

HANDBOOK

ON

German Army Identification



1943

FOREWORD

THIS HANDBOOK was prepared at the Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, and is designed to provide a ready reference manual for intelligence personnel in combat operations. The need for such a manual was so pressing that some errors and omissions are anticipated in the current edition. Any suggestions as to additions, or errors noted, should be reported directly to the Commandant, Military Intelligence Training Center, for correction in later editions.



Left to right: Soldier (noncommissioned officer candidate—note silver cord across outer edge of shoulder strap), air force captain (belongs to staff, probably Air Ministry), SS Obergruppenführer Josef Dietrich (commander SS Division Adolf Hitler and chief of SS Oberabschnitt Ost), Hitler, Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler (head of the SS and German police).

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 9, 1943.

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN ARMY IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Paragraph

Identification of German military and semimilitary organizations..... 1

1. Identification of German military and semimilitary organizations.—*a.* It is second nature to make comparisons. This tendency may well be used in associating German insignia of rank with our own; however, the student will find that direct equivalents, while existing in some instances, are not the rule. It is well to approach the subject with this fact in mind. The outline presented is as nearly accurate and complete as available sources permit (up to January 1, 1943).

b. The student must possess sufficient adaptability to make corrections and adjustments if and when the need for them arises. The German Army and German semimilitary organizations are very flexible in their structure. Uniforms, equipment, and insignia are often changed, for a multitude of reasons, without advance notice to the enemy.

SECTION II

GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE

Paragraph

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Purpose and scope.....	3

2. Definition.—*a.* By the term "Order of Battle," is meant *all known information of the enemy army.*

b. Order of Battle information is generally divided into two parts: Order of Battle—Strength, and Order of Battle—Location.

(1) *Order of Battle—Strength* is a compilation of all of the units of the enemy armies and of those organizations of the other services, such as the Navy and Air Force, which operate with the army in the field.

(2) *Order of Battle—Location* gives the disposition of known enemy army units and includes all information as to actual unit locations, movements, and concentration areas, as well as changes in organization, equipment, and armament.

3. Purpose and scope.—*a.* Publications of data with respect to Order of Battle information regarding the German Army are generally based on the various German divisions. This is true because the division is the unit in the German Army which ordinarily does not change. In the case of a German infantry division, for example,

once it has been composed of certain infantry and artillery regiments, those regiments ordinarily do not leave the division. This means that when a single regiment of a known German division is identified, the presence of the other previously identified units of that division can be inferred with reasonable assurance of accuracy.

b. It is this means of enemy unit identification which makes Order of Battle information of such great practical value to intelligence officers. Publications based on collected Order of Battle data on the German Army ordinarily show the composition of known German divisions. They may be cross-indexed in such a way as to enable one who has identified a particular German regiment to identify the division of which it is a part and also the other units included in the same division. Naturally, information of this kind is subject to constant supplement, confirmation, and correction as individual units are identified. As a result, new editions of publications based on Order of Battle information are issued frequently.

c. In addition to identifying information such as that indicated above, publications based on Order of Battle information may contain data such as the following, which are of interest to intelligence officers: engagements and campaigns in which enemy units have taken part, their battle reputations, morale, and probable casualties; enemy military symbols and abbreviations; methods of training and mobilizing the enemy Army; lists of senior Army officers with their commands; an outline of the high command and general bases of organization of the enemy Army; uniform identifications; and descriptions of identification tags and pay books.

d. Publications based on Order of Battle information contain data which identify the home stations or areas in Germany from which the soldiers in particular units originate. Germany is divided into territorial administrative commands called Wehrkreise, which correspond to our service commands. The mobilization of the German armed forces was accomplished within the administrative framework of the Wehrkreise. It is important for intelligence officers to know from what part of Germany particular units come, because individuals in those units as a whole act according to local patterns of behavior.

SECTION III

THE GERMAN ARMY (DAS DEUTSCHE HEER)

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4. Uniforms and equipment.—a. Field uniform (Feldanzug)—

(1) *Blouse (Feldbluse)*.—Officers and enlisted men wear the same blouse, which is made of greenish-gray cloth with a collar of a darker shade. The collar is normally worn fastened up tightly around the neck, but under field conditions the blouse is sometimes worn open around the neck, with the collar folded back. No uniform shirt is worn under the blouse.

(2) *Trousers (Hosen)*.—Dismounted officers wear trousers of gray cloth which are tucked into half length black boots. The same equipment is worn by the enlisted men. Mounted officers and enlisted men wear gray trousers with leather facings, and riding boots.

(3) *Overcoat (Mantel)*.—The overcoat is double-breasted and made of gray cloth. The same type of coat is worn by officers and enlisted men.

(4) *Field cap (Feldmütze)*.—The field cap is made of greenish-gray cloth, can be worn under helmet, and is worn by officers and enlisted men of all troops except mountain units and some personnel of the armored troops. The officer's field cap is of better quality and has silver piping along the top seam and top edge of the turn-up. Two insignia are embroidered on the front of the field cap: the Reichsko-karde, which is just above the lower edge of the cap, and the national insignia, which is just below the upper edge.

(5) *Steel helmet (Stahlhelm)*.—The steel helmet is worn by officers and men in the field. It is made of seamless sheet steel and is painted inside and out with rust-resisting gray matt paint. Lugs are drilled on either side of the helmet so that a face shield can be worn. Painted on the right side of the helmet is a shield with the national colors. Painted on the left side of the helmet is a shield with the national insignia (no national colors in some recent instances).

(6) *Pack (Tornister)*.—The pack carried by the foot soldier looks almost square when in position on a soldier's back. It is made of heavy canvas with leather binding around the edges and is held in position by leather straps. Blankets, shelter-half, and camouflage sheet (if present) are rolled into a long roll which is buckled over the top and sides of the pack. The pack (Tornister) is replaced by a

haversack (Rucksack) in the case of mountain troops. The haversack is also made of canvas, but is of nonrigid construction.

(7) *Other equipment.*—Other equipment includes canteen, gas mask, gas cape, entrenching tool, and side arms. The gas cape is a protection against poison gas. (Cover made of impregnated cloth.)

b. *Field uniform of special units.*—(1) *Armored force (Panzertruppen).*—Personnel of tank units wear a loose-fitting black uniform and steel helmet. (Collar patch of black uniform has skull and two crossed bones as insignia.) Panzerkraftwagen 38 T and medium armored troop-carrier personnel wear the same uniform but with the black beret. Beret shows national insignia and Reichskokarde with oak leaves.

(2) *Mountain troops and Mountain (Jäger) Battalions. (Gebirgstruppen und Gebirgsjägerbataillone).*—These units wear a mountain cap similar to the overseas cap worn by other arms or services but with the addition of a visor of the same material, the ordinary type of service blouse, gray cloth trousers fastened around the ankles by puttees, and ankle boots, with snowshoes attached for operation in snow. They may also be equipped with long, white coveralls with hoods.

(3) *Reconnaissance parties (Aufklärungstruppen).*—These are also equipped with white coveralls similar to those of mountain troops when operating in snowy weather.

(4) *Smoke units (Nebeltruppen).*—These units are equipped with leather suits consisting of jacket and breeches.

(5) *Parachute troops (Fallschirmjäger).*—Parachute troops have a brimless steel helmet with a chin and neck strap. Loose gray trousers and blouse are worn under a special coverall which has some 50 pockets. Also gauntlet gloves and boots with rubber soles are used. A leather belt is supported by two front straps fastened through a ring to a single strap in back.

c. *Distinguishing features*—(1) *Collar patch (Kragenspiegel).*—(a) There are three types of collar patches on the field blouses consisting of—

1. Two horizontal bars of an aluminum woven lace (Doppellitze), each bearing centrally a stripe of color indicating arm of service or two outer color lines with center line of bluish dark green color. The color of arm of service is the "Waffenfarbe."
2. Outer and center color line of bluish dark green color.
3. Field gray woven. All three color lines of mouse gray color (Einheitslitze).

NOTE.—The collar patch as described under 1 and 2 above is no longer issued and will be rarely found on the front as the Einheitslitze as described under 3 above is in general use today.

(b) Collar patches of tank units are black with pink piping and white skull and crossbones.

(2) *Shoulder straps (Schulterklappen).*—Straps are of the same color as uniform. Piping denotes color of arm of service. Company number (from private up to and including highest ranking noncommissioned officer) is shown on field gray button near the collar. The regimental number is shown in the color of the arm of service (Waffenfarbe) on enlisted men up to and including the Unterfeldwebel (staff sergeant). The strap of all noncommissioned officers is also bordered by a silver strip and certain noncommissioned officers have silver stars and silver regimental numbers. For company officers it is flat, solid silver laces or tape with golden regimental numbers, and gold stars except for the second lieutenant (Leutnant). For field officers it is heavy braided silver lace, golden regimental numbers, and gold stars except for the major. For generals, the strap is two heavy gold strands braided with one silver strand, and silver stars except for the General-major, but showing no regimental number. There is no company number on the buttons securing officers' shoulder straps. The buttons on the shoulder straps of all officers excepting generals are of silver and those of generals are of gold color.

d. *Insignia (Abzeichen)*—(1) *National insignia (Hoheitsabzeichen).*—Spread eagle over a swastika (Hakenkreuz). It is found on the left side of the steel helmet (but the wings are folded). On the field and mountain cap, it is in silver thread on a gray background. On the beret it is silver thread on black background. On the service blouse, dull silver cloth above right breast pocket. (Generals in gold.)

(2) *National Rosette (Reichskokarde).*—Small circular insignia in black, white, and red. Worn on all headgear below the national insignia except on the steel helmet. It is flanked by oak leaves on all visored caps except on the mountain cap and field cap.

(3) *National colors (Nationalfarben).*—Black, white, and red.

NOTE.—Since 1939 the undesirable display of regimental and company numbers and numerical identification of other detachments was avoided, first by temporary measures such as covering them up, and later by issuing plain shoulder straps with piping.

e. National Insignia of the Armed Forces (Hoheitsabzeichen der Wehrmacht).



Mützen-Hoheitsabzeichen Luftwaffe (cap national insignia of air force)



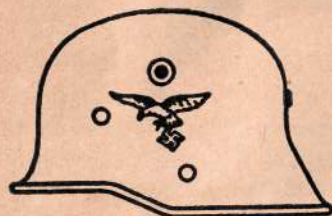
Mützen-Hoheitsabzeichen, Heer silbern, Kriegsmarine golden (cap national insignia, Army silver, Navy gold)



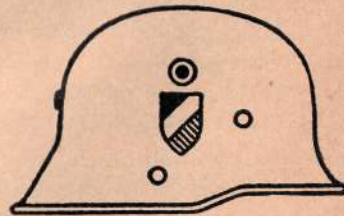
Hoheitsabzeichen für Rock u. Feldbluse (national insignia for coat and field blouse of the air force)



Hoheitsabzeichen für Rock u. Feldbluse, Heer silbern, Kriegsmarine golden (national insignia for coat and field blouse; Army silver, Navy gold)



Left side

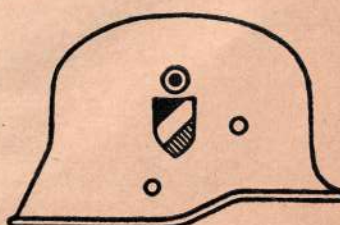


Right side

Stahlhelm Luftwaffe (steel helmet, air force)



Left side



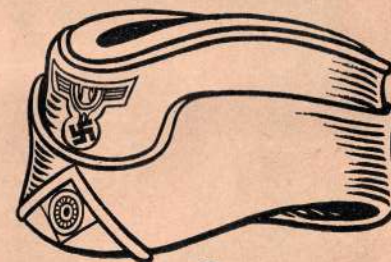
Right side

Stahlhelm für Heer und Kriegsmarine (steel helmet for Army and Navy)

