

6076723
 Dates of Interrogation: 2nd Dec.
 1943 - 7th Jan. 1944.

S.I.M.S. REPORT NO.7.

(Continued from Reports Nos.4 - 6)

Name: MERZ, Hans Hermann Alwin.
Alias: Van der LINDE, Jan.
Alias: MERWINSKI, Jan.
Alias: JANEK.
Nationality: German.

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K. THE HIMMLER MACHINE.

(a) ABBREVIATIONS.

131. The following are common currency in Germany and are frequently used in this report:

- RSHA - Reichssicherheitshauptamt = H. Imperial Security.
- SIFO - (Reichs)sicherheitspolizei = Security Police.
- STAPO - (Now less commonly called GEMSTAPO) Geheime Staatspolizei = Secret Police.
- SD - (Reichs)sicherheitsdienst = Security Service.
- KRIPO - Kriminalpolizei = C.I.D.
- SCHUPO - Schutzpolizei = Police; literally - Protective Police.
- FLP - Feuerlöschpolizei = Fire Extinguishing Police, ex-Fire Brigades.
- SHD - Selbsthilfsdienst = Self Aid Service (Auxiliary Fire Brigades)
- ABW - ABWEHR (Military Espionage, Sabotage, Counter-Espionage, Counter-Sabotage).
- GFP - Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police or F.S.W.).

(b) MERZ's Background in SIFO and his Presentation of Facts.

132. MERZ has been employed in the HIMMLER Machine for eight years and less than a year ago completed a nine months' Kommissar Course at the Senior SIFO School in BERLIN where he learned many details of the Organisation and functions of the German "Security" Police. He has been employed in Gestapo and Kripo in the Reich and in Poland. Lately he has been in the political espionage branch of SIFO (AMT VI), in Poland, Greece and, for brief periods, in the Reich and Turkey. He has also come into contact with SS and Police courts as a result of overeagerness and possibly misdeeds or crimes. Furthermore he was employed, for a few weeks, in the SIFO Section dealing with political prisoners. He has, therefore, had practical experience in many of the branches of the Himmler Machine described below.

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133. He has given freely the information contained in Chapters K, L and M, perhaps on the assumption that the British knew most, if not all, of it, and possibly also because he hoped, by that means, to prevent a violent alteration of his neck. He has, however, not furnished all the material in one sitting, nor has he been able to present independently a clear, coherent picture of this vast and involved NAZI Machinery. All the material, and particularly the tables of organisation in the appendix, have been painstakingly checked by oft-repeated cross-examination. These checks were subsequently cross-checked by his own incoherent writing on various subjects. Nothing is stated as fact about which MERZ is uncertain, and points not quite clear in his mind have been indicated in comments. He is, for instance, not familiar with the details of several of the divisions of RSHA. On the other hand he is certain of two vital facts: (i) SIFO is the generic term for the services which were hitherto considered to be covered by the title S.D. (ii) AMT VI is the political espionage centre for foreign countries, NOT S.D., though AMT VI is almost wholly composed of former S.D. personnel.

134. The information contained in this report is MERZ's direct evidence. Comments are made and other sources are quoted merely for confirmation or elucidation. Otherwise, the knowledge obtained from sources other than MERZ has not been included in this report. Much of the material may already be known, but all has been included to facilitate a more thorough check on the reliability of MERZ's evidence on other topics.

(c) An Appreciation of the HIMMLER Machine by MERZ.

135. At present this system comprises SS, SIFO and SCHUPO with various auxiliary services, such as Fire Police, SHD (uniformed permanent ARP billeted in barracks) and LUFTSCHUTZ (ARP). The personnel of all these services is now subject to SS discipline and thus to HIMMLER. Since his additional assumption of the office of Minister of the Interior, Germans expect hourly the incorporation of the entire remaining Civil Administration in the frame work of SS, thus making of HIMMLER the direct chief of all German Government employees, with exception of those in the armed forces, the Foreign Office and a few minor ministries. With these exceptions all members of Government organisations are subject to trial by SS courts and the ordinary courts will soon lose their raison d'être. Himmler's nickname in SIFO and SS circles has become "Reichsheini", his official title now is "Reichminister des Innern, Reichsführer der SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei". The latter comprises SIFO, SCHUPO and auxiliary police forces.

136. Long before he was raised to Reichminister des Innern, HIMMLER increased his personal power and influence by granting high SS ranks to numerous leading personalities, especially "Racial" Germans, in Austria, the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, Holland and Norway, or in all occupied countries. Similar high SS ranks were bestowed upon leading Germans in the Reich, sportsmen, scientists, politicians and financiers. Many of the best Germans were thus attracted to the Nazi machine.

137. At the same time HIMMLER instituted the office of Höherer SS und Polizeiführer (Senior SS and Police Leader), incumbents of these posts being personally appointed by him and directly responsible to him. These gentlemen seem to be only nominally attached to SS Hauptamt (H.Q. SS), in reality they are HIMMLER's independent informers-in-chief on the activities of all leading personalities in and out of public office, in the Reich and all occupied countries under German civil administration. All important intelligence of SIFO and SCHUPO goes not only to their respective headquarters but simultaneously to these SS and Police Leaders. No major decision may be made by SIFO and SCHUPO branches without the approval of these personal appointees: MERZ claims that FOUCHE's and METTERNICH's efforts pale beside HIMMLER's super-police state.

138. MERZ, who has not yet revealed the precise reasons for being under a very heavy Nazi cloud, seems to have narrowly escaped a lengthy spell in a concentration camp or even liquidation, if his impromptu ejaculations are to be believed. He blames his misfortune largely on these SS and Police super-informers (See SIME Report No.4, p.8, June 1942). They have

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removed from office some of his former SIPO protectors, chief among them Dr. DEUMLING, O.C. AMT IV D2, who was pushed into action and thus possible liquidation in a SIPO-Einsatzkommando (SIPO Field Unit) in Yugoslavia early in 1943.

(d) Organisation of the HIMMLER Machine.

139. A bird's-eye view. Under direct command of HIMMLER, aside from the Ministry of the Interior, are SS, Waffen SS (except formations or units attached to the Germany Army), SIPO, SCHUPO with Gendarmerie, Fire Police, regular and auxiliary fire fighting services, and SS and Police Leaders, SIPO and SCHUPO Inspectors.

(e) SS (Schutz Staffel)

140. SS Hauptamt (H.Q. SS). MERZ can give few details as he had little or no direct contact with this organisation. Chief des SS Hauptamtes: SS Obergruppenführer (=Colonel-General), probably HEISSMEYER.

141. SS and Police Courts. Attached administratively to SS Hauptamt. Originally intended only for disciplinary action inside SS and Police (SCHUPO and SIPO). Since the incorporation of fire brigades and auxiliary services in SCHUPO, a large proportion of the adult population, through membership in ARP, is now subject to disciplinary action of these courts. If now members of almost the entire civil administration may be judged by these courts, their influence will vastly increase. SS and Police Courts are independent of civil courts and no appeal is possible from their judgment and verdict. (Note: This feature appeals least of all to MERZ, who has been told that a severe sentence by these courts seems inevitable.) SS and Police Courts function also in occupied territory under German civil administration, e.g. in CRACOW. (See SIMM Report No.5, Chapter C, p.1, 11 and 12 June 1943. For SS and SIPO court read Police Court in Report No. 5).

142. Höhere SS und Polizeiführer (Senior SS and Police Leaders). Generally hold the rank of SS Gruppenführer. In the Reich there is one for every political Gau. Administratively these high-ranking officers are possibly attached to SS Hauptamt, though MERZ is not certain. In reality they are appointed directly by HIMMLER from among his own trusted SS officials and report to him directly on any of the organisations in the machine. Thus a dual control is in force in SIPO and SCHUPO, the chief SS and Police Leader acting as a pilot in each service. In the Reich this control is exercised by him through his subordinates, in occupied territory he is the direct super-chief of all SIPO, gendarmerie, local or native police forces, C.I.D., fire fighting and allied services, as well as of SS and Waffen SS, of the latter only while they are not attached to an army as fighting formations. The SIPO chief of an occupied territory (Befehlshaber der SIPO) reports to him and also to AMT IV D. There is one senior SS and Police Leader in every occupied territory or country which has a German civil administration; there is none in "enemy" countries under German military administration.

143. Names of Senior SS and Police Leaders Known to MERZ:

SS Gruppenführer KOPPE, Höherer SS und Polizeiführer in the Warthegau (POSEN or POZNAN).

KALTENBRUNNER, Chief SS and Police Leader in Austria until his appointment as Chief of SIPO.

144. SS und Polizeiführer (SS and Police Leaders). Generally hold the rank of SS Brigadeführer. Inside the Reich their function is chiefly the direct supervision of SS and Waffen SS (with the latter only the personnel not attached to an Army on active front service). They do not generally supervise SIPO or SCHUPO activities. SS and Police Leaders are under the direct control of the Senior Leader in their Gau. Theoretically, there is one Leader for each Regierungsbezirk (Administrative District corresponding to the number of S.D. Stellen - S.D. District offices), or 2/3 to a Gau. Many of the posts seem not to have been filled, probably owing to a dearth of SS units in the Regierungsbezirk. In occupied territory SS and Police

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Leaders supervise the work of all SIPO Kommandeure (S.D., SLPO and KRPO combined) and of the Gendarmerie, local police and auxiliary services. There, as in the Reich, they are directly under the Senior SS and Police Leader of the occupied territory or country. Their number depends upon the size of the country. In the Generalgouvernement there are 5, one for each District.

145. Inspektore der SIPO. Only inside the Reich, one for each political Gau or for each Senior SS and Police Leader. In occupied territory their work is taken over by SS and Police Leaders. An Inspekteur is subject only to the direct order of the Senior SS and Police Leader and reports to him on all SIPO activities in his Gau. He is considered a specialist and covers a larger territory than an SS and Police leader, although both usually hold the same SS rank. Though both are under a Senior SS and Police Leader their spheres of work seem to be entirely divorced from one another.

146. Inspekteur der SCHUPO (including Gendarmerie and all auxiliary services of SCHUPO, including Fire "Police", permanent uniformed and civilian ARP). Functions, number and responsibility similar to SIPO inspectors. (Note by I.O.: Inspekteur, with the stress on the last syllable, is more high sounding to the German ear than Inspektor, with the stress on the second syllable.)

(f) SIPO. Described in detail in Chapter L, below.

(g) SCHUPO (SCHUTZPOLIZEI = "Protective" Police, or Police Force).
(Inside the Reich only, including annexed territory.)

147. SCHUPO Hauptamt. Chief of SCHUPO: DALUEGE. This "civil" police force is incorporated, and has its headquarters, in the Ministry of Interior (Reichsministerium des Innern), but is subject to SS discipline through the SS and Police Courts. The Gendarmerie (NOT the military Feldgendarmerie) has been a branch of SCHUPO for many years. Recently all fire fighting services, regular and auxiliary, uniformed and civilian, have been incorporated in the SCHUPO and are now subject to discipline of SS and Police Courts. In October 1943 there was talk of incorporating in SCHUPO also the Railway and Postal Police forces (Bahnpolizei and Postschutz).

148. SCHUPO. The original urban police force of the Reich, now only nominally civilian.

GENDARMERIE. A branch of SCHUPO, with a wider range of activity than/ in the Reich, chiefly in rural districts. SCHUPO

150. FEUERLOSCHPOLIZEI ("Fire Fighting" Police). Until recently called Feuerwehr (Fire Brigade). Now an auxiliary police force, with limited police functions but still continuing their former chief task of putting out and preventing fires. All their M/T now has painted on it the police sign FOL.

151. S H D = Selbsthilfsdienst (Self Aid Service). A full time fire fighting service, attached to and assisting Feuerloschpolizei, but only as an auxiliary fire brigade, not as auxiliary police. Members are mostly recruited from category or graded or older men, unfit for active service or other heavy war work. They wear uniform at all times and live in barracks. Recently incorporated in SCHUPO as an auxiliary service, and thus subject to SS and Police Court discipline.

