorate of Concentration Camps under the leadership of Dachau camp commandant and SS General Theodor Eicke. After 1934, SS officers commanded all concentration camps in Germany and in German-occupied territory. Units known as SS Death's-Head Units (SS-Totenkopfverbände) guarded and administered the camps. Although, the Security Police (Gestapo and Kripo) had exclusive authority to incarcerate, release, and "officially" order the execution of prisoners, the daily

life of prisoners lay in the brutal and merciless hands of the camp commandants and these SS Death's-Head Units, which were not part of the police forces. In 1937, there were only four concentration camps in Germany; by 1944, there were approximately 30 main camps and hundreds of subcamps located throughout the Greater German Reich and German-occupied Europe. Before 1938, the vast majority of concentration camp prisoners were political opponents of the Nazi regime with minorities of Roma and Gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, repeat criminal offenders and so-called asocials. Roma and Gypsies were often classified as "criminals" and/or "asocials." With German expansion in 1938, the availability of prisoners for forced labor in the concentration camp system took on added significance. The SS was determined that the Thousand-Year Reich would be ruled by its self-selected, "racially pure" elite. To ensure this development, its leaders invested significant financial and human resources in planning for the construction of the German settlements in Poland and the Soviet Union in accordance with their visions of permanent German rule. As early as the mid-1930s, the SS leaders of the concentration camps and the chief of the SS Administration Main Office (SS-Verwaltungshauptamt), SS General Oswald Pohl, recognized the potential of concentration camp prisoners as forced laborers to produce construction materials, and eventually to do the manual labor to build and maintain these settlements. At this time, the SS founded a number of companies, such as the German Earth and Stone Works (Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke; DESt) and the German Equipment Works (Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke; DAW) to produce construction materials and equipment for the SS. The Sachsenhausen (1936), Buchenwald (1937), Flossenbürg (1938), and Mauthausen (1938) concentration camp sites were chosen precisely because of their proximity to soil suitable for making bricks, to a brickworks factory, or to stone quarries. In the first three years of the war, the SS leaders expanded the concentration camp system not merely to detain the tens of thousands of new political prisoners of non-German nationality who chose to resist German occupation policies, but also to increase the pool of forced laborers available for the settlements that the SS planned to construct now that Poland and the western Soviet Union were in German hands. Henceforth, the concentration camps and their prisoners, the SS-owned companies, and the administrative offices of the SS were all together in one agency. Under the auspices of the WVHA, the number of subcamps multiplied into the hundreds and even thousands.

TIMELINE

1925 - Adolf Hitler, the Führer of the Nazi party, establishes the SS (Schutzstaffel; Protection Squadrons).

January 20, 1929 - Hitler appoints Heinrich Himmler to be Reichsführer-SS (Reich Leader of the SS).

Summer 1931 - Himmler creates the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst-“SD”) of the Nazi Party.

December 1931 - Himmler establishes the SS Race and Settlement Office (SS Rasse- und Siedlungsamt), which determines eligibility for entry into the SS and establishes the SS as a so-called racial elite.

January 1933 - The Nazis obtain control of the German state with the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor, marking the beginning of the Third Reich.

1934 - The SS establishes a department in the SD to “research” the “Jewish question.”

Summer 1934 - Hitler announces that the SS is an independent organization as a reward for its role in murdering Ernst Röhm and the top leadership of the SA.

Summer 1934 - Hitler authorizes Himmler to centralize the concentration camp system under SS leadership.

30 June- 2 July, 1934 - ‘The Night of the Long Knives’ saw the killing of approximately 82 SA men, including almost its entire leadership, effectively ending the power of the SA. This action was largely carried out by the Leibstandarte (Bodyguard Regiment)-SS Adolf Hitler .

August 1934 - Nazi party Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess grants the SD sole authorization to gather political intelligence in the Third Reich.

Late 1934 - Himmler and Heydrich centralize the regional German political police departments within the Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei-“Gestapo”).

December 1935 - The SS establishes the Lebensborn (Spring of Life) Society, which is to care for children born out of wedlock to women whom the SS deems racially suitable.

Summer 1936 - Adolf Hitler appoints Himmler as Reichsführer SS and Chief of German Police. Himmler is now commander of all German police. Himmler completes the centralization of the various criminal police departments in Germany into the Reich Criminal Police Office (Reichskriminalpolizeiamt). Himmler appoints Heydrich chief of the Security Police Main Office (Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei); this office includes both Gestapo and Criminal Police. Himmler also centralizes the uniformed police forces, known as the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei—"Orpo") into the Order Police Main Office (Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei) under SS General Kurt Daluege.

1937 - The SS takes control of the Ethnic German Liaison Office (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle-VoMi).

1938 - The SD creates a station in Vienna (Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung) to facilitate the forced emigration of Jews from Austria.

November 9-10, 1938 - The SS and police steer the violence of Kristallnacht (Night of Crystal, more commonly known as "Night of Broken Glass") toward the Jews of Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland. During the pogrom, the German police round up around 30,000 Jews and incarcerate them in concentration camps.

January 24, 1939 - Hermann Göring authorizes Security Police and SD chief Heydrich to develop plans for a "solution to the Jewish Question" in the Third Reich.

September 1, 1939 - Germany invades Poland, starting World War II.

September 27, 1939 - Himmler fuses the Security Police and the SD into the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt-RSHA).

Note to Delegates

1. As with other historic committees, a freeze date for information has been set at 1st November, 1939. Any and all information after that date will not be accepted in committee. However, delegates are free to base their actions along the lines of such information.

Committee starts on the 1st of November, 1939. However, committee may follow an accelerated timeline and updates may alter the flow of time. Note that upon accelerating the time, the Executive Board will inform the delegates about events that have transpired between the previous and current dates.

2. It is to be understood that this committee is not a Nazi War Cabinet, and therefore cannot actively mobilise troops or take any military decisions, it can merely suggest the same. Delegates are advised to know the powers and limitations of their allotments and keep the same in mind while acting in committee.
3. Delegates must be prepared with proof or sources for their facts, as a report for the same can be asked for by the Executive Board at any time.
4. Lastly, delegates must familiarise themselves with the German pronounciations.

Portfolio Matrix

Wilhelm Canaris	Heinrich Himmler
Reinhard Heydrich	Heinrich Muller
Hermann Goering	Friedrich Jecklen
Hans Oster	Herbert Wichmann
Leopold Burkner	Dusan Popov
Ewald von Kleist-Schmenzin	Joachim von Ribbentrop
Johann Ludwig Graf Schwerin von Krosigk	Wilhelm Keitel
Joseph Goebbels	Hermann Giskes
Erwin von Lahousen	Hans Pieckenbrock
Colonel Egbert Bentivegni	Rudolf Bamler
Wilhelm Frick	Kurt Daluege
Captain Theodor von Hippel	Friedrich Wilhelm Kruger
Hans Friedmann Gotze	Ernst Kaltenbrunner
Paul Thummel	Oskar Schindler

Albert Speer	Adolf Eichman
Hans Bernrd Gesivius	Hans von Dohnanyi
Artur Axmann	Heinz Jost
Dr. Carl Rudolf Werner Best	