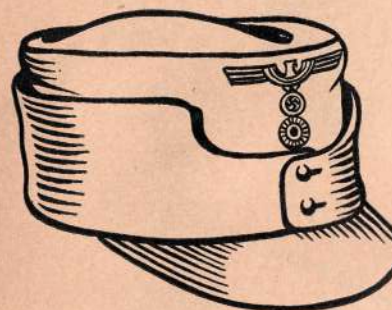


1

1. Field cap, enlisted men
2. Field cap, officers, turn-up, badge, crown piped with silver

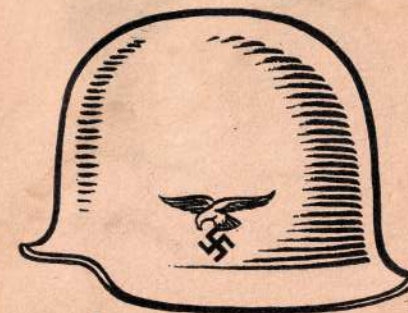


2

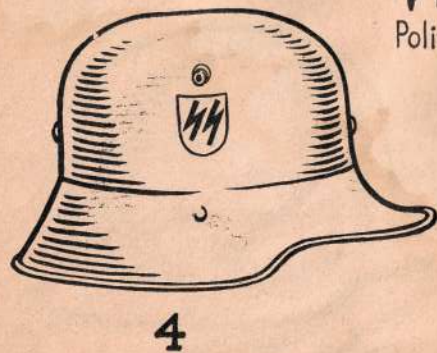
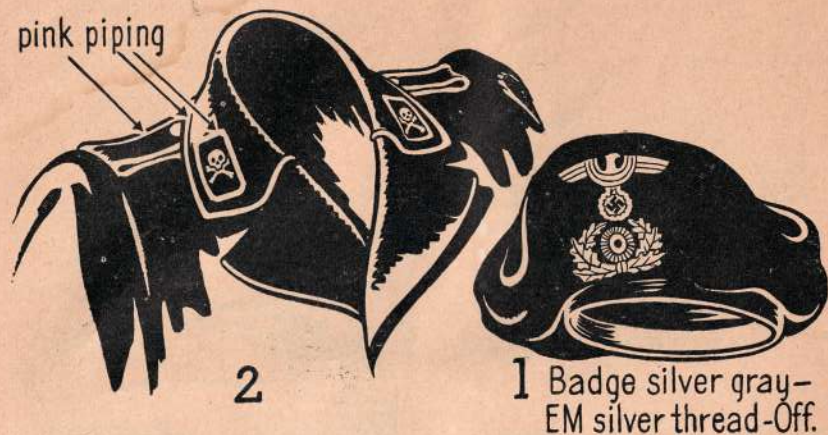


3

3. Mountain cap, officers and enlisted men
4. Parachutists helmet (air force); can also show Hoheitsabzeichen (infantry)



4



1. Beret
2. Collar patch, tank
personnel (black uni-
form only)
3. Militarized SS (Waf-
fen SS)
4. Militarized SS, hel-
met



German Rifleman Deutscher Schütze

Helmet, brim type, belt (Koppel),
leather, buckle showing (Koppel-
schloss). Ammunition pouches,
3 each side, bayonet, short,
sharp spade.



Gas mask over right hip, can-
teen (Feldflasche) and rations
bag (Brotbeutel). Long trousers
tucked into half-length boots.



f. Flaggen (flags).



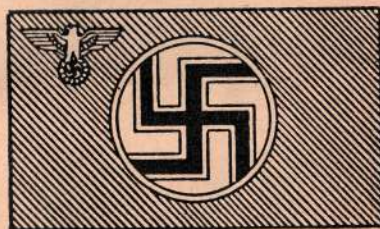
Handelsflagge m. d. Eisern. Kreuz
(flag of the Merchant Marine with Iron Cross)



Gösch der Kriegsschiffe
(Navy flag)



Reichsdienstflagge
(“Reich” service flag)



Reichskriegsflagge
(“Reich” war flag)



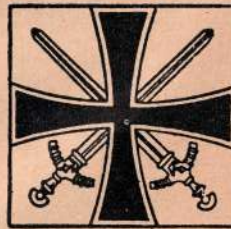
Standarte d. Führers u. Obersten Befehlshabers der Wehrmacht
(standard of the leader and supreme commander of the armed forces)



Standarte des Oberbefehlshabers
des Heeres
(standard of the commander in
chief of the Army)



Kommandozeichen des Reichs-
ministers d. Luftf. u. Ober-
befehlsh. der Luftwaffe
(standard of the Air Minister
and commander in chief of
the air force)



Flagge des Oberbefehlshabers
der Kriegsmarine
(flag of the commander in chief
of the navy)



German soldier in winter uniform (white hood)



Armored fighting troops

5. German Army identifications of specialists.—Specialists (technicians) are mostly noncommissioned officers (from Unteroffizier to Oberfeldwebel). Specialists' insignia are worn on the *right lower sleeve*, except where otherwise noted. Worked in yellow wool on dark blue-green cloth background.



Medical personnel
(Sanitätsunterpersonal)



Saddler candidate
(Truppsattlermeister-Anwärter)



Paymaster candidate
(Anwärter für die Heeres-Zahlmeisterlaufbahn)



Motor maintenance sergeant (harness
sergeant if horse outfit)
(Schirrmeister)



Fortification maintenance sergeant
(Wallmeister)



Pigeoneer (sergeant)
(Brieftaubenmeister)



Pyrotechnician
(Feuerwerker)



Fortification construction sergeant
(Festungspionier-Feldwebel)



Horseshoeing instructor
(Hufbeschlaglehrmeister)



Horseshoers (personnel)
(Hufbeschlagpersonal)



Radio sergeant
(Funkmeister)



Ordnance sergeant
(Waffenmeister)



Helmsman (Steuermann). This insignia is worn on the *left upper* sleeve. (Anchor in silver embroidery)



Operator smoke troops (Bedienungspersonal Nebelabteilung). This insignia is worn on the *left lower* arm. Worn in white rayon on dark green background



Communication personnel (other than Signal Corps) (Nachrichtenpersonal). This insignia is worn on the *left upper* sleeve. (Flash in "Waffenfarben")



Army mountain guide (Heeresbergführer). This insignia is worn on the *left breast*



Gunlayer artillery (Richtkanonier). This insignia is worn on *left lower* arm

6. Colors of arms of service (Waffenfarbe).—To be found on shoulder strap piping and field cap at all times and may be found on the collar patch.

Arm of service	Colors	Shoulder straps
Generals (Generale)-----	Bright red (hochrot).	No numbers.
General headquarters of armed forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht).	Carmine red (karmesin rot).	No numbers.
General headquarters of army (Oberkommando des Heeres).	Carmine red (karmesin rot).	No numbers.
War Department and General Staff (Reichskriegsministerium und Generalstab).	Carmine red (karmesin rot).	No numbers.
Army group headquarters (Heeresgruppenkommando).	White (weiss)---	"G" and Arabic (1) number.
Army corps headquarters (Generalkommando).	White (weiss)---	Roman number of (2) corps.
Infantry division headquarters (Infanterie-Divisionsstab).	White (weiss)---	"D" and number (3) of division.
Armored division headquarters (Panzer-Divisionsstab).	Pink (rosa)-----	"D" and number (4) of division.
Antitank battalions of armored division (Panzerjäger-Abteilungen der Panzer-Division).	Pink (rosa)-----	"P" and number (5) of battalion.
Armored train (Eisenbahn-Panzerzug).	Pink (rosa)-----	"E." (6)
Infantry regiments (Infanterie-Regimenter).	White (weiss)---	Number of regi- (7) ment.
Mountain Jäger Regiments and Jäger Battalions, Infantry (Gebirgsjägerregimenter und Jägerbataillone).	Light green (hellgrün).	Number of regi- (8) ment.
Infantry Regiment "Greater Germany" (Infanterieregiment "Gross-Deutschland").	White (weiss)---	"GD." (9)
Guard Battalion "Vienna" (Wachbataillon "Wien").	White (weiss)---	"W." (10)
Machine-gun battalion (Maschinengewehr-bataillon).	White (weiss)---	"M" and number (11) of battalion.
Parachute units, infantry (Fallschirmjäger-Einheiten).	White (weiss)---	"FJ." (12)
Reconnaissance regiments or battalions, Infantry (Aufklärungsregimenter und -abteilungen).	Golden yellow (goldgelb).	"A" and number of regi- (13) ment or battalion.
Cavalry and horse regiments (Kavallerie-und Reiterregimenter).	Golden yellow (goldgelb).	Number of regiment. (14)
Bicycle battalions (Radfahrer-Abteilungen).	Golden yellow (goldgelb).	"R" and number of bat- (15) talion.

Arm of service	Colors	Shoulder straps
Artillery regiments (Artillerieregimenter).	Bright red (hochrot).	Number of regiment. (16)
Horse-drawn artillery regiments (Berittene Artillerieregimenter).	Bright red (hochrot).	"R" and number of unit. (17)
Observation battalions (Beobachtungsabteilungen).	Bright red (hochrot).	"B" and number of unit. (18)
Smoke units (Nebelabteilungen)---	Violet (violet)---	"N" and number of battalion. (19)
Panzer reconnaissance units of Panzer or motorized division (Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilungen der motorisierten oder Panzerdivision).	Copper brown (kupferbraun).	"A" and number of unit. (20)
Motorcycle battalion in armored division (Krafttradschützenbattalion).	Grass green (grasgrün).	"K" and number of unit. (21)
Engineer battalions (Pionierbattalion).	Black (schwarz).	Number of battalion. (22)
Fortress engineers (Festungspioniere).	Black (schwarz).	Gothic "Fp" if unit existed in peacetime. Latin "F" if formed on or after mobilization. (23)
Fortress engineer commander (Festungspionierkommandeur). Rank of regimental commander.	Black (schwarz).	Gothic "Fp." Roman numeral in Wehrkreis.
Fortress engineer headquarters (Festungspionierstab).	Black (schwarz).	Gothic "Fp" or Latin "F" plus Arabic numbers 1-50.
Signal battalions (Nachrichtenabteilungen).	Lemon yellow (zitronengelb).	Number of battalion. (24)
Transportation battalions (Kraftfahr- und Fahrabteilungen).	Light blue (hellblau).	Number of battalion. (25)
Medical battalions (Sanitätsabteilungen).	Cornflower blue (kornblumenblau).	Number of division. (26)
Veterinary units (Veterinärabteilungen).	Carmine red (karmesinrot).	Number of division. (27)
Chaplains (Heeresgeistliche)-----	Violet (violet)---	No shoulder straps.
Field signal command (Feldnachrichtenkommandantur).	Lemon yellow (zitronengelb).	Latin "K."
Antiaircraft battalions (Flak-Battalion).	White (weiss)---	Gothic "Fl." (28)

Arm of service	Colors	Shoulder straps
Military police (Feldgendarmerie)---	Orange (orange).	No number. Nazi eagle and swastika surrounded by oak wreath on upper left arm; brown band with "Feldgendarmerie" in silver inscribed on lower left arm.
Local defense units (Landesschützen-Einheiten).	White (weiss)---	Latin "L" plus Arabic number of regiment or battalion.
Some local defense units (Einige Landesschützen-Einheiten).	Light green (hellgrün).	
Construction units (Bau-Einheiten).	Light brown (hellbraun).	
Railway engineers (Eisenbahnpioniere).	Black (schwarz).	Latin "E" and Arabic numeral of unit.
Administration of ordnance stores—enlisted men (Feldzeugkommando).	Light blue (hellblau).	Latin "Fz." (29)
Officials (Beamte)-----	Dark green (dunkelgrün).	(30)