152. LEITSCHUTZ (ARP). A well-known body of civilian men and women, in every city, town, village and hamlet, ostensibly a fire-watching and fighting service, in fact also saturated with Nazi informers. Recently placed administratively under SCHUPO and their SS and Police Court discipline.

6.

L. SIFD - SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI = SECURITY POLICE.

(See Appendix B).

Frequently described, unofficially, by the old name, Reichs-sicherheitsdienst (Imperial Security Service).

(a) Reorganization of German Civil Security Services.

153. One Organisation. The various non-military Reich Security services were reorganised by HIMMLER approximately two and a half years ago. (Note by I.O.: F. MEYER and some of his acolytes, such as BLUME, referred more vaguely to a reorganisation about the same time.) HIMMLER chose SIFD (Sicherheitspolizei), NOT SD (Sicherheitsdienst) as the new generic term for all these security bodies.

154. New Nomenclature. The formerly autonomous or semi-dependent organisations, SD, STAPO (GESTAPO) and KRIPD (Kriminalpolizei), were placed under one Sicherheitszentrale, The Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA = H.Q. Imperial Security). RSHA was divided into seven bureaux, called AMT, designated by Roman numerals, viz. AMT I, AMT II, AMT III etc. (See Appendix C). Inside RSHA the old names of SD, GESTAPO, and KRIPD have since largely given way to the new designations, AMT III, AMT IV and AMT V respectively. The C.O. of a bureau received the title of AMTSCHIEF, viz. Amtschief I, Amtschief II, etc. Each AMT was split up into divisions, called REFERAT, which received capital letters instead of numbers, viz. Referat A, Referat B, Referat C, etc. The C.O. of a Referat was named Leiter des Referates A, B, etc. or Referatsleiter A, B, etc. The subdivision of a Referat was called Abteilung (Section) and was given Arabic numerals, viz. Abt. 1, Abt. 2, etc. with an Abteilungsleiter (O.C. Section) for each.

155. Verwaltung-Exekutive. For work in general and for recruitment, training, and appropriate assignment to posts on the staff, SIFD was divided into two main branches, Verwaltung (Administration), including research and planning, and Exekutive (Executive Branch or fieldwork). Most of the former is done at RSHA, the latter in branch offices, or individually, outside RSHA. (SEE (e) and (f) below.

156. Coupling of Functions of Senior Officials. The chief of SIFD became head of both the administrative and the executive branch, as well as chief of Staff of RSHA. The chief of each bureau (AMT) likewise couples the function of administrative and executive head of his branch of SIFD in RSHA, of the executive branches in the Reich, and, indirectly only, in occupied territory under German civil administration.

(b) Aims and Functions of SIFD.

157. Originally SIFD, as its name, Security Police, implies, aimed at internal political and social security. From this defensive civil policy it soon went over to an offensive policy, in some cases assuming the prerogatives of ABWEHR (=Defence!), especially through SD emissaries abroad. MERZ knows of this change of policy only through hearsay and small talk in various SIFD offices where he worked. It has, however, come to his knowledge that four AMT VI men were to be sent to PERSIA for military sabotage on a large railway tunnel. He has also learned of military plans of AMT VI in connection with the hoped-for Polish volunteer army which was to fight the Russians. (See SIME Report No.6, Chapter G, para. 51,a, vi and vii). Theoretically all military intelligence and plans based on it, are to be immediately transmitted to ABWEHR.

(c) Present Organisation of SIFD - A General Survey.

158. The main points have been given under (a), above. There have been few changes since the reorganisation. SIFD is officially divided into two main branches, Verwaltung (Administration) and Exekutive (Executive Branch), a matter of great concern to those who wish to make SIFD their career. Verwaltung includes research, investigation and planning. The Exekutive translates into practice the results of Verwaltung. The division of functions

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in this civilian organisation is the same as in the Army, one branch corresponding to the head, or W.O. + General Staff, the other to the body, or fighting troops. Brains and resultant plans are supposed to be the prerogative of RSHA, as MERZ claims to have discovered to his own detriment. Partly to prevent unorthodox initiative on the part of "executives", HIMMLER created a dual control for SIPO. The chief of SIPO is directly responsible to HIMMLER for all administration, research and planning, and also transmits to him the principal results of the execution of plans which have been reported to RSHA by the chief executive officers of SIPO in the Reich and in occupied territory under German civil administration. In addition to these direct reports, HIMMLER receives information on SIPO activities and intelligence from his Senior SS and Police Leaders. (See Paras 137, 142 - 146, 211 and 226). (Note by I.O.: For details of SIPO appointments, titles or ranks, honorary SS ranks and their equivalent values in the Army, see L (j) and (k). To avoid constant repetition, these titles and SS ranks and their translation into army terms are not given in the following paragraphs. Frequently Army Ranks are given to these people in reports on their activities. This is misleading, as pointed out below. Exalted SS ranks go with senior appointments in SIPO. They may as easily be lost upon "relinquishment" of a post, as in the case of STRECKENBACH, cited below, who held an honorary SS rank equivalent to a general of the army, but was transferred to active service with a rank equivalent to a lieutenant.

(d) Details of Organisation and Function of H.Q. SIPO.
RSHA - REICHSSTICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT.
 (See also Appendix C).

159. RSHA. It is an organic entity, though geographically disconnected. Part or whole of RSHA may have been transferred to PRAGUE since October 43. (See SIME Report No.5, Chapter C, p.6, 8 October 1943).

160. Chief of SIPO. Present chief of SIPO and RSHA (Chef der Sicherheitspolizei):

The Austrian, SS Obergruppenführer KALTENBRUNNER, successor of HEYDERICH. Before this appointment KALTENBRUNNER had been Höherer SS und Polizeiführer in Austria. (See Para 143). After HEYDERICH's demise and before KALTENBRUNNER's arrival at RSHA, the acting chief of SIPO was Bruno STRECKENBACH, Amtschef I. Bruno fell into disfavour with HIMMLER and was sent to the Russian front as Obersturmführer (=Lt!). Previous to his transfer to AMT I, STRECKENBACH had been Befehlshaber der SIPO in CRACOW, and before that Chief of GESTAPO in HAMBURG.

161. AMT I, or PERSONALAMT. (Corresponding to AG Branch). Present Amtschef I: S.S. Brigadeführer SCHULZ. (See also AMT II).

Previous Amtschef: Bruno STRECKENBACH (See para.160.)

MERZ knows no other details, as he has had no personal contacts with this AMT.

162. AMT II, or RECHTSWESEN und STRAFSACHEN (der eigenen Behörde) = (Intra-organisational) Legal Branch.

Amtschef II: SS Brigadeführer SCHULZ

Permanent 2nd i/c and representative of SCHULZ in AMT II;

Oberregierungsrat und SS Obersturmbannführer HAENEL, whose signature, title and SS rank appeared on the official charge or accusation, containing 15 paragraphs, brought against MERZ, in summer 1943.

Probably in AMT II, possibly in AMT I: Regierungsrat und SS Sturmbannführer TRAUTMANN. This official admonished MERZ at RSHA, in January 1942, when MERZ had tried to volunteer for the Army without previously being discharged from SIPO.

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(Note by I.O.: The dual appointment of SCHULZ to AMT I and II may in part explain the statement by Franz MAVR and other SD men that AMT I includes both Personalwesen (AG Branch) and Rechtswesen (legal branch). This error may also be due to the geographical distribution of AMT I and II.)

163. Offices of AMT II. It has no definite H.Q. as far as MERZ knows. Its offices are distributed over the entire complex of buildings in Albrechtstrasse and Wilhelmstrasse, and are found in the middle of various Ämter. (MERZ had to go to AMT II on various occasions about the various charges brought against him. He was shunted back and forth from one AMT to another, each time finding himself in a different legal office until at last the right one was discovered. See SIME Report No.4, Chapter B, p.8, 6 March 1943.)

164. AMT I and II. Although AMT II appears in the establishment of SIPO as a separate bureau, it seems to survive as an autonomous department only on paper and may in practice be considered a branch of AMT I.

165. Functions of AMT II. It does the legal work for the entire RSHA and conducts the preliminary investigation into offences committed by all officials and employees of SIPO, submitting these findings for trial to SS and Police Courts. (See SIME Report No.4, p.8, June 1942 and 6 March 1943; and SIME Report No.5, p.1, 11 and 12th June 1943.)

166. AMT III, or SICHERHEITSDIENST (S.D.) = Security Service.

Present Amtschef III: Unknown to MERZ, but said to be an SS Brigadeführer. H.Q. is or was at Albrechtstrasse 9, Berlin. The divisions of this AMT are unknown to MERZ. AMT III has no real executive branch, this part of the work being left to AMT IV (Gestapo). AMT III functions only as a bureau of investigation, compilation and planning, inside Germany and in all occupied territories and countries under German civil administration. It is responsible for the investigation and detailed examination of all social, political and economic conditions and problems in the Reich and German-governed territories, such as the Generalgouvernement. It reports on the effects and results of new social, political and economic laws. It includes in its survey social life, Churches, politics, finance, economics and industry. Outside the Reich or occupied territory it has KULTUR as its main function. (MERZ could not explain exactly what he meant by this contradictory statement. He had apparently learned that by heart in his "Kommissar" course.)

167. AMT IV, or GEHEIME STAATSPOLIZEI (STAPO, now less commonly called GESTAPO) = Secret State Police.

(Note: This AMT MERZ knows better than others because he worked under and in it for several years.)

Present Amtschef IV: SS Gruppenführer MÜLLER; formerly of Munich, where he was in charge of the STAPO section dealing with Communism. (Said to be a great favourite of HIMMLER. MÜLLER was an obscure party man until discovered by HEYDERICH who had him quickly promoted. Small-talk has it that MÜLLER, who possesses no academic qualifications for a post in the higher SIPO career, is making the head of KALTENBRUNNER, which is wearing the crown of SIPO, rest uneasy.)

Amtschef IV under HEYDERICH and predecessor of MÜLLER: Dr. BEST.

In same office as MÜLLER, sitting opposite him: Kriminalrat HALMERSEGGGER, in charge of "agents" (=informers?) of AMT IV.

168. Location of AMT IV. H.Q. of STAPO is or was in Albrechtstrasse 8, BERLIN. Some of its Referate are in other parts of BERLIN.

169. Functions of AMT IV. They are chiefly executive, as well as those of AMT V. Whereas officials of AMT III are mostly "scholars or party men", AMT IV and V are composed principally of men risen from the

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ranks, or, as MERZ puts it, the latter are mainly Beamte (minor officials). AMT IV covers a wide range of subjects similar to AMT III, but it is not active outside the Reich or German-governed occupied territory. As many of the divisions are known to MERZ various activities will be described under the appropriate division or section.

170. AMT IV, Referat A (A-Division). Referatsleiter (C.O. Division): Oberregierungsrat PANZINGER.

Functions of AMT IV A: Surveillance of Communists, "MARXISTS", Saboteurs, and of political internees in K.Z. (concentration camps).

(Note: Most officials in AMT IV A are from BAVARIA where they had worked under MÜLLER, hence in SIPO circles the nickname of IVA is "Referat BAIERN" or "Baiernabteilung" (Bavarian division or section.)

MERZ is certain that Referat A contains 4 sections and that he has numbered IVA 4 correctly. He is not sure of the correct functions for the first three sections.

171. AMT IV A, Abteilung (Section) 1. Communism or Third International.

172. AMT IV A 2. "Marxism", or Second International, mostly Social-Democrats.

173. AMT IV A 3. Counter-Sabotage (Sabotage-Abwehr).

174. AMT IV A 4. "Mercy Section" (Gnadenabteilung). Abteilungsleiter (O.C. Section): Polizei-Inspektor ECKERLE.

This section collaborates with Sections 1 - 3. It decides on release of political prisoners from "KZ" (Konzentrationslager or penitentiary). After two years of K.Z. or penal servitude a German loses his "Wehrwürdigkeit" (right to serve in the armed forces). During the last two years, AMT IV A 4 has been "merciful" more than previously and has re-granted "Wehrwürdigkeit" to many able-bodied men on condition that they justify the leniency shown them by volunteering for suicide work in the army, such as bomb disposal with sappers. AMT IV A 4 also supplies data on political prisoners in cases involving capital punishment. These records are sent to the Ministry of Justice (Justizministerium) for a final decision.