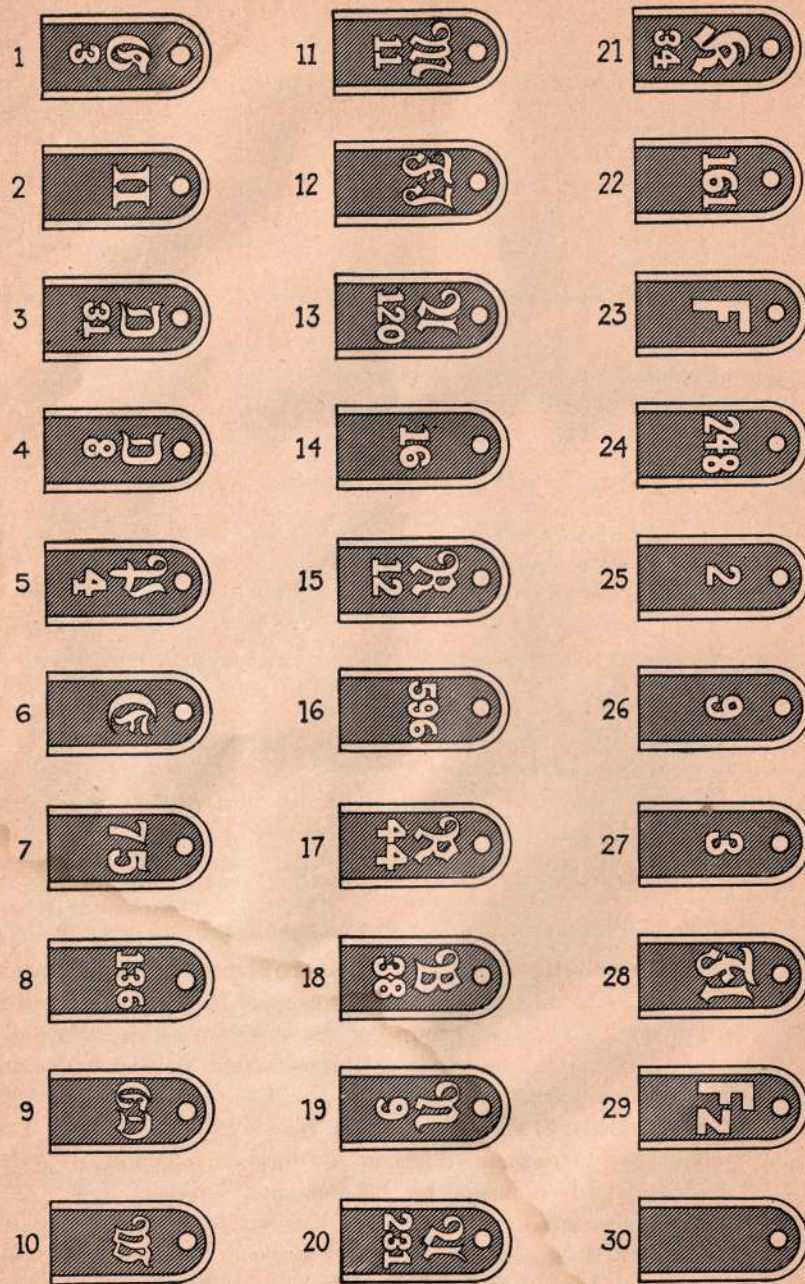
NOTE.—The numbers in parentheses on right-hand margin correspond to the numbers in the chart on the following page.

7. Enlisted men (Mannschaften).—Shoulder strap is plain; dark green on a foundation in the color of the arm of service. Their regimental number is also in the color of the arm of service. Collar patch is plain; latest type consists of three lines in mouse gray (Einheitslitze). Insignia of rank is worn on left sleeve in dull silver chevrons.

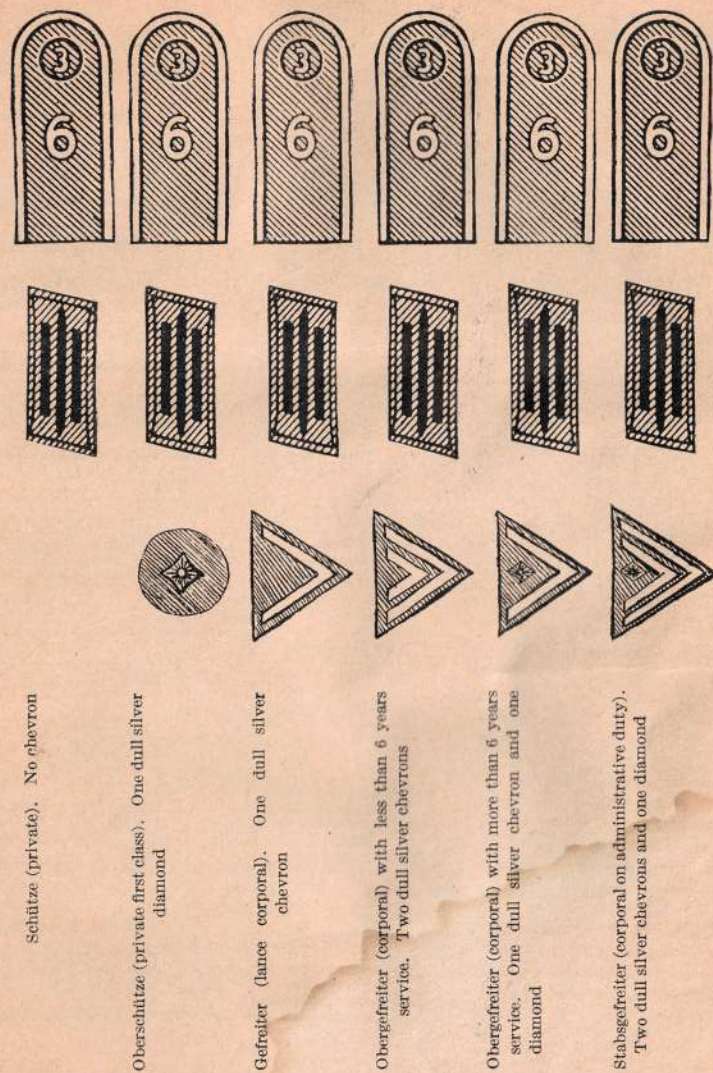
NOTE.—Corporals in the German Army are classed as enlisted men.

8. Noncommissioned officers (Unteroffiziere).—Noncommissioned officers have a dull silver lacing all around the collar of the field blouse. The dark green background of the shoulder strap is bordered by a silver strip around which is a narrow braid in the distinctive color of the wearer's arm of service.

9. Officers (Offiziere).—All officers have either the old style officer's collar patch (as illustrated) or the new standard collar patch (Einheitslitze) which is worn by officers and enlisted men. The shoulder strap of company officers (lieutenants and captains) consists of four flat silver laces with piping in the color of the arm of service. Field officers (Stabs-offiziere) wear shoulder straps with two heavy silver laces twisted, with piping. The number of an officer's battalion or regiment is in gold metal. Company numbers do not appear.



ENLISTED MEN



NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Unteroffizier (sergeant). Only noncommissioned officer with silver strip open on arm end. Embroidered number of regiment or battalion in color of arm of service



Unterfeldwebel (cavalry: unterwachtmeister). Number of regiment or battalion in color of arm of service



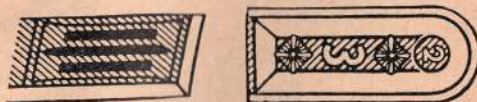
Fähnrich (officer aspirant junior grade). Same as Unterfeldwebel, only numbers of regiment or battalion in silver. This grade has lately been abolished



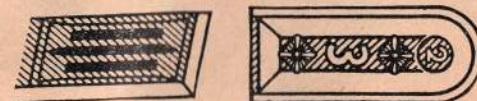
Feldwebel (or Wachtmeister, cavalry) (technical sergeant). Shoulder straps same as above with one dull silver star



Oberfeldwebel or Oberwachtmeister (battalion sergeant major, approximate American equivalent). Same as Feldwebel, but with two silver stars



Hauptfeldwebel or Hauptwachtmeister (first sergeant). Shoulder strap same as Oberfeldwebel. Also has two silver stripes on both lower sleeves



Oberfähnrich (officer aspirant senior grade). Shoulder strap same as Oberfeldwebel, but he has officer's collar patch. This grade has lately been abolished



Stabsfeldwebel or Stabswachtmeister (regimental sergeant major). Same shoulder straps as Feldwebel, but with three silver stars



Noncommissioned-officer candidate (Gefreiter)
Unteroffiziersanwärter



The soldier on the left is an Obergefreiter (corporal with less than 6 years service). On the right is an Unteroffizier (noncommissioned officer). The instrument is a German BC telescope

a. Company officers.

Leutnant (second lieutenant).
Lowest ranking officer. No
stars on shoulder straps



Oberleutnant (first lieutenant).
Shoulder strap has one gold
star



Hauptmann (Rittmeister in the
cavalry) (captain). Two gold
stars on shoulder straps



b. Field officers.

Major (major). Shoulder strap
has no star



Oberstleutnant (lieutenant col-
onel). One gold star on
shoulder strap



Oberst (colonel). Two gold
stars on shoulder strap



c. Band masters.—Band masters rate a salute from all noncommis-
sioned officers and enlisted men. However, they do not outrank any
commissioned officers even though they may hold a higher correspond-
ing rank.

Musikmeister, piped in Waffenfarbe, red and aluminum cords, lyre and numeral gold-colored metal.
Band master, junior. Rank of second lieutenant



Obermusikmeister, same as Musikmeister, but one gold-colored star, metal. Band master, senior.
Rank of first lieutenant



Stabsmusikmeister, same as Obermusikmeister, but two gold-colored metal stars. Chief band master.
Rank of captain



E. GENERAL OFFICERS

Generalmajor (major general).
No star on shoulder strap



Generalleutnant (lieutenant general). One silver star



General der Infanterie, etc. (general). Two silver stars



Generaloberst (colonel general). Three silver stars



Generalfeldmarschall (field marshal). Two crossed batons



Troops on maneuvers



Can you detect the ranks of these men?

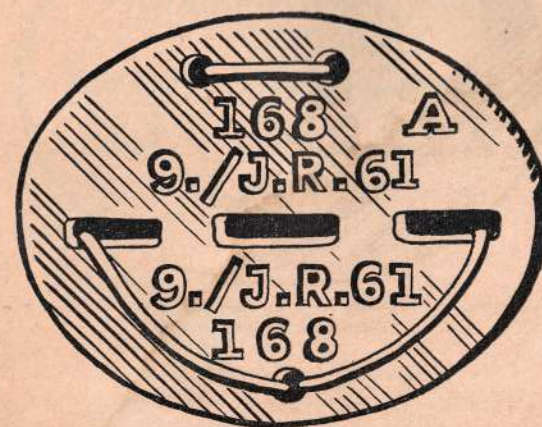
d. Medical, Veterinary, and Reserve officers.—All medical officers carry on their shoulder straps in addition a caduceus. All veterinary officers carry only winding snake (caduceus without a stick). Reserve officers have their shoulder straps on a second mouse gray underlay.

e. Generals (Generäle).—The collar patch consists of a gold leaf on a red background. The shoulder strap is formed by the interweaving of two heavy gold laces with one silver lace. Generals have neither regimental nor company numbers, and also no piping on their straps, but have red strips on the seams of their trousers.

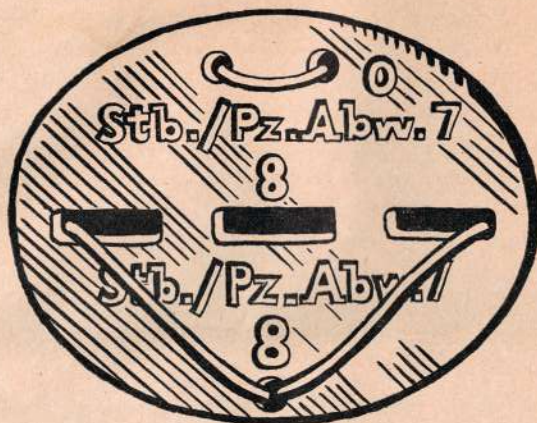
10. German identification tag (Erkennungsmarke).—*a.* It is believed that every German officer and soldier carries an identification tag, which is usually worn around the neck. The tag is made of zinc, is oval in shape, and measures about 2 by 2¼ inches. It is divided into an upper and a lower part by perforations. Each half bears identical markings.

b. When a man is killed, the lower half of the tag is broken off and sent back to Germany and the upper half is buried with the body. Identification tags captured up to the present bear only the unit, subunit, and a number. This number is also inscribed on the first page of the pay book (Soldbuch). The tag also bears a letter or two letters indicating to which blood group he belongs (A, B, AB, or O). The identification tag seldom shows the unit in which the man concerned is now serving unless he has lost the original disk issued to him on being assigned to a depot unit and his present unit has issued a replacement. The tag may record the existence of a previously unidentified unit.

c. A report should always be made of the entries on the tags.



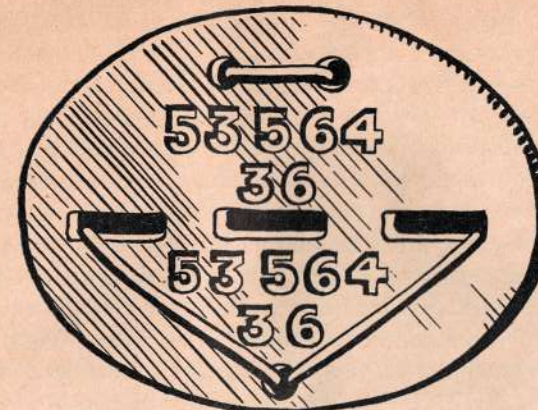
A captured identification tag of the old type. 168 is the personal number. 9th Company of the 61st Infantry Regiment. Blood group "A"



8 is the personal number. Stb. means Staff. 7 Pz. Abw. means 7th Division Antitank Battalion. Blood group "O"



83 is the personal number. 1st Company of 111th Infantry Regiment (formerly of 87th Infantry Regiment). Blood group "O"



The new type identification tag, five-digit serial number indicates field post number which is that of the messing unit. 36 is the personal number

11. "Wehrmacht" officials (Wehrmachtbeamte).—*a. Definition.*—"Wehrmacht" is a German word having no exact American translation but including the Army, Navy, and Air Corps. These officials hold administrative positions and are often referred to as "civilian officials in the Army."

b. Basic colors (Waffenfarbe).—Dark green.

c. Classification.—Indicated by secondary color (Nebenfarbe).

(1) War Ministry officials (Wehrmachtbeamte des Reichskriegsministeriums)—carmine red.

(2) Officials for education, libraries, topography, and sports (Wehrmachtbeamte des Bildungs-, Bibliothek- und Vermessungswesen, Heeressportlehrer)—dark green.

(3) Court-martial officials (trained lawyers) (Reichskriegsgerichtsbeamte)—wine red.

(4) Engineers (Truppeningenieure), other construction personnel, technical instructors, etc.—black.

(5) Service command administration officials (Wehrmachtbeamte der Wehrkreisverwaltungen)—bright red.

(6) Judge Advocate Department (lower grades) (Heeresjustizbeamte)—light blue.

(7) Pharmacists (Apotheker)—light green.

(8) Officials at remount stations (Wehrmachtbeamte der Remonteverwaltungen)—gold yellow.

(9) Paymasters (Heereszahlmeister)—white.

12. "Ersatz" system.—*a. Field army (Feldheer) and replacement army (Ersatzheer).*—Units in the German Army are allocated to the field army (Feldheer) or to the replacement army (Ersatzheer).

The field army contains all units participating in operations or which are specifically assigned to task forces. The replacement army has charge of all units in training except those preparing for a specific task force assignment, all those in rest areas, all those being refitted, and generally all units not assigned to the field army. The replacement army has charge of all mobilization, basic training, and initial unit training. The replacement army turns over to the field army trained and equipped combat units as well as trained replacements for existing combat organizations. Every unit in the field army has a replacement unit in the replacement army. This replacement unit contains a reserve of trained personnel to replace losses in the combat unit. In some cases, replacement units are sent into the theater of war in order to have personnel replacements more readily available.

b. Organization of Ersatzheer.—(1) Each infantry regiment has one Ersatz battalion of the same number. The Ersatz battalion is permanently stationed in the Wehrkreis (administrative corps area) of the infantry regiment. The three Ersatz battalions of the three infantry regiments of the infantry division are then grouped into one Ersatz infantry regiment which will bear the number of the division. Included in this Ersatz regiment are the Ersatz PAK company (14), the Ersatz infantry gun company (13), and the Ersatz Nachrichten (signal) company, all bearing the number of the division. In the same way, each artillery regiment has an Ersatz artillery Abteilung (battalion) which bears the same number (regiment). Other divisional units also have Ersatz units which bear the number of the division. The engineer battalion, Nachrichten-Abteilung (signal battalion), and the PAK-Abteilung have an Ersatz company. There is a possibility that active infantry regiments (as in the last war) have two Ersatz battalions (yet unconfirmed), and it is further possible that each *active unit*, to make all infantry divisions equal in value, will have the same number of Ersatz units.

(2) One infantry replacement training regiment may serve one or two field army divisions. The three infantry regiments of a division are usually served by two replacement training battalions. Similarly, a replacement training unit is likely, in most cases, to provide personnel for two units of the field army instead of only one as in accordance with the original system. In general, it is intended that replacement training units should be permanently affiliated with specific field army units. For example, a proportion of the officers of the replacement training unit will have seen service at the front with the field army unit and convalescent soldiers are attached to a convalescent company (Genesenden-Kompanie) of the replacement

training unit before returning to the field. In times of stress, however, the system becomes less rigid.

(3) It is not yet known definitely how the Ersatz units of GHQ, corps, army, etc., troops are numbered and organized. It seems probable that nondivisional units have Ersatz units bearing the same numbers as the units themselves. This has, however, not been definitely confirmed by the numbers of the Ersatz units so far identified. It is, on the other hand, possible that GHQ, corps, army, etc., Ersatz units are attached to divisional Ersatz units. Further evidence is necessary before this point is definitely established.

(4) From the foregoing it will be clear that the identification of the number and location of Ersatz infantry battalions gives the number and Wehrkreis of origin of the infantry regiment of the same number and the identification of other Ersatz units the number and Wehrkreis of origin of the corresponding division. The identification of Ersatz units is thus of the greatest importance. Information about Ersatz units is derived, at the moment, principally from reports from inside Germany. The examination of captured prisoners and documents is, however, of very great importance in this respect. The soldier's Soldbuch (pay book) is particularly valuable, as page 4 gives the Ersatz unit of the soldiers' units.

(5) In cases where the replacement training units are absent from their home district, the recruits from that district report not at the unit replacement training center, but at a central Wehrkreis-Ersatz-Depot from which they are conducted in groups to their replacement training commander.

(6) Trained recruits arriving in small groups from the home command are sent to a Frontsammelstelle (front assembly point), which distributes them to the units where they are required.

13. Pay book (Soldbuch).—Although pay books are not to be carried into battle, United Nations troops may capture them in the course of offensive operations. The pay book (Soldbuch)—

a. Serves the intelligence officer as a check on *name, rank, and other information* the prisoner may have given at interrogation.

b. Serves as a check on *inscription and number* of identification disk carried by the prisoner.

c. Gives a description of the prisoner (as to build, height, color of hair, eyes, etc.).

d. Shows the unit in which the holder is serving and, in addition, the units of the field army (Feldheer) in which he has served previously, the depot unit (Ersatz unit) in which he was first trained,

and the depot units which supply replacements for various field army units.

- e. Gives names and addresses of holder's relatives.
- f. Gives a record of equipment issued.
- g. Gives dates of inoculations, details of eyesight, hospital record, and dental treatment.
- h. Gives a complete record of all payments made by paymaster and aids in identifying recent location of his unit or changes in the official seals of the various paymasters.
- i. Gives a record of furloughs, including dates and places visited.

SECTION IV

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE (LUFTWAFFE)

	Paragraph
Uniform and insignia.....	14
Colors of arm of service (Waffenfarben).....	15
Special uniforms and insignia.....	16
Insignia of rank—flying uniform.....	17
Insignia of flying personnel of German Luftwaffe and Army.....	18
Corps of Engineers.....	19
Corps of Navigational Experts.....	20
Medical Corps.....	21
Musicians.....	22

14. Uniform and insignia.—*a. Uniform.*—Bluish green.

b. Shoulder straps.—Same shape and same insignia of Army rank and grade, but in the color of the air force uniform. It also has piping in the color of arm of service.

c. Collar patches.—They are different from the Army in that the background is in the color of the arm of service. Wings (a type of rank insignia) are mounted on the collar patch.

d. Steel helmet.—Same shape as the Army only the national insignia is a flying eagle.

e. National insignia.—A flying eagle is worn on the right breast of the blouse. Enlisted men and noncommissioned officers wear gray national insignia. Officers wear silver national insignia.

f. Cap insignia.—Consists of the rosette (Kokarde), flanked by oak leaves on spread wings.

15. Colors of arm of service (Waffenfarben).—*a. Literally, in the term "Waffenfarbe," "Waffen,"* short for "Waffengattung," means "arm of the service"; "farbe" means "color." "Waffenfarben" is the generic name for the colors given to the different arms or services to distinguish them from each other. It is used as piping on

the collar patch, underlay of shoulder straps, etc. In the air force the colors are apportioned as follows:

White (weiss)—Generals and members of the General Goering Regiment.

Golden yellow (goldgelb)—Aviation units (Fliegerverbände).

Red (rot)—Antiaircraft artillery (Flakartillerie).

Carmine (karmesin)—General Staff officers (Generalstabsoffiziere).

Pink (rosa)—Engineer Corps (Pioniere).

Golden brown (goldbraun)—Air Signal Corps (Luftnachrichtendienst).

Light green (hellgrün)—Air Raid Warning Service (Luftmelddienst).

Black (schwarz)—Air Ministry (Reichsluftministerium).

Dark blue (dunkelblau)—Medical (Sanitätsdienst).

Dark green (dunkelgrün)—Officials (Wehrmachtbeamte).

Additional colors are worn by the following:

Bright red (hochrot)—Noncommissioned officers and men of the General Goering Regiment wear this color as an edging to the collar patches.

Yellow (gelb)—Corps of navigational experts as a second shoulder strap underlay ("Nebenfarbe").

b. The ranks of the air force correspond, on the whole, to those of the Army with the exception that the lowest grade is known as Flieger, Kanonier, or Funker. There is no Oberschütze. The equivalents of General der Infanterie, etc., are General der Flieger and General der Flakartillerie.

c. (1) Collar patches for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers.—Color of the arm of service with silver wings. Silver lace on lower front edge from Unteroffizier up.

(2) Shoulder straps.—Blue-gray with piping colored according to arm of service. Silver braid (like Army) from Unteroffizier up and silver stars from Feldwebel up.

(3) *Badges of rank worn on left upper arm.*

Gefreiter (lance corporal)



Obergefreiter (corporal)



Hauptgefreiter (corporal of longer service)



(4) *Company officer's collar patch.*—Silver lace all around with silver leaf beneath wings.

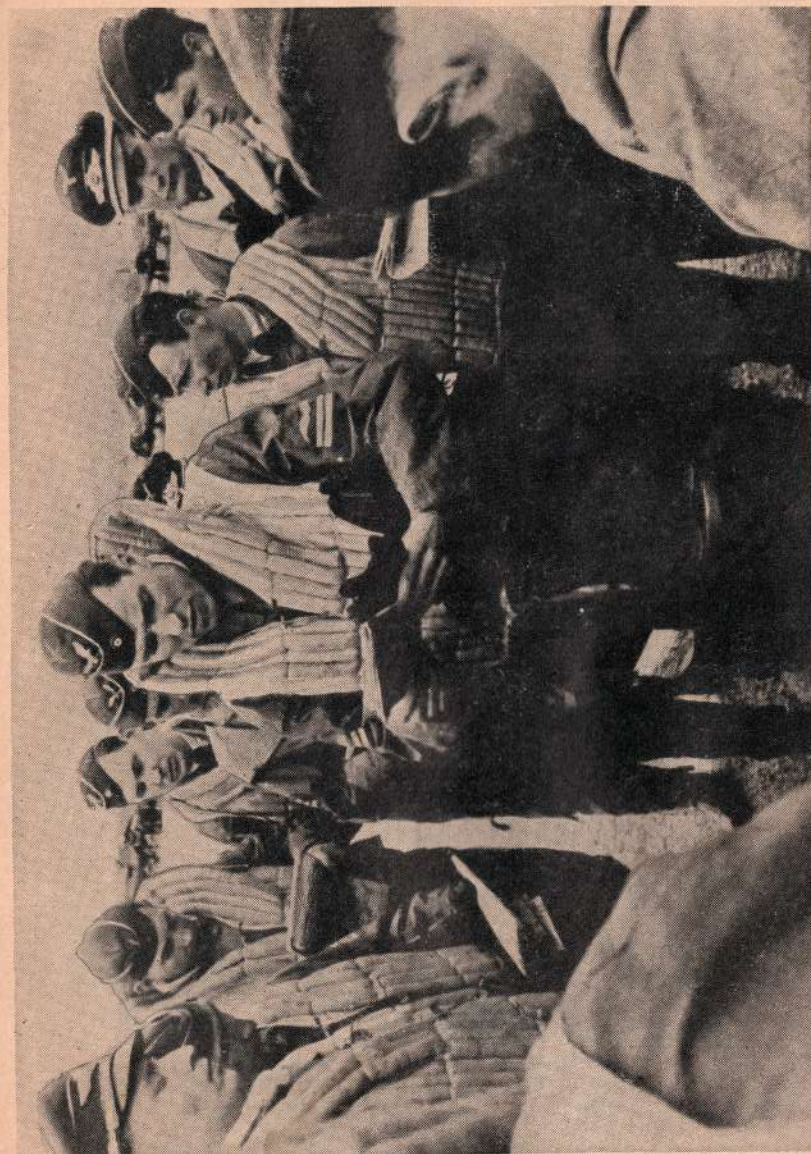
(5) *Field officer's collar patch.*—Silver lace all around, wings surrounded by silver wreath.