175. AMT IV, Referat B. C.O. unknown to MERZ.

Function of AMT IV B. Investigating and dealing with Reactionary Groups and movements, churches, sects, Freemasonry, Jews. As with sections of IVA, MERZ is not certain of the correct numbering but knows the total number and the fields covered in this Referat.

(Note by I.O.: Franz MAYR stated that in 1940 he worked on Persian problems in preparation for his mission. Oddly enough the only section containing any literature on IRAN was the Abteilung for Jews and Freemasons. MAYR was under the impression that this PERSIAN Dept., containing only a few books and pamphlets, was only geographically attached to this section.)

176. AMT IV B, Abteilung 1. (?) "Reaktion", especially Junkers in their strongholds of MECKLENBURG, East and West Prussia; other groups of nobles (Adelskreise); Deutsch-Nationale (German Nationalist Party) including former members of "Stahlhelm"; Nationalists.

177. AMT IV B, Abt. 2. (?) Churches (and Sects?). MERZ not certain if both in same section. Churches = Protestant (Evangelische Kirche) and R.C. (Katholische Kirche). Sects = Baptists, Methodists, Christian Scientists, etc. etc.

178. AMT IV B 3. (?) Freemasons (Freimaurer). MERZ not certain whether Sects are in a separate Abteilung, and Freemasons and Jews are in one instead of two sections. (In 1940 the latter two were in one section, according to

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79. AMT IV, Referat C. Chief of C unknown to MERZ.

MERZ does not know the sections of Division C, although he spent a few weeks in one of their camps (HAMBURG-NEUHOF) in April 1943.

180. Functions of AMT IV C. Management and surveillance of places of "protection" (=preventive) detention, and political re-education of inmates. There are three categories: KZ or Konzentrationslager, for dangerous political criminals or suspects.

Politische Schulungslager (Political Education Camps), mostly for youths who were brought up in the wrong surroundings. Many former foreign legionaries were sent there.

Arbeitserziehungslager (Labour Education Camp), for men who have committed minor political offences or have been "unsocial", for instance men who have refused to help in an air-raid or have openly grumbled about them. (See SEME Report No. 4 Chapter B, p. 9, 1 April 1943). The latter are a new institution and there seems a great need for them for, according to MERZ, each STAPO Leitstelle (provincial H.Q.) has one such camp. HAMBURG has, or had, one at HAMBURG-NEUHOF.

181. Continuation or Termination of Internment by Amt IV.C.

No German may be detained in KZ, or one of the other camps mentioned above, for more than 3 months unless AMT IV C officially orders further detention. Each STAPO Leitstelle reports four times a year on every man whose internment it has instigated. After "investigation" of the man's behaviour in KZ or other camp, it may recommend to AMT IV C the detained person's continued detention or his release and possibly incorporation in the army. The ultimate fate of any person interned in these camps is always officially decided by AMT IV C. (See also AMT IV A 4 above.)

(Note: MERZ himself was expecting severe punishment after trial by the SS and Police Court in CRACOW. As the charge was brought by AMT IV, in whose employ he committed the offences, he expected, at the least, long internment in KZ. He hoped, however, that AMT VI, his new employers, would be able to arrange matters with AMT IV.)

182. AMT IV, Referat (Division) D. Present chief unknown to MERZ. Very frequent change of C.O.

O.C. Office Administration: Polizeiamtman KUFHL.

All of AMT IV D is or was in BERLIN-LICHTERFELDE-OST, Langestrasse 5/6.

183. Functions of AMT IV D. It deals with all political problems in occupied territory under German civil administration, NOT under German military Government. IV D is the responsible authority for all SIPO departments and officials in these territories, in which SD, STAPO and KRIPO are under a single command. IV D maintains permanent liaison with SIPO Befehlshaber and Kommandeure in these territories. It sifts their reports and either acts on them directly through these territorial SIPO officials or passes on reports to the appropriate AMT (III or V).

184. Sections of AMT IV D. It is subdivided into four Abteilungen. MERZ is certain of the number of sections as he has worked in IV D 2. According to him the following territories have a German Civil Government: NORWAY, HOLLAND, YUGOSLAVIA (CROATIA and parts of SERBIA), the GENERALGOUVERNEMENT, and parts of RUSSIA, especially the BALTIC COUNTRIES. As enemy countries under German Military Government MERZ listed FRANCE and BELGIUM, parts of RUSSIA, parts of SERBIA. GREECE was still in the latter category in October 1943, but may have changed over to German civil administration and thus a new section in IV D may have been formed. (See (f) below, Change of Policy in Greece para 213).

185. AMT IV D, Abteilung 1. WESTEUROPA. No details known.

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186. AMT IV D, Abt. 2. GENERALGOUBERNEMENT.

Present O.C. Section 2: Regierungsrat und SS Sturbannführer: THOMSEN.

His predecessor: Reg.Rat und SS Sturbannführer Dr. DEUMLING.

A minor official in IV d 2: Kriminal-Kommissar WEILER.

(Note by I.O.: DEUMLING has been frequently mentioned in the present series of reports on MERZ. When AMT VI took over some of the activities and negotiations of AMT IV D 2 with Polish Political leaders, it was apparently discovered that not only MERZ had exceeded his authority but also Dr. DEUMLING. MERZ believes that on account of his own activities DEUMLING was removed from office and sent to a SIFO Einsatzkommando (see (g) below) in Yugoslavia. On his first trip to ATHENS, with GRAD, MERZ tried to find him in ZAGREB but was told that he had been sent to ESSEG.)

187. Function of AMT IV D 2. Same as outlined in para.185, with particular application to Poland. The inner workings of AMT IV D 2 and of the entire Referat D can best be understood by a study of MERZ's activities in it. See SIME REPORT No.1, p.7, Mid-January 1942, end March 1942, April 1942, May 1942; p.8, Winger 42/43. Report No.5, Chapter E, paras. 14-34, giving details of MERZ's activities in Poland, as minor official of SIFO Kommando in Generalgouvernement and thus of IV D 2. Also report No.6, Chapters F, G and H.

188. AMT IV D 3. TSCHECHOSLOVAKIEN (Czechoslovakia). Chief unknown to MERZ.

189. AMT IV D 4. - RUSSLAND. (Russia). Chief unknown to MERZ.

190. AMT IV, Referat (Division) E. Present C.O.: Oberregierungsrat HUPPENKOTHE. Official in AMT IV E, exact function unknown: Kriminalrat SCHMITZ.

Functions of AMT IV E: Counter-Espionage.

Sub-divisions of AMT IV E unknown to MERZ.

191. GRENZPOLIZEI (Frontier Police) probably attached to AMT IV E. The Frontier Police is responsible for passport control. At small frontier posts, due to lack of trained personnel, this control is carried out by officials of the custom division of the Reichsfinanz-ministerium.

192. KRIPO Section, attached to AMT IV. MERZ does not know in what it is a small section, entirely composed of KRIPO specialists. It is called the ERKENNUNGSDIENST (Recognition or Detection Service) of AMT IV. It takes fingerprints, footprints and photographs of political suspects or their property.

193. AMT V, or REICHSKRIMINALPOLIZEI (KRIPO) = Imperial C.I.D.

Present Amtschef V: Gruppenführer NEBE. H.Q. is or was in a new building in a side street between Hausvogteiplatz and Gendarmenmarkt in BERLIN. It is divided into 18 Reichszentralen (Reich Centres), corresponding to provinces or states. (For a partial list of these centres see para.209. The functions of AMT V are almost identical with those of C.I.D. MERZ worked in the Hamburg KRIPO and SIFO from November 1935 until his transfer to POLAND, in the summer of 1939. He is therefore familiar with the inner workings of this AMT V. It deals with habitual criminals, burglars, traffickers in narcotics, coiners of money, vagabonds, high pressure salesmen, fire-raisers, to quote some examples given by MERZ.

194. Reichskriminaltechnisches Institut, Attached to AMT V and housed in the same building. Experts or specialists work in the laboratories on scientific investigations or experiments.

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CIT GERMANY OCC INTELL

OFFICER NAZI INTELL

OFFICIAL AND CO-WORKER

OF HANS MERZ []

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195. AMT VI, or AUSLANDS-VEHRICHTSDIENST (Foreign Intelligence Service.

Officials: Present Amtschef VI: SS Oberführer SCHILLENBERG (Merz was told by Mehring and Hillitz that this Nazi official was responsible for, and directed, the BEST-SILVER'S enterprise.)

Minor, mostly unclassified officials in AMT VI, all former fellow pupils of MERZ in Senior SIPO School, BERLIN, now all Kriminalkommissare and SS Untersturmführer:

MERZING, Emil: Schupo, Cologne; Stapo, Cologne; SIPO School; AMT VI.

BLITZ, Herbert: Schupo, SIPO School; AMT VI, in Middle East Division.

GÖRING, Franz: Stapo, Weimar; SIPO School, AMT VI.

BELING, who a few years ago changed his Polish name (BELEKOWSKI ?); Schupo; SIPO School; AMT VI.

196. Location of H.Q. AMT VI. It is or was in BERLIN-GRUNEWALD, Berkaerstrasse. (Note by I.O.: MERZ does not remember the street number, although he has visited the building. The addresses given by BLUME and others of the Franz Mayr group for H.Q. AMT VI (of S.D.) were all in GRUNEWALD: Berkaerstr. 22, Delbrückstr. 6 & 10.)

197. Functions of AMT VI. Foreign political espionage in enemy and neutral countries. Close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerium des Auswärtigen) and the Ministry of Propaganda, especially on results obtained abroad. All military information, if obtained by agents of AMT VI (V - Leute), is supposed to be sent directly to ABWEHR. (See HEYDERICH's Gentleman's agreement with ABW, Chapter M (b), below.) If possible, AMT VI is to refrain from purely military espionage or sabotage. AMT VI interests itself, however, in all subversive movements or efforts to achieve complete independence in all countries in M.E. and Africa and, according to MERZ, is very active in this field. The Arab problem is considered the most important.

(Note by I.O.: In practice the agreement with ABW not to undertake military espionage and sabotage is not adhered to by AMT VI. MERZ himself mentioned that four AMT VI agents were sent to PERSIA to commit acts of military sabotage on a large railway tunnel in order to stop the flow of war materials to Russia, via the Trans-Iranian Railway. Despite this statement MERZ will not entirely admit that such enterprises have become common practice with AMT VI. Major (=Lt.) MÜLLER of ABW, Franz MAYR, BLUME, ROCKSTROH, GRILLIE AND HOLZAPFEL, the latter five "S.D."-men, according to their own statements, have all stated to I.O. that they have heard of disagreement between ABW and RSHA on the division of labour, and that "S.D. seemed to have won the argument and was sending its agents abroad not only for political intelligence and propaganda, but also for military sabotage. Franz MAYR and his minions all admitted shipments of explosives, arms and ammunition to PERSIA, some of which arrived by air for "DORA". Furthermore, BLUME and the other three RSHA men were equipped with German army uniforms at a house in GRUNEWALD where they stayed for a short time before flying to SIMFEROPOL and PERSIA. KOENDGEN, the only surviving ABW member of the party, visited his RSHA comrades in GRUNEWALD at an address which, from the description furnished by all, including MERZ, would appear to be identical with H.Q. AMT VI in BERLIN-GRUNEWALD. According to KOENDGEN his comrades received some training or instruction in sabotage at this address.)

After close questioning on the possibility of sabotage abroad and in view of the admission of one case, MERZ reluctantly agreed that sabotage was perhaps included in the functions of AMT VI.

198. Change of Personnel in AMT VI. At the reorganization of RSHA virtually all of the office personnel of AMT VI was made up of SD officials, who at that time were mostly reliable Nazis, many with an academic background. Of late there has been an influx of men who have risen from the ranks in other Amters of SIPO or in SOJUEDO (See partial list in para.195). According to MERZ some of the men he knows are not Nazis. Perhaps the intrusion of lower career men into the original "S.D.", the self-styled cream of the SIPO, may, according to MERZ, partially account for the not altogether friendly rivalry between AMT VI (ex S.D.) and AMT IV (STAPO).