(6) *General's collar patch.*—Gold lace all around and wings surrounded by gold wreath.

16. Special uniforms and insignia.—*a.* Flying uniforms worn by flying officers and flying personnel show insignia of rank on both upper sleeves. From sergeant to colonel, inclusive, shows insignia in white; for generals, in gold. See figure in paragraph 17.

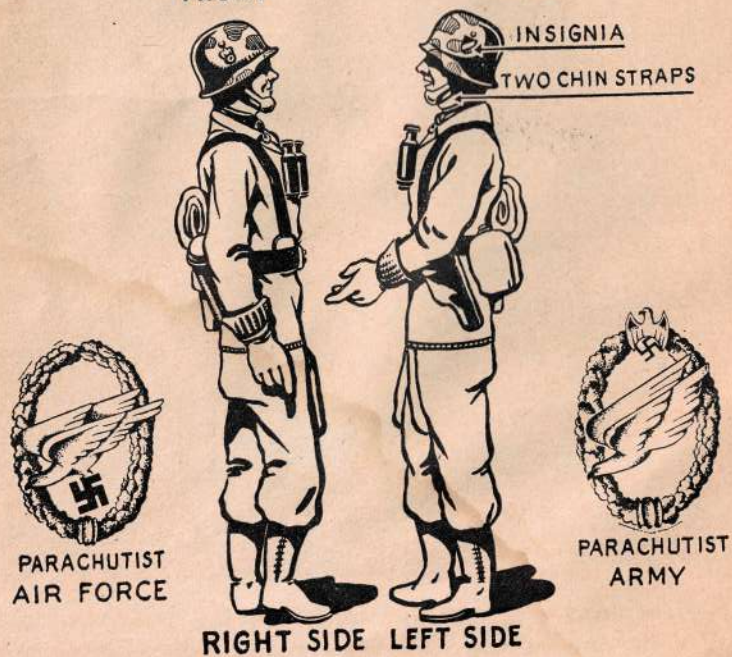
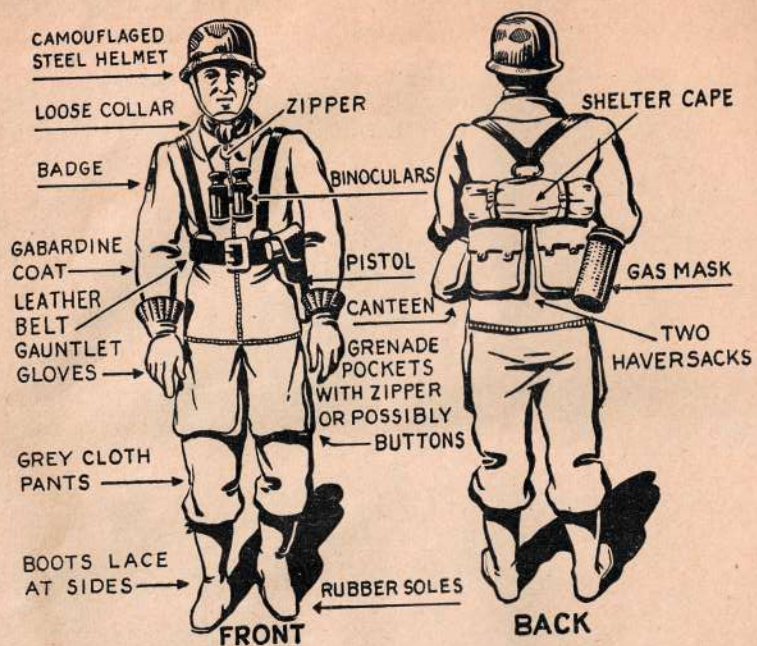
b. Special insignia of flying personnel of the German Luftwaffe and Army are worn on the left-hand side, immediately above the belt. See figure in paragraph 18.

by their Waffensfarbe of dark blue, with their badges in gilt. When serving in the reserve, however, they change to orange.



Air force major in flying uniform

22. Musicians.—Officers and men wear the uniform of the unit in which they are serving. The officers have their collar patches and the underlay of their shoulder straps in the musicians' Waffensfarbe. Their shoulder straps are in gilt.



Members of anti-aircraft artillery (88-mm dual purpose gun). (Note air force insignia on steel helmets)

SECTION V

THE GERMAN NAVY (DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE)

General	Paragraph
Insignia of rank of Navy (Dienstgradabzeichen der Kriegsmarine)	23
	24

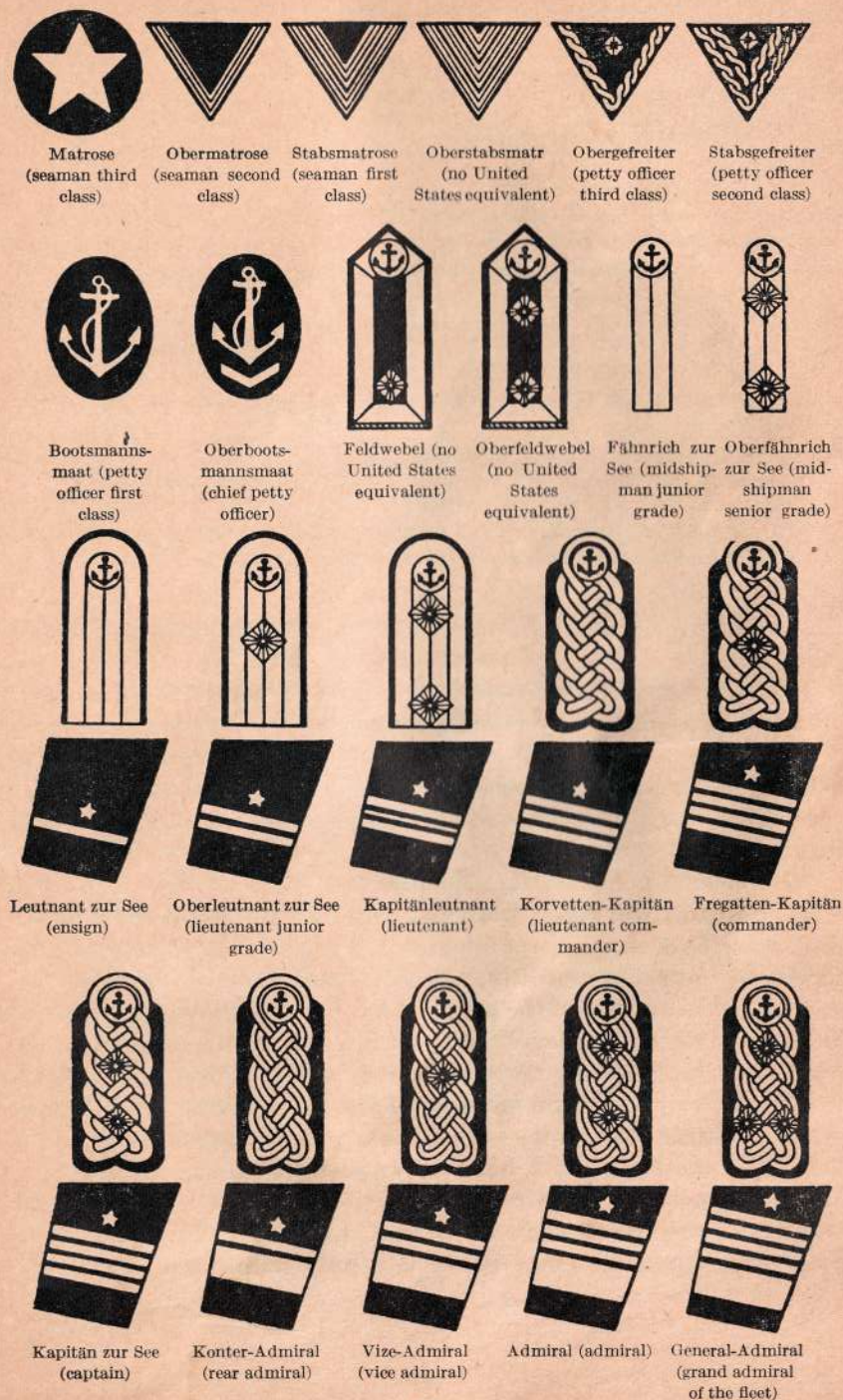
23. General.—*a.* Basically the present German naval uniform, both for commissioned and enlisted personnel, is very similar to that of the former Imperial Navy.

b. With the exception that in the lower grades the equivalent German rank is one-half stripe above our corresponding insignia, the insignia of rank on the sleeves is similar to that of the U. S. Navy. Shoulder straps on the navy blue uniform are worn more prevalently than in our service and follow the system of the German Army, except that piping and braid are gilt. The full dress and other uniforms resemble ours, but the white uniform has a roll collar. (See figures in par. 24.) The national insignia (Hoheitsabzeichen) is worn above the right breast pocket and is in gold.

c. The German Navy headdress is similar to our own, with the exception that the chin strap for all ranks is in black leather. Officers up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander have a gold rim on the visor; higher grades wear gilt oak leaves as in the U. S. Navy. The cap insignia is the black-white-red cockade, surrounded by gilt oak leaves and surmounted by a gilded national emblem. Warrant officers wear the same cap, but without any gilt on the visor. Since the outbreak of the second World War, all ranks and ratings, from flag officers on down, wear a blue "overseas" cap at sea. This cap is similar to the German field service cap (with gilt insignia, but without any piping).

d. German naval personnel serving ashore in coastal batteries or as troops in the field (not as landing parties) wear the *Army field gray*. They are distinguished from the Army by having gold buttons and insignia.

24. Insignia of rank of Navy (Dienstgradabzeichen der Kriegsmarine).



schools and training units for service with the army's mobile troops. Its basic unit is the motor battalion (Motorstandarte), which carries a number in the series 1-400.

(3) The uniform is brown shirt and black breeches. The national emblem is mounted on a wheel enclosing a swastika, and is worn on the cap or black crash helmet. White Arabic numerals preceded by the letter "M" on the right-hand collar patch give the number of the battalion.

f. *National Socialist Flying Corps (National Sozialistisches Fliegerkorps)*.—Its function is to organize the premilitary training of personnel destined for the air force, in particular the members of the flying section of the Hitler Youth. At the technical schools of the N. S. F. K. courses are held which include theoretical and practical instruction in the construction of gliders, as well as in radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, etc.

g. *Hitler Youth and German Young Folk (Hitlerjugend und Deutsches Jungvolk)*.—Compulsory for all boys except those whose blood is not pure Aryan.

NOTE.—A soldier must have been a graduate member of one of the above organizations (d, e, or f) in order to join panzer, air, or horse cavalry outfits.

27. Uniforms of armed SS (Waffen SS).—Waffen SS troops wear the ordinary field gray uniforms of the German Army, with the usual colored piping for the different arms and services. There are, however, some points of difference. The most important of these are—

a. *Steel helmet*.—(1) Right side—black SS on white shield.

(2) Left side—black swastika in white circle on red shield.

b. *Field blouse*.—(1) The shoulder straps are always black.

(2) The collar patches are always black. For commissioned ranks they are edged with white cord.

(3) The special SS rank badge is worn on the left collar patch. A white SS or a skull and crossbones insignia is worn on the right collar patch.

(4) The national insignia is worn on the left upper arm and not on the right breast.

(5) About 8 inches from the bottom of the left cuff a narrow black band edged in white is worn, bearing the name of the regiment (Standarte) in white lettering. In the figure on page 49 the "Germania" is shown.

(6) A single chevron on the right upper arm denotes long service (distinguish from single chevron on left arm indicating Sturmman).

(7) A single chevron with a star on right upper arm denotes previous service in the police or armed forces.



Uniforms of the Waffen SS. (See complete description in paragraph 27)



Deutsches Jungvolk (German Young Folk)



Hitlerjugend (Hitler Youth)



National Labor Service

28. Insignia of rank of the National Labor Service. (Dienstgradabzeichen des Reichsarbeitsdienstes R. A. D.)



Kragenspiegel (Collar patch) ↑

Schulterklappen (Shoulder straps) →



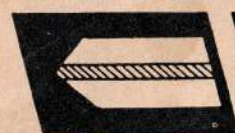
Arbeitsmann (no shoulder strap)



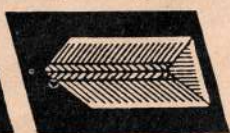
Arbeitsmann b. Verpflichtung auf 1 Jahr



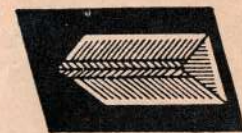
Vormann



Truppführer



Obertruppf



Unterfeldmeister



Feldmeister



Oberfeldmeister



Oberstfeldmeister



Arbeitsführer



Oberarbeitsf



Oberstarbeitsf



Generalarbeitsf



Ober-Generalarbeitsf



Reichsarbeitsf

29. National Socialist Organizations (Nationalsozialistische Organisationen).



Goldenes Parteiabzeichen (golden party insignia)



Hoheitsabzeichen (national insignia)



Parteiabzeichen (party insignia)



Ehrenzeichen der HJ (insignia of Hitler Youth)



Ehrenzeichen am Band vom 9. Nov. 1923 (Blutorden) (special badge for participation in uprising on November 9, 1923, "Münchener Putsch")





SA-Abzeichen
(Storm Troopers insignia)



NSKK
(National Socialist Motor
Corps)



SS-Abzeichen
(National Socialist "SS"
Abzeichen)



"SA" Formations



Flags of the "SS"



HJ-Abzeichen
(Hitler Youth insignia)



Dt. Jungvolk
(German Young Folk)



NSD-Studentenbund
(Nazi Students' Organization)



Deutsche Arbeitsfront
(German Labor Front)



Reichsarbeitsdienst
(National Labor Service)



NSBO
(Nazi Farmers' Organization)



NS-Frauenschaft
(Nazi Womanhood Organization)



NS-Volkswohlfahrt
(Nazi National Welfare)



Handwerker Zeichen
(Craftsman insignia)



NS-Gemeinschaft
(“Kraft durch Freude”)



Reichsbund d. Kinderreichen
(Organization for those with many children)



NS-Schwesterenschaft
(Nazi Sisterhood)



SA-Sportabzeichen
(Storm Troopers sports insignia)



Nat.-Soz. Fliegerkorps
(Nazi Flying Corps)



NSKOV
(Federation of Disabled and Bereaved)



NSKK Sportabzeichen
(Nazi Motor Corps sports insignia)



Reichsluftschutzbund
(German Air Defense League)



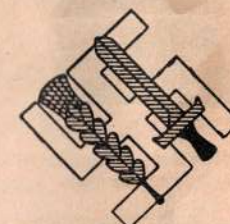
NS Frauenwerk-Abzeichen
(Nazi Women Workers' insignia)



Techn.-Nothilfe
(Technical Emergency Corps)



Nationalsozialistischer
Deutscher Rechtswahrer-Bund
(Nazi Legal Advisors'
Organization)



Reichsnährstand
(Nazi Agricultural
Organizations)



NS-Hago
(Nazi Organization of
Commercial Employees)



NS-Lehrerbund
(Nazi Teacher Organization)



Reichsbund Deutscher Beamter
(Organization of German
Civilian Officials)

30. Insignia of rank of SA, SS, and of the NSKK (Dienstgradabzeichen der SA, SS, und der NSKK).—Worn on left collar patch.



SA-, SS-, NSKK-MANN



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Sturmmann



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Rottenführer



SA-, NSKK-Scharführer
SS-Unterscharführer



SA-, NSKK-Oberscharführer
SS-Scharführer



SA-, NSKK-Truppführer
SS-Oberscharführer



SA-, NSKK-Obertruppführer
SS-Hauptsturmführer



SA-, NSKK-Sturmführer
SS-Untersturmführer



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Obersturmführer



SA-, NSKK-Sturmhauptführer
SS-Hauptsturmführer



SA-oder SS-Sturmabführer
NSKK-Staffelführer



SA-oder SS-Obersturmbannführer
NSKK-Oberstaffelführer



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Standartenführer



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Oberführer



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Brigadeführer



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Gruppenführer



SA-, SS-, NSKK-Obergruppenführer



Stabschef SA
Reichsführer SS
Korpsführer NSKK

31. Insignia on uniform of the German police (Uniform-Abzeichen der Deutschen Polizei).

HOHEITS-ABZEICHEN
(National insignia)



für Tschakos
(for Shako)



für Dienstmütze
(for service cap)

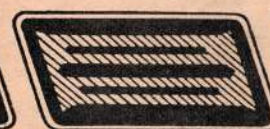


für Kartuschen
(for cartouche)

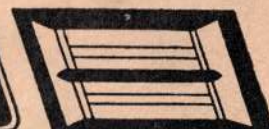
KRAGENSPIEGEL



Wachmeister u.
Oberwachmeister



Hauptwachmeister u.
Meister



Offiziere

SCHULTERSTÜCKE



Wachmeister



Oberwachmeister



Hauptwachmeister



Meister



Obermeister



Inspektor



Leutnant



Oberleutnant



Hauptmann



Major



Oberstleutnant



Oberst



Generalmajor



Generalleutnant



General

32. Command post flags (Kommandoflaggen).



Oberste Führung
SA, SS, NSKK



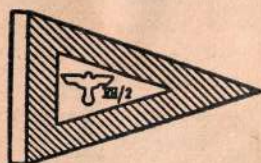
Obergruppe



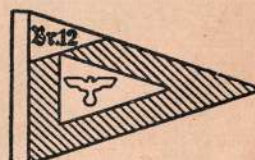
Standarte



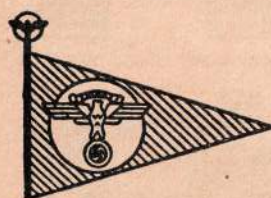
Gruppe



Sturmabteilung



Brigade



NSKK-
Wagenwimpel



Fahnleinflagge des
Deutschen Jungvolks



Wimpel für
Angehörige der SA

33. Field insignia and flags of the National Socialist German Labor Party (Feldzeichen und Fahnen der NSDAP).



Parteifahne-
Sturmabteilung



Kreisfahne
der NSDAP



Standarte



DAF-Fahne



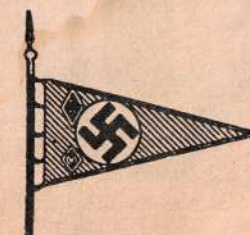
NSD.-Studentenbundfahne



NSBO-Fahne



HJ.-Bannfahne



NSKK.-Sturmstander



HJ.-Gefolgschaftsfahne

34. Insignia of rank of Hitler Youth (*Dienstgradabzeichen der Hitlerjugend*).—Shoulder straps are as follows:



Hitlerjugend



Rottenführer



Oberrottenführer



Kameradschaftsführer



Oberkameradschaftsführer

Führerschnur: rot-weiss



Scharführer



Oberscharführer



Gefolgschaftsführer



Obergefolgschaftsführer



Hauptgefolgschaftsführer

Führerschnur: grün



Stammführer



Oberstammführer



Bannführer



Oberbannführer



Hauptbannführer

Führerschnur: grün-weiss

Führerschnur: weiss



Gebietsführer dreibl. gold.
Eichenlaub Führerschnur:
schwarz

Führerschnur: rot



Obergebietsführer dreibl. gold.
Eichenlaub Führerschnur:
schwarz-silber

Führerschnur: rot-schwarz



Stabsführer dreibl. gold.
Eichenlaub Führerschnur:
schwarz-gold

35. Rank insignia of the political leaders (*Dienstgradabzeichen der Politischen Leiter*).—*a. Ortsgruppenleitung-Stützpunkt (Local headquarters).*

SPIEGEL: HELLBRAUN. PASPELIERUNG: HELLBLAU



Mitarbeiter



Blockleiter Stellenleiter:
1 silb. Winkel



Zellenleiter Hauptstellenleiter:
2 silb. Winkel



Amtsleiter



Stützpunktleiter



Ortsgruppenleiter

b. Kreisleitung (county district headquarters).

SPIEGEL: DUNKELBRAUN. PASPELIERUNG: SCHWARZ



Mitarbeiter



Stellenleiter



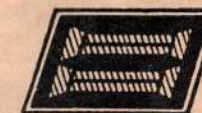
Hauptstellenleiter



Amtsleiter



Hauptamtsleiter



Kreisleiter

c. Gauleitung (governmental district headquarters).

SPIEGEL: ROT. PASPELIERUNG: ROT
GOLD SCHRAFFIERT-SILBER WEISS



Mitarbeiter



Stellenleiter



Hauptstellenleiter



Amtsleiter

Hauptamtsleiter

Stellv. Gauleiter

Gauleiter

d. Reichsleitung (national headquarters).

SPIEGEL: KARMESINROT. PASPELIERUNG: GOLDGELB

Gold schraffiert-Silber weiss



Mitarbeiter

Hilfs-Stellenleiter

Stellenleiter



Haupt-Stellenleiter

Amtsleiter

Haupt-Amtsleiter



Haupt-Dienstleiter

Reichsleiter

e. Parteigericht (party court).

SPIEGEL: BLAU. PASPELIERUNG: REICHSL. GOLD. GAUR. ROT, KREISL. SCHWARZ



Kreis-bzw.
Orts-Beisitzer

Kreis-bzw. Ortsrichter
Gau-Beisitzer:
zwei silb Gardelitzen

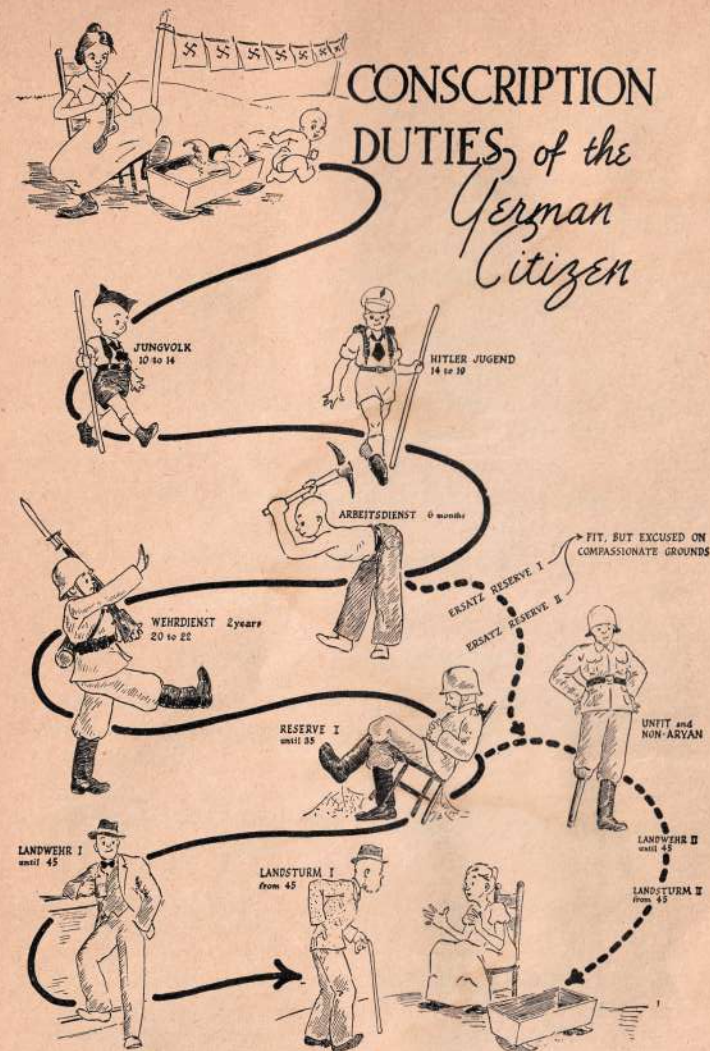
Gaurichter



Beisitzer beim Obersten Parteigericht



Reichsleiter



War Department—The Military Intelligence Training Center—Camp Ritchie, Md.