199. AMT VI Referat & Abteilungen. Although MERZ undertook his last mission for AMT VI and through his a/m friends had several personal contacts with this AMT, the last in October 1945, he was unable to give definitely more than one name, letter or number of divisions and sections in AMT VI. He maintains that no such section names or numbers were visible anywhere at Berkaerstrasse. He remembers vaguely that on MEHRING's door, on the second floor, there was painted the room number, probably 203.

200. AMT VI, Referat A (?) or WESEUROPA (?). MERZ only remembers that MEHRING was in the HOLLAND section of the Western European Division, which was probably called AMT VI A. MEHRING was transferred to another section or division because of disagreement with his O.C.

201. AMT VI, POLISH SECTION. Although MEHRING, after his transfer, helped MERZ with his Polish problems, he was definitely NOT in the Polish Section. This section MERZ believes to have been the authority which sent a young Obersturmführer of AMT VI to WARSAW to SIPO Kommandeur SPILKER for assistance in the recruitment of Polish agents for SIPO. (SILE Report No.6, para. I 59.)

202. AMT VI, Referat Näherer Osten (Middle East Division).

Referatsleiter: Dr. GRAVE or GREVE. (Note: SS. Sturmbannführer or Obersturmbannführer Dr. GRAVE, who accompanied BLUME and other members of the FRANZ MAYR party to SIMFEROPOL?) ELLITZ (See para 195) is a minor official in this division. He told MERZ about GRAVE.

203. AMT VI, Referat F. Technical work, such as passports, copying consular stamps, signatures, etc. ELLITZ told MERZ about this Referat in connection with WANDA'S passport. This division is probably not larger than the normal section (Abteilung) in other Amters.

204. AMT VII, or WELTANSCHAULICHE GEGNERFORSCHUNG (an untranslatable expression meaning world-wide investigation of the enemy, or geo-political investigation of the enemy.)

Present Amtschef VII: SS Standartenführer Prof. Dr. SIX. H.Q. is or was Wilhelmstrasse 102, BERLIN. MERZ knows no details of the organization of this AMT but is under the impression that it is the most hush-hush of all. This AMT is wholly composed of former S.D. officials, no were drawn from KRIPO and STAPO being admitted.

Function: As far as MERZ knows, AMT VII collates information gathered in occupied territory, in enemy and neutral countries, by agents of AMT III, IV, V, VI and from any other available source. This material is then prepared for propaganda intended for all countries in the world. AMT VII probably disseminates this propaganda itself but nothing is known of the methods employed. Some of the distribution of the products of AMT VII may be made through AMT VI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(e) ORGANISATION OF SIPO IN THE REICH, OUTSIDE RSHA.

205. Only three of the seven Bureaux or Amtter have branches in the Reich: AMT III or S.D., AMT IV or (GE)STAPO, AMT V or KRIFO. All three have their H.Q. in RSHA but all over the Reich each AMT has branches working independently of one another, though STAPO and KRIFO at times collaborate.

S.D.

206. This AMT, as stated above, is really an information bureau, leaving the execution of plans or arrests to AMT IV or STAPO. Its organisation is based on the Nazi Gau system. There are approximately 20 main divisions, called S.D. Leitabschnitte (Chief S.D. Region) one for each political Gau of the Reich. Each Leitabschnitt is divided into 2 or 3 districts, called S.D. Abschnitte (S.D. District) corresponding to the number of districts in the Gau. Each district may have 2 or 3 S.D. Nebenstellen (branch offices), depending on the importance of the district from an S.D. or Nazi viewpoint. Nebenstellen are not normally found in cities with a population of under 100,000. e.g. S.D. Leitabschnitt HANNOVER, S.D. Abschnitt LÜNEBURG, S.D. Nebenstelle.....?

(GE)STAPO.

207. STAPO and Kripo are identical in the arrangement and location of executive branches. The divisions are based not on the Nazi Gau system as for S.D., but on the old-established German administrative areas. The nomenclature for these STAPO and KRIFO branches also differs from that of S.D. There are 18 STAPO Reichszentralen, corresponding in PRUSSIA to the provinces, outside Prussia to the old autonomous states, like BAVARIA. The provincial or state H.Q., called (GE)STAPO Leitstelle (Chief STAPO station), is nearly always situated in the capital of the province or state. A STAPO Leitstelle has 2 or 3 STAPO Stellen (stations) one for each Regierungsbezirk (Administrative district). A STAPO Stelle is nearly always in the district capital. Each Stelle has 2 or 3 STAPO Aussenstellen (Branch stations) in cities with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. In provincial capitals a STAPO Leitstelle functions also as STAPO Stelle.

Names of STAPO Officials in the Reich Known to MERZ.

- 208. Oberregierungsrat SEETZEN, Chief of STAPO Leitstelle, HAMBURG.
- Regierungsrat Dr. KUHL 2 i/c STAPO, HAMBURG.
- Polizei-Amtmann BEEKEDORE, O.C. Office Administration STAPO, HAMBURG.
- Reg.Rat. & SS Sturmführer RUX, Chief of STAPO at GRAUDENZ.

PARTIAL LIST OF STAPO AND KRIFO LEITSTELLEN and STELLEN, as given from memory by MERZ.

<u>209. Leitstellen (Reichszentralen)</u>	<u>Stellen in Reichszentrale.</u>
AACHEN (Aix-la-Chapelle)	--
BERLIN	POTSDAM
BRESLAW	OEFELN
DÜSSELDORF	ESSEN and DUISBURG.
DRESDEN	CHEMNITZ
HAMBURG	KIEL and SCHWERIN
HANNOVER	OLDENBURG and BREMEN
MÜNCHEN (Munich)	NÜRNBERG (Nuremberg) and AUGSBURG.
KATOWITZ	HINDENBURG
LEIPZIG	--

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209. (Cont'd)

Leitstellen (Reichszentralen)

Stellen in REICHSZENTRALE.

WIEN (Vienna)

GRAZ and LINZ

STUTTGART

--

STETTIN

KOLBERG

KÖNIGSBERG

Allenstein.

KARLSRUHE

--

KÖLN (Cologne)

--

210. KRIPO.

Its divisions and the location of its KRIPO Leitstellen and KRIPO Stellen are identical with those of (GE)STAPO.

211. Dual Control of S.D., STAPO and KRIPO offices in Reich.

STAPO and KRIPO Aussenstellen and Stellen (or S.D. Nebenstellen and Abschnitte) report only to their immediate superiors and take orders only from them. Each STAPO or KRIPO Leitstelle or S.D. Leitabschnitt is responsible to its own H.Q. at RSHA and at the same time to the SIPO Inspekteur of its province or GAU. The Inspector transmits intelligence and orders to and from the Senior SS and Police Leader (Höherer SS and Polizeiführer) of the same Gau or Province. The latter has direct access to HIMMLER, as described in Para 142. MERZ is not certain of the regional or provincial divisions for those SIPO Inspekteure who are outside the SIPO organization. There is approximately one of each of these officials to every political Gau, which is also the territorial sphere of an S.D. Leitabschnitt, but as STAPO and KRIPO Leitstellen or Reichszentralen have different geographical boundaries, there is apparently some confusion in the minds of minor officials about the precise Senior SS and Police Leader to whom reports are sent on their own activities.

(f) ORGANISATION OF SIPO IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

With particular reference to the Generalgouvernement.

212. Territories in Which SIPO Operates.

SIPO is installed in occupied territory (besetztes Gebiet) only under German Civil administration. In so-called enemy territory (feindliches Gebiet) there is a German military administration. The determining factor for the installation of civil administration seems to be less the distance to the battle front or the length or period under German military occupation, than the attitude of the civilian population. MERZ is certain of SIPO Befehlshaber (SIPO Chiefs), and thus of SIPO branches, in the Generalgouvernement (CRACOW), the Protektorat (PRAGUE), RUSSIA, SERBIA (BELGRADE, name of SIPO Befehlshaber SS Oberführer Dr. SCHEFFE or SCHAFÉ), Holland (AMSTERDAM) and Norway (OSLO). See also para. 184.)

213. Change of Policy in GREECE.

This country, which had strangely escaped the infliction of a SIPO regime, is probably by this time saddled with a German Civil Administration. A few days before MERZ's final departure from ATHENS, at the beginning of October, he was informed by the Polizeiattaché HÖSSELBARTH of the arrival of a new Höherer SS und Polizeiführer, a certain STRUPE or STROEP who had been simple SS and Police Leader of WARSAW District from the winter of 1942/43 until the end of Summer 1943. HÖSSELBARTH related that when this gentleman arrived in ATHENS, he had words with the military commander, a general whose name MERZ has forgotten. STRUPE complained to the general that only two or three very old and small cars (Volkswagen) had been assigned to him and his subordinates. The general replied that the military were still in charge and that, so long as he remained there, all good cars would remain with the German army. (Note by I.O.: Perhaps a perusal of obituary notices of German generals who died in October or

November 1943 will reveal the name of this officer.) HÖSSELBARTH left MERZ under the impression that STRUEP was merely the forerunner of the SIFO machinery in Greece and that a German civil administration would go hand in hand with it as it had done elsewhere. (Note by I.O.: Since this paragraph was written information from a most secret source has reached us of the presence of numerous "SD" officials in Greece. MERZ's information dates back to beginning October 1943.)

214. Choice of Poland as Model.

MERZ has no first-hand knowledge of SIFO in occupied territory other than the Generalgouvernement but knows that the organization is the same in all countries outside the Reich. He has had a good insight into the SIFO machinery in Poland through his varied activities there during the better part of four years. Chiefly the organization of SIFO in POLAND will therefore be detailed below and it may be assumed that SIFO units elsewhere are modelled on this, the first of its kind in German occupied countries.

215. Unified SIFO Command.

Only three "inter-function in occupied territory, as in the Reich outside RSHA: SD, STAPO, KRIFO. They are not autonomous services as in the Reich, but are combined into one organization, under one chief, in one office or building with three interdependent sections. The responsible authority in BERLIN for all three sections is STAPO, or AMT IV D, in the case of Poland AMT IV D 2. (See Appendix C). No direct communication is permitted between an SD section of a SIFO command and AMT III at RSHA, nor can a KRIFO section contact AMT V except through its superior SIFO command. Any intelligence from SD or KRIFO sections of interest only to AMT III or V is transmitted to these sister "inter by AMT IV D. (See para 183.) Polish C.I.D. branches are attached to, and cooperate with, KRIFO sections of SIFO.

216. SIFO Offices Parallel to Those of German Civil Administration.

The General-Gouvernement, with CRACOW as Capital, is administratively divided into five DISTRIKTE: CRACOW, RADOM, WARSAW, LUBLIN, GALICIA (LEMBERG). The "districts" (= provinces) are subdivided into areas (KREISE) or cities (Städte). The German civil administrator for the entire territory is called General-Gouverneur (at present FRANK) and the corresponding chief of SIFO is called Befehlshaber der SIFO. A Distrikt is administered by a Gouverneur, also called Distriktchef. In SIFO the corresponding division is a SIFO Kommando with a Kommandeur der SIFO. An area or city has for civil chief a Kreishauptmann or Stadthauptmann. In the SIFO there are Aussen(dienst)stellen ("Outside" or Branch stations) with a Leiter (O.C.) der SIFO Aussenstelle.

217. SIFO Befehlshaber (SIFO C.in C.)

The SIFO Chief of an entire territory is called Befehlshaber, a title hitherto reserved only for a German army G.O.C. in C. His H.Q. is always in the capital of the German civil administration. In the Generalgouvernement it is in CRACOW, where General-Gouverneur FRANK holds sway. The SIFO Chief is an executive officer who directs only the activities of the three SIFO sections in his territory. He receives his directives from AMT IV D 2, although he holds a rank far superior to the chief of that section. The Befehlshaber der SIFO has to report not only to AMT IV D but also has to keep his Senior SS and Police Leader informed of all important matters that come to his knowledge and occasionally receives "suggestions" from this HIMMLER appointee. (See para. 226.) The CRACOW SIFO CHIEF is Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei im Generalgouvernement, SS Oberführer (=Maj.Gen.) BIERKAMP. His predecessor was SS Oberführer SCHÖNGARTH, who has been mentioned several times in this series of reports on MERZ, in connection with agreements between the German Government and Polish Secret Societies. Before SCHÖNGARTH the Befehlshaber was BRUNO STRECKENBACH, who had been Chief of STAPO, HAMBURG, before the war, was made Amtschef I of SIFO in BERLIN after his CRACOW command, and was last heard of as Obersturnbannführer (-Lt!) on the Russian front.