TRAFFIC SIGNS (VERKEHRSZEICHEN)

1. General.—*a.* The following pages contain some of the principal means employed by Germany for the regulation of road traffic. Included are—

- (1) An excerpt from the present German traffic law which regulates traffic throughout the Reich.
- (2) Various German road and traffic signs.
- (3) A road map showing the principal German highways.
- (4) A list of symbols found on license tags of German automobiles. Preceding individual registration numbers, these symbols designate the district in which the vehicle has been registered.

b. The knowledge of these signs will be of great interest and value whenever a district is entered which by occupation or otherwise has previously been subjected to German administration.

2. New German traffic law.

DAS NEUE VERKEHRSRECHT

Die Reichsstraßenverkehrsordnung enthält die ausschließliche Regelung des Straßenverkehrs, und wir geben nachstehend dieses neue Straßenverkehrsrecht in Stichworten wieder:

I. RECHTSGRUNDLAGEN:

Reichsstraßenverkehrsordnung vom 28. 5. 1934 mit Ausführungsanweisung vom 29.9. 1934.

II. AUSSER KRAFT GETRETEN:

Alle anderen wichtigen gesetzlichen Verkehrsvorschriften, insbesondere Preuß. Straßenverkehrsordnung vom 20. 3. 1934.

III. STRAFEN:

Geldstrafe bis zu 150,—RM oder Haft, außerdem bei Verstoß gegen St. G. B. die des St. G. B.

IV. VERHALTEN DES KRAFTFAHRERS IM VERKEHR:

(§§ 25-30 des Gesetzes und Erläuterungen der Ausführungsanweisung dazu.)

A. Statt bisheriger Einzelvorschriften jetzt allgemeiner Grundsatz:

Jeder Teilnehmer am öffentlichen Verkehr hat sich so zu verhalten, daß er

1. *keinen anderen schädigt* oder
2. *mehr, als nach den Umständen unvermeidbar, behindert oder belästigt.*

B. Verkehrsregeln:

1. *Ausreichende Sicht* im Fahrzeug für den Fahrer;
2. *Geschwindigkeit* so, daß nötigenfalls rechtzeitig angehalten werden kann;
3. *an Straßenbahnhaltstellen* während des Ein- und Aussteigens
 - a) *langsam,*
 - b) *in angemessenem Abstand vorbeifahren,*
 - c) *nötigenfalls anhalten;*

4. *Warnzeichen:*
 - a) wenn andere Verkehrsteilnehmer gefährdet werden können;
 - b) bei Absicht des Überholens;
 - c) nicht, wenn Tiere beunruhigt werden;
 - d) Signale überhaupt verboten, wenn anderer Zweck als Warnung.
5. *Ein- und Ausfahrt* nur so, daß Gefährdung des Straßenverkehrs ausgeschlossen ist.
6. *Parken* nicht zulässig
 - a) an engen Straßenstellen und in scharfen Straßenkrümmungen;
 - b) auf Geleisen;
 - c) weniger als 10 m vor oder hinter Kreuzungen und Einmündungen;
 - d) weniger als 5 m vor oder hinter Haltestellen;
 - e) an Verkehrsinseln;
 - f) vor Ein- und Ausfahrten;
 - g) auf der mittleren von 3 getrennten Fahrbahnen.
7. *Anfahren und Halten* nur rechts.
Ausnahme: bei Einbahnstraßen auch links.
8. Ständiges *Nebeneinanderfahren* verboten;
9. *Scheinwerfer* abblenden, wenn Sicherheit und Rücksicht es erfordert.
Ausnahme: keine Verpflichtung gegenüber Fußgängern;
10. Beim *Verlassen des Kraftfahrzeuges:*
 - a) zur Vermeidung von Unfällen und Verkehrsstörungen Maßnahmen treffen;
 - b) zur Verhinderung unbefugter Benutzung üblicherweise hierfür bestimmte Vorkehrungen in Wirksamkeit setzen.
11. *Ausweichen und Überholen:*
 - a) rechts ausweichen, links überholen;
 - b) *nicht* vorgeschrieben, ständig rechte Seite einzuhalten. *Vorsorglich* rechte Seite einhalten, wenn Ausweichen oder Überholen bevorstehen kann;
 - c) jeder nur für eine Verkehrsart bestimmte Weg und Sommerweg gelten als selbständige Straße;
 - d) bei *unübersichtlichen* Strecken *äußerste* rechte Seite der Fahrbahn einhalten;
 - e) ist bei *Begegnungen* Ausweichen unmöglich, Pflicht der Umkehr für den, dem dies nach den Umständen am ehesten zuzumuten.

Maßgebend hierfür zunächst fahrtechnische Möglichkeit, ferner Verkehrsbedeutung.

Bevorrechtigte Fahrzeuge mit mehreren Insassen und regelmäßige Fahrzeuge im öffentlichen Linienverkehr.

 - f) *Schienenfahrzeugen* gegenüber links ausweichen, wenn aus Raummangel nicht rechts ausgewichen werden kann; wenn rechts überholen aus Raummangel nicht möglich, links überholen gestattet;
 - in Einbahnstraßen rechts oder links überholen;
 - g) *Verhalten des Eingeholten* beim Überholen: Einhalten der äußersten rechten Seite, erkennen geben, daß er zum Überholenlassen bereit sei; hierzu genügt *deutliches* Einhalten der *äußersten* rechten Seite. Überholender ist nicht verpflichtet, Zeichen des Eingeholten abzuwarten.

12. *Vorfahrtrecht.*

- a) Grundsätzlich bevorrechtigt, wer von *rechts* kommt.
 - b) Kraftfahrzeuge und Schienenfahrzeuge untereinander gleichberechtigt, aber bevorrechtigt vor anderen Verkehrsteilnehmern.
 - c) Vorfahrtrecht für alle Verkehrsteilnehmer auf besonders gekennzeichneten Hauptverkehrsstraßen.
- Ausnahmen:* andere Regelung durch amtliche Verkehrszeichen.
- d) Will jemand die Richtung eines *anderen* ihm auf *derselben* Straße *begegnenden* kreuzen, ist der andere bevorrechtigt.
 - e) Vorfahrtrecht nicht, wenn sonst Bevorrechtigter an Kreuzung eintrifft, während langsam beweglicher Verkehrsteilnehmer sich dort befindet und zur Gewährung der Vorfahrt halten müßte.
 - f) Richtungsänderung oder Anhalten ist anderen Verkehrsteilnehmern anzuzeigen.

Gilt auch für Radfahrer, aber nicht für Fußgänger auf Fußwegen.

13. *Weisungen und Zeichen der Polizei*

haben grundsätzlich *Vorrang* vor allgemeinen Verkehrsregeln, örtlichen Sonderregeln, die durch amtliche Verkehrszeichen angezeigt sind.

Zeichen der Polizeibeamten:

Winken in Verkehrsrichtung: „Straße frei“.

Hochheben eines Armes:

Für Verkehrsteilnehmer

in vorher gesperrter Richtung: „Achtung“,

in vorher freier Richtung: „Anhalten“,

in der Kreuzung: „Kreuzung frei“.

Seitliches Ausstrecken eines Armes oder beider Arme quer zur Verkehrsrichtung: „Halten“,

in der Verkehrsrichtung: „Straße frei“.

Farbzeichen:

Grün: „Straße frei“,

gelb: „Achtung“ oder „Anhalten“ oder „Kreuzung frei“,

rot: „Halt“.

Anmerkung: *Einbiegen* bei „Straße frei“ und „Kreuzung frei“ zulässig.

Ausnahme: Nach links auf „Straße frei“ nur, wenn Verkehr nicht gestört wird.

14. *Sonderrechte.*

- a) Wehrmacht, Polizei, Feuerwehr, soweit in Erfüllung ihrer hoheitlichen Aufgaben, von Einhaltung der Vorschriften befreit.
- b) Geschlossene Verbände der Wehrmacht, Polizei, NSDAP. und ihrer Untergliederungen, Leichenzüge, Prozessionen dürfen weder unterbrochen noch sonst in ihrer Bewegung gehemmt werden.
- c) Wegerechtsfahrzeuge, d. h. Fahrzeuge, die zur Erfüllung öffentlicher oder dem Gemeinwohl dienenden Aufgaben freie Bahn brauchen, z. B. Mannschaftswagen der Polizei, Straßenreinigungsmaschinen, ist Platz zu machen.

V. WICHTIGSTE VORSCHRIFTEN FÜR ANDERE VERKEHRSTEILNEHMER.

A. *Radfahrer.*1. *Ausrüstung:*

- a) ausreichende Bremse,
- b) helltönende Glocke,

- c) Rückstrahler,
- d) Lampen dürfen nicht blenden,
- e) Lichtkegel der Lampe muß geneigt sein.

2. Verhalten:

- a) Richtungsänderung oder Anhalten ist anderen Verkehrsteilnehmern anzuzeigen (§ 27, Abs. 3),
- b) Lenkstange nicht loslassen, Füße nicht von der Tretkurbel entfernen,
- c) Anhängen verboten,
- d) einzeln hintereinander fahren, wenn Verkehr sonst behindert werden würde.
- e) Anbinden von Handwagen an Fahrräder verboten,
- f) Führen von Pferden und Vieh von fahrenden Fahrrädern aus verboten,
- g) Pflicht zur Benutzung der Radfahrwege.

B. Fuhrwerk.

1. Ausrüstung:

- a) leicht lenkbar, so gebaut und ausgerüstet, daß verkehrsüblicher Betrieb niemand schädigt oder mehr als unvermeidbar behindert oder belästigt;
- b) Bremse,
- c) Rückstrahler,
- d) Lampe darf nicht blenden.

2. Verhalten:

- a) gespanntes Fuhrwerk darf nicht unbeaufsichtigt stehen,
- b) ungespanntes Fuhrwerk darf bei Dunkelheit oder starkem Nebel nur stehen, wenn Deichsel hochgeschlagen, abgenommen oder an Spitze beleuchtet ist.

C. Personen.

- a) Wer infolge körperlicher oder geistiger Mängel sich nicht sicher bewegen kann, darf am Verkehr nur teilnehmen, wenn in geeigneter Weise Vorsorge getroffen ist, daß er andere nicht gefährdet;
- b) Fahrbahnen und Radfahrwege auf kürzestem Wege und ohne Aufenthalt überschreiten.
An Straßenkreuzungen mit bezeichneten Übergängen ausschließlich diese benutzen.
Straßenbahnwagen und Omnibusse nur an den Haltestellen betreten und verlassen.

D. Tiere.

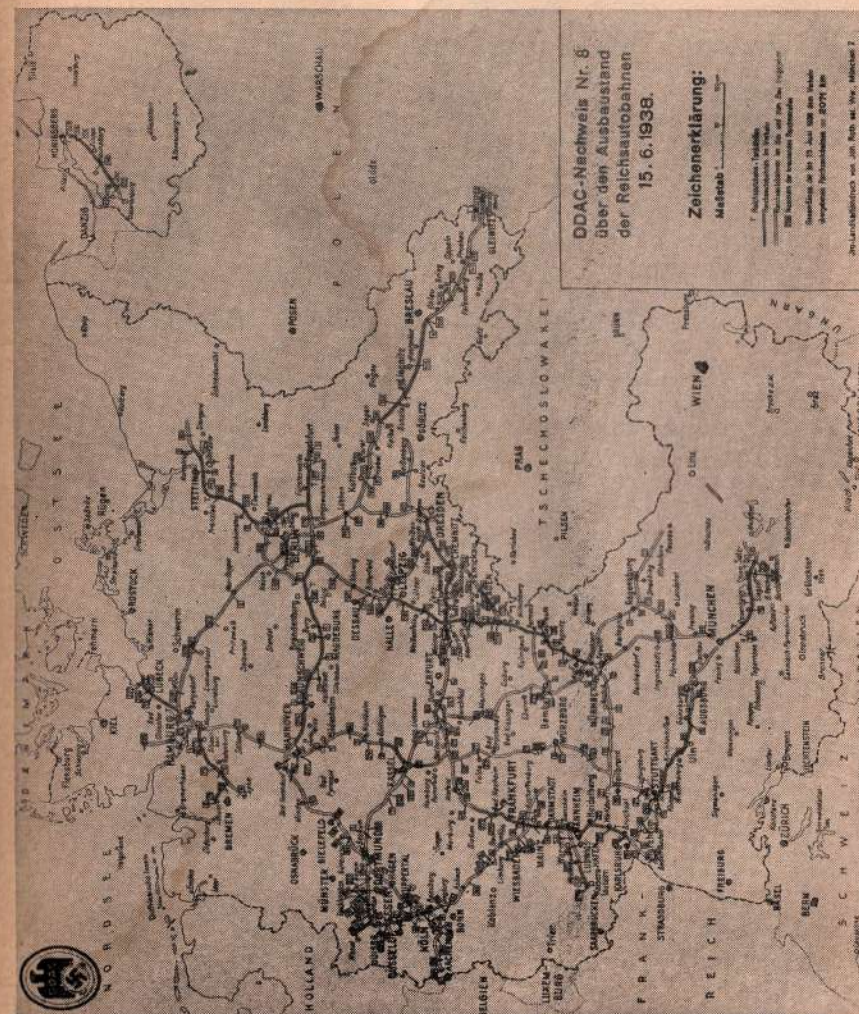
- Müssen im Verkehr geeigneten Führer haben, der ausreichend auf sie einwirken kann.
Erweist sich jemand als ungeeignet zum Führen von Tieren, so hat Verwaltungsbehörde ihm deren Führen zu untersagen oder Bedingungen zu stellen.

VERHALTEN BEI ZUSAMMENSTÖßEN ODER ANDEREN VERKEHRSUNFÄLLEN.

A. An Ort und Stelle feststellen und aufschreiben:

- 1. Genaue Zeit,
- 2. Name, Anschrift, Fahrzeugnummer aller Beteiligten,
- 3. Name, Anschrift, Fahrzeugnummer etwaiger Zeugen,
- 4. Bremsspuren,
- 5. Witterungsverhältnisse, Sicht (Regen, Nebel),
- 6. Beschaffenheit der Straße (Schlaglöcher, Art der Pflasterung), Witterungseinflüsse auf die Straße (Rogen, Glatteis).
- 7. Fahrgeschwindigkeit aller Beteiligten,

- 8. Art und Weise des angerichteten Schadens,
 - 9. Skizze mit Abmessungen und besonderen Merkpunkten (Bäume, Laternen) herstellen, nach Möglichkeit auch Lichtbilder anfertigen.
 - 10. Besondere Bemerkungen zur Schuldfrage (Zustand anderer Beteiligten, z. B. Trunkenheit—ärztliche Untersuchung—).
- B. Verhalten gegenüber Behörden:
- 1. Bei Aufregung, größeren Unfällen, nachts, sofortige Aussage und deren Protokollierung ablehnen, aber sich gleichzeitig bereit erklären, am nächsten Tage sich zu eingehender Vernehmung zu stellen.
 - 2. Polizeiliche Vernehmung durch schriftliche Ausarbeitung und Skizze vorbereiten.
 - 3. Vorlesung der Aussagen anderer Beteiligten und Zeugen von der Polizei zwecks Stellungnahme dazu erbitten.
 - 4. Auf genaue Protokollierung achten.



Map of the German Reich

3. Signs for permanent blockings.



Closed for bicycles and motorcycles



Closed for motor vehicles except motorcycles



Closed for motor vehicles of all kinds



Closed for motor vehicles over 5.5 tons total weight



Closed for vehicles of all kinds



Closed for through traffic

(In case the points are replaced by rings, it indicates a blocking for Sundays and holidays only.)

4. Warning signs on railway crossings in territory of German "Reich" Railroad.



Railroad crossing with gates



One track railroad crossing without gates



Multiple railroad crossing without gates

5. Traffic signs.—a. General.



Closed for motorcars



Closed for motorcycles



No stopping



No parking



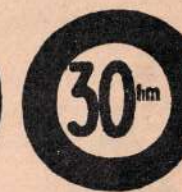
Bicycle track



Maximum weight



Closed for vehicles over 6 feet 6 inches wide



Maximum speed

b. Traffic directions.



To the right



One-way street



Straight on



Turn to the right



Turn to the right or straight on

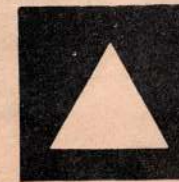


Sign to stop at customs stations

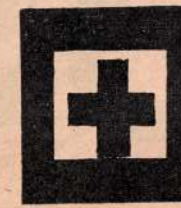
c. Indication signs.



Parking place

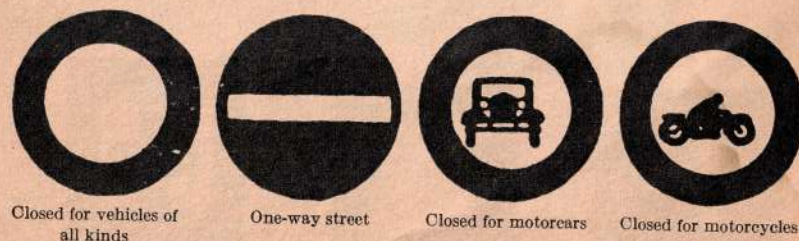
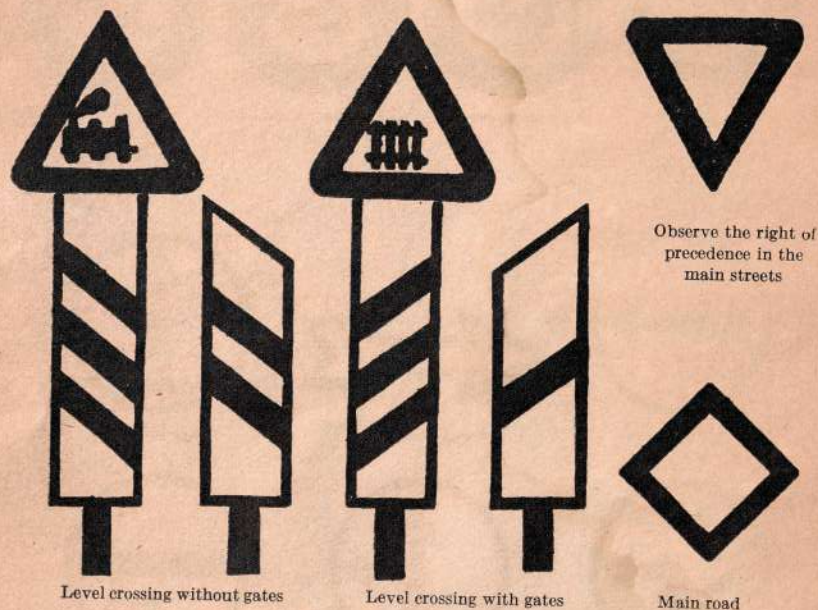
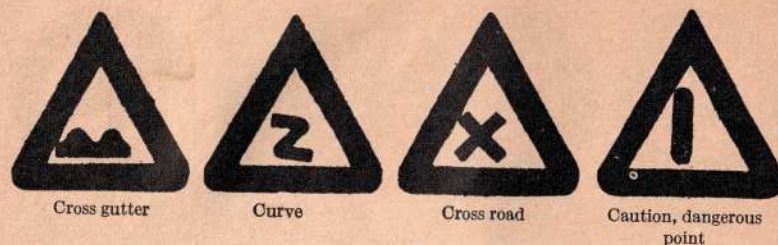


Caution



First-aid station

d. Warning signs.



6. Kennzeichen für Kraftfahrzeuge im Deutschen Reich (symbols for motor vehicles in the German Reich).

Wehrmacht: WH Heer, WM Marine, WL Luftwaffe Behörden: Pol Polizei, $\{ \}$ = SS-Verfügungstruppe, SS-Wachtruppe, RP Reichspost, DR Reichsbahn

PREUßEN:

IA Landespolizeibezirk Berlin	IL Reg.-Bez. Sigmaringen
IB Prov. Grenzmark (Posen-Westpreußen)	IM Prov. Sachsen
IC Prov. Ostpreußen	IP Prov. Schlesw.-Holst.
IE Prov. Brandenburg	IS Prov. Hannover
IH Prov. Pommern	IT Prov. Hessen-Nassau
IK Prov. Nieder- und Oberschlesien	IX Prov. Westfalen
	IY Reg.-Bez. Düsseldorf
	IZ Rheinprovinz

BAYERN:

IIA Stadtbezirk München	IIH Oberfranken
IIB Oberbayern	IIN Stadtbezirk Nürnberg
IIC Niederbayern	IIS Übriges Mittelfranken
IID Pfalz	IIU Unterfranken
IIE Oberpfalz	IIZ Schwaben-Neuburg

OSTMARK:

A oder V Polizeidirektion Wien	E Tirol
K Polizeidirektion Graz	F Kärnten
L Polizeidirektion Linz	H Steiermark ohne Graz
B Niederdonau	W Vorarlberg
C Oberdonau ohne Linz	M Burgenland
D Salzburg	

SACHSEN:

- I für die Kreishauptmannschaft Bautzen
- II für die Kreishauptmannschaft Dresden
- III für die Kreishauptmannschaft Leipzig
- IV für die Kreishauptmannschaft Chemnitz
- V für die Kreishauptmannschaft Zwickau

WÜRTTEMBERG:

- IIIA Stuttgart
- IIIC, D, E für den übrigen Neckarkreis
- IIIH, K, M für den Schwarzwaldkreis
- IIIP, S, T für den Jagdkreis
- IIIX, Y, Z für den Donaukreis

A	Anhalt	L	Lippe
IVB	Baden	M	MecKlenburg
B	Braunschweig	OI	Oldenburg
HB	Bremen	SL	Schaumburg-Lippe
HH	Hamburg	Saar	Saargebiet
VH	Hessen	Th	Thüringen

FAHRVORSCHRIFTEN EUROPÄISCHER LÄNDER.

RECHTS FAHREN, RECHTS AUSWEICHEN, LINKS
ÜBERHOLEN:

Belgien	Jugoslawien	Rumänien
Bulgarien	Lettland	Rußland
Dänemark	Liechtenstein	Schweiz
Danzig	Litauen	Die schweiz. Post-
Deutschland	Luxemburg	autos (gelbe Farbe)
Estland	Monaco	weichen auf Berg-
Finnland	Niederlande	straßen nach der
Frankreich	Norwegen	Bergseite hinaus.
Griechenland	Polen	Spanien
Italien	Portugal	Türkei

LINKS FAHREN, LINKS AUSWEICHEN, RECHTS
ÜBERHOLEN:

Großbritannien, Irland, Schweden, Tschechoslowakei, Ungarn.

NATIONALITÄTSZEICHEN FÜR KRAFTFAHRZEUGE.

B	Belgien	IR	Iran
BG	Bulgarien	L	Luxemburg
BR	Brasilien	LR	Lettland
C	Cuba	LT	Litauen
CH	Schweiz	MC	Monaco
CO	Columbien	N	Norwegen
CS	Tschechoslowakei	NL	Niederlande
D	Deutschland	P	Portugal
DA	Danzig	PA	Panama
DK	Dänemark	PE	Peru
E	Spanien	PL	Polen
ET	Ägypten	R	Rumänien
EW	Estland	RC	China
F	Frankreich u. Kolonien	S	Schweden
FL	Liechtenstein	SE	Irischer Freistaat
GB	Großbritannien und Nord-	SF	Finnland
	Irland	SL	Syrien und Libanon
GBY	Malta	SU	Rußland (U. d. S. S. R.)
GBZ	Gibraltar	TR	Türkei
GR	Griechenland	US	Ver. St. v. Nordam.
H	Ungarn	V	Vatikan
I	Italien	Y	Jugoslawien

[A. G. 062.11 (2-11-43).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