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SUBJ WAS NAZI INTELL OFFICIAL AND

CO-WORKER OF HANS MERZ [REDACTED]

218. SIPO Kommandeure and SIPO Kommandos.

The Generalgouvernement consists of 5 Distrikte, with a SIPO Kommando in each Distrikt. The chief of a Kommando is called officially Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei (or der SIPO) with his H.Q. in the capital of the Distrikt or province, and unofficially SIPO Kommandeur. His functions are the same as those of his chief, on a smaller scale, but he does not normally communicate with AMT IV D except through his senior officer.

219. Officials in Polish SIPO Kommandos. Known to MERZ.

CRACOW (KRAKAU). Nil. (See para. 215 for names of Befehlshaber.

RADOM: Kommandeur der SIPO RADOM: SS. Sturmabführer and Regierungsrat LIPHARD. His predecessor: Regierungsrat FUX, who is now Chief of STAPO, GRAUDENZ (See para 208).

2nd. I.C. Kriminalrat und SS Sturmabführer (=Major) LOTHAR WANDEL (from Saxony).

O.C. KRIPO SECTION: Kriminalrat und SS Sturmabführer von DOMBROWSKI (a Prussian).

O.C. Section for Polish Secret Organisations: Kriminalrat und SS Hauptsturmführer Paul FUCK, from Bavaria or WURTEMBERG. MERZ had several meetings with him.

O.C. Section for Counter-Espionage: Kriminalrat und Hauptsturmführer BURGER.

Note: Most of the RADOM officials mentioned here may have been transferred since January 1942.

WARSAW (WARSAWA). Kommandeur der SIPO WARSCHAU:

S.S. Obersturmbannführer Dr. HAHN. His predecessor was

SS. Standartenführer (=Col.) MEISSINGER, now probably Polizeilattache in JAPAN.

LUBLIN: Nil.

GALICIA: at LWOV (LEMBERG). Kommandeur der SIPO GALIZIEN: S.S. Obersturmbannführer (=Lt.Col.) TANZMANN.

220. SIPO Aussen(dienst)stellen (Branch Stations).

In the Reich and occupied territory alike, these Aussenstellen are the smallest subdivisions of SIPO. Their functions are similar to those of SIPO Kommandos but on a much smaller scale. KIELCE SIPO Branch Station, in 1941/42, had three sub-stations, aside from the administrative offices

- i. Counter-Espionage and Sabotage (Abwehr),
- ii. Jews and Economic Life (Wirtschaft),
- iii. Resistance Movements (Widerstandsbewegung).

The O.C. of a SIPO branch station may only report to his immediate chief, the SIPO Kommandeur. MERZ, who was a minor official in KIELCE, reported directly to some of his superiors at RADOM, over the head of his O.C. Aussenstelle. This former STAPO official, THOMAS, caused a serious charge to be brought against him.

221. SIPO Aussenstellen in RADOM "Distrikt".

KIELCE

TSCHENSTOCHAU (CZESTOCHOWA)

TOMASCHOW (TOMASZOW)

222. Officials at SIFO Aussenstelle KIELCE Known to MERZ.

First O.C. (Leiter Aussenstelle): Kriminalsekretär EMIL EGGERS.
Now Kriminalkommissar in the STAPO Leitstelle HAMBURG.

Second O.C. Kriminalkommissar THOMAS KATTOVICZ (KATTOVICE). Recently transferred to

Present O.C. Unknown to MERZ.

2nd I.C. Kriminalsekretär HANISCH.

Interrogators and general employees in 1940/41.

Kriminaloberassistent REIN.

Kriminalassistentenarwärter ZYGAN.

Interpreter CZOK.

Interpreter THOMAS.

Also MERZ, as Kriminalassistent, end 1939 - August 1940,
as Kriminaloberassistent, August 1940 - Mid-Jan. 1942.

Note: Some of these officials may have been transferred elsewhere since January 1942.

223. SIFO Sonderkommando (Special Command).

MERZ knows definitely only of one, in WARSAW. He believes that similar Sonderkommandos exist in other occupied countries. There is only the one WARSAW Special Detachment in the Generalgouvernement, newly created in mid-January 1942. It depends directly from the Befehlshaber, and is not subject to the control or check of the SS and Police leader of his Distrikt. (See para 225.) It has a very small establishment, without departments or sections, and no branches in any other district or city.

224. Staff of SIFO Sonderkommando in October 1943.

Kommandeur: SPILKER, Kriminalrat and SS Sturmbannführer (= Maj.)

2nd I.C.: SCHMIDT, Kriminalsekretär und SS Untersturmführer (2/Lt.)

A shorthand typist: A girl from BERLIN (name forgotten).

225. Functions of the SIFO SONDERKOMMANDO.

MERZ is unable to state them precisely but has mentioned its Kommandeur and his activities several times. In answer to the question, what constituted a Sonderkommando, MERZ replied that SPILKER was the Sonderkommando. The appointment seems to have been based on SPILKER's special qualifications. He is cunning, persevering and ruthless. He would appear to be an arch-scholar. He negotiated grandiose plans with leaders of M.i.P. only to have them liquidated a little later by their patriotic countrymen, after SPILKER had furnished the latter with proof of their leaders' guilty association and collaboration with the German government, and after having their leaders "legally" condemned to death by the Polish secret parliament through his own Polish henchmen. SPILKER appears to be in charge of the penetration of Polish secret organisations in general and has planted in them many agents who report to him all new developments and plans. In April or May 1943 SPILKER told MERZ that AMT VI had sent an Obersturmführer to the Sonderkommando to help select agents, especially from Polish Secret organisations, for work abroad. (See para. 201). MERZ had no contact with the regular SIFO Kommandeur at WARSAW but many with SPILKER. MERZ likewise had many contacts with leaders of various secret organisations and therefore he and Spilker had many interests in common. MERZ also knew personally some of the agents chosen for AMT VI. In general he seems to have covered the same ground, on a lesser scale, as

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SPIJKER, Therefore the latter's functions may be summed up as penetration of Polish secret organisations and enlistment of agents from these patriotic groups for service abroad as employees of AMT VI. This is the only instance revealed by MERZ of activities of AMT VI in occupied territory under German civil administration. According to MERZ AMT VI has not normally permanent officials on the staff of SIPO Befehlshaber or Kommandeur, and in this one case their representative was sent to WARSAW only for a specific task and a limited period.

226. Dual Control of SIPO in Occupied Territory.

This control is similar to that of SS, STAPO and KRIFO in the Reich as described in paragraph 142 above. In the Generalgouvernement there is a Höherer SS and Polizeiführer (Chief SS and Police Leader) who, like his colleagues in Germany, reports direct to REICHER and is in charge of all SS and police, including SIPO and Polish police officials in the entire territory. Waffen SS are only subject to his discipline whilst not attached to a combattant army. He has under him five SS and Police Leaders, one for each Distrikt. These are responsible, in their Distrikte, for all SS, German, and Polish Police, and SIPO, not only for SS as in the Reich. There are no inspectors of SIPO and SCHUPO in occupied territory. These SS and Police Leaders hold much higher rank than the SIPO Kommandeur.

227. List of SS and Police Leaders in Generalgouvernement.

Chief SS and Police Leader in CRACOW: SS Obergruppenführer KRÜGER.

SS and Police Leader in CRACOW: Name unknown.

SS and Police Leader in RADOM: Name unknown. Formerly KATZMANN (Now at LEMBERG)

SS and Police Leader in WARSAW: Name unknown. Formerly SS Brigadeführer STROPP, or SIROPP, since October 1943 Chief SS and Police Leader, GREECE.

SS and Police Leader in LUBLIN: SS Brigadeführer GLOBOCZNIK, who supervised the evacuation of Polish peasants from the farms in his Distrikt in the Spring of 1943.

(LEMBERG) SS Brigadeführer KATZMANN, formerly of RADOM.

(g) SIPO EINSATZKOMMANDOS (SIPO Field Detachments).

228. Einsatz Kommandos in 1939 in Poland.

Originally used as an experiment in Poland, in September 1939, when they were attached to Armies. MERZ was in such a SIPO detachment, from 21st August 1939 to November 1939 (SIME REPORT NO.4, Chapter B, pp. 4 and 5). In 1939 there were probably two SIPO Einsatzgruppen (SIPO Field Groups) No.I with the Northern Army Group, No.II (MERZ'S) with the Southern Army Group. Each SIPO Field Group contained several Einsatzkommandos. MERZ's was No.5 in Group II (Einsatzkommando II/5, Armeekorps-Süd.)

229. Einsatzkommandos in 1941/43.

They underwent considerable changes after the Polish campaign. Administratively they are now probably placed under AMT I of RSHA. This AMT creates field detachments for a specific purpose or area, by selecting men from the various Amter. Though AMT I forms these units and continues to act as administrative head for these bodies, much as the Ersatzbataillon (Depot Bn.) functions for Army regiments, the staff work is probably done at AMT IV and the O.Cs. of Einsatzkommandos receive their orders from AMT IV through the SIPO Befehlshaber or SIPO Kommandeur of their area under whose

direct command these units are while on a mission (MERZ is not certain of the procedure, but has heard that this is the system at present.) SIFO field detachments are no longer attached to armies, as in 1939/40. They operate only in occupied territory under German Civil, not military, administration. MERZ knows that they have been used in NORWAY, HOLLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, including CROATIA and parts of SERBIA, the BALTIC COUNTRIES, parts of RUSSIA, or in any occupied country where a German civil administration functions. (See also Dr. DEUMLING, para. 186.) MERZ is not certain whether these SIFO EINSAATZKOMMANDOS are used only to strengthen the existing SIFO machinery in areas where serious political unrest prevails, among the civilian population or where patriots are making life difficult for the German civil administration, or whether these SIFO Field Detachments have another special mission.

(h) POLIZEIATTACHES.

230. SIFO, not SCHUFO Attache.

MERZ has no clear conception of the function of these "diplomatic" personages but from the many details he has furnished about the activities of the Polizeiattache in ATHENS it becomes evident that he is less a representative of the German police in the generally accepted sense of the word, i.e. of SCHUFO (Schutzpolizei), than of SIFO (Sicherheitspolizei).

231. AMT VI Probable Chief of Polizeiattache.

MERZ is not certain whether these Police Attaches depend on AMT IV or AMT VI, however in his own case all reports on himself, WANDA, and all information gathered about Greek Secret Organizations were transmitted by HÖSSELBARTH to AMT VI. Also Stefan MAJCHERZAK, the Polish Judas, was sent by AMT VI to HÖSSELBARTH to ascertain MERZ's address in Athens. The Sofia Polizeiattache was asked to make arrangements for MERZ's journey to Turkey, as agent of AMT VI. In Sofia, MERZ was to receive money from this official, who must have funds available from or for AMT VI. This bureau has also a political espionage centre in Athens, headed by HÖSSELBARTH (See SIFE Report No. 6, paras. 58 and 62-64). AMT VI is the only bureau of SIFO which carries on foreign political espionage. It seems, therefore, that these Police Attaches are chiefly in charge of the interests of AMT VI, though their appointment may officially emanate from the SIFO chief.

232. Polizeiattache not Under German Civil Administration.

There are no Polizeiattaches in occupied countries which have a German civil administration. As Athens has such an official, on a par with the one in SOFIA and other capitals of Axis or neutral states, this may denote that Germany, for propaganda purposes and to strengthen the Quisling government, treated Greece as a friendly country.

233. MERZ's List of Polizeiattaches.

MERZ knows of the following Polizeiattaches:

- MEISSINGER, SS Standartenführer, formerly SIFO Kommandeur in WARSAW, now probably Polizeiattache in JAPAN. Previously SIFO Kommandeur, WARSAW.
- WINTZER, Kriminalrat, now probably Polizeiattache in MADRID. Previously in AMT IV A 1 or 2 (SIFO section for Communism or MARXISM).
- HÖSSELBARTH SS Hauptsturmführer (= Captain), Polizeiattache in ATHENS.
- HOFFMANN Regierungsrat, Polizeiattache in SOFIA.

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(i) THE SIFO CAREER.

234. SD. remains largely outside the career machinery, most of its members are reliable party men, theoretically having absorbed high learning, in reality many of them devoid of a university background. With the exception of a few posts, ranks are not designated by appointments but by SS titles which, in most cases, are honorary and are revoked upon relinquishment of a post. (See STRECKENBACH, para.160.)

235. STAFO AND KRIFO more closely resemble the old police structure and most of the system described below applies to them. In the lower and intermediate brackets their titles are prefixed by "Kriminal-", both for STAFO and KRIFO officials.

236. AMT VI and AMT VII, were originally wholly composed of S.D. men. Of late there has been an influx into AMT VI of career men from the lower brackets of AMT IV and V. According to MERZ this has not abolished, but increased the hostilities between AMT VI and the "career" bureaux. The latter hasten to drop their police titles, such as Kommissar, as soon as they arrive in AMT VI and substitute for them the equivalent SS ranks. AMT VII is not involved in this rivalry because it seems to contain only "non-career high-brows".

237. Police in SIFO. In the lower and intermediate brackets the office administration of SIFO is almost wholly in the hands of former SCHUFO Officials. Their origin is clearly indicated by the prefix "Polizei-" to their titles. Ex-SCHUFO-men not in office administration assume the regular titles or SS ranks of their respective Vater.

238. Administrative and Executive Careers. There are two main divisions for careers in SIFO. First VERWALTUNG (administrative branch, exclusive of office administration, but inclusive of research and planning). This is called Gehobene (upper) or Akademische Laufbahn (career). Theoretically all officials in this division have taken a university degree, usually in law, but many senior appointments have been made from NAZI party ranks of men with less than university matriculation standard. The second "career" division is called the "Exekutive". Members of this branch, except in S.D., prefix "Kriminal-" to their titles; or, if in office administration the word "Polizei-". The "Exekutive" is sub-divided into two careers, the Lower Career (Untere Laufbahn) and the Intermediate Career (Mittlere Laufbahn). Included in the Lower Career are three temporary or non-career posts. Men with little education, like MERZ, work their way up through these posts. The minimum qualification for admission to the lowest group is the German equivalent for the British School Leaving Certificate, for the intermediate career it is the University Matriculation Certificate (Abiturium). As for the "Academic Career" careers, this standard is widely disregarded in the case of good party men. There has been such a dearth of suitable candidates for the intermediate career that even unreliable party-men are accepted, below Abiturium standard, provided they have proved their worth in the lower career. MERZ, MEHRING and ELLITZ are among these.

239. Senior Appointment in "Exekutive" Branch.

MERZ believes appointments like SIFO Kommandeur (=Col.) or SIFO Befehlshaber (=Maj.Gen.) to be outside the SIFO career system.

(j) LIST OF SIFO APPOINTMENTS, TITLES OR RANKS and THEIR SS EQUIVALENTS.

240. "Administration" (Higher or Academic) Career = VERWALTUNGSLAUFBAHN.

<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Title or Rank.</u> (Not normally used in S.D.)	<u>SS Equivalent.</u>
Chef der Sicherheitspolizei (SIFO.)	--	SS Obergruppenführer (Col.-Gen.)

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<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Title or Rank</u> (Not normally used in S.D.)	<u>SS Equivalent.</u>
Amtschef (Chief of SD STAPO, KRIFO, etc.) Depending upon size and importance of AMT	--	{ SS Gruppenführer (Gen.) { SS Brigadeführer (Lt.Gen.) { SS Standartenführer (Col.)
Referatsleiter (C.O. Division)	{ Oberregierungs-Rat } { Regierungs-Rat } { (State Counsellor) } { In one or two cases } { a lower rank, }	- { SS Standartenführer (Col.) { SS Obersturmbannführer } { (Lt.Col.) }
Chef der STAPO (KRIFO) Leitstelle } Abteilungsleiter } (O.C. Section) }	Oberregierungs-Rat - Regierungs-Rat. Assessor	- SS Standartenführer (Col.) { SS Obersturmbannführer } { (Lt. Col.) } { SS Sturmbannführer (Maj.) } - SS Hauptsturmführer (Capt.)

**241. "Exekutive" Career (Exekutive Laufbahn), Intermediate (Mittlere).
("Kriminal-" prefixed to title, except in S.D.)**

Kriminal-Direktor	=	SS Obersturmbannführer (Lt.Col.)
Kr.-Rat { after two years' service { first two years	=	SS Sturmbannführer (Maj.) = SS Hauptsturmführer (Captain)
Kr.-Kommissar { after four years' service { after two years' service { first two years	=	SS Hauptsturmführer (Captain) = SS Obersturmführer (Lt.) = SS Untersturmführer (2/Lt.)

**242. Ex. tive Career, Lower (Untere). ("Kriminal-" prefixed except in
S.D.)**

Kr.-Inspektor	=	SS Obersturmführer (Lt.)
Kr.-Obersekretär	=	SS Untersturmführer (2/Lt.)
Kr.-Sekretär	=	SS Stabsscharführer (R.S.M.)
Kr.-Oberassistent	=	SS Hauptscharführer (C.S.M.)
Kr.-Assistent	=	SS Oberscharführer (Sjt.)

Preparatory, Non-Career Posts.

(Equivalent SS ranks depend upon salary received for work.)

Kr.-Assistentenanwärter	=	SS Scharführer (L/Sgt.)
Kr.-Assistentenanwärter i. V. (im Vorbereitungsdienst = in preparatory service)	=	SS Unterscharführer (Cpl.)
Kriminal Angestellter (=Employee)	=	SS Unterscharführer (Cpl.) (down to SS Sturmann (L/Cpl. 2nd class) depending on salary received.)

**243. Office Administration (Büro-Verwaltung), Intermediate and
Lower Career. (Polizei-" prefixed in all cases.)**

Polizei-Amtmann	=	SS Obersturmbannführer (Lt.Col.)
Pol.-Oberinspektor.	=	SS Sturmbannführer (Major)
Pol.-Inspektor	=	SS Hauptsturmführer (Captain)
Pol.-Obersekretär	=	SS Obersturmführer (Lt.)
Pol.-Sekretär	=	SS Untersturmführer (2/Lt.)
Pol.-Büroassistent	=	SS Oberscharführer (Sgt.)

Note: Polizei-Inspektor is one rank higher than Kriminal-Inspektor;
the same difference applies to ranks down to Sekretär. See para.
242.

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(k) Ranks in SS (SCHUTZ STAFFEL) and in German Army and Nearest British Equivalents.

244. MERZ was asked to give a list of all SS and equivalent German Army ranks. The list as given below may serve as reference for SS ranks in this series of reports.

245.

<u>SS (SCHUTZ-STAFFEL)</u> (Rank or Title Always prefixed by SS.)	<u>GERMAN ARMY</u> (With German Abbreviations.)	<u>Nearest BRITISH EQUIVALENT.</u>
SS Oberstgruppenführer	Generalfeldmarschall	Field Marshal
SS Obergruppenführer	Generaloberst	Col.-Gen.
SS Gruppenführer	General	Gen.
SS Brigadeführer	Generalleutnant	Lt.-Gen.
SS Oberführer	Generalmajor	Maj.Gen.
SS Standartenführer	Oberst	Col.
SS Obersturnbannführer	Oberstleutnant (Oberstleuth.)	Lt.-Col.
SS Sturnbannführer	Major	Maj.
SS Hauptsturnführer	Hauptmann (Hptn.)	Capt.
SS Obersturnführer	Oberleutnant (O/Ltn.)	Lt.
SS Untersturnführer	Leutnant (Ltn.)	2/Lt.
SS Stabscharführer (Exists only in Waffen SS)	Stabsfeldwebel (St/Fw.)	R.S.M.
SS Sturnscharführer	Hauptfeldwebel (H/Fw.)	C.S.M.
SS Hauptscharführer	Oberfeldwebel (O/Fw.)	Sgt.Maj.
SS Oberscharführer	Feldwebel (Fw.)	Sgt.
SS Scharführer	Unterfeldwebel (Unterfw.)	L/Sgt.
SS Unterscharführer	Unteroffizier (Uffz.)	Cpl.
SS Rottenführer	Obergefreiter (O/Gefr.)	L/Cpl. (1st Class)
SS Sturmmann	Gefreiter (Gefr.)	L/Cpl. (2nd Class)
SS Mann	* (Soldat or Obersoldat (O/Soldat) (Schütze or Oberschütze (O/Schütze), etc.	Pte. (2nd or 1st Class) etc.

Note by I.O.: MERZ's version agreed in all details with that of BLUME, an SS man. A typographical error had crept into a list made out by I.O. based on interrogation of BLUME, ROCKSTROH and Franz MYR. In the first copies of this list intended only for local circulation the ranks were given correctly, in the second edition, which seems to have found its way elsewhere, Oberschütze was given as one of the ranks of both Army and SS. In fact there is no such rank in SS.

(c) SIPO SCHOOLS.

246. Type and Number of Schools under AMT I. MERZ is ignorant of SD Schools and can list only two SIPO Schools, one for men preparing themselves for the lower executive career, the second for men and women for the upper bracket of the lower career and the intermediate career. There is also a selection and preliminary training camp for the senior school. All of these are attached to, and administered by, AMT I (Personnel) of R.S.H.A.

247. Elementary School, at FÜRSTENBERG in MECKLENBURG. Preparation for Fachprüfung I (First Professional Examination). Successful candidates admitted to Lower SIPO "Exekutive" Duration of course three months. Principal subjects taught: General knowledge, sports, Political Police, Criminology and criminal tactics, penal and police law (Straf-und Polizeirecht). MERZ was never at this school.

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248. Selection and Preliminary Training Camp, at PRAGUE, in an old villa. Accommodation for 45/50 men. Testing and selection of candidates for senior SIPO School, BERLIN. No fixed programme or courses. MERZ was there for approximately 10 days in March 42. There was a constant turnover, candidates arriving in small groups. Some were experienced SIPO and SCHUPO officials, others young men aged 19/20 who had just passed their university matriculation (Maturum). In MERZ's group the first day was devoted to filling in forms and cards for the SIPO files, recording on them background and detailed history and experience. This was followed by a few days of general knowledge tests. A series of short themes had to be written on such topics as "Influence of the Reformation on the History of Germany", "Decay and Fall of the Second Reich", and on several geopolitical subjects. Next came discussion in syndicates of topics of general interest and knowledge, coupled with daily physical training and tests. After that candidates were selected for various courses at the BERLIN Senior SIPO School.

249. Senior SIPO School (Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei) at BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG, Schlossstrasse 1, in the buildings of the old public school.

250. Instructors at Senior School. Most of them are former police officials. MERZ remembers only a partial list: IC School administration: Polizei-Oberinspektor GÜNTHER. Instructors: Kriminalrat KLUTE, Kriminalrat LANGEN, Kriminalrat LENDNER, Kriminalrat MEISSNER, Kriminalrat GABRISCH, Physical Instructor VORKEPIS.

251. Students at Senior School. Successful candidates of PRAGUE selection camp, also some women. The men all live in barracks, the women are billeted in private quarters.

252. Type and Duration of Courses at Senior School.

- For men: Course for Fachprüfung II & III (Second and third professional exams.)
- For women: Course for Fachprüfung I, II & III.
- Duration: For Fachprüfung I & II, three months, for III nine months.

Successful candidates of I are admitted to Lower (Exekutive) career, from Assistent to Oberassistent; II leads to the upper bracket of the lower ("Exekutive") career, from Sekretar (=R.S.M.) to Inspektor (=Lt.). III opens the gateway to the intermediate ("Exekutive") career from Kommissar (=2/Lt.) to Kriminal-Direktor (=Lt.Col.)

3. During MERZ's stay at the school, at which he completed Fachprüfung III, from end May 1942 to 6 March 43, the following courses were given: His own, III; two courses II for men; one course I for women; one course III for women.

253. Curriculum of Course III at Senior School. Much attention is paid to general knowledge, especially history. Physical training is one of the important subjects and efficiency in that field is one of the main determining factors in promotion. In general Course III covers the same ground as Courses I and II, but more extensively and intensively and with more practical application. There is thorough training in criminology and Kriminaltaktik. Every branch of criminology is treated in lectures and demonstrations: procedure in serious crime cases, securing traces, footprints, fingerprints and all other evidence, dactyloscopy, marks made by tools and weapons (Werkzeugspurenkunde). All types of crime and their manipulations are studied, the appearance of and evidence derived from dead bodies, ascertaining cause and effect of incendiarism, decyphering handwriting, etc. etc. Much time is devoted to criminal law.

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254. Course in Political Police at Senior School. Here methods and procedure of rival bodies in foreign countries are studied. The preliminary survey carries pupils back into the dim past, almost to ADAM, to find the first traces of a political police system. Much time is spent in admiring FOUCHÉ and METTERNICH and the systems they created. Last come the Russian OCHRANA, the French Sûreté and the British Secret Service. MERZ believes that the American "Secret Police" was dismissed with a vague acknowledgment of its existence because the Germans know little about it.

255. The Secret British Secret Service at German Senior Secret Police School.

Some of the main points taught in MERZ's course about the British Secret Service are worthy of mention. A brief history of this model organisation was sketched. In some unexplained manner CROMWELL played a large role in its development. The number of British agents in Europe before the war was estimated by the Germans at approximately 2,000. There have been and are British agents in all large British business houses, factories and other companies all over the world. Every Englishman "keeps his eyes and ears open" while abroad and upon his return home reports everything unusual or worthy of attention to the Secret Service. The organisation of this vast and successful service was not described, in MERZ's opinion again, as with the American system, because the Germans have not penetrated its secrets.

M. SOME DETAILS OF ABWEHR.

(a) MERZ's Sources.

256. Most of MERZ's knowledge of ABW is derived from lectures at the Senior SIPO School, a little from personal experience. He has, however, no clear picture of this organisation.

(b) HEYDERICH's Gentleman's Agreement with ABW.

257. A lecturer at SIPO School stated that shortly before his death in Spring 1942, HEYDERICH made a gentleman's agreement with OKW to the effect that ABW would confine itself to purely military matters, and SIPO to the political side.

(*Note by I.O.: Though MERZ spoke German, as always in the interrogation, the English expression was used here by him for lack of such a phrase in German. The G. MÜLLER and F. MAYR cases have shown how this agreement was carried out by SIPO. MÜLLER of ABW made plans for political work in the IRAQ only when sabotage seemed no longer practical or useful, after the German defeat in the CAUCASUS. S.S. Untersturmführer BLUME, of HEYDERICH's organisation joined MAYR in order to commit acts of military sabotage. Disagreements between ABW and RSHA were first reported to I.O. by MÜLLER and later confirmed to him by F. MAYR and his acolytes.)

(c) ABWEHR VS. SIPO.

258. MERZ was asked whether he knew of any disagreements between ABW and SIPO or whether, to the best of his knowledge, the "gentleman's agreement" was working satisfactorily. He claimed not to know of any trouble between these two organisations but mentioned jealousy between Waffen SS and the Army in Russia, and, once more, the tension between AMT IV and AMT VI of SIPO. The latter has been discussed in paras. 198 and 236.

(d) ABWEHR ASTS.

259. According to a lecturer at SIPO School, there is one AST inside Germany for every WEHRKREISKOMMANDO (District Command of the Armed Forces), or roughly one for every GAU. Each AST, aside from its local activities, is assigned a foreign sphere, usually one geographically not far removed

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from it. MÜNSTER, for instance, is the Anlaufestelle (Reporting Centre) for HOLLAND.

(Note by I.O.: It had been noticed previously that ABW agents returning to Germany from FRANCE would usually report first in STUTTGART, like WEBER and others.)

(e) ABW. WERKSCHUTZ (Factory Guard.)

260. When MERZ was last in Germany, in October 1943, it was generally rumoured that HITLER would incorporate in his system, and thus place under SS court jurisdiction, most of the remaining independent police forces outside SCHUPO. The Frontier Guards had already been attached to AMT VI (STAPO). The fire brigades had been incorporated in SCHUPO as Hilfspolizei-beamte (Auxiliary police officials) in the Feuerlöschpolizei ("Fire extinguishing police"). SHD and LUFTSCHUTZ (permanent and non-permanent ARP) had become part of SCHUPO. Now also the guards of the state railways and postal services (Bahnpolizei and Postschutz) are to be attached to it. However, ABW still controls the WERKSCHUTZ (Works or factory guards). This body existed before the war. It protects the entire armament industry, factories, works and other establishments employed in production of essentials for the armed forces. It keeps a careful check of employees, especially of the numerous foreigners, now working in these factories. At all entrances to factories these guards control passes and identity cards. All guards wear uniform, the colour and shape of which depends on the whim of the director of the factory who has to pay for the men and their clothing. In each factory there is a chief of WERKSCHUTZ, called Abwehrbeauftragter des Werkschutzes (ABW deputy for Works Guards) who is an employee of ABW.

261. Before admission to Werkschutz, the AST of the relevant GAU requests the vetting of candidates by the local STAPO. MERZ checked the history and political background of several of these men while at STAPO, HAMBURG. On the papers of candidates, Section WI (Wirtschaft) of ABW was given as the authority for WERKSCHUTZ.

(f) GFP - GEHEIME FELDPOLIZEI (Secret Field Police.)

(Note by I.O.: The equivalent to the British FSW. Not to be confused with Feldgendarmerie, which is not "secret" and corresponds to the British CMP. The difference between British and German nomenclature should be noted. The word "Gendarmerie" is used in German for the British "Police".

262. GFP is part of ANWEHR. If employed with fighting formations it is under the direct command of l c (GSI). (Note by I.O.: l c also covers other ABW activities at the front.) GFP does not function in occupied territory under German civil administration. There its work is taken over by SIPO. In occupied territory under German military administration, it is probably attached to the local AST, perhaps also to l c. MERZ knew this first-hand. He frequented the Wintergarten Cabaret while in ATHENS in Autumn 1943. This place of amusement is out-of-bounds to German troops. In this cabaret he met the AMT VI agent TAPPENBECK, a Dutchman (SIME Report No.6, p.8, para 64 b.), and two Greek dancer-hostesses, for one of whom, "SUSIE", he delivered a letter to her sister in ISTANBUL (SIME Report No.5, Chapter C, end of p.7) A German "civilian" watched MERZ closely. The Greek girls told MERZ later that this man had asked them to report to him on two suspicious Swedes who were frequently in the Wintergarten. On the following day, at the end of September 1943, Polizeiattaché HÖSSELBARTH told MERZ that AST ATHEN or l c (not certain which) had telephoned to him and had enquired about Merz. HÖSSELBARTH added that this enquiry was due to a member of GFP who had been at the Wintergarten.

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263. GFP generally wear uniform, even in Greece. Their uniform has the same cut and colour as that of SS, i.e. grey, but has shoulder-
straps similar to those of SCHUEO. Uniformed GFP generally have a brown
armband with white lettering, the full name Geheime Feldpolizei showing
on it! (Note by I.O.: MERZ would not change the full title to the
abbreviation GFP, saying that we could check the accuracy of his state-
ment by personal observation in the streets of ATHENS.) H.Q. GFP in
Athens is in the Ortskommandantur (German Area Command). Behind the
sentry at the entrance is a sign bearing the same legend as the armbands:
Geheime Feldpolizei!

This series of reports on MERZ will be continued in S.I.M.E.
Report No.8. It will contain unclassified information, a list of persona-
lities with history and description, conclusions and recommendations.

Edmund Tilley

E. TILLEY, Major,
INTERROGATING OFFICER.

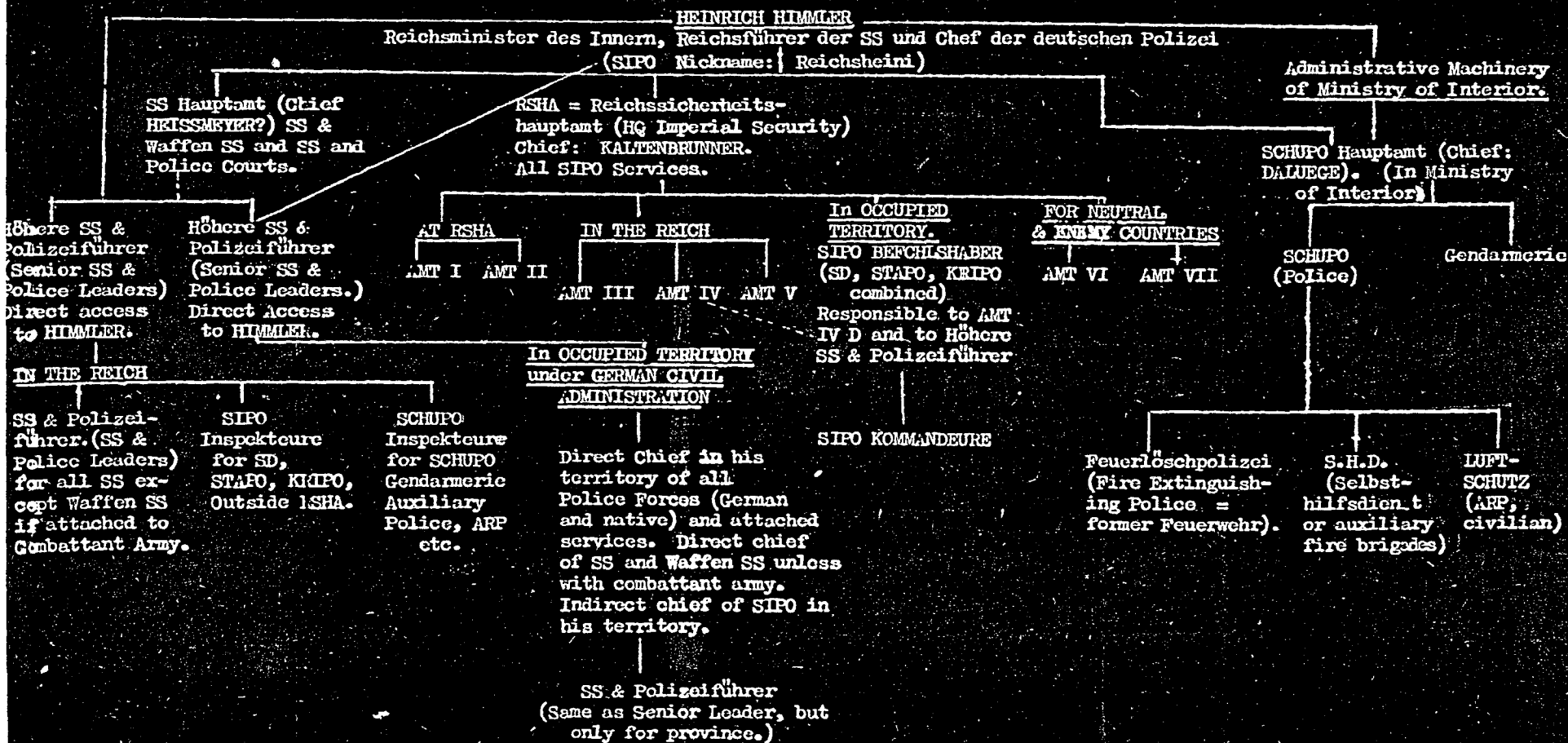
S.I.M.E.,
G.H.Q., M.E.F.

19th January, 1944.
ET/ZMS.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ORGANISATION OF THE HIMMLER MACHINE.
(Based on Interrogation of Hans MERZ.)

APPENDIX A. SIMS REPORT NO.7
on HANS MERZ.



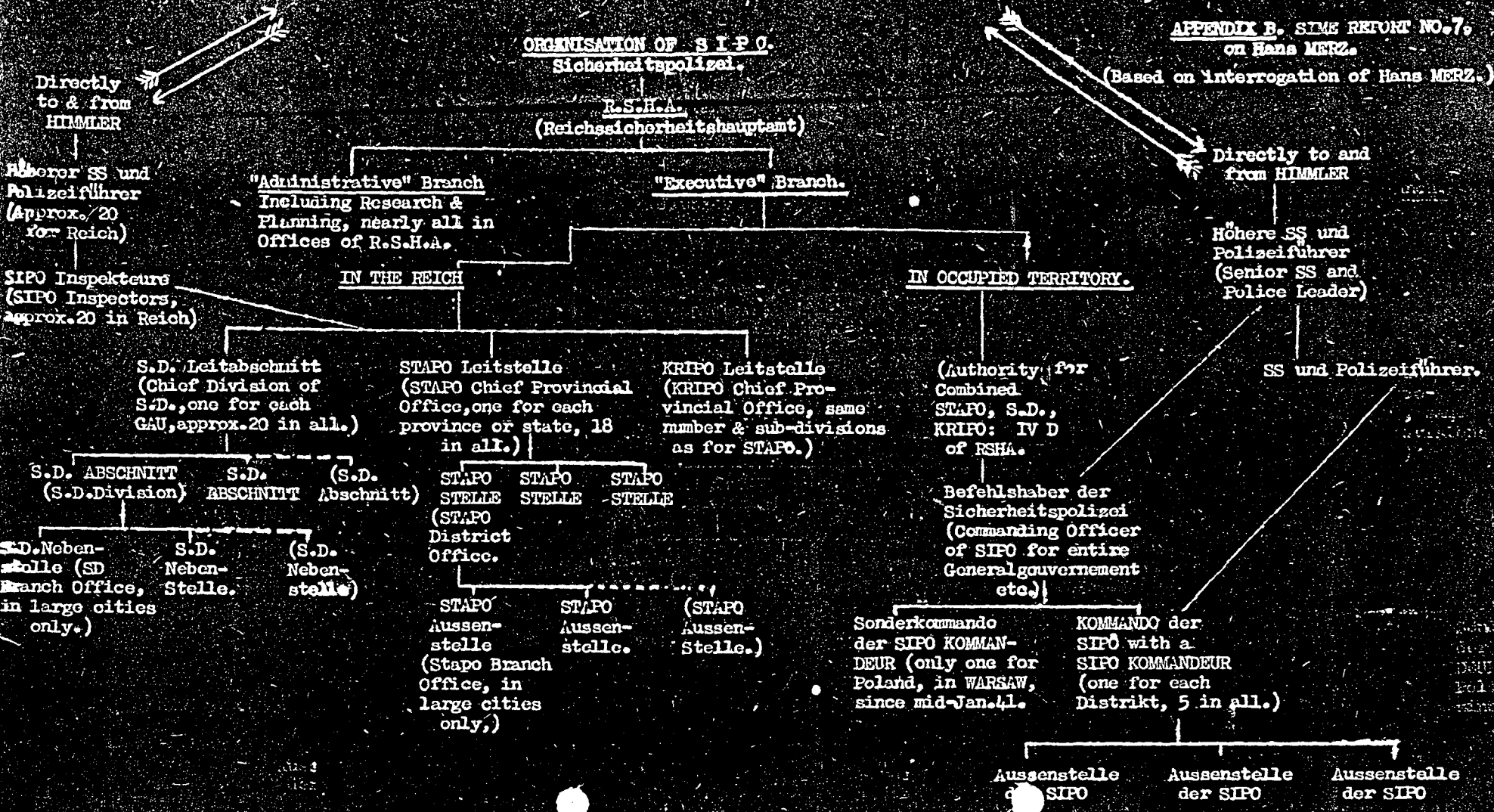
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APPENDIX B. SIMS REPORT NO. 7.
on Hans MERZ.

(Based on Interrogation of Hans MERZ.)

ORGANISATION OF S.I.P.O.
Sicherheitspolizei.

R.S.H.A.
(Reichssicherheitshauptamt)

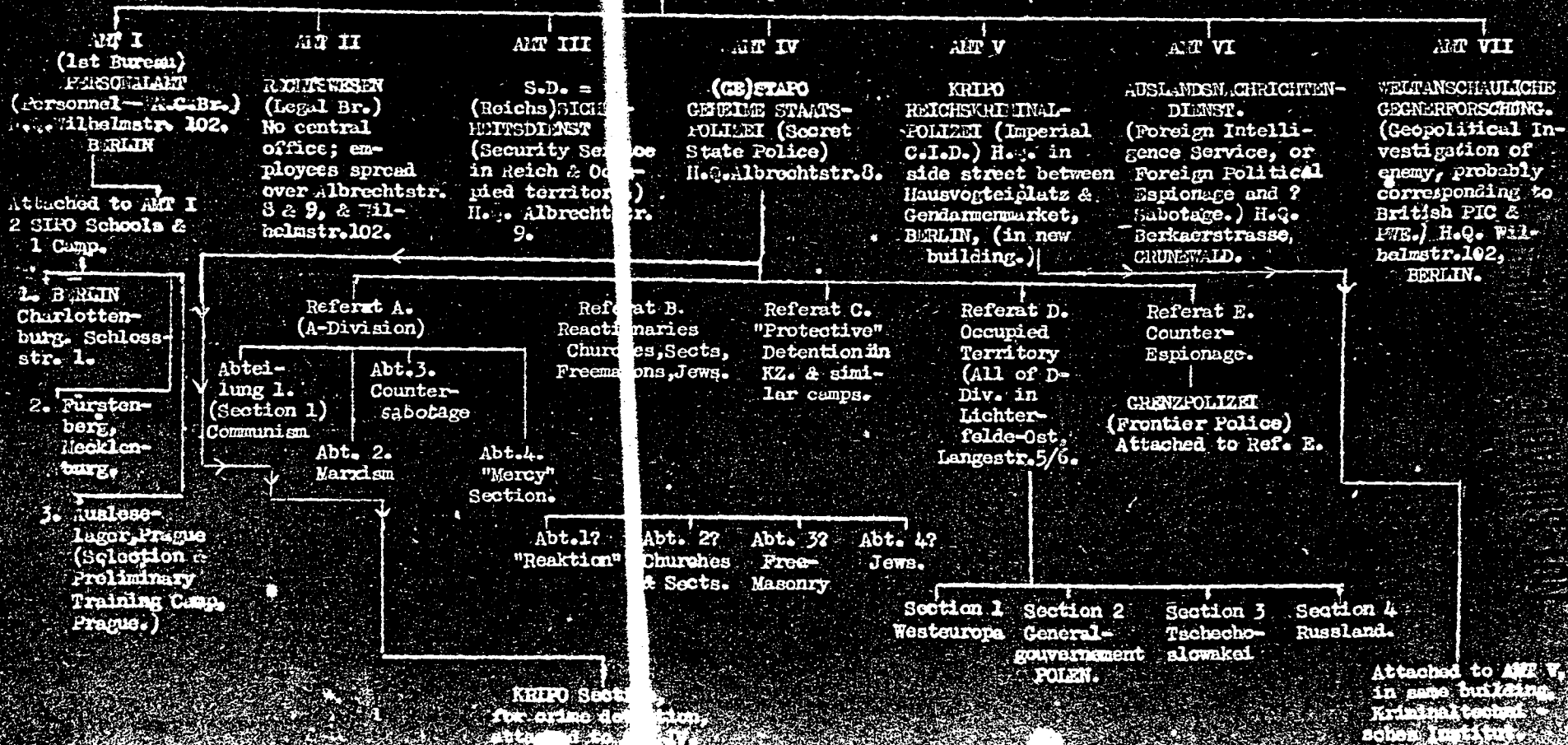


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Based on interrogation of Hans MERZ

APPENDIX C. SITE REPORT NO. 7.
on Hans MERZ.

ORGANIZATION OF R.S.M.A.
(Reichssicherheitshauptamt - H.S. Imperial Security).



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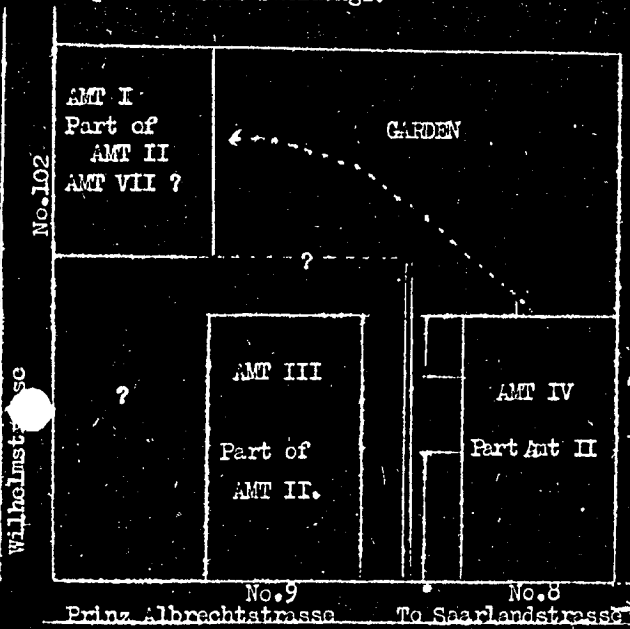
REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT.

(H.Q. Imperial Security)

BERLIN

Drawn from rough sketch by MERZ.

1. Complex of SIPO Buildings.



No. 8. HIMMLER's Office, AMT IV, Part of AMT II.

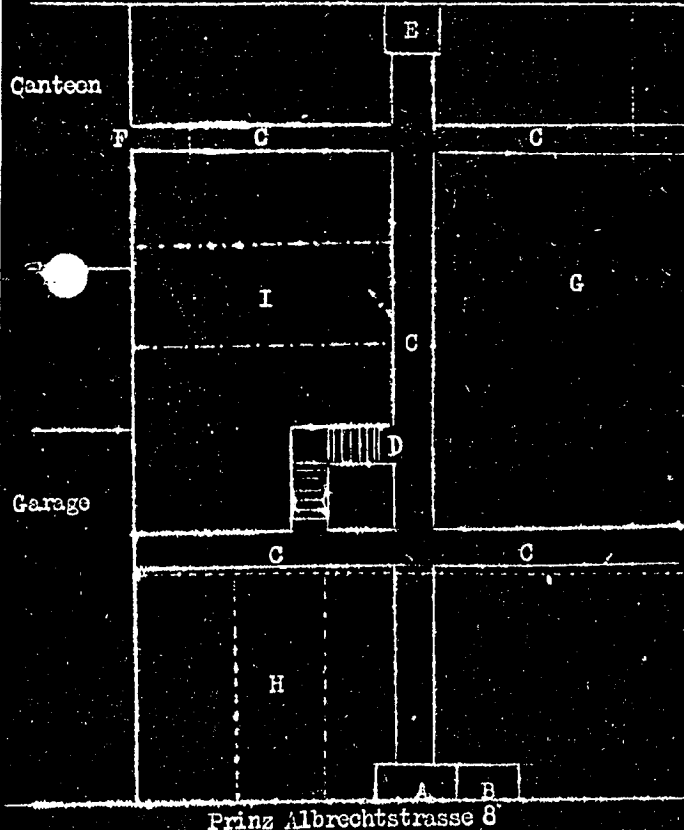
No. 9. AMT III, Part of AMT II.

No. 102. AMT I, AMT VII (?), Part of AMT II.

All officials may use path leading from No. 8 to No. 102.

To go from No. 8 to No. 9 use front entrance of both buildings. MERZ was sent from one to the other that way. There may be no communicating path through back entrances.

2. AMT IV and HIMMLER.



No. 8.

- A. Entrance Hall
- B. Sentry. Admission by red SIPO pass. Otherwise special pass issued with visitor's name and name of official visited.
- C. Passages.
- D. Stairs leading to first, second and third floors.
- E. Lift.
- F. Entrance to Canteen.
- G. Large Reception or Lecture Room.
- H. Himmler's Office (when he is there!) - First Floor.
- I. Müller Antschef IV, Third Floor.

Prinz Albrechtstrasse 8
— Ground Floor - - - First Floor - - - Third Floor

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